

LUTHER, MARTIN.



LOYOLA, IGNATIUS.



Machiavelli.



Marlborough, Duke of.

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THERE is, perhaps, no department of literature so generally interesting, or so frequently referred to, as Biography. The lives of those who have figured prominently in the world, either in the domain of thought or of action, possess an ever-fresh attraction for their fellows; and the demand for knowledge concerning the sayings and doings of the great and gifted, has employed many peas, and called into existence a special department of literary labour. Biographical dictionaries there are in plenty; but, though many of these works are characterized by high excellence, most of them are too elaborate, and therefore too expensive, to be within the reach of the great bulk of buyers; while the few that are professedly designed for the million are so full of old stock names of no real significance, and are often such mere dry records of dates, as to be utterly uninteresting, and even repulsive. The aim of the compilers of the following work has been to avoid those faults, and while giving accurate records of facts, to make this volume not merely useful as a work of reference, but interesting and instructive for ordinary perusal. In carrying out this idea, the following distinctive objects have been kept in view, and, it is hoped, successfully accomplished:-

1. By careful selection, by refraining from commentary and criticism, and excluding names of no positive value, space has been so economized as to admit of giving such life-like touches of character and conduct as would enable the reader to form some conception as to "what manner of man" the subject of

the particular notice really was. Of course this idea could only be partially carried out in the limits to which the work was confined; but it is believed that to some extent, at least, an improvement in this respect has been here achieved, as compared with other works of a similar character.

- 2. The pronunciation of the names given will, it is hoped, be useful to those who, unacquainted with foreign languages, may yet be anxious to pronounce correctly the names of persons of whom they may have occasion to speak. That absolute accuracy in all cases has been attained, it would perhaps be too much to expect; as near an approximation as possible has been given; and any defects in this respect will be most readily pardoned by those who are best acquainted with the difficulty of representing uttered counds by any mere combination of letters.
- 3. Persons bearing the same name have been arranged chronologically, so that sons follow sires, and a natural and connected sequence of events often depending upon each other has been preserved—a result which, while keeping up an almost unbroken narrative, serves to show at a glance those instances in which one generation has sustained, or even extended, the fame and reputation won by the preceding.
- 4. By deviating from the usual rule, in such works as the present, of including only those whose career has been closed by death, so far as to embrace persons who have already made their name and position, and in whose lives and characters no very marked events or changes are likely to occur, the work is made to subserve the purpose of a record of the lives of persons of eminence both of past and present times.

NOTE TO THE NEW EDITION.

As indicated on the Title-page, the Volume has been Revised and Corrected. Also a considerable number of Modern Biographies have been added. The Portraits did not appear in the first edition.

DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY.

Aa

Aarsens

There a is used in the explanatory pronunfion, it is sounded as a in bar, car, tar; where a is used, it is sounded as a in can, fan, tan; where a is used, it is sounded as a in fate, hate, late; where aw is used, it is sounded as a in fall, latl, wall; and a final has an obscure sound, between the a in bar and the a in fan,]

AA, Gerard van der, a-a. This individual, and his two sons, Philip and Adolphus, have acquired honourable historical notice in the annals of the United Provinces, from the stremous efforts they made to resist Philip II. of Spain in his endeavours to tyrannize over their country, as well as from the distinguished part they took in its liberation, 1571.

A., Charles Henry van der, a native of Zwolle, and an active Lutheran minister, greatly instrumental in establishing the Academy of Sciences, and the Society for the Study of Economics, at Haerlem. B. 1718; D. 1785.

AA, Peter van der, an eminent lawyer, who, in 1574, became president of the Council of

Luxembourg. B. at Louvain.

AA, Peter van der, a bookseller of Leyden, and an extensive compiler and publisher of travels and voyages. D. 1730.—This person issued

an illustrative atlas, which was entitled "Galerie du Monde," and which extended to sixty-six vols, AAGAED, Christian, a-gard, a Danish professor of poetry at Sora, and a poet himself.

fessor of poetry at Sora, and a poet himself.

B. 1596; p. 1664.

AAGARD, Nicholas, brother of the above, and

also a professor at Sora, and a writer on philosophical subjects. B. 1612; D. 1657.

ALI PLSMA, Mehemet Emin, an eminent Tunkish statesman, ambasador to England, 1841-4, and representative of the Porte at the Conferences of Vienna (1855), and Paris (1856). He was appointed grand vizier for the fifth time, April 11, 1867. S. at Constantinople, 1915. ALMER, Everard, a Dutch artist, distinguished

for the accuracy with which he painted armour and fruit pieces. E. at Delft, 1802; D. 1658. ALLST, William, nephew of the above, and

reckoned superior to him as an artist. B. 1620;

AARB, Dirk van der, aar, bishop of Utrecht, who, although a priest, was much better fitted for

wearing the helmet than the cowl. He was corstantly at war with William Count of Holland, each being prisonr to the other almost altrnately, though the churchman in the end was worsted. D. 1212, at Deventer, after ruling, Utreich for 14 years.

AARON, air on, signifying mountain of strength, or a teacher, the brother of Moses, and first high priest of the Israelites. D. on Mount Hor, in the 123rd year of his age, A.M. 2553, B.C. 1471.

AARON, a priest and physician who flourished at Alexandria in the 7th century. He wrote a variety of works, among others a description of measles and small-pox, then new diseases in Egypt, and, as he supposed, originating there.

Alaon, St., a British Martyr, who suffered in the persecution of the Christians by Dioclettin, A.D. 303. He was canonized 1000 years later.— There is another St. Aaron, who founded the first Monastery in Bretaigne, and flourished in the 6th century.

6th century.

ARRON, Isaac, a Greek, and attached to the emperor Manuel Comnenus as interpreter. He was charged with wilful misinterpretation, and deprived both of his office and his sight, but subsequently reinstated in office, when he revenged himself cruelly upon his enemies. He ultimately died of torture, which the emperor Isaac Angelus ordered to be inflicted upon him, in 1203.

AARON, a Spanish Jew of Barcelona, who lived in the 13th century, and wrote "Precepts on Moses," published at Venice in 1523. AARON, Pietro, canon of Rimini, and a volu-

Alren, Pietro, canon of Rimini, and a voluminous writer on music. He flourished at Florence in the 18th century.

ALEON BEN ASSER, a Jew of the 5th century, to whom is attributed the invention of the Hebrew points and accents.

AARON HACHARON, a Nicomedian Jew, B. 1346, and author of "The Garden of Eden," a work explanatory of Jewish customs and doctrines.

AARON SCHASCON, a Jewish rabbi, and suther of the "Law of Truth," printed in 1631, at Venice.

ARON, Ben Chaim, a rabbi of Pez, and reckoned the most learned of the Jews of Africa, whose commentaries are still held in high esteem by his people. D. about 1610.

ALRON, OF HAROUR. (See HAROUR AL RASCHID.)

ALBERTS. OF ARRESTS. Peter, aurens, a cele-

Aarggen

brated Dutch art st. He painted a fine altarpiece, representing the crucinxion, at Antwerp, which was de troyed in an insurrection in 1566 B. at Amste dam, 1519; D. 1585,—Aarsens left three sons, a to celebrated nainters.

AARSSEN, Cornerate Van, a Brabant states-

irs extraordinary to England, to settle the man age between the Princess Mary and Prince beliana, the Stadtholder's Son. B. a the Hague, 1572; D. 1641.—Some other person of this name appear in the history of Hollan. one of whom was governor of Surinam, and was murdered by his soldiers in 1688; another wrote an account of his travels in Spain.

AARTGENS, anrt'-jens, a Dutch artist who gained some fame, but died poor in consequence

of his dissipated habits. B. 1493; D. 1564. AARTSIN, unit-sen, an artist of Holland, born at Amsterdam, who was eminent for his power of depicting vulgar subjects, and for the minute

inish of his pictures. B. 1507; D. 1575.

ABA, or ALLON, a'-ba, king of Hungary, who involved his country in perpetual wars, and cruelly oppressed his subjects. He was put to

death in 1044.

ABACCO, Antonio, ab-āk-ko, an architect and engraver, and pupil of San Gallo. He published engravings of the antiquities of Rome, and of plans from St. Peter's in that city, after designs by San Gallo. Flourished about 1558.

Anaco, a-ba-ko'. There were two individuals of this name, who lived in the eighteenth century, and who were celebrated, both as composers of music and players on the violin and violon-

ABAD I., a'-bad, who, at first governor of Seville, afterwards declared himself independent, and erected his states into a monarchy, 1015. He was about to add Cordova to his kingdom, when stayed by death in 1041.

ABAD II., son of the above, but superior to him in reputation, aimed at the subjugation of the whole of Southern Spain, of which he succeeded to the sovereignty of a considerable portion; but his indolence and love of pleasure frustrated his ambitious designs. He had at one time 800 females in his harem; and this, and building many palaces and but few mosques, greatly scandalized the faithful Moslem. was a poet and man of letters. B. 1002; D. 1069, of grief for the loss of a favourite daughter.

ABAD III., who succeeded his father Abad II., was subject to singularly diversified fortunes. At the very beginning of his reign, he lost his principal ci.ies, Seville and Cordova, from which blow, however, he recovered. He then made an alliance with Alfonso VI. of Leon, but found the Christian king a dangerous ally, and invited into Spain, Yusset Ben-Taxiyn, greatest of the dynasty of the Almoravides, who, however, proved even worseth in Alfonso; for after defeating the latter on the plants of Zalaca, he compelled Abad to the humiliation of being his tributary. The latter made an attempt to shake off his dependence, but was defeated, expelled from his do-minions, and sent a prisoner to Africa, where he suffered great hardships from poverty and neglect. Nevertheless, he bore his privations | Abare, Andrea, a-vat, a famous painter of with Estimation and fortitude for above five fruit and still life. B. at Naples; p. 1732.

Abate

years, when he died, and with him his dynasty, He hore the character of being a wise, prudent, and just ruler, as well as that of a poet of

superior ability. D. 1075, A.D. ABAFFI, ab'-af-fe, Michael, ruler of Transylvania in the 17th century, was in the disagreeable dilemma of having two masters, Turkey and Austria, to both of whom he had to pay tribute. SIN, Franz van, son of the above, and He leant most to the Turks, however, and in 1681

> Austrians conquered him; and incorporated Transvivania with the Austrian empire. D. 1713.

> Abaka Khan, a-ba-ka' kan, eighth emperor of the Moguls of the race of Zingis. He defeated the king of Bokhara and the Egyptians, who

had invaded his dominions. D. 1282.
ADAMOUT, d-bd-hoo'-te, a Neapolitan, s., 1763. Was a liberal in politics, and a member of the executive when Ferdinand IV. left. Naples in 1806. He retired from office on the restoration of the monarchy.

ABANO, Piedro di, a-ba-no, a learned Italian, who first studied at Padua, and afterwards at Paris. He travelled in England and Scotland, whence he was recalled to take the professorship of medicine at Padua on its becoming vacant. He was not only an astronomer, but an astrologist, and had some pretensions to magic. In 1315, for the second time, he was brought before the Inquisition, on account of his doctrines, but died before the inquiry was completed. B, at Abano, 1250; p. 1316.

ABANTIDAS, ab'-an-ti-das, made himself master of Sieyon, after he had murdered Clinias, the futher of Aratus. He was himself assassinated

soon after, 267 s.c. Abarca, Maria de, *ab'-ar-ka*, a Spanish lady who, in the middle of the 17th century, distinguished herself by the excellence of the portraits she painted. She was contemporary with Velasjuez and Rubens, who held her in much esteem. The date of her death is not known.

ABARCA, Don Joaquin, a Spanish ecclesiastic, bishop of Leon, who supported Don Carlos in his attempt to gain the Spanish crown, 1834-9, and became one of the chiefs of his party

He was banished from Spain in 1839, and died near Turin in 1841. n. 1780. Abants, åb'-ä-ris, the Hyperborean, a person-age of antiquity, of whose learning and accom-plishments several writers speak highly, but. from what country he came is an undecided question. Some say he was of Scythia and thers of the western islands of Scotland. The irecks say that he rode through the air on a sacred arrow, which he gave to Pythagoras, in return for the instructions he received from that philosopher.

ABARUS, ā-bair-us, an Arabian prince, who perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition

against Parthia.

ABASCAL, José Fernando, a-bas'-kal, a Spanish General who was long engaged in the service of his country, in the West Indies and in South America. He was governor of Peru from 1804 to 1816, and preserved that line province to the nother country when her other possessions in America threw off their dependence. He was mable, however, ultimately to withstand the de of rebellion, and was recalled by Ferdinand II. B. 1743; D. 1821.

Ahati

ABATI, Niccolo, a-ba-te', a fresco painter of Modena, who assisted in decorating the palace of Fontainebleau. His finest easel-piece in oil is in the Dresden Gallery, representing the martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul. B. 1512; B. 1571. There are several other painters of his name mentioned in Lanzi.

ABATIA, Bernard, a-ba-te-a, an astrologer of Toulouse, who lived in the 16th century, and was famous in his day.

ABATINI, Guido Ubaldo, a-ba-te'-ne, an artist of the Roman school, who became eminent as a painter of sacred subjects in fresco. Most of

Abbot some Arabic verses by her, on the subject of hor

love for Glafar.—Lived in the 5th century.

ABBA THULLE, ab-bu-tool, king of the Pelew Islands. He allowed his second son, Prince Lee Boo, to visit England, where he died. the king heard of the event, his conduct was marked by great resignation, and he continued till his death the friend of anglishmen. D. 1791

ABBATISSA, Paul, a Sicilian poet, who lived about the year 1570, and wrote a translatic. of the "liad" and "Odyssey" in Latin verse, ABBATUCCI, Jacques Pierre, ab-a-tut-ele, a

Corsican, who, after serving under Paoli, joined

who lost his father early, and was sent by his mother to Geneva, to prevent his being brought up in the Romish persuasion. For this she was confined in the castle of Somières; and did no arrive at Geneva till two years after her son. Having finished his studies, he went to Holland and England, and in the latter country formed and Ingland, and if the latter Country former in immacy with Sir Isaac Newton. King William wished him to settle there, but fillal affection recalled him to Genera, where he was admitted a citizen, and in 1730 published an

improved edition of Spon's History of Geneva. ABBADIE, James, ab'-ba-de', an eminent divine, who took the degree of D.D. at Sedan, and was fterwards made minister of the French church

at Berlin. In 1688 he accompanied Marshal gtoEnglandwith thePrince of Orange, and was with that great man when he fell at the battle of the Boyne. On his return to London, he was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy; and not long after promoted to the deanery of Killaloe, in Ireland. B. at Nay, in Bearne, 1638; D. in London, 1727. Abbas, Halli, or Magus, üb-ba, one of the

Magi, and a physical author, who flourished in the 10th century. A treatise of his, cutitled "The Royal Work," is still extant.

"The Royal Work," is still extant.

ABBAS, son of Abd-al-Motalleb, uncle of Mahomet, was at first an enemy to that impostor, nomet, was at first an enemy to that impostor, but being taken prisoner by him, he changed his sentiments, and became a zealous Mussul-man. n. 653. In 749, his grandson, Abul-Abbus, surnamed Al-Safitah, or the "blood-shedder," was chosen caliph, in whom began the dynasty of the Abasides, who enjoyed that dignity till about 1290.

ABBAS I. (Shah) the Great, a-ba sha, 5th shah of Persia, ascended the throne in 1586. He was the first who made Ispahan the capital of Persia. With the assistance of the English, in 1622, he took Ormuz from the Portuguese. D. 1628.

ABBAS II. (Shah) great-grandson of the pre-ceding, began to reign in 1642. He was a tole-rant prince, who used to say, that "God alone was lord of men's consciences;" and that "it was his duty to watch over the government of his country, and to administer justice with impartiality to all his subjects of every persua-sion." D. 1666, aged 37.

ABBAS-MIRZA, SON of Futteh Ali, shah of Persia from 1798 to 1834. He gained considerable reputation as a general in the wars carried on by his father against the Russians in 1814, and the Turks in 1823. B. 1783; D. 1833.

ABBASSA, "b-bus'-sa, sister of the caliph Haroun-l-Raschid, by whom she was married to Giafar, his vizier, on a singular condition of wedlock which tailed to be fulfilled. There are extant ABBATUCCI, Charles, son of the preceding, who entered the French army about the same time as Napoleon, rose to the rank of general, and fell in the Dutch campaign of 1796. B. 1771.

ADER, LOUISE, åbb., a poetess of France, who flourished in the 16th century, and was surnamed La Belle Cordonnière—the fair colibler. ABBLATI, Filippo, åb-be-d-te, an h painter, was born at Milan in 1640, and died in

ABBON, de Fleury, ab-bong, a learned French abbot of the mona-tery of Fleury. King Re-bert sent him to kome to avert the wrath of Gregory V., who threatened to lay the kingdon. oregon Y., who interactine to my the kingdon under an interdict, and Abbon obtained all that he asked. Killed in a quarrel between the French and the Gascons, Ivd. E. about 945. Abbon, called le Courbe, a monk of St. Germain-des-Prés, who lived towards the close of

the 9th century; and wrote an epic poem in Latin on the siege of Paris by the Northmen, which he had witnessed. His work, of little merit as a poem, is useful to the historian. p. 923.

Abbot, George, ab'-bot, an English prelate, whose father was a weaver. After receiving a succession of preferments, he was appointed one of the divines to translate the present version of the Bible. In 1609 he was made bishop of the billet. In 1000 he was made bishop to Lichfield and Coventry, whence the same year he was translated to London, and in 1610 to Canterbury. About the close of his life, he by accident shot to death a keeper of the deer of Lord Zouch, whilst engaged in the exercise of This calamitous event clouded the hunting. remainder of his life. He ever after kept a monthly fast on account of the misfortune, and settled £20 a year on the widow of the keeper. He attended King James on his death-bed, and assisted at the coronation of Charles I., whose favour he subsequently lost for refusing to license an objectionable sermon preached by Dr. Sibthorp. B. at Guildford, in Surrey, 1562; p. at Croydon, 1633.

at troydon, 1833.

ABBOT, Robert, eldest brother of the arch-bishop, was appointed by King James one of his chaplains in ordinary, and that monarch was so pleased with his book. "De Anti-christo," that he ordered it to be reprinted with his own on the Revelations. The zeal which Abbot displayed for the supremacy of ki

cured him the see of Salisbury. B. at G 1560; D. at Salisbury, 1617.

ABBOT, Maurice, brother of the above, was

bred a merchant, and became a director of the breat incitation, and became a threator of the East-India Company. He was the first person knighted by Charles I., and in 1625 was chosen one of the representatives for the city of London, of which, in 1638, he was lord mayor.

1640. The date of his birth is uncertain.

Abbot, George, son of the above, was engaged in the great civil war on the side of the Parliament. He was author of a paraphrase of

Parliament. He was author of a paraphrase the Book of Job. B. 1600; D. 1643. ABBOT, Charles. (See COLCHESTER, LORD.) ABBOT, Charles. (See TENTERDEN, LORD.)

Abbot, Robert, an English divine of the 17th century, who published several volumes of sermons, and was vicar of Cranbrook, in Kent, and afterwards incumbent of St. Austin's, Watlingstreet, London. B. about 1585.

ABBOT, Lemuel, a portrait painter distinguished for the truthfluiness of the resemblances be produced, but devoid of any other merit. B. in Leicestershire; p. in 1803, aged 40.

ABBOTT, Jacob, a modern American divine, who has published a series of juvenile works, which enjoy a large sale in the United States.

and have been reprinted in England. B. 1803.
Abbott, John, brother of the above, also an American divine, who has written several historical works of interest and value, the principal of which is an admirable biography of Napoleon Bonaparte, published some years since

in London, B. 1806.

ABBT, Thomas, abt, a German writer, whose precucity of talent enabled him to produce, at precourty of talent enhalted him to produce, at the agg of 13, a work deemed of great ability, and entitled "Historia Vitas Magdista." He subsequently attracted the notice of Prince Schaumberg-Lippe, by whom he was held in high estimation, and liberally patroized. B. at Ulm, in Saubia, 1738; b. at the early age of 28, 1766. ABBALLAR, 26-242-6, platter of Malhomet. He

was only a camel-driver; but the Mussulmans, having nothing better to boast of concerning him, declare that he was offered the finest women of his tribe when he was fourscore years old, and that on his wedding night a hundred girls died of grief, for having lost the honour of being his bride. B. about 545; D. 570.

ABDALLAR-BEN-MOHAMMED, one of the Ma-hometan kings of Spain, and noted for his magnanimity and forbearance towards his ene-

mies. p. 901.

ABDALLAH-BEN-YASSIM, founder of the dynasty of the Almoravides, in the 11th century-a dynasty which exercised a mighty influence on the destinies of Africa and Spain, and of which, until comparatively recent times, little of the direct history was known. (See/Usser-Ben-Taxern.) Abdallah raised himself from the position of teacher to that of ruler of his people, and the tribe itself, from an obscure position in the Atlas Mountains, became one of the noted conquering

races of the middle ages. p. 1058.
ABDALLAH-BEN-ALL, &b-dal'-la-ben-all, uncle
of the first two caliphs of the Abbasides, under whom he served as a general against the callph Merwan, whom he vanquished, and proclaimed his nephew in his stead. He was guilty of horrible cruelties on the family of the Ommiades, the name of the rival family of caliphs. When his eldest nephew died, his brother Al-Mansur assumed the government, which so displeased Abdallah, that he raised an army against him, but was defeated. Put to death, 755.

ABDALLAH-BEN-ZOBBIE, ab-dab-la-ben-zo-

ABBAILAH-BBN-LOSBII, do-dd/-ta-cere-so-cer, made caliph by the people of Mecca in 689, who wished to be independent of Yezid, the ealiph of Syria. He fell ighting bravely in the defence of Mecca, in his 72nd year. ADDALLAHTS, do-dd/-td/-ty, a distinguished Arabic writer, who produced an admirable history of Syryb. z. at 8egada, 1162; p. 1281,

ABD-AL-MELEK, abd-al'-me-lek, fifth calinh of the race of the Ommiades. His reign was very successful; and on account of his great avarie he was named the peeler of stone. The vulgs, saying of skinning a flint is supposed to be derived from this circumstance. He reigned twenty-one years, at the close of the 7th and beginning of the 8th centuries. (685-705.)

ABDALONYMUS, äb-da-lon'-i-mus, king Sidon, who, though only a gardener, was of the blood royal, and received the crown under the following circumstances:—When Alexander conquered that country, he allowed Hephæstion to dispose of the crown. Hephæstion offered it to three brothers, who all refused it; but being requested to point out a proper person, they fixed on Abdalonymus. Being brought to Alexfixed on Abdalonymus. Being brought to Alexander, the conqueror observed the dignifty of his appect, and said to his courtiers, "I wish to know how he bore his poverty," Abdalonymus hearing this, said, "Would to Heaven E may bear my prosperity as well!" This answers pleased Alexander that he confirmed the appearance of the confirmed the con pointment.

ABDALRAHMAN, Ben Abdallah, ab-dal-ra'man, a Saracen general, and governor of Spain, who, after ravaging France with fire and sword, was vanquished and slain at Tours by Charles-Martel, in 732. Monkish writers state the carnage in this battle at 370,000, which must

be a gross exaggeration.

ABDALRAHMAN I., BEN MOAWIYAH, surnamed the Just, one of the family of the Ommiades, who went to Spain in 755, where he commanded the Saracens against their governor, Yusef.
Abdalrahman slew that prince, and was then
acknowledged caliph. He also assumed the
title of king of Cordova. E. at Damascus about 731; p. about 789.

ABDALRAHMAN II., surnamed the Victorious, king of Cordova from \$22 to \$52, who conquered the Christian princes of Aragon, Navarre, and

the Asturias

ABBALBARMAN III., king of Cordova, from 912 to 961. He was defeated by Ramirez II., king of Leon and the Asturias, in a great battle at Simanas (938), in which it is said that

ab Chimanus (305), in which is said the solutions of the younger Theodosius, who brought upon the Christians a violent persecution, and was the first to fall in it. The clergy called in Theodosius, by whom the Persians were worsted;

but the persecution raged forty years.

ABD-EL-KADER, ab-del-kai-der, or ka'-der, the third son of a marabout of the Arab tribe of Hashem, who had risen to influence through hisrank, coupled with a great sanctity of demea-nour. The early days of Abd-el-Kader are lost in obscurity, and by 1828 he had not only acquired the reputation of a scholar, but that of a saint, from his having twice made a pilgrimage to Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet. In England, however, he is best known by the persevering courage with which he opposed the ag-gressions of the French upon his country. Acgressions of the French upon me country.

companied by his father, he preached a holy
war, and called upon the faithful to rise and
expel the infidels. In 1832, he found himself at the head of 10,000 warriors, with whom he attacked the town of Oran, but was several times repulsed with great slaughter. Notwith-standing his discomfiture, however, he might be said to be a gainer, for he had not only increased his reputation for skill and bravery, but had



ABD-EL-KADER.



ABDUL-AZIZ, SULTAN OF TURKEY.



ABERCEOMBY, SIR RALPH.



ABERNETHY, Dr.

Ahdelmumem

taught his Arabs to face artillery—an act from which they had hitherto recoiled. In 1834, he an act from entered into a treaty with the French, in which he was recognized as emir of Mascara, with the sovereignty of Oran, and a monopoly of commerce with the interior was granted to him. This treaty added to the importance of the emir in the eyes of the natives, who naturally looked upon their chief as a personage of high consequence, from his having compelled the enemy to recognize him as a sovereign. His success, however, excited the jealousy and envy of some nonvert, excuse the jeanousy and enry of some of his brothers in arms, who rose against his authority, but whom he was soon enabled to subdue. For a period of fifteen years he contrived to defend his country, and fight against the encroachments of France, but in 1847 he was compelled to surrender himself a prisones to General Lamoricière, on condition of being sent to Alexandria or St. Jean-d'Acre. The French government, however, refused to ratify the terms of the treaty, and Abd-el-Kader was cons gned a prisoner to Fort Lamalgue, at Toulon. After suffering imprisonment for four years, in 1852 Louis Napoleon restored him to freedom, on condition that he would not return to Algiers, or conspire against the French. The brave but fallen Arab consented, and Brussa, in Asia Minor, was assigned him for his future masta mind, was assigned into instantial residence. For that place he accordingly set out in 1853, but has since been permitted to remove to Constantinople. In 1855 he visited Paris, to see the Exposition. During the massacre of the Maronites by the Druses in the Lebanon in 1860, the ex-emir exerted his influneowith his co-religionists to stay the effusion of blood. In 1863 he made a pilgrimage to Mecca, and in 1867 he again visited Paris, and stayed a short time in London. n. near Mas-

stayed a snort time in London. B. near Mascara, province of Oran, 1807.

ABDELMUMEN, & do-del-nm-mem, or ABDLI-MOMEN, though the son of a potter, became a general, and at last a monarch, by the style of *Emir ad Mannesin* (head of the true believers). He took Morocco, and destroyed the whole of the family of the Almoravides. D. 1162.

ABDERAHMAN. See ABDALBAHMAN, BEN ABDALLAH.

ADDIAS, db-de-as, of Babylon, a pretender to be one of the seventy-two disciples sent out by Jesus Christ, and to have been appointed by Simon and Jude the first bishop of Babylon.—
He is the author of a legend entitled "Historia Certamins Apostoliai," printed at Basle, 1571.
ADDIA-AZI, db-dal-az-e, sultan of Tunky, succeeded his brother Abdul-Medid, 1861, in

ABDUL-AZIZ, lib-dul-air-ex, sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother Abdul-Medjid, 1861, in virtue of the law of Turkey, by which the eldest male of the family succeeds in preference to the children of the last occupant of the throne. He was born in 1850, and was thus 31 years of age at his accession. He appears to be a man of greater energy and force of character than his birother, although he had been, as usual in the last, immured in the royal palses from his infancy, and debarred from all infereouse with the world and all share in conducting public arising the surface of the country. Some of the first acts of his reign, however—such as the reduction of expenditure on the harm, and the dismissal of kiza Pasha and other officials accused of wholesale peculation, and the appointment to power of men who have some character for honesty and intelligence—certainly indicate that he is alive to the veils under which his empire

Abdul-Meiid

labours, and is desirous of removing them. He has at all times shown a rivourable spirit towards his Christian subject who in 1867 were for the first time permits of the 1867 were for the first time permits of month of State. The chief event of his religious solution is the Cretan insurrection of 1868-8; that class seek ing separation from Turkey and amenation to Greece, but without much prospect the state of the chief with the control of the chief with the chief wit

sultan nad quitted his own dominions to visit the western nations of Europe. E. 1830.

Abdul-Meyid, 56-dul-med-jid, sultan of Turkey, succeeded his father, Mahmoud II, on the 1st of July, 1839. Like most of the sons of sultans, he was brought up in the harem, and although his father had desired that he should receive an English education, that sovereign was receive an Engisia euromator, unas sovereign was compelled to resign his wishes, and yield to the power of a Mahometan priesthood, who re-volted against such an innovation upon the established usages of their country. When he established usages of their country. When he ascended the throne, Turkey was in a very pre-carious condition. The minds of its people were unsettled by the reforms of his father, whose resolute will was sufficient to keep in check the spirit of open rebellion, but whose demise now spent of open revenue, and whose terms to the seemed to have opened a road for a return to the old system of things. The revolt of Mehemet Ali was checked, however, by the interference of All was checked, nowever, by the interterence or the principal European powers, and the ancient dynasty was saved. The dangers from assassi-nation which beset the first few years of the sultant's reign were happily averted, and Abdul-Meijd gradually rose in popular estimation, until he came to be regarded, not only with re-complete the substantial of the property of the substantial of th spect, but with affection by his people. Revolts in different parts of his dominions were suppressed, and the strong desire he always evinced to improve the condition of his subjects. has been testified to by English statesmen, eminent themselves in the annals of social reform, However popular the name of the sultan might be in his own country, it was not until the breaking out of the war with Russia that he came to be more especially regarded in this country with a feeling of deep interest. It had long been considered a design of the emperors of Russia to appropriate as much of Turkey as possible on the north side of the Bosphorus, and the time seemed to have arrived when an at-

object. Accordingly, in 1838, the emp Nicholas availed himself of a slight dispute which had arisen about the guardianship of the "Holy Places" to advance his claim to the protectorship of the Greek Christians in Turkey. This was refused by the sultan, and the Bussian war was the result. The firmness with which the sultan preserved his position throughout this trying period procured for him universal, sympathy, and the consequence was, that France and England united with Turkey in repelling the pretensions of Russia. The war was procuted with vigour until 1855, when the allies were joined by a contingent from Sardinia. In the same year Schastopol fell, and peace was concluded shortly afterwards. Advict Media 1840.

disposition, occasionally showed that he could be firm when he liked. His refusal to surrender met Hungarin refugees, after the revolution of ABLD, Dr. Clarke, medical colleger and historian. 1518, is a proof of this; and throughout the

1 war his conduct was marked by many traits which could not fall to give additional lustre to his character in the eyes of his subects, whilst in those of his allies they raised his reputation both as a man and a sovereign. His great fault as a ruler was his extravagance, or rather the weakness that permitted extravazance in others. The sums expended by him on his harem, and in building royal ralaces, were immense; and the result was serious embarrassments in the public finances. He is also accused of advancing unworthy favourites, who practised the most shameless embezzlement with

impunity, B. 1523; p. 1861.

A Beckurt, Gilbert Abbott, a comic dramatic writer and humourist, was born in Golden-square, London, in 1811. He was the son of a solicitor, was educated at Westminster school, and chose the bar as his profession. He early, however, displayed remarkable talent for comic and burlesque writing, and produced a variety of pieces, which were very popular, both on the stage and when published. He was one of the earliest and most constant contributors to "Punch," for which he wrote the "Adventures of Mr. Dunup," and other witty morceaux. He was also the author of the "Comic Blackstone," a "Comie History of England," and a "Comie History of Rome." Of a serious character, he produced some works connected with law. 1849, he was appointed one of the stipendiary magistrates of Lundon, the duties of which office he continued to discharge till shortly before his death in 1856.

signifying the "ser-ABEDNEGO, ai-b d' signifying the "ser-vant of light," is the Chaldee name conferred by the king of Babylon's officer upon Azariah, one of the three companions of Daniel.

ABBILLE, Gaspard, a-buil, a native of Riez, in Provence, who went to Paris when very young, and became secretary to the Marshal de Luxembourg .- Known as a writer of odes, epistles, and

some dramatic pieces. D. at Paris in 1719.

ABEILLE, Scipio, brother of the above, surgeon-major in the army, and author of "The Complete Army Surgeon," and a "History of the Bones." p. in 1697.

the Bones," D. In 1001.

ABEL, air-bel, signifying "mourning," the second son of our first parents. He was murdered by his brother Cain, from envy, because Abel's offering was accepted and Cain's rejected, ABEL, Frederic Gotfried, a German physician and north with read a diret. Not obtaining the

and poet, but bred a divine. Not obtaining the preferment he expected, he turned his attention to physic, in which he took his doctor's degree at Königsberg, and practised at Halberstadt with great reputation. He published a German translation of Juvenal in 1788. B. at Halberstadt;

ABEL, king of Denmark, the son of Walde-mar II. He assassinated his brother Eric IV... in 1250, and took possession of the throne. He was killed (1252) by the Frisons, who revolted egainst him on account of the heavy taxes imposed upon them.

ABEL, Charles Frederic, an eminent German musician. B. 1725; D. in London, 1787. ABEL, Gaspard, an historian of Germany. B.

of Lord Amherst's embassy to China. He was an accomplished naturalist, a close observer of nature, and a profound thinker, besides being characterized by a highly philanthropic mind, p. 1826.

ABELA, John Francis, ab'-e-la, commander of the order of Malta, and author of a work entitled "Maltha Illustrata," 1647, folio, a description of that island and its antiquities. D. in the 17th century.

ABELARD, Peter, ab'-e-lar, a celebrated philosopher, logician, mathematician, and divine, who has become memorable in biographical annals from the romantic loves which existed between him and a young damsel named Heloise. This girl was the niece of a wealthy canon, named Fulbert, who desired that Abelard should instruct her in philosophy; but instead of leading her through the intricate paths of learning, he taught her to love, and he himself became so intoxicated with this passion, that his lectures, which had attracted admiring crowds, lost their charm, and Fulbert, perceiving the cause, turned him from his house. Heloïse followed him, and he conveyed her to his sister's in Brittany, where she gave birth to a son, whom she called Astrolabius. Abelard now proposed to Fulbert to marry Heloïse, and although he accepted the offer, the lady herself rejected it. She afterwards, indeed, consented to a private marriage, but never would own it, and did not scruple sometimes to swear that it was not true. This in-creased greatly the rage of Fulbert; and Abelard creases greatly the rage of ruleser; and Abeliary of Argenteull, where she put on the religious habit, but did not take the veil, Fulbert now caused Abelard to be reneily multiafed by ruffians, when he became a monk in the abby of St. Denis, which he soon left, and retired to Champaigne. where he once more became a successful lecturer. His fame procured him numerous enemies, particularly the professors at Rheims, who charged him with heterodoxy on the subject of the Trinity, and he was censured at the council of Soissons, in 1121. Subsequently he erected an oratory in the diocese of Troyes, called the Paraclete, "the Comforter," but was soon driverfrom it, and next became abbot of Ruys, in the diocese of Vannes, and gave Heloïse and some diocese or varines, and gave Heioise and soint other nuns the Paraclete. After a life of many vicissitudes, Abelard died, Heloise lived many years after him. His body being sent to her after his death, she deposited it in the Paraclete. anter ins death, sine deposited it in the Faracitete.

n. at Palais, near Nantes, 1079; D. in the priory
of St. Marcel, in 1142.—Pope, in his epistles,
and other poets, have immortalized the names
of these unfortunate lovers. An elegant Gothic
monument to their memory, built of the ruins
of the abbey of the Paraclete, is one of the most interesting objects in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris. The principal works of Abelard are composed in Latin, and consist of, "An Address to the Paraclete on the Study of Scrip-ture," "Sermons and Festivals," &c.

ABBLI, John, ai-bell, an English musician, celebrated as a singer and as a player on the lute. Although he gained considerable sums, his improvidence frequently reduced him to painful necessities. Travelling on one occasion on the continent, he arrived at Warsaw, when at Hindauberg in 1675; p. 1763.

ABEL, Nicholas Henry, a distinguished mathematician, was form at Christiana, in Norway, in to court. Abell, however, refused to communications are communicated to communications. ply, when peremptory orders were given to compel his attendance. On his arrival he was seated in a chair in a spacious hall, and drawn no by machinery to a great height, when the the by machinery to a great negative, when the king and his train appeared in a gallery opposite to him. Several wild bears were then turned into the hall, and the king told him to take his choice, either to sing or be let down among the bears. Abell preferred the former alternative, and used to say that he never sang so well in his life. The year of his death is unknown, but in 1701 he published a collection of songs in

several languages. ABELLY, Louis, &b'-el-le, a French prelate who wrote "Medulla Theologica." He obtained the bishopric of Rodez in 1664, but resigned if three years afterwards, and retired to St. Lazare

ABEN, ESRA, ai-ben, a Jewish scholar, who passed a considerable portion of his life in travelling in various countries, and who is best known to us by his commentary on the Old Testament, which he would seem to have written in the Hebrew language between 1140 and 1167. He also wrote on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics, medicine, philology, and astrology. He appears to have been possessed of some skill as a poet as well, for he composed a treatise in verse on the game of chess, which was translated by Thomas Hyde, and published at Oxford in 1667. He visited this country in 1159. His own countrymen, the Jews, styled him the great, wise, and admirable doctor. His name in full was Abraham ben Meir ben Esra, which is abwas Abraham ben Mer ben Esra, which is ab-breviated into Aben Esra. n. at Toledo about 1119; n. about 1194. According to some autho-rities he is said to have died at Rhodes in 1174.

These he is san to nave dued at Khodes in 1174.
ABENDANA, Jacob, divendarina, a Spanish
Jew, and prefect of a synagogue in London. D.
1685.—He wrote a Hebrew commentary on
several passages of Scripture, which appeared
at Amsterdam the same year that he died.
ABENGREEIL, divening the

cian of the 12th century.—Author of a book, a translation of which, entitled, "De Virtutilus Medicinarum et Ciborum," was printed at Venice in 1581, folio.

ABEN-MELEC, üb'-en-me'-lek, a Jewish rabbi.— Author of a Hebrew commentary on the Bible, entitled, "The Perfection of Beauty," Amsterdam, 1661, folio.

ABERLI, John Louis, ab'-er-le, a landscape and portrait painter of considerable eminence B. at Winterthur, 1723; D. at Berne, 1786.

ABERGROMBIE, Thomas, ab'er-krom-be, a Scottish physician. D. 1726.—Author of "Martial Achievements of Scotland," and a "Treatise on Wik." He became the medical adviser of

James II. of England.

ABERCROMBIE, John, M.D., an eminent Scottish physician, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, one of the ministers of Aberdeen. Dr. Abercrombie studied in Edinburgh, then the most distinguished seat of medical education in Great Britain. He took his degree on the 4th of June, 1803, and applying himself diligently to the practice and study of his profession, he soon rose to be one of its most eminent members. Tose to be one of its most enument memoers. Ther of Sir Raipn, for turry years the af first practised surgery as well as physic, Edinburgh Castle. D. 1827. which was usually done by the Scottish faculty; but after the death of the celebrated Dr. Grette, and the year 1821, he devoted himself entirely to medicine. In 1828 he became a Licentitet, and in the following years & Fellow, of the He was born in 1745, ealed to the Royal College of Physicians. The University of in 1768 where he soon distinguil

Oxford, in 1934, granted him their honorary Oxford in 1993, grained ma. According to the seldom conferred on almost of the northern universities; and in 1893 he was to Lord Rector of Marischal College, Al. Ale. Hee was also physician in ordinary to her Majesty in Scotland, was vice-president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and held numerous other honorary distinctions, chiefly connected with charitable and learned bodies. He was a voluminous contributor to the literature of his prominous contributor to the intentiure of his pro-fession, and in the earlier portion of his career published numerous papers in the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," and other perio-dicals. He subsequently printed several valu-able works—such as "Patholocical and Prac-tical Researches on disease of the Irain and Spinal Cord" (1828); "Pathological and Practical Researches into the Diseases of the Intertinal Canal, Liver, and other Viscora of the Abdomen" (1829). He next devoted his attention to the higher walks of mental philosophy, and gave the results of his inve-tigations to the world in the shape of two works, entitled re-spectively, "Inquiries respecting the Intel-lectual Powers and the Investigath of Truth" (1830), and "The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings" (1833). These works were at once recognised as of high value, especially as regards recognised as of men value, s.p. ally 3 regards the light he threw on the dilletat subject of spectral illusions. Dr. Abercromble died sud-denly from lunstim: of the coronary artery of the heart on the 14th of November, 1814. Additionally, Sir Ralph, a British general, descended from an ancient family in Scotkand.

The first commission of Sir Ralph was a cornetey in the Guards, and in 1760 he obtained a lieutenancy. Passing through several degrees of rank, which he attained by his great military talents, he was made a Knight of the Bath in 1795. In 1797 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was then employed under the Duke of York in the enterprise against Holland, where it was confessed, even by the enemy, that his abilities were of the most brilliant order. It being resolved to send an army to dispossess the French of Expt, Sir Ralph was appointed to the command of the expedition. He landed at the head of his troops, March 8th, 1801, and defeated the French at Aboukir. On the 21st of the same month was fought, near Alexandria, a memorable battle, in which the English were again the victors, but in which their general was wounded. This took place early in the action, but he concealed the circumstance from his troops until some time after the battle was over. It was then found to be too late for surgical skill to be of any avail to him. He was immediately conveyed to the ship of the admiral, Lord Keith, where he lin-gered till the 28th, when he expired. His body was conveyed to Malta, and buried under the ramparts of St. Elmo, near the town of Valetta. B. at Menstry, Clackmannaushire, Scotland, 1734; p. 1801.—A monument to his memory is to be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral.

y, Sir Robert, the younger bro-ther of Sir Ralph, for thirty years governor of

ther of Sir Kalph, for unity years governor of Edinburgh Gaelle. D. 1827. ABBROROMEN, Hon. Alexander, a indge of the courts of session in Sootland, and justiciary of that country, was the youngest son of George Abercomby of Tullibodie, Clackmananshire. He was born in 1745, called to the Scottish H

In 1792 he was raised to the bench by the title symptoms of a disordered constitution, not priof Lord Abercromby. Besides his eminence as a lawyer and judge, he was an elegant writer, and contributed numerous papers to the Mirror and Lounger. D. 1795.

ABERDEEN, George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of ab'er-deen, succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather in 1802, and in 1814 was created Viscount Gordon, in right of which he sat in the House of Lords. On account of his sat in the House of Lords. On account of the former classic researches into antiquarian remains, he was called in Lord Byron's "English Parks and Scotch Reviewers," "the travelled Bards and Scotch Reviewers," "the travelled thane, Athenian Aberdeen." It is as a politician and statesman, however, that he is best In 1813 he was sent on a special mission to Vienna, and was the means of bringing over Austria to the alliance against France. Subsequently he was recognised as a stanch Subsequently he was recognised as a stanch adherent of the Tory party, and accepted, under the first administration of the Duke of Wellington, the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which he retained till the ministry resigned, in 1830. Whilst in office he assisted in establishing the independence of Greece. Under the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel (1834-5), he was Colonial Secretary, and on the restoration to power of that statesman, in 1841, restoration to power of the states and a state of the once more became Foreign Secretary, which office he held until the ministry fell, in 1846. On the death of Sir Robert, the Earl of Aberdeen was considered to be the virtual representative of what was known as the Peel party, and on the fall of the Derby ministry, in 1852, he was empowered to form a new administration. This he effected, and he steadily endeavoured to rms are energed, and as sceamy endeavoured to prevent the country from entering upon the conflict with Russia. All his efforts, however, were unavailing, and war was declared against the northern autocrat. Under the remainder of his administration, the public believed that the war was not conducted with that degree of vigour necessary to insure favourable results. Failing to receive sufficient support to enable him to earry out his measures, the earl resigned in 1855. He afterwards took no active part in public affairs, and died in Dec., 1869, aged 78, having been born in 1784. As an author, the 76, having been born in 1784. As an author, the earl is known by a work entitled, "An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture," embodying the result of his antiquarian researches in Grecee.

ABENKHEN, John, & Jerne-thy, a divine, was born in 1889, at Coloraine, in Ireland, educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A., and

then went to Edinburgh, and studied divinity. In 1708 he became pastor of a congregation at Antrim, but subsequently accepted an invitation from the congregation of Wood-street, Dublin, p. at Dublin, 1740.—Two volumes of his sermons were printed at London in 1748, and are held in

great estimation

great estimation.

ABERMENT, John, F.R.S., a surgeon of dis-tinguished practice and reputation. In 1786 he succeeded Mr. Pott as assistant-surgeon at Sartholomew's Hospital, and shortly after-wards took the place of that gentleman as lecwards book the place of that gentleman as activities in surgery and anatomy. On the decease of Sir Charles Blick, his former instructor, Abernethy was elected master surgeon, when St. Bartholomew's Hospital began to increase in eputation, and soon acquired a degree of cele-brity far beyond anything it had hitherto attained. He was the first to enunciate and esta-blish the great principle "that local diseases are

mary and independent maladies, and that they are to be cured by remedies calculated to make a salutary impression on the general frame, not by topical dressing, nor any mere manipulations of surgery." To this he added a second, namely, surgery." To this he added a second, namely, "that this disordered state of the constitution either originates from, or is rigorously allied to, derangements of the stomach and bowels, and that it can only be reached by remedies which first exercise a curative influence upon these organs." These principles revolutionized the whole field of surgery, and raised it from the rank of a manual art to the position of a science.—In private life the character of this eminent man was as spotless as his public life was humane and useful. B. at Abernethy, in

was humane and useful. B. as Abelieut, n. Scotland, or Derry, in Ireland, 1764; p. 1831.

ABGARUS, äb'-gä-rus, king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia. This sovereign, it is said, wrote a letter to our Saviour, and received an answer which, with the other, is extant and well known. Both letters, however, have been de-clared to be forgeries. Flourished in the time

of our Saviour.

of our Saviour.

Abeilluss, 55°-41'-lus, surnamed Prester John, a king of the Frisons. He attended Charlemagne to the Holy Land, and did not return with him, but made great conquests in Abyssinia, which was called from him the empire of Prester John. He is said to have written the history of Charlemagne's journey, and of his own history of Charlemagne's journey, and of his own to the East. Lived in the 8th century.

to the East. Lived in the 8th century.

ABLEMER, inti-f-char, "fifther of abundance," a Jewish high-priest, was the son of Abindech, who was killed by Saul. He succeeded his father, and attached himself to David, but, on his death, attempting to put Adonjiah on the throng, he was deposed and busined by Salorova 104/46.

banished by Solomon, 1014 B.c.

ABIGAII, the wife of Nabal, and afterwards of David, a woman of great personal attractions and sound understanding.—Another, of the same name, a sister of David, and the mother of Amasa.

ABIHU, ab-i'-hoo, signifying "The father of him," the second son of Aaron, and who, with his brother Nadab, was struck dead for disregarding the divine injunctions, and kindling their censers with unholy fire.

ARIJA, ABA'JA, "the Lord my father," king of Judah, was the son of Rehoboam. In the second year of his reign he defated Jeroboan, king of Israel. Began to reign 983 n.c.
ARIJDALRA, Phillip Christian, 25'-12'pord, a physician of Denmark, and one of the most accomplished nutwellifest of the 18th Acceptance.

complished naturalists of the 18th century.

ABILDGAARD, Nicholas Abraham, a brother of Philip, author of some useful works on art, and an historical painter of considerable ability. B. 1744; D. 1809.

Abinger, James Scarlett, Lord, ab'-in-jer, an able advocate, who rose to be a peer of the realm and chief baron of the Exchequer, taking his title from Abinger, in Surrey. B. in Jamaica, 1769; b. at Bury St. Edmunds, while on his circuit, 1844.

ABINGTON, Frances, a comic actress of great celebrity, whose maiden name was Barton, and whose father was a common soldier. She began life as an errand-girl to a French milliner, at whose establishment she was enabled to pick up the language used by her mistress. She next was a flower-girl in St. James's Park, and subsequently made her appearance at the Hay market theatre, in the character of Miranda, i the "Busybody." The first step of her fame, however, was made in the character of Kitty, in "High Life Below Stairs." Her last appear "High Life Below Stairs." Her last appear ance was in April, 1799. E. 1731, or according to some, 1738; p. 1815. Abreau a Reubenite, and the co-conspirato

reign.

ABLANCOURT, Perrot Nicholas d', ab-lan kooer, one of the best French translators of the classic authors of the 17th century. He was proposed by Colbert to Louis XIV., to be the historian of his reign, but that monarch would not entertain the proposition, on account of the author being a Protestant. B. at Chalons-sur-Marne, in Champagne, 1606; D. at Ablancourt

ABLAVIUS, *ăb-lai'-ve-us*, a minister of state under Constantine the Great, and treacherously put to death by the son of that sovereign.

Able, or Abel, Thomas, aibel, chaplain to

Ashes, or Aragon, whom he taught music and the languages. His attachment to his royal mistress brought him into great trouble. He suffered death for denying the king's supremacy, 1534.-He wrote a treatise against the divorce of the queen, and was attainted for being impli-

cated in the affair of the Holy Maid of Kent.

Annen, ab-ner, the cousin of Saul, whom he served with great loyalty against David. Mur-

dered by Joah, 1048 B.C.

ABNEY, 30 ne, Sir Thomas, a distinguished magistrate of London, lord mayor, member for the City, and one of the first promoters, and subsequently a director, of the Bank of England. When the Pretender was proclaimed king of Great Britain by the king of France, Abney proposed an address to King William, afterwards adopted and followed by other corporations, which was so encouraging to the king that he dissolved the Parliament, and took the sense of the people upon the state of parties, which proved to be almost universally in favour of the Protestant succession. B. 1639; D. 1722.

ABOUGHEREL, &-boo -gai'-hel, an Arabian idolator, and a bitter enemy to Mahomet.—The Malometans, by way of contempt, call coloquitida the melon or cucumber of Aboughehel.

ABOU-HANIFAH, a-boo-han'-e-fa, was the son of ABOU-HANFAR, å-boo-kan'-e-fa, was the son of Thabet, and esteemed among the Musulmans for his expositions of their law, but persecuted for denying predestination. 2, at Coufa, 1, 5, 699; D. at Bagdad, 1, D. 767.—A callph who reigned 385 years after the death of this learned ana, erected a manuscleum to his memory, and founded a college for his followers. ABOU-JOSEPI, å-boo-j-e-f, a Mussulman doctor, who was the first that had the title of Kadih al kodinat, or judge of the judges. He lived in

al kodhat, or judge of the judges. He lived in the caliphate of Haroun-al-Raschid.

ABOULAINA, ä-boo-lai-na, a Mahometan doc-tor, famous for his wit.

ABOULFEDA, or ABULFEDA, considered to be the most eminent Arabian writer on geography and history, and also distinguished as a soldier and statesman. He belonged to the family of Mahometan sovereigns known as the Ayoubites, was prince of Hamah in Syria, where his court was the resort of all the learned men of his time. At an early age, he joined the armies of his country, and was engaged in all the wars the Turks had

upon their hands at the period. Later in life, he retired to his principality of Hamah, where he devoted himself to study and to the government of his province. His principal works are his "History" and "Geography," copies of both of which exist in MS. in several of the principal libraries of Europe, but have hitherto only been printed in fragments. B. at Damascus, in 1273 A.D.; D. 1331

ABOUT, Edmond François Valentin, a-boo. 2 French political writer, and the author of se-French political writer, and the author of several novels and dramatic pieces. His pamphlet "La Question, Bomaine" was directed against the temporal power of the Pope. n. at District, in the department of the Meurine, Feb. 14, 1832. ABRASHE, Issaq. d-la-nob-in-ed, alearned rubbi, and a member of the council of Alphonso V. king of Portugal. Falling into disgrace on the death of that monarch, he fled to Castille, where he was protected by Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1492 he was obliged to quit Spain, in consequence of an edict against the Jews, and continued to pass a life of vicissitude. P. at Lisbon, 1437; D. at Venice, 1508.—He is the author of a com-

D. at Venice, 1509.—He is the author of a commentary on the Scriptures.

ABRHAN, ai'-brid-ham', the patriarch, was at first called Abram, which was altered by divine appointment. His father, Terah, in his old agram received a promise that he should be the father of a great nation; on which he, with his wife Sarth, and his nephew Lot, left Haran, and dwalt at Sichem A forming droves them themes dwelt at Sichem. A famine drove them thence into Egypt, and on their return, a dispute having arisen between the servants of Abram and those arisen between the servants of Advian and noise of Lot, the two kinsmen were induced to part. Lot being taken prisoner by the prince of Elam, Abram armed his servants, and retook his nephew, with a great spoil. Having no prospect of a child by Sarah, he took Hagar, an Egyptian, by whom he had Ishmael; but at the age of with the Sarah and the Sarah should be the spoil. ninety, he received a promise that Sarah should have a son, and, in consequence, his name was changed to Abraham, which signifies "the father of a great multitude." At this time circumcision was instituted. Going afterwards to Gerar, Sarah was delivered of a son, named Isasc. When Isaac was grown to maturity, Abraham was commanded, as a trial of his faith, to offer him up as a sacrifice; but as he was about to obey the mandate, an angel stayed his hand, and obey the mandate, an angel stayed his hand, and provided a ram for a burnt-offering. After the death of Sarah, Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had air sons. B, at Uz, in Chaldea, A.M. 2004; D, about A.M. 2179.
ARRAHAN, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit, and neological professor in the university of Foundations on B. in Lorraine, 1859; D. at Ponta-Mousson. B. in Lorraine, 1859; D. at Ponta-Mousson, 1655.—He wrote a commentary on Viveril and on corns of the overtice of fivers.

Virgil, and on some of the orations of Cicero.

APRAHAM, Ben Chaila, a Jewish rabbi and astrologer, who predicted the birth of the Mes-siah, but did not live to be disappointed by the son, out an no ave to be assponted by the non-fulfilment of his prophecy. Flourished in Spain during the 14th century.—He wrote a treatise on the figure of the earth.

ABRAHAM, a musician at Paris, composer of airs for the clarionet, and anthor of a method for

AITS 107 LIE CLEITORIS, ANI BURBAR UN SECUENCE. AIR LIE DASSOON. D. 1505.
ABBRIEAM USQUE, A PORTUGICES Jew, but flought by some to have been a Christian.—He published, in conjunction with Tobias Athias, in 1553, a translation of the Bible into Spanish.
ABBRIM. (See ABBRICAN the Fatrings). ARBRIM. (See ABBRICAN 446, 1529 OF SUES,

Abrentius

who, when his wife Panthea had been taken beri," a history of the reign of his sovereign, prisoner by Cyrns, and humanely treated, sur-rendered himself and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the first battle he undertook in the cause of Cyrus, and his wire stabbed herself on his corpse. Cyrus raised a monument on their tomb

ABRENTIUS, àb-ren'she-us, a man made governor of Tarenturo, by Hannibal. To gain the favour of a beautiful woman, whose brother was in the Roman army, he betrayed his trust to the

ABRESCH, Frederick Louis, and resh, a Dutch critic and excellent Greek scholar. His scholia on Greek authors are highly esteemed. B. at Hamburg, 1699; p. in Switzerland, 1781.

Abbosi, John, ab-ro-se, an Italian physician and astronomer, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century.—His "Dialogue on Astrology,"
4to, Venice, 1494, is in the "Index Expurgatoring"

ABRUZZO, Balthasar. ab'-rud-zo, a Sicilian philosopher. n. 1601; p. 1665. Abruzzo, Peter, a Neapolitan architect of the

17th century.

Absalom, ab'-sa-lom, the son of David, who assassinated his brother-in-law Amnon, for violating his sister Tamar, and raised a rebellion against his father; but his army being routed, he was slain by Jonb, n.c. 1030. He was deemed the handsomest man of his race, and was particularly remarkable for the beauty and profusion

ABSALOM, or Axel, John, archbishop of Lund, in Denmark; founder of the eastle and city of Copenhagen, and a distinguished warrior and

of his hair.

Copeningen, and a distinguished warrior and slatesman. B. 1129; D. 1201.

Abshoven, M., abshool-ven, a native of Antwerp, and scholar of the younger Teniers, whom he closely initated. Painted rural sports, ale-houses, &c. D. about 1669.

Abstemius, Laurentius, ab-ste'-me-us, an Italian writer, who was librarian and professor at Urbino, where he taught the belles lettres. Flourished in the 16th century.—He wrote some pieces of repute, but the best known are his fables, which have been frequently printed with

those of Æsop, Phadrus, &c.
Abubeker, ab-u-be'-ker, the successor of Mahomet, and the first who assumed the title of caliph. D. 634. Another Mahometan ruler of this name, of the dynasty of the Almoravides, was supplanted by Yussef-ben-Taxfyn (whom see).

ÁBUCARAS, Theodore, 4b-u-car-as, a bishop of Caria, who was a partisan of Photius, but recanted at the council of Constantinople, and was re-admitted to his seat. Flourished in the 8th century.—He wrote several controversial trea-tises, which were published at Ingoldstadt, in 1606

ABUDIHER, "h-ude-hai-her, founder of the sect called Kurmatians, and a great enemy to the Mussulmans. He plundered Mecca, and carried away the black stone, which the Turks pretend came down from heaven. The relic, however, was returned when the Karmatians found it to be of no value. D. 953.

De of no vanue. De Abelfärai-ge-us, an Armenska trys (Gregory, åb-ul-färai-ge-us, an Armenian physician, bishop, and historian. s. at Malatia, 1926; b. 1288-f-This person wrote, in Arabic, a universal history, published with a Latin translation and a supplement, in 1688. ARMENIALL, db-ul-fai-z-t, vizier of Akbar, the Mogul comperor. Author of "Ayeen Ak-10"

Acacius

and a geographical and statistical account of the Mogul empire. This work was translated into English by a Mr. Gladwin, in 1785. Assassinated, 1602.

translated into German and French,

Abulites, ŭb-u-li'-tes, governor of Susa, who betrayed his trust to Alexander, and was rewarded with a province.

ABLIOLA, a-bu-lo-la, an Arabian poet. B. 973; p. 1057. About the middle of the 17th century some of the effusions of this poet were published.

ABUMANSUR, an eminent Arabian astronomer. who did good service to science by the accuracy of his observations. He was also a writer of biography, and composed the lives of the poets of Arabia; this work is not known in Europe.

Lived in the 9th and 10th centuries. ABUMOSLEM, ab'-u-mos'-lem, governor of Khorasan, who, in 747, transferred the caliphate from the family of the Ommiades to that of the Abasides; in accomplishing which change, above 600,000 men lost their lives. After rendering the caliph Almanzor the most important services. that prince caused him to be assassinated.

ABUNDANCE, John, a-bun'-dans, a name assumed by a French poet who flourished in the 16th century.

ABUNOWAS, a-bu-no'-as, an Arabian poet who dwelt in the palace of Haroun-al-Itaschid, with Masat and Rekashi, two other poets. B. at Bara 762; p. 810.—The works of this poet are still extant.

ABU-OBEIDAH, ab'-u-o-bi'-da, a companion of Mahomet, who served under Caled, but gaining the supreme command, Caled served as his second. D. 639.

ABUSAID KHAN, åb'-u-said-kan, the last sultan of the race of Genghis Khan. D. 1336. ABUSAID MIRZA, åb'-u-said-mer'-za, served in

Abusal Milka, 40-3-341-mer-22, served in the army of Uleg Beg, when he was at war with his son. He took advantage of this dissension, and set up for himself in 1450. He greatly extended his dominions. Killed, 1463.

ABUTEMAN, Surnamed ALTAYI, ab-u'-te-man, the prince of the Arabian poets. B. 842, or 846, at Yasem, near Damaseus.

ABYDENUS, ab-i-de'-nus, author of the history of the Chaldeans and Abyssinians, the only remains of which are in the "De Emendatione Temporum" of Scaliger.

Acacus, &-kai-se-us, a bishop of Amida, on the Tigris. D. in the 5th century.—This bishop sold the plate of his church, and with the pro-ceeds ransomed 7000 Persian slaves, and sent them to their king.

ACACIUS, surnamed Monophthalmus, from having lost an eye, was the disciple and successor of Eusebius, bishop of Casarea. He was deposed by the council of Sardica, for heresy; on which he and some others assembled at Philippolis, and anathematized Athanasius and the rest of their adversaries. Acacius was concerned in banishing Pope Liberius, and settling Felix in the see of Rome. D. about 365.—Was the founder of a sect called Acaciani, and wrote the "Life of Eusebius," and other works.

Acacius Achens

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, who was excommunicated by Pope Felix III., and in his turn commanded the name of that prelate to be struck out of the list of bishops who were

to be struck out the sub bissions who was to be mentioned in the public prayers. D. 439.

ACACTUS, bishop of Berga, in Syria, who was the means of deposing St. Chrysostom, and also Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. D. 436.—There were several other persons of this name-1. a martyr in the persecution by the emperor Darius; 2. a patriarch of Antioch, A.D. 468; 3. a famous rhetorician who flourished in the time of the emperor Julian

ACADEMUS, a-ka-de'-mus, or Ecademus, an Athenian, whose house was occupied as a philosophical school in the time of Theseus. He had the honour of giving his name to a sect of philosophers, or rather three sects, called Academics. The old academy had Plato for its chief, the second Arcesilaus, and the last Carneades.—No one was suffered to laugh in the academy at Athens, under the penalty of expulsion.

Acca, āk'-ka, bishop of Hexham, in Northum-

berland. p. 740.-This personage was a liberal patron of the arts, an improver of the music of the church, and author of a work entitled,

'Sufferings of Saints."

Accarisi, Francis, ŭk'-ka-re'-se, professor of civil law at Sienna, and afterwards at Pisa. B.

at Ancona; p. at Siena, 1622.

Accarisi, James, a professor of rhetoric at Mantua, who subsequently became bishop of Vesta. B. at Bologna; D. at Vesta, 1654.

Acciancia, Renato, ak ke-a-e-o-le, a Floren-tine, who conquered Athens, Corinth, and part of Bœotia. Lived in the beginning of the 14th century.—He bequeathed Athens to the Vene-tians; Corinth to Theodosius Paleologus, who married his eldest daughter; and Bosotia, with Thebes, to his natural son Anthony, who also got Athens; but this was retaken in 1455 by Mahomet II.

Acciaioli, Angelo, ŭk-ke-a-e-o-le, a native of Florence, of which he became archbishop, and by his merit obtained a cardinalship. D.

ACCIAIOLI, Donato, a noble and learned Florentine and disciple of Argyropylus, who flourished in the 15th century. D. at Milan, 1478. — He wrote a commentary on the "Ethics" of Aristotle, and translated some of the "Lives" of Plutarch, to which he added those of Hannibal, Scipio, &c. He also wrote a life of Charlemagne.

Acciarout, Zenobio, a churchman of the order of St. Dominic, and librarian to Pope Leo X. B. 1461; D. 1520.—He translated some of the Fathers into Latin, and left several pieces of his own, some of which were published

Accius, Lucius, ak'-ke-us, a Latin tragic poet, none of whose works are extant. Flourished about 170 B.C.—There was also, in the same age, an orator of the name of Accius, against whom Cicero defended Cluentius. He was a native of Pisaurum.

Accius Tullius, prince of the Volsci, a de-termined enemy of the Romans, and to whom

Coriolanus fled for refuge.

Accourt, Benedict, ac-col'-te, secretary to the state of Florence. D. 1466,-He wrote a history of the Holy War, printed at Venice, in 1532, which was consulted by Tasso in the composition of his "Jerusalem Delivered." He like wise wrote a little book of the famous men of his time. B. 1455.

Account, Francis, brother to Benedict, wa called the prince of lawyers. D. vastly rich about 1470.

Accourt, Benedict, a cardinal, related to the above, called the Cicero of his age, and distin-

guished by several propes. B. 1107; D. 1519.
Accourt, Benedict, an Italian conspirato, who, with five others, meditated the murder of

Pius IV .- Put to death 1564. Accords, Stephen Tabouret, &k-kor, an adv.

eate in the parliament of Dijon. p. 1561.—He was the author of two trifling books, one enti-tled, "Les Bigarrures," and the other "Le. Touches."

Accorso, Francis, ük-kor'-so, professor of he at Bologna. B. at Florence, 1182; D. 1226. Reduced the Code, Digests, and Institutes into one system, printed at Lyons, in 5 vols. foli-1627.

Accorso, Mariangelo, a learned Neapolitan who was very industrious in collecting ancions MSS. Flourished in the 16th century .- Puls lished remarks on Ausonius, Solinus, and Ovid-in 1524, entitled "Diatribæ;" also an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, at Augsburg, in 1533,

and some other valuable works.

ACCEMPIXIL Ak-um-pia-tle, the first king of the ancient Mexicans, a leak-lator, and the founder of the capital of his kingdom. D. 112). ACEBATUS, ak-er-a-tus, a south-ayer of D

who alone remained when the approach of Xerxes frightened away the inhabitants.

Acesius, a-ke'-se-us, bishop of Constantinople in the time of Constantine, who, on account of his rigid doctrine, said to him, "Make a ladder for yourself, Acesius, and go up to heaven alone." Flourished in the 3rd century.

ACESTOR, surnamed Sagas, a trugic poet at Athens, and contemporary of Aristophanes.— Also a sculptor of Chassus, mentioned by Pausanias.-This was also the name of Apollo in his capacity of god of medicine.

Ach, John van, or Achen, 2k, was born at Cologne, in 1556, and became eminent in histo-

rical and portrait painting. D. 16:1.

ACREUS, a-kee'-us, was the son of Xuthus, and grandson of Helen. Achaus having committed manslaughter, was compelled to take refuge in Laconia, where he died, and where his posterity remained under the name of Achai, until they were expelled by the Heraclidæ. Upon this, they passed into the northern parts of Peloponnesus, and, under the command of Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, took possession of the country of the Ionians, and called it Achaia. The successors of Tisamenus ruled until the time of Gyges's tyranny, when Achaia was parcelled into twelve small republies, or so many cities with their respective districts, cach of which comprised seven or eight cantons. Three of these - Patræ, Dymæ, and Pharæ-became famous as a confederacy, 284 years B.o., which continued formidable upwards years n., which continued formidable upwards of 130 years, under the name of the Achaeus League, and was most illustrious whilst supported by the splendid virtues and shifting Aratus and Philopeamen. They directed their arms for three years against the Estolians, and rose to be powerful by the accession of meignbouring states, and freed their country from foreign slavery. At last, however, they were attacked by the Romans, and after one year's hostilities, the Achaeun League was totally destroyed, n.c. 147. From this period the Peloponessus was reduced to the condition of a Roman province, bearing the name of Achala.— noets to all the Greeks indiscriminately.

ACHEMENUS, a-kee'-mon-us, a king of Persia ACHMENUS, axee moves, a king of reisia among the progenitors of Cyrus the Great; his descendants were called Achemenides, and formed a separate tribe in Persia, of which the kings were members. Cambyses, son of Cyrus, on his death-bed, charged his nobles, and particularly the Achæmenides, not to suffer the Medes to recover their former power, and abolish

The Bersian empire.

A GHILLEN, & Wallen, a sovereign of the northern Brittons, who on losing his territory, iled into Wales. Reigned in the 6th century.— He and his brother, Arthanad, are famous for a ourney performed on one horse, up the hill of laclwig, in Cardiganshire, to revenge the death

of their father.

ACHAN, ak-an, the son of Carmi, of the tribe of Judah, stoned to death for his covetousness at

the taking of Jericho.

ACHARD, François Charles, a-kar, an experimental philosopher and chemist of supposed French extraction. He was among the first who proposed to extract sugar from beet-root. B. at Berlin, 1754; p. 1821.—Was author of various works in German, on experimental physics,

works in terman, on experimental paymon, agriculture, and chemistry.

ACRIEDS, Eleazar, o-kar, bishop of Avignon. When the plague raged there, he continued, at the hazard of his life, to perform the offices of charity and religion, and Clement XII, sent him of the continued of the performance of t to China to settle the disputes which prevailed among the missionaries. B. at Avignon, 1679; D. at Cochin, 1741

ACHATES, a-kai-tees, a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that fidus Achates (the

idelity was so exemplary that flaus Achades (the faithful Achades) became a proverb.

ACHELOTS, 6-ke-lo-us, the son of Oceanus and rename in Epirus.—As one of the numerous suitors of Dejanira, daughter of Cheus, Achelous entered the lists squints Hercules, and being inferior, changed himself into a serpent. and afterwards into an or. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous being defeated, retired into his bed of waters. The broken horn was given to the goddess of Plenty.

was given to the goddess of Pienty.
Acher, Loue & Acher, a Benedictine monk.

n. st St. Quentin, 1609; n. at Paris, 1685.—He
published several books on ecclesiastical history; as the "Lives of Saints," to.
Achillan, Alexander, Achild-se, an eminent
philosopher and physician of Bologna.
Achillan, Alexander, Achild-se, an eminent
philosopher and physician of Bologna. 9r.
d463; n. 1612.—He is said to have discoved
the hammer and anvil, two small bones in the
organ of hearing.—His works were published in
folio, at Venice, in 1688.
Achillan, achild-se the son of Pelevs king.
Achillan, achild-se the son of Pelevs king.

folio, at Venice, in 1688.

ACHILLES, e-Ait-1-fes, the son of Peleus, king of Pthis, and a sea-goddess called Thetis. His story is told by Homer in his "Iliad," or account of the siege of Troy. Achilles was said to be invulnerable in every part of his body except his heel. After killing Hector, the champion of the Trojans, he was shot in the heel by Paris towards the close of the siege.

ACHILLES TATIUS, a Greek astronomer, who lived in the early part of the 4th century.

ACHILLES STATUS, a Greek writer of the 5th century, author of the "History of Leucippe and Clitophon."

ACHMET I., ak'-met, emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father, Mahomet III., in 1603. He was then only fifteen years of age, and began his reign by endeavouring to suppress a rebellion,

The name of Achai is generally applied by the which lasted two years. He next engaged in a war with the Germans, in which he was assisted by the famous Bethlem Gabor. Peace was concluded in 1606; but he continued to be disturbed by insurrections, and the security of his throne was threatened by a pretender to his rightful inheritance. He indulged in sensual pleasures and in field sports; but, though proud and amand in field sports; but, intogn product and and bittons, was less sanguinary than some of his predecessors. P. 1588; p. 1617.

Acharer II, succeeded to his brother Solyman, in 1691. He was a feeble ruler, and in his

reign the empire suffered many humiliations at

reign the empire suffered many humiliations at the hands of the Imperialists, the Venetians, and even the Arabs. He was, however, amiable in private life, and fond of music and poetry, n. about 1645; n. 1695. ACREME III. son of Mahomet IV., on the deposition of his brother, Mustapha II., in 1708, ascended the imperial throne. He sheltered Charles XII., of Sweden after the battle of Paltowa, and declared war against the Russians, but soon after concluded an advantageous peace. He likewise made war on the Venetians, and recovered from them the Morea; but in an attack on Hungary, his army was defeated by Prince Eugene, in 1716, at the battle of Peter-wardein.—Achmet was dethroned in 1730. p. in prison, 1736.

ACHMER, son of Seirim, an Arabian writer, who composed a work on the interpretation of dreams, which was translated into both Greek creams, which was translated into both Greek and Latin. Supposed to be the same as Abu Bekr Mahommed Ben Sirim, a work by whord, Arabic, crists in the Imperial Library at Paris, and who flourished in the 7th century.

ACHEMY GEORIC a Turkish general, who, after having been the means of obtaining the crown for Bajazet, was killed by order of that tyrant. Lived in the 15th century.

ACHEMIC RELIGIOUS. LIGUES, a landscape mainter

ACHTSCHELLING, Lucas, a landscape painter of Brussels, who lived in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century. He was a very close imitator of Nature, and the scenery in his pictures is grand, admirably diversified, and so beautifully coloured as to be almost transparent.

ACIDALIUS, Valens, ai-se-dai-le-us, a promising young scholar of Germany, who wrote a com-mentary on Q. Curtius, Tacitus, and other classic authors, besides letters, speeches, and poems. Excessive application to study caused his death in 1595, at 28 years of age. Had he lived, it is thought he would have been one of the greatest critics of modern times. B. at Witstock, Bran-

denburg, in 1567.

ACILUS GLABEIO, M., a tribune of the people at Rome, A.U.C. 553. With a legion, he quelled the insurgent slaves in Etruria; being consul with P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, A.U.C. 561, he conquered Antiochus at Thermopylæ, for which he obtained a three days' triumph. He stood for consul against Cato, but desisted in consequence of the unfair measures adopted by his opponent. His son erected a temple to Piety, which the older Glabrio had vowed while fighting with Antiochus, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned and excluded from all aliment. The son also erected to his father's memory a golden statue, the first ever seen at Rome.—There were several other Romans of the same name, but none of them of marked celebrity.

Ackermann, Conrad, ak'-er-man, a comedian

Ackermann

theatre. D. 1771.
ACKERMANN, John Christian Gotlieb, a dis-

tinguished German physician, and author of a variety of works on medical subjects. B. 1756;

D. at Altdorf, in Franconia, 1801.

D. at Altfort, in Francona, 1891.

ACKEMANN, Radolph, a carriage-draughtsman, who, previously to the French Revolution, arrived in blegland, where, after a short time he settled down in the Strand as a printseller. He produced an elegant annual, which was called "Forget-me-not," and was the first of that class of works which, for several years, were so class of works which, for several years, were so popular in this country. He greatly promoted the art of lithography, and by his embellished "Histories" of Westminster, Oxford, &c., improved the public taste, and added to his own reputation as an enterprising publisher. B. at Stolberg, in Saxony, 1764; D. 1894.

Stolberg, in Saxony, 1764; D. 1893.

ACKMAN, See AtkMAN, ak'-land, physician to the Radeliffe Infrarry, Oxford, an earnest advocate of cleanliness, good drainage, and athletic exercises as preventives of disease. Accompanied Prince of Wales to America, 1800. z. 1815.

ACOLUTHUS, Andrew, a-ko-lu-thus, an arch-deacon, and professor of the Oriental languages at Breslau. B. at Breslau; D. 1704.—He wrote a treatise "De Aquis Amaris," 1682, 4to, and a Latin translation of the Armenian version of the

Latin branslation of the Armenian version of the prophet Obadiah, kto, Leipsic.

Acoxytts, James, ai-kon-te-us, originally a Catholic, but who, becoming Protestant, came to England, where he met with a kind reception from queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated a work entitled "The Stratagems of Satan," printed at Basle, in 1565. He died soon after. B. at Trent.—Another edition of his work appeared at Packe in 1610. to which was added a letter of Trent.—Another euclon of its work appeared as Basie in 1810, to which was added a letter of Acontius, "De Batchene edendoran Librorum," but his best work is a treatise "On Method," printed at Utrecht, in 1858.
Acosert, Gabriel, o-kov'-da, a canon and professor of divinity at Colmbra, b. 1618.—Wrote a commentary on part of the Old Testament,

folio, 1641.

1010, 1621.

ACOSTA, Joseph, a Spanish Jesuit, who, from being a missionary in Peru, became provincial of his order. B. at Medina del Campo, about 1539; p. at Salamanca, 1600.—His "History of the West-Indies," first printed in Spanish, in 1590,

West-indies, "Irst printed in Spainisi, in Spainis, in Syo, is universally known and esteemed. Acosra, Uriel, an extraordinary character, who, at the age of twenty-five, was made treasurer of a Church in Oporto, but, having embraced Judaism, resolved to quit Portugal, with his mother and brothers, whom he had converted to the contract of the contra to the same faith. They proceeded to Amsterdam, and were received into a synagogue. Not long after, becoming dissatisfied with the Jewish rites, and expressing his sentiments with freedom, he was excommunicated. He then wrote a book, in which he denied the immortality of the soul; for which he was thrown into prison, whence he was bailed; but all the copies of this book were seized, and a fine levied upon the author. After lying under excommunication fifteen years, he was, on making submission, re-admitted into the synagogue, but was again expelled for not con-forming to the laws of Moses, and for dissuading two Christians from turning Jews. In this state he remained seven years, abandoned by his friends, and reduced to the utmost destitution. At the end of that time he make another submission, and underwent an extraordinary penance

Actuaring

of Germany, who founded the modern German in the synsgogue; where after making his re-theatre. D. 1771.
ΔΩΚΕΝΚΑΝ, John Christian Gollieb, a dis-ley himself down on the threshold, and allow all the people to walk over him, B. at Oporto; shot

the people to walk over him. a. at Oporto; abot himself in 1840, or, according to others, 1847. Acquarya, Andrew Matthew, duke of Atri and prince of Teramo, in the kingdom of Naples. B. 1456; D. 1523.—Was one of the greatest luminaries of his age, and seems to have been the first who conceived the idea of an Encyclopadia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. He published a work under that title 12 vols. folio, which, though scant and defecin 2 vols. follo, which, though scanty and defec-tive, was found Sufficient to give some hints for conducting a compilation of that kind. Agrarus, a-krai-tus, a freed man of Nero,

sent into Asia to plunder the temples of the gods.

ACRON, or ACRO, or-cron, an ancient scholiast on Horace. Lived in the 7th century.—His work is extant in an edition of Horace printed at Basle in 1527, 8vo.

Acron, a Sicilian physician who expelled the clague from Athens by burning perfumes. Flourished B.C. 439.

Acron, a king of the Cæcimenses, who, after the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus in single combat. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter, under the name of Feretrius, because

they were carried on a frame.

ACBOPOLITA, George, a-kro-pol-e-ta, a writer on the Byzantine history, who, at the age of twenty-one, disputed with a physician concerning solar eclipses, before the emperor John. He afterwards rose to the rank of chancellor of the empire. B. at Constantinople 1220; D. 1282.—His "Chronicle of the Greek Empire" was printed

"Chronicle of the Greek Empire was passed at Paris, in Greek and Latin, in 1651, follo.

ACROPOLITA, Constantine, son of the above, was called the younger Metaphrastes, and was contained the control of the empire. Flourished

about 1270.

acout 1270.

ACLEUS, čik-tee'-us, a powerful person who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica, His daughter Agraulos married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their first king, though Actieus reigned before him. This word has the same signification as Atticus, an inhabitant of Attica

ACTIA, & M-te-a, the mother of Augustus.
ACTIA, & went from Greece into Egypt,
where he taught astrology, and founded Helio-

polis.

ACTISANES, di-tis-a-nees, a king of Ethiopia, who conquered Egypt, and expelled King Amasis. He was famous for his equity, which is in some measure contradicted by his severity to robbers, whose noses he cut off, and whom he banished

noses no can out and whom he beausage to a desert place, where they were in want of all aliment, and lived only upon crows.

ACTUS NATUS, All-te-us nex-ve-us, an augur who cut a whetstone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them.

of his skill in his art.

Acron, Joseph, ak-ton, originally in the French Actors, desegn, ac-ton, originary in as a reminister naval service, but subsequently prime minister at the court of Naples. B. at Besancon, France, 1737; D. in obscurity, in Sielly, 1808.—Many of the political persecutions which took place in Naples after the French invasion of 1798 are attributed to the influence of Acton at the Nespolitan court.

ACTUARUS, John, all-in-air-e-us, a Greek physician of the Jewish faith, who fleurished at Constantinople in the 13th century.—His books on Therapeutics, the Animal Spirits.

ACUNA, Christopher, a-ku'-na, a Spanish Je-uit, many years a missionary in South America. n. at Burgos, 1597.—He published, in 1641, "A Description of the Great River of the Amazons."

hich was afterwards translated into French, in 2 vols. 12mo, 1682. D. at Lima about 1675. Acustiaus and Damagerus, ük-u-se-lai'-us, two brothers, conquerors at the Olympic games. The Greeks covered their father, whose name was Diagoras, with flowers, and proclaimed him

was Diagoras, with howers and proteinmen min happy in having such worthy sons. ACUSTLAUS, a Greek historian, who was born at Argos, and flourished at the same time with Cadmus the Milesian (about 1500 g.c.). He composed a work on the genealogies of the principal families of Greece, from some brazen tablets, which his father was reported to have found while digging in his house.

ADA, av-da, the wife of Aidricus, and sister to Queen Artemisia. On the death of her husband she succeeded to the throne of Caria, but was expelled by her younger brother, when she re-tired to Alindæ, which she gave up to Alexander.

after adopting him as her son.

ADAIR, James, d-dair, son of an army agent, and an eminent lawyer. After passing through the usual course of study, in 1774 he was raised to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and on the death of Serjeant Glynne, was chosen recorder of London. On being promoted to be one of his inajesty's serjeants-at-law, he resigned the reordership, in expectation of higher preferment, but was disappointed. D. 1798.—He sat as member of parliament, first for Cockermouth, and afterwards for Higham Ferrars, and wrote and afterwards for riignam rerrars, and wrote two tracts, one entitled "Thoughts on the Dismission of Officers for their Conduct in Parliament," and the other, "Observations on the I'ower of Alienations of the Crown, before the first of Queen Anne."

ADAIR, Sir Robert, a statesman who espoused the political views of Mr. Fox. He was the son of Robert Adair, sergeant-surgeon to George III. In 1808 he was specially selected for a mission to the Porte, where he successfully negotiated the treaty of the Dardanelles, 1809. In the same year he was appointed ambassador at Constantinople, in which he re-mained till 1811. In 1831 he was despatched on a special mission to Prince Leopold, when besieged by William, prince of Orange, in Liège. Sir Robert, on seeing the situation of Leopold, pressed him to fly; but that prince, having only presently been elected to the throne, declined to adopt advice which might so easily have brought discredit on his reign. "I am ready to adopt advice which might so easily have brought discredit on his reign. "I am ready to fight," said he, "but will allow you to nego-tiate." Accordingly, Sir Robert, fastening a handkerchief to a ramnod, went to the hostile army, and in an interview with Prince William, army, and in an interview with rinnee williams amoceaed in obtaining his connivance for Leopcid's withdraw to Malines, where Sir Robert accompanied him. B. in London, 1783; 1855.—Sir Robert married a daughter of the marquis of Hazincourt, in 1806, but had no marquis of Hazincourt, in 1898, our nan no issue. In 1802 he represented Appleby, and in 1806-7, Camelford. He published accounts of two of his missions, and as he was possessed of great information, and had mingled much in the politics of Europe, he was enabled to penetrate the designs of Russin, and predict many events which have since occurred

ARD, Or ADELARD, a-da-lar, cousin-ger-

Urines, &c., have been printed together, and in man of Charlemagne. In 823 he founded the narts.

Acura, Christopher, &&u.a., a Spanish Jo. D. 826.—Some fragments of his writings are

extant.

extant.

ADALBERON, a-dall-be-ron, archbishop of Rheims, and chancellor under Lothaire and Louis V, who consentated Hugh Capet on his accession to the throne of France in 987.

ADALBERON, bishop of Laon, who contributed to the success of the revolution which placed Hugh Capet on the throne, by betraying his rival, Charles of Lorraine, into his hands. There is a satirical poem of his extant in the tenth volume of the "Historians of France," which contains some curious details of the times to which be lived tails of the times in which he lived.

ADALBERT, St., archbishop of Prague, and a successful missionary in Hungary, Prussia, and Lithuania, where he was murdered by a pagan priest in the 10th century.—It is af-firmed that Boleslaus, prince of Poland, ran-somed the body of this archbishop with its

weight in gold.

ADAM, dd-am, the father of mankind, was created out of the earth, and placed in the garden of Eden, whence he was expelled for eating the forbidden fruit. The creation of Adam is generally placed in the year 4004 before Christ. After his exile from Paradise he lived

930 years.

ADAM, Alexander, rector of the Edinburgh High School, and author of several works on Roman history and literature. His "Roman Antiquities" is held in high esteem, and is a Anoquities and in light esseem, and is a class-book in many eminent educational establishments. He also published a Summary of Geography and History, and a Latin Dictionary, which was to have been followed by a larger work, which he left unfinished. He held a high position as a scholar and educator, and was at the same time much esteemed for his kindly disposition and unassuming manners. B. 1741; D. 1809.

ADAM, Melchior, a German biographer, born in Silesia, and educated in the college of Brieg. D. 1622.—He published 5 vols. or "Memoirs of Eminent Men," a work still esteemed.

Adam, Scotus, a Scotch monkish historian, educated in the monastery of Lindisfarne. Thence he went to Paris, and became a member of the Sorbonne. He afterwards returned to his native country, and was a monk, first at Mel-rose, and lastly at Durham. Flourished in the 12th century.—Adam Scotus wrote the life of St. Columbus, and that of David I., king of scotland, which were printed at Antwerp in 16.9, folio.

ADAM, Lambert Sig sbert, a French sculptor. Various works of his are scattered over France, and are greatly admired. B. at Nancy, 1700; D. 1759.

ADAM, Nicholas, brother of the above, also an eminent artist. He executed the mausoleum of the Queen of Poland, at Bonsecours, and some

ther fine pieces. B. at Nancy, 1705; D. 1778.

Adam, Francis Gaspard, a younger brother of
the above, who followed the same occupation with his brothers. He went to Prussia, where he gained a great reputation. B. at Nancy, 710; D. at Paris, 1759.

ADAM, a canon of Bremen, lived in the 11th century.—His work, entitled "Historia Eccle-siastica Ecclesia Hamburgensis et Bremensis,"

was printed in 1670, 4to.

Adam Billaur, a French poet, originally a oiner of Nevers, and patronized by Cardinal

Adams

Richelieu, who gave him a pension. p. 1662. His poems are now extremely scarce.

ADAM, Robert, an architect, who studied in Italy, and on his return was made architect to King George III., which office he resigned, in 1768, on becoming a member of Parliament. He gave a new turn to the architecture of this country, and procured great fame by the number and elegance of his designs. B. at Kirkaldy, and ergance of ms designs. B. at kirkaldy, Fifeshire, 1728; p. 1792. Adam represented in Parliament the county of Kinross, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He and his bro-ther were the first to make use of stucco in London, as an imitation of stone.

ADAM, Thomas, an English divine, who at Hertford College, Oxford, took his degree of B.A. On entering into orders, he obtained the living of Wintringham, in Lincolnshire, of which he continued rector fifty-eight years, which he continued rector intr-elicit years, hough he might have had considerable prefer-ment; but be no opposed to pluralities, he re-heed every offer of promotion. B. at Leeds. 1701; D. at Wintrincham, 1784—He published - paraphrase of the first eleven chapters of the longuans, 870. His other works are lectures on the Church Catechism, a volume of sermons, and a posthumous collection of "Thoughts," to which his l'fe is prefixed.

ADAM, William, an eminent lawyer, who aft being a member of Parliament, and filling sev ral important legal offices in England, as well that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornw. under the Grey and Grenville administration, is 1806, was appointed chief commissioner of th Jury Court of Scotland, on its institution in 1816. He was proprietor of the estate of Blai Adam in Kinross-shire, from the mansion which there is a remarkably fine view o Bonarty-hill and its environs. Sheridan one paid Mr. Adam a visit here, and was so please with the quiet beauty of the scenery aroun him, that he wrote the following couplet with diamond on a window in his room-

Happy the man, who, free from all party, Looks from his window on bonny Bonarty. B. 1757; D. 1839.

ADAM, Adolphe Charles, a distinguished French composer, the son of a professor at the Conservatoire, was carly placed under the care of Boleldieu to acquire a knowledge of pianism Adolphe, however, soon turned his attention to Adolphe, nowever, soon thanks a displayed emi-musical composition, in which he displayed emimassa composition, in which he asprayed emi-nent ability. In 1829, his first opera, "Peter and Catherine," was produced; in 1830, his "Danilowa;" and in 1836, his "Postilion of Longiumeau." M. Adam is also author of several lighter pieces, besides being a skilful pianist. B. in Paris, 1803, p. 1856. Adams, Sir Thomas, ud'-ams, Lord Mayor of London, and brought up a draper in that city.

In 1609 he was chosen an alderman, and in 1645 served the office of lord mayor. He was so noted for his loyalty, that the republicans searched his house in hopes of finding King Charles I., and, though disappointed, they con-fined Adams in the Tower. He sent Charles II. £10,000 during his exile, and when the restoration was resolved on, he was appointed by the City to wait on that sovereign, who knighted him at the flague, and in 1661 created him a baronet. B. at Wem, Shropshire, 1566; D. 1667. -After his death, a stone was taken from him weighing twenty-five ounces, which is now in the laboratory at Cambridge. He founded a school at Wem, and an Arabic professorship at

Cambridge, and was at the expense of printing the Gospels in Persian, and sending them to the East.

ADAMS, Thomas, A.M., a fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, who was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He then became chaplain to noncombornity. He then became chiplain to Sir Fanuel Jones, of Sinopithic, and afterwards to Lady Clare, in Northamptor-hav, p. in 1870.—He wrote "Protestant Union, or Princi-ples of Relia" on," a new useful work. ADAMS, Hibbert, A.M., wa show othersted at Bruzenose Collego, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of St. Mildred, Bruzenose Collego.

whence he was ejected in 1662. p. in 1698 .- He was one of the editors of Charnock's works, and helped to finish Matthew Poole's apportations on the Bible.

ADAMS, John, an eminent American statesman, who took an active part in effecting the independence of his country. Before the rup-ture between Great Britain and America he practised as a lawyer, and in 1770, met in con-vention at Boston, when the British govern-ment had announced their intention of stationing a military force in that city, to make the people submit to the new imposts on tea, glass, puper, &c In 1773 he became a member of the Council of State, and devoted all his energies to promote the cause he had espoused. He advocated and seconded the Declaration of Independence, which was passed on the 4th of July, 1776, and which had been drawn up by Mr. Jeller son. In 1780 he represented the United States in Holland, and in 1752 co-operated with Franklin and the other American commissioners Frankini and the other american commissioners in negotiating a treaty of peace with the mother country. In 1735 he became the first ambas-sador from the United States to Great Britain, and in that capacity had his first audience with and it that capacity had his first audience with George III. on the 2nd of June. He stayed in England till 1737. In 1739, when Washington was elected president, he was made vice-presi-dent, and in 1793 had the same office again conferred on him. In 1797, on the retirement of Washington, he was chosen president, and at the Washington, he was caused president, and are the close of his term of four years, being defeated by Jefferson in the candidateship for re-election, he retired from public life. B. at Braintree, near Boston, Massachusetts, 1785; D. at Quincy, Boston, Massachusetts, 1735; p. at Quincy, 1826.—It was on the 50th auniversary of the Declaration of American Independence that Mr. Adons died, and Jefferson, his coadjutor in lay-Adous died, and Jefferson, his condition in lay-ing the foundations of the great commonwealth of the New World, expired on the same day, As an author, Mr. Adoms is known by a work entitled "A Defence of the Constitution and Government of the United States," which, in a new dress, grain appeared with the tile of a "His-, of the Principal Republics of the World." ADAMS, John Quinor, the eldest son of the second President of the United States. He resemented his country at Berlin and in 1814 was

presented his country at Berlin, and in 1814 was plenipotentiary of the United States at the congress of Vienna. In 1815 he was ambassador at the court of St. James's. In 1817 he became secretary, and in 1825 President, of the Union, in which office he was succeeded by General Jackson. B. in Boston, Mass., 1767; p. at Washington, 1848.-Mr. Adams published, in a vohich were the result of his observations made hile on a tour through that country. He was warm advocate of the abolition of slavery.

Adams, Charles Francis. son of the preceding merican statesman, at it. Peters American statesman.

burg and London, and a graduate of Harv'rd University. He was condidate for the V-o-Presidentship of the United States, with ir. Van Buren, in 1-48. In 1861 he succeeded Mr. Dullas as American minister at the court of St. James's, a post which he held until 1-86, when he was recalled. n. at Boston, Muss., Aug. 18, 18, 7.

Answ. John, the "Patriarch of Pitcair 's Island," and one of the mutineers in his rajest's ship Bondy, 1789. He settled, with several other of the mutineers and some taheituns, on Pitcairu's Island, where, after heath or destruction of his English contains, and the second other of the mutineers and some taheituns, on Pitcairu's Island, where, after heath or destruction of his English contains and the second of the seco

Abans, John Couch, an astronomer, and o : of the discoverers of the planet Neptune. I became president of the Astronomical Societ and in 18 s received the Couley medal, as thighest scientific award of the Royal Societ 19. In a small farmhouse in the Bodmin Moor , Cornwall, about 1817.

ADAMS, Samuel, a member of the America Congress, and one of the warmest advocates of the political separation of that country fro Britain. B. 1722; p. 1803.

Ab.Ms. Lieutenant-General, a distinguish I solitier, who fought under Wellington in India and who, for his meritorious services, was gridually promoted to the rank of lieutenant-gen ral. n. in Pemiroke, 1834.—The death of the soldier occurred under melanchely circu stances. He was shooting on his own estat when his fowling-piece, accidentally discharging itself whilst he was getting over a hedge, ble rome side of his head compilety off.

one side of his head completely off.

ADAMSON, Patrick, ad-am-sun, a Scotch pr late, who, passing through several vicissitud in various countries in which he travelled, r turned to his own in 1573, and became minist. of Paisley. In 1575 he sat as commissioner for settling the government of the church, and soo after was appointed to the see of St. Andrew's, o which he was violently persecuted by the Probyterians. In 1583 he was sent ambassador Queen Elizabeth; but on his return to Scotlar in 1584, he found the Presbyterian party ver violent, and at a synod, in 1536, they excon municated him. The king also alienated the revenues of his see, and thereby reduced him ar his family to a wretched condition. His worl have been collected and published in 4to. B.: Perth, 1543; D. 1591 .- Adamson wrote a Lat poem on the birth of James VI., for which I was arrested at Paris, and confined six mouth Whilst under concealment, at an inn in Bourge for seven months, he employed himself in trans lating the book of Job into Latin verse, and ir writing a tragedy in the same tongue, found-on the life of Herod of Jewry.

Adanson, Michael, ad-an-nun, a French n turalist, of Scotch extraction, who is suppose to have imblied his love of natural history fror his preceptors, the celebrated Reaumur an Bernard de Jussieu. His genius being of that active/kind which delights in advanture, in his

21st year he set out on a voyage to Senegal where he spent five years in making collection illustrative of his favourite pursuits. In 1753 he returned to Paris, greatly reduced in circument to Paris, greatly reduced in circument stances; but it is to be presumed that his vastil increased fund of knowledge helped to restor his fortunes. He continued to pursue his studie until the breaking out of the French revolution which involved him in ruin. We find him, after this, so poor that, on being invited to become the mental properties of the properties of the state of Prance, he was compelled to refuse, because he could not make his appearance, for-the "wanto shoes." About the close of his life he enjoye a small pension from the French government a. at Air, in Provence, 1727; b. at Paris, 1806—Adanson wrote a work entitled "The Natura advocated a system of classification diliberation from that of Linnaws. For many years previous to his death, he entertained the plan of producing an "Encyclopedia of Natural His tory," to be embellished with 40,000 figures but it fell to the ground. Adanson was a great friend to civil liberty, and an ardent philanthropist, being among the first to advocate slav emancipation.

emancipation.

Addington, anthony, **ad*-ing-ton*, a physician who settled at Reading, where he had considerable practice, particularly in case o insanity, a 1713; b 1790.—Wrote an "Bs say on the Scurry, with the Nethold of preserving Water Sweet at Sea," Sro; another of "Mortality among Cattle," Sro; and a pample concerning a negotiation between Lord Chatham and Lord Date, Sro, He was the father o Viscount Sidmouth.

Addington, Henry (**Res Suncourse Lord*).

Viscount Sidmouth.

Addition, Henry. (See Sidmouth, Lord.)

Addition, Lancelot ad-de-sus, a divine, whe
was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he
took his degrees in arts. He was chosen one
of the terra fills at the Act in 1658, but being
safrical on the men in power in his oration,
he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. He
soon after quitted Oxford, and lived retired till
the Restoration, when he became chaplain to the
carrison at Dunkirk; and in 1663, to that at
Tangier. He returned to England in 1670, and
was made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty.
Shortly afterwards he obtained the living of Milston, in Wiltshire, and a prebend in the eathedral
of Salisbury. In 1683 he was promoted to the
dennery of Lichfield. n. at Croshy Ravensworth, Westmoreland, 1632; p. 1703.—He is the
nuthro of "an Account of the Present State of
the Jews," and a "Description of West Barbary,"
which show him to have been a man of learning

A DISCOX, Joseph, son of the above, was, after receiving the rudinents of his education, sent to the Charter-house, where he contracted an intimacy with Sir Bichard Steele. In 1687 he was admitted at Queen's College, Orford, but afterwards was entered at Magdalen. In 1689 he took his degree of M.A., and became enthear for his Latin poetry. At the age of 22 he advessed some verses to Dryden, in English, and not long after published a translation of part of Virgill's fourth. "Georgic." About this time he wrote the arguments prefared to the several books of Dryden's Virgil, and composed the "Essay on the Georgics." In 1698 he addressed a poem to King William, which recommended

and observation.



Addison, Joseph.



Agassiz, Professor.



AGRIPPA, HENRY CORNELIUS.



AKENSIDE, MARK.

his mind to the best advantage, as appears from his "Lefter to Lord Halifax," which is considered the most elegant of his poetical works, and his "Travels in Italy," which he dedicated, on his return, to Lord Somers. He came home in 1702, and found his old friends out of office. In 1704 he was introduced to Lord Godolphin as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blen-heim, and produced "The Campaign," for which he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals. Next year he went to Hanover with Lord Halifax, and soon after was appointed under-secretary of state. The rare for Italian operas which then prevailed, induced him to write his "Rosamond." When the marguis write his "hosanona." When the margus of Wharton went to Ireland as lord-leutenant, Addison accompanied him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records there, with a salary of £300 a year. While he was in Ireland, soury of 2500 a year. While he was in Ireland, Steble commenced the "Tatler," to which A?-dison liberally contributed. This was followed by the "Spe tator," which he also entitle the is contributions, distinguished by one of the letters of the word case. In 173 his traced of "Cato" was brought upon the stare, analyst or can was prought upon the sage, analysis the plaudits of both Whigs and Tories. At this time the "Guardian" appeared, to which Addison contributed those papers which are marked thus . An attempt was afterwards made to revive the "Spectator," but after the publication of eighty numbers, the work was relinquished. Addison's quota amounts to about remninance. Aconson's quote amounts to amount a fourth part of this second attempt. In 1715 he legan the "Freeholder," and continued it till the middle of the next year, in defence of the government. In 1716 he married the Countess covernment. In 1716 he married the Countess Dowager of Warwick, to whose son he had been tutor; but the marriage did not prove happy. In 1717 he became secretary of state, which office he soon resigned, on a pension of £1500 a year. In his retirement he planned a tragedy on the death of Socrates, but did not execute it. What was perhaps more in accordance with his sentiments, he commenced "A Defence of the Christian Religion," part of which appeared after his death, and makes us regret that he did not live to perfect it. He also conceived the plan of an English dictionary, to be carried out in the manner subsequently adopted by Dr. in the manner subsequently adopted by Dr.
Johnson. In 1719 he engaged in a political
dispute with Steele, whom, in his pamphlet of
the "Old Whig," he contemptuously styled
"Little Dicky." B. at Milston, Wits, 1672; p.
at Holland House, 1719.—It is to be regretted that the same year which witnessed the demise of Addison should have been clouded by a dispute between him and his old friend and coadjutor, Steele. It is said that when he felt the finger of death upon him, he sent for Lord Warwick, and, affectionately pressing his hand, whispered, "See in what peace a Christian can die!" He left only one daughter, who died, unmarried, in 1797. Dr. Johnson says, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not estentations, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." His style, however, is deficient in force.

ADELAIDE, Madame, ad-e-laid, an aunt of Louis XVI. of France. On the 19th of February. 1791, she, with her sister Victoire, fled from the horrors of the French revolution, and sought an asylum in Rome, Naples, and several other

pension of £300 a year, to enable him to travel. places, without success. At length they arrived He made the tour of France and Italy, improving at Corfu, where they obtained protection until the Russian general out-chacoff took them to Trieste, where they fixed their residence. Vic-toire died in 1700, and her sister followed her to the grave nine months afterwards.

ADBLAIDE, Amelia Lonist Teresa Caroline, wife of William IV., and green of England. She was sister to the duke of Sage-Melanages, and

was sister to the cince of Sand-Alexanders, and was married July 11, 151. She was a indy possible of name centred virtues, and was a fiberal beneficaries of the p.o.c. n. 1702; p. 159. Annuan, 605-65-9, a monk of Early, who traveled into Europa and Arabida, can translated the "Elements of Includ" out of Arabide into Latin, before any Greek copies of their deforated work had been discovered. He also translated

cal and medical subjects, which are to be see in MS, in the libraries of Cornus Christian

and obtained a pension for his meritorious conduct. On leaving the Venetian service, he went to Amsterdam, where he married a lady of rank. We next find him admiral-in-chief of the Danish fleet, and created a noble. B. 1622; D. at Copenhagen, 1675.

ADERGREFF, John Albrecht, & d-el-greef, a German, supposed to be a magician, whose reputed blasphemous functicism and sedition caused him to be put to death at Konigsburg,

ADELMAN, üd'-el-man, a hishop of Breseia, who wrote a letter on the Eucharist, which is in a collection printed at Louvain in 1501, in Svo. D. 1062.

ADELPHUS, all-del-phus, a disciple of Plato, and the originator of a singular theory, compounded of the doctrines of Plato, the Girestics, and others; he was greatly followed, though opposed by Plotinus.—Flourished in the third entury.

ADELUNG, Johann Christoph, ad-e-lung, universal linguist and grammarian, who finished his education at the university of Halle. He became professor in the Evangelical Gymnasium at Erfurt, which appointment he resigned in 1761, on account of a religious dispute with the Catholic town magistrates. He then went to Leipsic, where he supported himself by literature Leipsic, where ne supported a mask to be office of principal librarian at Dresden. E. at Sprintekon, in Pomerania, in Aucust, 1782; p. at Dresden, September, 1896.—He is best known by his "Champadinal and Cuidal Histimary" "Grammatical and Cricical Dictionary,

ADEMAR, "dd'-e-mar, a meak, who wrote a "Chronicle of France," which was published by Labbe. D. 1030.

ADEODATUS, aī-dé-o-daī-tus, "God's-gift," a pious and charitable pontiff, who obtained the tiara in 672. B. at Rome; D. 676.

ADER, William, a'.der, a physician of Toulouse, who wrote a book entitled, "De Ærrotis et Morbis Evangelicis," in which he proves that the diseases healed by our Saviour were incura-ble by medicine. - Flourished in the 17th century. both as an original writer on chemistry and as a translator; he suggested new chemical characters and nomenclature.

ADGANESTRIUS, ad-gan-es'-tre-us, a prince of Gaul, who sent to Rome for poison to destroy Arminius, and was answered by the senate that the Romans fought their enemies openly, and

did not use pertidious measures.

ADHAD-EDDOULAT, ad-ha-ed'-doo-la, a Persian emperor who succeeded his uncle, Amad-Eddoulat, and by his conquests greatly enlarged his territories. In 977 he took Bardad, and increased its beauty by the erection of hospitals, mosques, and other public works. D. 982.—This emperor was a friend to literature, and gave great encouragement to poets and men of learning.

ADHELME, ud-helm, son of Kenred and nephew of Ina, king of the West Saxons. He became abbot of Malmesbury, was the first bishop of Sherborne, as he was also the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who introduced poetry into this country. D. 769, and was canonized.

ADHEMAR, William, ad-he'-mar, a celebrated

Poet of Provence. D. about 1190.
ADIATORIX, ai-de-at-o-rix, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favour, slaughtered, in one night, all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He was made prisoner at Actium, and after being led in triumph by Augustus, was strangled in prison.

ADIMANTUS, ade-man'-tus, one of the sect of the Manichees, who denied the authority of the Old Testament, in a book which was answered by St. Augustine.-Flourished at the end of the

3rd century.

ADIMARI, Raphael, ad-e-ma'-re, an Italian author, who wrote the history of Eimini. Flourished in the 16th century.

ADIMARI, Alexander, a Florentine poet, who acquired a high reputation. B. at Florence,

1579; p. 1649. ADLER, James George, ad-ler, a Danish cri-entalist and philosopher. He produced a work entitled "Museum Cuficum," and several works on the language, laws, and rites of the Jews.

ADLER, Philip, a German engraver, and ap-parently the founder of the school which gave rise to the Hopfers and Hollar.—He flourished

in the 16th century.

ADLERFELDT, Gustavus, ad'-ler-felt, a gentle-man of the bedchamber of Charles XII. of Sweden, whose history he wrote with great fidelity.
B. at Stockholm. Fell at the battle of Pultowa,
1709.—A French translation of his history was published in 1740.

Adlzeeitter, John, adl-creit-ter, a German, chancellor of Bavaria, who wrote the annals of that country in Latin.—Flourished in the 17th century.—His "Annals" were printed at Leip-

sic in 1710, folio.

ADOLFI, Giacomo and Ciro, brothers, a-dol'-fe,

published in 1613.

ADOLPHATI, a-dol-fa'-te, an Italian musician, who composed a piece in which there were

ADET, P. A., a'dai, an envoy who represented two kinds of time—one of two notes, and the France in the United States, 1796. He is known other of three—in the same air. He was, besides, both the author and composer of several operas.

ADOLPHUS, John, a-dol'-fus, a barrister of considerable standing in the criminal courts, being a ready speaker, a sharp advocate, and a sound lawyer. He was leading counsel in the Thistlewood conspiracy of 1820, in which case he greatly distinguished himself, although he was retained for the conspirators but a few hours before the trial of the prisoners. B. 1770; p. 1845.—As an author, Adolphus is known by a "History of England from the Accession of George III." He was also the author of the "Political State of the British Empire," "Biographical Memoirs," and fugitive pieces and pamphlets now forgotten.

ADOLPHUS, Count of Nassau, elected emperor ADDIFIUS, COURT OF ASSAU, elected emperor of Germany in 1292. His rapacity and tyran-nical conduct caused a confederation to be formed against him, at the head of which was Albert, duke of Austria. He fell in battle, July

2, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, Count of Cleves, who instituted the Order of Fools, 1380, which consisted of the principal noblemen of Cleves, and which has long since ceased to exist.

ADOLPHUS, G., a warlike duke of Holstein, and son of Frederick, king of Denmark. B. 1526; D. 1586.—His name frequently occurs in the military transactions of Germany.

ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK II. of Holstein-Gottorp, king of Sweden, succeeded his father in 1751. He reformed the laws, and encouraged learning and the arts of peace. B. 1710; D. 1771.—This sovereign instituted, at Tornea, in Lapland, an academy of inscriptions and belleslettres.

Adoni-bezek, ad-o'-ni-be'-zek, king of Bezek. in Canaan. He was a cruel prince, on account of which his thumbs and great toes were cut off by the tribes of Judah and Simeon, after they had defeated him in a great battle. D. at Jerusalem, B.C. 1443

ADONIJAH, ad-o-ni-ja, the fourth son of King David, by Haggith. He aimed at his father's crown, but Solomon was proclaimed king of Israel, when Adonijah fled to the tabernacle for

protection. B.C. 1015.

Adorne, Francis, ad-orn, a Jesuit of Genoa, who wrote a treatise on ecclesiastical discipline. D. 1586.

ADBAMMELECH, ad-ram'-e-lek, "magnificence Abrastus, adras-tus. There are many of

this name in ancient history, the most remarkable of whom is the son of Talaus and Lysimache, and who was king of Argos. Polynices being banished from Thebes by his brother Etcocles, fied to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army led by seven of his most famous generals. All perished in the war except Adrastus, who, with a few men who were saved from slaughter. Anology, chacomo and Ciró, rotaciers, a-ado-72, la pensiaca in uto war except. Adristus, who, latian painters of Bergamo, where they flow with a flow men who were saved from allegatier, and an opposed the aid of Theseus Ano., a-do, and a painty, n. 875, aged 75.—He wrote a "Uni-versal Chronicle," printed at Paris, 1822, and is assistance, and was victorious—Adrastra, at Rome in 1745, folio; and a "Martyrology," after a long reign, died through grief, occasioned of the Agree and was victorious.—Advastus, after a long reign, died through grief, occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was ruised to his memory at Sicyon.

Added, Francis de Beaumont, Baron des,

ăd'-rai, a violent Huguenot, who signalized nimself by many daring exploits, as well as cruelties. He subsequently became a Catholic, but died as he had lived, in general detestation. p. 1587 .- At some places he obliged his prisoners to throw themselves from the battlesomers to turow themselves from the other ments, upon the pittes of his soldiers. Reproaching one for retreating twice from the fatal leap, "Sir," replied the man, "I dery you, with all your bravery, to take it in three."

This keen rejoinder saved his life.

ADEIA, Offin James, ad-re-a, a Sicilian writer, who became physician-general to Charles V. of Spain. D. 1600.

ADEIAM, Marie, adve-am, a female who, at the age of 16, defended ber native town of Lyons with the utmost valour throughout the whole time of its being besieged, in 1703, by the French army of the Convention. At the close of the siege she was arrested and executed, with many others, who had so bravely exerted them-selves, for a period of two months, in defence

selves, for a period of two months, in denence of the beleaguered city. ADRIAN, Publius Ælius, aī-are-an, one of the greatest of the Roman emperors. He entered greatest of the forman emperors. He entered carly into the army, and became tribune of a legion, when he married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied in his expeditions, and became successively prator, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of Trajan, in 117 a.D., he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. No monarch indebts of the Roman people. No monarch in-formed himself more by travelling than Adrian, In 120 he visited Gaul, whence he passed over to Britain, where he erected a wall extending from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne. The object of this was to secure the Roman province from the incursions of the Caledonians. On leaving Britain he went into Africa and Asia, and in 125 A.D. was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. This, as a matter of course, according to Greek superstition, secured him an abode in the Elysian fields after his death. In his reign the Christians underwent a dreadful persecution. He built a temple to Jupiter, on Mount Calvary, and placed a statue of Adonis in the manger of Bethlehem; he also had images of swine engraved on the gates of Jerusalem, all of which acts indicate a contempt for Christianity. E. A.D. 76; D. at Bair, 138.— On his deathbed he composed some Latin verses, addressed to his soul, which betray his uncertainty with regard to a future state. He had great virtues, which were, however, blended with as great views. He adopted as his son Titus Antoninus, on condition that he should adopt Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, all of whom succeeded to the purple.

whom succeeded to the purple.

ADBLIN, an author who wrote an introduction to the Scriptures in Greek, printed at Augsburg in 1602, sto; and in Latin, in 1650, folio. Lived in the fifth century.

ADBLIN, a Carthusian monk, known by a treatise, entitled "De Remediis Utriusque For-

Constantinople and the crowned heads of the West, B, at Rome; D. 572. ADRIAN III., a Roman, raised to the pontifi-cate in 834, but died the next year, on his

journey to a diet at Worms. ADRIAN IV., the only Englishman who was

nastery of St. Alban's. Being refused the habit in that house, he went to France, and became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, in Pro-vence, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot. Eugenius III. created him a cardinal in abbot. Engenius III, created him a certifual in 1146, and in 1148 sent him lenate to Deumark and Norway, which nations be converted to the Christian faith. In 1154 he obtained the tiars, and Henry II, kins of England, sent the abbot of St. Albant's, with three bishops, to concra-tulate him. Adrian, forgetting the slight formerly put upon him by the brethern of St. Albant's, granted considerable privileges to that womesters and shull to Henry for the company monastery, and a buil to Henry for the conquest of Ireland. In 1155 he excommunicated the of Ireland. In 1155 he excommunicated the king of Sielly; and about the same time, the emperor Frederic, meeting him near Sutrium, held his stirrup while he mounted his horse. With this act his holiness seems to have been With this act his nonness seems to nave been pleased, for he took the emperor to Rome with him, and consecrated him king-of the Romans. In St. Peter's church. The next year the king of Sicily submitted, and was absolved. In at Langley, near St. Alban's; D., supposed of poison, 1509.—Adrian, by his active conduct, left the conduct of the state of the second of the the papal territory in a better state than he found it, and bequeathed to posterity some letters and homilies still extant

ADRIAN V. ascended the papal throne in 1276. ADELIA V. ascended the papal throne in 1276. He was despatched as legate to England in 1254, and again in 1265, to settle the disputes between Henry III. and his barons. B. at Genca; D. 1276.—He only lived thirty-eight days after his election.

ADELIN YI, a Dutchman, was educated on charity at Louvain. The bishopric of Tortosa was conferred upon him by Ferdinand, king of Spain; and his successor Charles, during his on Spaint; and his successor Charles, during his minority, close him to be regent. When that prince became emperor, by the title of Charles V, he placed unlimited confidence in Adrian, who, on the death of Leo X., in 1822, was cleeked pope, n. zi Uirechi, 1459; p. 1523.

ADMIN SO CASTRILO, an Italian, who, passing ADMIN SO CASTRILO, an Italian, who, passing ADMIN SO CASTRILO, and Italian, it is presumed

without success, at last found his way to Engwithout success, at least found his way to Eng-land, where Henry VII. first made him his agent at Rome, then gave him the bishopric of Hero-ford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. He farmed out his bishopric, preferring to live at Rome, where he built a superb paisee, which he left to the king of England and his successors. Alexander VI. created him cardinal in 1805; soon often which heaventh correct him cardinal in 1805; after which he narrowly escaped being poisoned

ADELIAN II., an ecclesiastic who succeeded to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 cannot fire superiority over the patriarch of 19 contended, without 19 cannot fire superiority over the patriarch of 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without 19 contended to the papal chair in 867. He contend

Adriani

character for erudition. B. at Corneto, in Tus-

ADRIANT, John Baptist, a-dre-a'-ne, a Florentine who wrote the history of his own times in Italian. B. at Florence, 1506; D. there, 1579.

rt, Marcel Virgil, a chancellor of the republic of Florence, and an expert scholar in

the Greek and Latin lang He translated Dioscorides from the former into the latter. B. 1464; D. 1521. ADRIANI, Marcel, secretary to the Florentine

republic, and son of the above chancellor. B. at Florence, 1513; p. 1579,—He wrote a "History of his Own Times," which has constlerable which has considerable

ADBLINO, a-dre-a'-no, a Carmelite friar, of Cordova, in Spain, and a painter of some excellence, who destroyed his works almost as cellence, soon as he had finished them. D. 1050. Аркиноми, Cornelia, èd-re-ko'-me-a, a Dutch

num of a noble family, who in the sixteenth cen-tury wrote a poetical version of the Psalms.

Adrichomits, Christian, ud-re-ko-me-us, a Dutch author, who wrote a description of the Holy Land, and a chronicle of the Old and New Testaments, published in 1593. B. at Delft, 1533; n. at.Cologne, 1585.

Adranses, Alexander, a Flemish artist, who was peculiarly excellent as a painter of fruit, flowers, marble vases, and fish. He was also a good colourist. B. at Antwerp about 1625.

ADRY, J. F., a'-dre, a professor of rhetoric in

France, and a voluminous author. B. 1740; D. 1819.—Annuar his works we may notice his "Life of the Inchess of Schomberg," a "Biography of Malebranche," and a "History of Vittoria Accarambon."

N, ad-sun, abbot of Luxeuil, who was the author of a book on the Miracles of St. Wandalbert, and of another concerning Antichrist .-

Lived in the 10th century.

EDESIUS, e-de'-se-us, a Platonic philosopher,
who succeeded Iamblichus as teacher of philosophy in Cappadocia. He pretended to hold com-munion with the deities. Flourished in the 4th century.

EGEATES, John, e-je'-a-tees, a Nestorian monk, who wrote an ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the council of Chalcedon. Flourished

consult the oracle, and in his return stopped at the court of Pittheus, king of Troezene, who gave him his daughter Æthra in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her if she had a son to send him to Athens as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. By this sword the son was to be known to Ægeus, who did not wish to make any public discovery of off-spring, for fear of his nephews, the Pallantides, who expected his crown. Æthra became mother of Theseus, whom she accordingly sent to Athens with his father's sword. At that time Ægeus lived with Medea, the divorced wife of Jason. When Theseus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poison him; but he escaped, and upon showing Egeus the sword he wore, discovered himself to be his son. The Egean Sea is supposed by some to be called after him. Theseus had agreed with Egous, that on his return from a "V-Crete, he should hoist white sails, as a signal collection having subduced the Minotarr; forgetable ting to do so, his disconsolate father, at the collection of the black sails, threw himself into the 1556.

Ælianus

sea. Ægeus reigned forty-eight years, and died в.с. 1235.

, e-ji-a-le-us, son of Adrastus, by Amphitea, was one of the Epigoni, or sons of the seven generals who were killed in the first Theban war. They went against the Thebans, who had refused to give burial to their fathers, and were victorious. They all returned home safe except Ægialeus, who was killed. This expedition is called the War of the Epigoni.

ÆGIDIUS, Petrus Albiensis, e-jid'-e-us, an Asiatic and African traveller, who wrote a description of Thrace and Constantinople, together

with other works. D. 1555.

EGIDIUS ATHENIENSIS, a Greek ecclesiastic and physician, who wrote several books, the chief of which are, "De Pulsibus et de Venenis." Flourished in the 5th century.

ÆGIDIUS DE COLUMNA, a monk of the Augustine order, who taught divinity at Paris with great reputation, but whose works have long since sunk into oblivion. One of his books. however, as an early specimen of typography, is still sought for. D. 1316.

EGINETA, Paulus, e-ji-ne'-ta, a native of the island Ærina, who first noticed the cathartic quality of rhubarb. Lived in the 7th century.

quanty of rutoard. Lived in the 7th century, His works were published in Paris in 1532, folio. EGIMMARD, e-jin-hard, the secretary of Charlemagne, beloved by Emma, the daughter of that monarch, who carried him through the snow from her chamber, to prevent his being traced by his footsteps. Being seen by her father, however, Charler consented to their union. Æginhard was a German, and wrote the life of Charlemagne, also a book of annals from 741 to 829. The first edition is that published at Paris, in 1576, 2 vols. folio. An im-proved edition of his works, with notes by Hermann Schmincke, was published in 4to in 1711.

Egles, e'-glees, a Samian wrestler, born dumb. Seeing some unfair measures practised in a contest, he broke the string which held his tongue, through the desire of speaking, and

always afterwards spoke with case.

ELFRIC, et.frik, a distinguished Saxon pre-late, supposed to have been the son of an earl of Kent. He entered the monastery of Abingdon as a Benedictine, and subsequently became one of the priests of the cathedral of Winchester. He was afterwards removed to Cerne Abbey and next was created abbot of St. Alban's, and then bishop of Wilton. In 994 he was made archbishop of Canterbury, over which see he presided till his death. D. 1005.—This churchman pos-sessed great ability, which he employed in the diffusion of such knowledge as the age in which this believed enabled him to possess. His principal productions are, a Saxon translation of the greater number of the historical books of the Old Testament; a Latin and Saxon Glossary; a Saxon Grammar in Latin, and two volumes of Homilies translated from the Latin fathers.

ÆLIANUS, Claudius, e-le-a-nus, an Italian historian and rhetorician, who, though he never left his native country, became so perfect in the left his native country, occame so perices in the Greek language as to write it with the greatest purity. In the reign of Adrian, as some suppose, though others place him in that of Alexander Severus, he taught rhetoric at Some, and wrote a "Various History," which consists of a curious collection of anecdotes. He also wrote a valuable "History of Animals." His works were collected and published by Gesner, at Zurich, in

ELIANUS, Meccius, a physician of whom the history of the kings of France, which he Galen speaks with great praise. He was the did not live to finish. It was, however, contifirst who used a compound similar to Venice reacte as a preventive against the plague.

2. at Verona; n. at Faris, 1529.

treacle as a preventive against the plague.

ÆLIUS, e'-le-us. There were several Romans of this name, the most remarkable of whom is Q. All. Pietus, son of Sextus, or Publius. As he sat in the senate-house, a woodpecker perched on his head; upon which a soothsayer exclaimed, that if he preserved the bird, his house would flourish, and Rome decay; and if he killed it, the contrary must happen. Hearing this, Elius, in the presence of the senate, bit of the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Canne, and the Roman arms were soon attended with success.

ÆLIUS, Saturnius, a Roman satirist, thrown from the Tarpeian Rock for writing verses

against Tiberius.

ALLIUS, Sextus Catus, consor with M. Cethegus. He separated the senators from the people in the public spectacles. During his consulship, the ambassadors of the Ætolians found him feasting oil earthen dishes, and offered him silver vessels, which he refused, satisfied with the others, which for his virtues he had received from his father-in-law, Paulus, after the conquest of Macedonia.

ÆLIUS, Spartianus, author of the lives of the emperors Adrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius. He flourished in the first half of the

3rd century, A.D.

ELST, Everhard, van, eelst, a Dutch painter,

famous for his dead-game and fruit pieces. B. at Delft, 1602; D. 1658.

Elsr, William van, called by the Italian Gulielmo, was the nephew and pupil of the above, but was more famous than his instructor. His pencil was so light and elegant that his productions seem to be real. He followed his profession for some years in France and Italy, and then returned to Holland, where his pictures were in great request. B. at Delft in 1020; p. 1679.

EMILIANI, Jerome, e-mile-of-ne, a Venetian of a noble family, and one of the founders of the regular elerks of St. Maicul, in the 16th century. EMILIANUS, C. Julius, e-mil-e-ai-nus, a Moor, who, from the lowest station, rose to be emperor of Rome. He reigned only four months, when

of Rome. He reigned only four months, when he was killed, in his forty-sixth year, by his own soldiers, who then offered the crown to Vale-

rian. p. 253.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, e-mil'-e-us, a Roman general, who was of noble family, and passed through several civil offices with reputation, until he obtained a military command, in which he acquired great glory. At the age of 46 he held the office of consul; and at 60 accepted the command of the armies against Persons, king of Macedon, whom he made prisoner, leading him and the king of Illyria, his ally, in triumph through Italy. On his arrival at Rome, he ob-tained a magnificent triumph, in which Perseus and his family, as captives, led the procession. He afterwards served the office of censor. B. 228 B.C.; D. universally regretted, 160. B.C.

EMILIUS, Censorinus, a cruel tyrant of cily, who liberally rewarded those who invented new means of torture. Paterculus gave him a brazen horse for this purpose, and the tyrant made the first experiments upon the

EMILIUS, Paulus, a canon in the cathedral of Engls or Enguy, an Irish bishop, who Paris, who was employed thirty years in writing, composed the history of the Old Testament in

ENTAS, endering a rarris, 1933.

ENTAS, endering a Trojan prince, and, according to Greek fable, the son of Anchises and the goddess Venus. The care of his inflancy was intrusted to a nymph; but at the age of five he was recalled to Troy, and placed under the inspection of Alcathous, the friend and companion of his father. He afterwards improved himself in Thessaly, under Chiron, whose house was frequented by all the young whose house was requented by all the young princes and heroes of the age. Soon after his return home, he married Creusa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a son, called Ascanius. During the Trojan war he behaved with great valour in defence of his country, and en-countered Diomedes and Achilles. Yet he is accused, with Antenor, of betraying his country to the Greeks, and of preserving his life and fortune by this treacherous measure. He lived at variance with Priam, on account of not receiving sufficient marks of distinction from the ceving suniceen marks or distinction from the king and his family, a circunstance which might have provoked him to seek revenge by perfidy. When Troy was in flames, he carried away upon his shoulders his father Anchiess and the statues of his household gods, leading his son Ascanius by his hand, and leaving his wife to follow behind. Some say that he retired to Mount Ida, where he built a fleet of twenty ships, and set sail in quest of a settlement. Strabo, on the contrary, says that Æneas never reigned, and his posterity after him. Even Homer, who lived four hundred years after the Trojan war, says that the gods destined Æneas .. неге пе and his posterity to reign over the Trojans. According to Virgil and other Latin authors, he was sailing from Sielly to Italy, when he landed in Epirus, and, driven on the coasts of Africa, was received by Dido, queen of Carthage, to whom, on his first interview, he gave one of the garments of the beautiful Helen. Dido being enamoured of him, wished to marry him; but he left Carthage, and after a voyage of seven years, and the loss of thirteen ships, arrived in the Tiber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to King Turnus by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas; and after many battles, it was terminated by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honour he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father-in-law. His reign was but of short duration, various accounts being given of the cause of his death.— Eneas has been praised for his piety and sub-mission to the will of Heaven. The story of the loves of Dido and Æneas is allowed to be a mere poetical ornament, introduced by a violent anachronism. (See the "Iliad" of Homer, and the "Eneid" of Virgil.) ENRAS, Gazeus, a disciple of the doctrines of

Plato, who, becoming a convert to Christianity, wrote a dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul and the Resurrection of the Body. Flourished in the 5th century.—His dialogue was printed in Greek and Latin, at Basle, 1560, and at Leipsic in 1655.

Æsopus

verse, and compiled, in five books, a history of Irish saints. D. about 820.

ENERS, Tacticus, a Greek author, who wrote on the art of war. Flourished about 336 B.c.— His work was prefixed by Casaubon to his edition of Polybius, Paris, 1609, and reprinted at

tion of Polyous Fairs, 2009, and reprinted at Leyden in 1933.

LEUVES, John, e-pi-sus, a Franciscan friar, a fellow-labourer with Luther and Melancthon in the great cause of the Heformation. He became a convert to Lutheranism, and pastor of Polyon and Melancthon at 1991, pp. 1573.

St. Peter's church, Hamburg. B. 1999; D. 1553.; Ernves, Francis Maria Uric Theodore, a distinguished electrician, who was the Fest to see the attinity between magnetism and electrielectropus. He published several memoirs relating to philosophical subjects, and seems to have devoted a considerable portion of his time nave devoted a considerance period of as time to mechanical pursuits. D. at Rostock, Lower Saxony, 1724; D. at Dorpat, in Livonia, 1802. Aratus, ai-e-re-us, an Asiatic presbyter, who, from being a follower of Arius (the founder of

ism), advocated the notion that there was no distinction between bishops and presbyters, and procured many followers, who were named Arians. Flourished at Sebastia, Pontus, in the

4th century.

AEESCHOT, aar'-shot, a noble of the Netherlands, celebrated in the struggle of the Dutch Republic against Philip of Spain. He refused to join the learne that was formed against Car-dinal Granveile (archbishop of Mechin), the governor of the Netherlands. He was governor of Antwerp, and subsequently of Flanders; nor of Anoverp, and sussequency of Flancers; but the treachery of his disposition made him no favourite with the people, who took him pri-soner and comined him at Ghent for a long period. Lived in the middle of the 16th century.

Aurts, Richard, aarts, a Dutch painter of sacred subjects chiefly. When a boy, he lost one of his legs, and while suffering from this deprivation, he amused himself with drawing in chalk. He afterwards was placed with a master, and attained to some eminence. B. at Wyck, 1482; D.

at Antwerp, 1577.

LEASLY, Peter, ar-sen, a Dutch painter, surnamen Longo. B. at Amsterdam, 1519; D.

1575.

.Excurnes, e'-ski-ness, a disciple of Socrates and the son of a sausage-maker. He went to the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, and afterwards maintained himself by teaching philosophy at Athens. His dialogues so closely re-semble those of Socrates, that Menedemus charges him with having stolen them from that philosopher. Flourished B.C. 350. Only three of his dialogues are extant; of which Le Clerc published a Latin translation, with notes, in 1711.

Æscrives, usually distinguished as "the Orator," was the contemporary and rival of Demosthenes. He was first a schoolmaster, then a clerk, then an actor, and finally a political orator. There are only three of his orations extant, which are exquisitely beautiful. B. at Athens, B.C. 393; D. at Samos, 317.—He was considered the funnder of the Rhodian school of closurere and his style, though wanting in the close sententious severity of the Athenian school, is marked by great correctness and clearness of a

ÆSCHRION, é'-skre-on, a poet of Mitylene, in-timate with Aristotle. He accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, -Another Tambic poet of Samos.

Escuylus, e'-ski-lus, the father of the Athe-nian drama. He was in the sea-fight at Salamis, and received a wound on the plains of Marathon. His most solid fame, however, rests on his powers as a tracic poet. Of ninety tragedics produced by him, forty were rewarded with the public prize, but only seven have come down to us. He was the first to introduce two actors on the stage, and to clothe them with dresses suitable to their character. He likewise removed murder from the sight of the audience. set in the full extent, and to precive he over these that decorated the theatre with the best paintmay illustrate each other. He is also the intrags of the time, and on the ancient, as is done
value of the condenser of electricity and often on the molern stage, exhibited temples, septilon the modern stage, exhibited temples, sepul-chres, armies, fleets, flying cars, and apparitions. He mounted the actors on stills, and gave them masks to augment the natural sounds of their voices. The priests accused him before the Arcopagus of bringing upon the stage the mysteries of religion; but the wounds he had received at Marathon pleaded his cause and ob-tained his acquittal. B. at Athens, 525 B.C.; D. in Sieily, in his 69th year.—It is fabled that an eagle mistaking his bald head for a stone, as he slept in a field, dropped upon it a tortoise, which instantly killed him. His imagination was strong but wild, vast in its conceptions, but dealing largely in improbabilities. The obscurity of his style is admitted, and an excellent modern critic has pronounced him the most difficult of all the Greek classics.

ESCULAPIUS, e-sku-lut-pe-us, was the father of medicine. He was taught the healing art by Chiron, and became physician to the Argomants. Esculapius received divine honours after death, cheelly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Sniyrna, &a. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were sacrificed to him, and the cock and the page, were sacrated to him. Esculapius is re-screpent were sacred to him. Esculapius is re-presented with a large beard, holding a staff round which a screent is wreathed. He married Epione, by whom he had two sons, famous for their skill in medicine, and four daughters, of whom Hygeia, worshipped as the goddess of health, was one. Some have supposed that he lived a short time after the Trojan war.

Æsor, e'-sop, the table writer, is usually held as the inventor of those short pieces of moral wisdom with which the readers of all ages, since his time, have been delighted. He is said to have been first bought as a slave by an Athemian, from whom he learned the Greek language, and then passed successively into the service of Xanthus and Idmon, both of Samos. The latter gave him his freedom, on which he was retained by Crossus. The seenes and dates of his birth and death are both uncertain. He was contemporary, however, with Solon and Pisistratus; therefore flourished in the 6th cen-tury, B.c. The only version in Greek of Æsop's fables is the collection made by Babrius, an excellent edition of which was produced by

excellent cutton of which was produced by Sir G. C. Lewis, in 1847.

Esop, the author of a romantic history of Alexander the Great, in Greek, which has been translated into Latin and German. The age in which he lived is unknown.

Æsopus, Clodius, e-so'-pus, a famous actor, who had the honour of instructing Cicero in oratory. He was a great epicure, and at an entertainment is said to have had a dish of singing

Althering

Agamemnon

birds which cost above £300. D. worth £160,000, about B.c.—His son was also noted for his luxuriousness; and Horace says that he swallowed a pearl of great value dissolved in vinegar.

ETHERIUS, e-the-re-us, an architect of Con-stantinople, who is supposed to have built the wall which runs from the sea to Selimbria, to keep out the Bulgarians and Scythians. Lived

in the 6th century.

ETION, e'-she-on, a Greek painter, whose pic-ture of the nuptials of Alexander and Roxana, shown at the Olympic games, obtained for him the daughter of one of the judges in marriage, although he was quite unknown.

ARTIUS, a-e'-she-us, a famous general in the reign of Valentinian III., emperor of the West. He was brought up in the emperor's guards, and He was brought up in the emperor's guards, and after the battle of Pollentia, in A.D. 493, was delivered as a hostage to Alaric, and next to the Ituns. On the death of Honorius, he took the side of the usurper John, for whoes service he engaged an army of Huns. It was afterwards taken into favour by Valentinian, who gave him the title of count. Being pellous of the power of Boniface, governor of Africa, he secretly advised his recall, and at the same time counselled the governor not to obey the mandate. This produced a revolt, resulting in an irruption of the Vandals into that province. The treachery of Actius being discovered, a war ensued between him and Boniface, in which the latter was slain. Actius now appealed to the Huns, of whom he Aftins now appealed to the Huns, of whom he raised a large army, and returning, so greatly alarmed Plucidia, the mother of Valentinian, that she put herself into his power. He defended the declining empire with great bravery, and compelled Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. Stabolo, 454, by Valentinian.—This crime was committed under the conviction that Astina contactivities a decline more the property of the conviction of entertained a design upon the imperial throne.

Arrus, a bishop of Antioch, who, before en-tering into orders, was a physician, and remark-able for a contentious and sceptical spirit. He contended for a dissimilarity between the Father and the Son, for which he was banished by Constantius, but recalled by Julian. Lived in the

4th century.

Arrius, a physician of Mesopotamia, who wrote on the diseases of women, and other works, which are extant in Greek. He is supposed to have been a Christian. Flourished in

the 6th century.

ane uni century.

APER, Domitius, ai-fer, an ancient orator, who obtained the pratorship of Rome; but being disappointed of further promotion, he became an informer against Claudia Pulchra, cousin of Agripps, and by his abilities succeeded in gaining the favour of Therius. He wrote an inscription, which he affixed to a statue of California and the country of the c gula, and which embodied the remark that he had been a second time consul at the age of twenty-two. This was meant for an encomium, but the emperor took it as a sarcasm, and made a violent speech in the senate against the author. Afer, instead of replying, supplicated pardon, saying that he feared less the power of the emperor than his eloquence, which flattery so pleased Caligula, that he raised him to the consular dignity. B. at Nismes; D. at Rom., 59.—Quintilian mentions two books of his. on the subject of evidence.

APBB. Peter, airfé-sa, a native of the Basili-cata, Naples, who painted religious subjects in a good style. Lived in the 16th century.

AFFLITTO, Matthew, öffle-to, a distinguished lawyer of Italy. B. at Naples; D. 1673.—He wrote several works on Neapolitan law.

Affo, Irenæus, affo, an Italian historical author. B. in the Duchy of Placentia; D. about the end of the 18th century.—He is best known by his History of Parma, which, although com-

posed in a very indifferent style, has value on account of its general truthfulness.

account of its general trutunumers.

Afferd, Denis Auguste, 497, a French student
at the seminary of St. Sulpice, who rose to be
archbishop of Paris. n. at Remy, 1793; n. 1848.

—Affre fell whits endeavouring to prevent
bloodshed between the soldiery and Parisian bloodshed, between the soldiery and Parisin insurgents. Although previously warned by General Cavaignae of the danger to be apprehended from appearing amongst an extited mob, he replied that "his life was of small consequence" and, preceded by a man in a workman's dress, with a green branch, as an emblem of peace, in his hand, he work forth to stay the fury of the combatants. Some of the crowd who beheld him thought they were herrared and he beheld him thought they were betraged, and he was soon shot down. When he fell, he was surrounded by many of the insurgents, who blamed the Garde Mobile for the act, and on whom they vowed to avenge him. He, however, exclaimed, "No, no, my friends, blood enough has been shed; let mine be the last on this occasion." He was buried on the 7th of July,

Bets, universally regretted by the people.

Affir, Louis Augustine Philip, Count d',

affre, a statesman of Switzerland, who attained the chief magistracy of his country after Na-poleon I. became protector of the Helvetic Confederacy. He was a true patriot, and did all that he could to resist the power of the French; but finding his efforts unavailing, he embraced the views of Napoleon, and gave his assistance in forming a new government in accordance with the theories of that conqueror. B. at Fri-

burg, 1743; n. 1810.

AFRANIA, a-frai'ne-a, the inventor of the bassoon. He flourished at Ferrara in the 16th century.

A , a-frai-ne-us, a Roman poet, who wrote some Latin comedies, of which only a few fragments remain.-Flourished about 100 years B.C.

A NIUS, a senator of Rome, who was put to death by Nero for having written a satire

against him.

AFRICANU , Julius, af -re-cai-nus, the author of a letter pronouncing the story of Susannah a forgery; and another, in which he recondied St. Matthew and St. Luke's genealogies of our Saviour.—He also compiled a chronicle of events from the commencement of the world to the early part of the 3rd century of the Christian era. Flourished in the 3rd century.

AERICANUS. (See SCIPTO, Publius Cornelius.)
AERICANUS, Sextus Cacilius, a Roman jurist
who flourished during the reign of the emperors
Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, and was a voluminous and valuable writer on Roman law. His "Nine Books of Questions" are often quoted in the "Digest" of Justinian.

He was hewn in pieces in Gilgal.

and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Plisthenes, the son of Atreus. sons of Atreus, wi

THE DICTIONARY

Aganduru

Agathon

rity of Hesiod and others. When Atreus was dead, his brother Threstes seized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Againemnon and Menelaus. Againemnon married Clytemnestra, and Menelaus became the husband of Helen, both daughters of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who assisted them to recover their father's kingdom, where Agamemnon established himself at My-Menelaus succeeded his father-in-law. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander in chief of the Grecian forces levied against Troy, and departed for the siege, leaving his king dom and wife in the guardianship of Egisthus, king of Asgos. The fleet with the troops being detained at Aulis, Agamemnon there sacrificed his daughter to

Briscis, whom he took from Achilles by force, was very prejudicial to the cause of the Greeks. Clytenmostra, with her adulterer . Egisthus, prepared to murder Agamemnon on his return; and as he came from the bath, in order to emand as he came from the bath, in order to embarrass him, and effect her purpose, she gave him a tunic, the sleeves of which were sewed together. Whilst trying to put it on, she brought him to the ground with the stroke of a hatchet, and Ægisthus seconded her blows. His death was revenged by his son Orestes.

Was revenied by his son orestes.

AGANDERE, Roderic Moriz, ag-an-du'-ru, a
Spanish missionary, who went to Japan and
other oriental parts to disseminate Christianity.

other oriental parts to disseminate consistantly. Lived in the 17th century.

Agapetus I., èg-a-pe-lus, a Roman pontiff, who opposed the attempts of Justinian to invade the rights of the Church. He was raised to the pontificate in 535, and died the year after. n. at Ronie.

AGAPETUS II., a man of great reputation for sanctity of character. He received the tiara in 946. D. 956.

AGAPETUS, a deacon of Constantinople, who wrote a letter to Justinian on the duties of a Christian prince. Flourished in the 6th cen-

AGIFIUS, "".gai'-pe-us, a Greek monk, who wrote a treatise on the Salvation of a Sinner. Flourished in the 17th century.—His treatise was printed in modern Greek, at Venice, 1641.

AGARD, Arthur, #gf-ard, an English antiquary,

y chamberlain in the of forty-five years.

obert Cotton and other eminent men, he formed a society of antiquaries. B. at Foston, Derbyshire, 1540; buried in West-minster Abbey, 1615.—He wrote a treatise to explain the Domesday book, which was deposited in the Cotton Library, and several tracts of his on antiquarian subjects were published by

AGAR, Jaques d', dag'-air, a French portrait painter. B. 1840. D. 1716. AGASIA, ä-gat'-se-as, a sculptor of Ephesus, celebrated for his admirable statue of the Gla-

Agasicies, ä-güs'-i-clees, a king of Sparta, who sed to say, "A king ought to govern his sub-

used to say, "A king ought to govern his subjects as a father his family."

AGASSIZ, Louis, a-gis-se, a distinguished French naturalist, for namy years professor, of natural history at Neufchâtel. In 1846 he went to America, and, in 1552, became professor of comparative anatomy in the Medical College at Charleston. As a naturalist his fame dates from

1828, and much of his attention has been devoted to fossil remains. He was the first to propose the division of fossil fishes in accordance with the formation of their scales. He was also amongst the first to confirm Mr. Shuttleworth's discovery of animalculæ being in the red snow of the Alps, and has shown that there are higher forms of animal existence there than were before suspected. As a geologist he has directed attention to a large series of important phenomena, and has, in various publications, developed the views he has been led to entertain upon them. He is an upholder of the doctrine which teaches the successive creation of higher orders of organized beings on the surface of the earth, and believes that the human race has had, in its several distinct species, separate stocks of originality, both as to time and space. As an author, his contri-butions to natural history have been extensive, and it may be remarked that he was the founder of the "Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica," a great work, which has been edited by the late Mr. Strickland and Sir W. Jardine, bart. the death of the late Professor Edward Forbes. he was offered the chair of natural history in Edinburgh, but he dealer of natural mastry in Edinburgh, but he declined it. n. in the parish of Mottier, near the lake of Noufchâtel, Swit-zerland, May 28, 1807. AGATHANGELUS, as gilth-au-je-lus, an his-torian of Armenia, who recorded the introduc-

tion of Christianity into his native country. Flourished in the 11th century.

AGATHAROIDES, 2g-ath-ar-se-dees, a native of Chidos, who wrote in Greek a history of the successes of Alexander. Flourished about 180 B.C. AGATHAROUS, 2g-ath-ark-us, a Samian painter, whom Excepting on the Agatharous and the control of the succession of the succes whom Æschylus employed to paint scenes for his stage. Flourished 480 B.C.

AGATHEMER, Orthonis, "g-a-the'-mer, the author of a "Compendium of Geography," in Greek, which was published by Hudson, at Ox-

ford, in 1703.

Agathias, ă-gai'-the-as, a Greek historian, who wrote a history of the reign of Justinian in five books. He was also a writer of epigrams, some of which are to be found in the "Anthologia." Flourished in the 6th century.—His history was published in Paris in 1660.

AGATHOCLES, ag-ath'-o-clecs. There were many of this name, the most remarkable of whom was a licentious and ambitious man, the son of a potter, who, entering the Sicilian army, rose to the greatest honours, and made himself master of Syracuse. He reduced all Sicily under his power; but being defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, he carried the war into Africa, where, for four years, he extended his conquests over his enemy. He afterwards passed into Italy, and made himself master of Crotone. p. in his 72nd year, B.c. 289, after a reign of 28 years of great prosperity mingled

reign of 25 years of great prospertly minigred with the deepest adversity.

AGATHODEMON, dg-a-tho-de-mon, a mapmaker of Alexandria, and the supposed constructor of the maps found in the oldest manuscripts of the Geography of Claudius Ptole-meus. It cannot be determined with accuracy when he flourished.

AGATHON, u'-ga-thon, a pope, who despatched legates to the council called at Constantinople to condemn the Eutychians, a sect who denied the human nature of Christ, and asserted that his body was only an aërial vehicle. In 678 he was elected to the papal chair. B. at Palermo;

AGATHON, a dramatic poet, who flourished at Athens in the time of Pericles. D. about 401 D.C. Plato introduces him in his work called the "Danquet." The titles only, and a few fragments of his tragedies remain. He imitated Euripides in style.

Agento, Joseph, aj'-e-le-o, a native of So-rento, in Italy, who painted good landscapes, and was much employed by historical painters to fill up their backgrounds.

AGELIUS, Anthony, #j*-e-le-us, bishop of Acerno, in the kingdom of Naples, who wrote commentaries on some parts of the Old Testa-

ment. p. 1608.

Ment. B. 1905.

AGKINOTH, ö'j'-el-noth, an archbishop of Canterbury, and a favourite of King Canute. On the death of that monarch, he refused to crown his son Harold, alleging that the deceased king had commanded him to crown none but the issue of Queen Emma. It is uncertain whether Harold ever was crowned. D. 1038 .-He wrote some religious pieces.

ΛGENOR, Δ-je'-nor, king of Phonicia, was bro-

ther to Belus. He married Telephassa, called by some Agricope, by whom he had Cedmus, Phoenix, Clin, and Europe. As Carthago was ouilt by his descendants, it is called Agenorie

AGER, Nicholas, af-air, a professor of medicine at Strasburg; distinguished as a bo-tanist and physician. Lived in the 17th cen-

Ägesander, ĕj´-e-săn´-der, a famous sculptor of Rhodes, who, in the time of Vespasian, made a representation of the death of Laccoon, which now passes for the best relic of all ancient sculpture. The Laocoon was discovered at sculpture. The Laocoon was discovered at Rome in 1506, and afterwards deposited in the

Farnese palace, where it still remains.

AGESTLAUS, aj-es-e-lut-us, king of Sparta, of
the family of the Agide, son of Doryssus, and father of Archelaus. During his reign, Lyeurgus instituted his famous laws. Reigned 850

B.C.

AGESILAUS, son of Archidamus, of the family of the Proclide, elected king of Sparta over his nephew Lectychides. He made war against Artaxerxes, king of Persia, with success; but in the midst of his conquests he was called home to oppose the Athenians and Bootians, who were ravaging his country. The despatch which he made on this occasion was such, that in thirty days he passed over the same extent of country which occupied the army of Xerxes a whole year. He defeated his enemies at Coronea; but sickness prevented the progress of his conquests, and the Spartans were beaten in every engagement, especially at Leuctra, till he again appeared at their head. Though de-formed, small of stature, and lame, he was brave, and possessed of a magnanimity which compensated for all his physical imperfections. In his 80th year he went to assist Tachus, king of Egypt, whose servants easist rachus, sing of Egypt, whose servants could hardly be persuaded that the Lacedemonian was a king, when they beheld him eating with his soldiers on the bare ground, and with no covering to his head. D. on his return from Egypt, after a reign

AGGAS, Ralph, ög'-gös, an engraver and surveyor, who was the first to execute a plan of London, which was published for the first time in 1500, afterwards in 1618, and again in 1748. He also produced plans of Cambridge, Oxford, and Dunwich in Suffolk. p. about 1589.

AGGAS, Robert, or more commonly called Augus, a painter of landscapes in the reign of Charles II. p. in London 1679.

AGIS, aj-e-as, a famous Lacedæmonian sooihsayer, who forefold to Lysander his future success at Ægospotamos, and the destruction of the Athenian fleet.

AGILULE, af'e-looff, duke of Turin, chosen king of the Lombards in 591. He renounced Arianism, and embraced the Catholic faith; but while engaged in a war with some of the white engaged in a way was some of the Italian princes, he perpetrated great ravages in the Ecclesiastical States. D. 619.

Agis, at jees, king of Sparta, succeeded his

father, Eurysthenes, and, after a reign of one year, was succeeded by his son Echestratus, 1058

B.C.

Agis II., king of Sparta, waged fierce wars with the Athenians, whom he compelled to restore freedom to several Greek cities which they had subjugated. He died shortly after a success-

Acis III., king of Sparta, the son of king Archidamus III. He stirred up several of the Grecian states against Alexander, and fighting against the Macedonians, 331 B.c. and fell

Acrs, a poet of Argos, who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, and rendered himself agreeable by the meanest adulation. He promised his patron immortality, and declared that Bacehus, Hercules, and the sons of Leda, would yield to his superior merits in the assembly of the gods.

AGLIOPHON, ug-lai'-o-fon. There are two Greeian painters distinguished in antiquity by this name, natives of the island of Thasos.

Flourished about 500 years B.C.

AGLIONITY, John, ag't-le-on'-be, a divine, who was made chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and in 1601 elected principal of Edmund Hall. He was concerned in the translation of the New Testament as at present used. B. in Cumber-land, 1567; D. at Islip, of which he was rector, 1610.—There was another John Aglionby, who was dean of Canterbury, but died a few months after his nomination, 1643. He appears to have been the son of the preceding.

Aglionby, Edward, a poet of the reign of

Elizabeth, from whom he received a pension for

writing her pedigree.

writing her pedigree.

AGNAN, or ANIANUS, ag'-man, a bishop of Orleans, who compelled Attila to raise the siege of that town. p. 453.

AGNELUS, an-yail-loos, an abbot of Baroma, who wrote the lives of the bishops and archbishops of that city. Lived in the 9th century.

In his 90th year he went to assist Tachus, king of Egypt, whose servants could hardly be per suaded that the Lucedemonian was a king, when they beheld him eating with his sold per per success on the bare ground, and with no covering to his bhead. D. on his return from Egypt, after a reign of 39 years, 362 n.c., and his remains were embalmed and brought to Lucedemon.—There were others of this hame, but of inferior note.

Assencius I. Q-sup's-sip's-sig, king of Lacedemon and son of Pausanias and who obtained have superacted in English 1939.—Her directory over the Mantineans. He reigned fourteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Cleombrotus, 380 n.c.

Agnesi

AGNESI, Maria Teresa, a sister of the above, and the composer of three operas, "Sophonisba," (Ciro," and "Nitoeri." B. at Milan, 1750.

AGNOLO, Baccio d', ba-che-o dan'-yo'-lo, a Florentine wood-engraver, which profession he abandoned for that of an architect. Whilst in Rome, pursuing his studies among the remains of antiquity, his workshop was visited by Raphael, Michael Angelo, and others, and on returning to Florence he rose into eminence, not-withstanding the ridicule and detraction which too often follow the floristeps of originality. When he died, his son Guildian offered the works he had left unfinished. n. at Florence, 1460: p. 1541.

Acinos, Igi-nos, son of Niclas, was present at the taking of Samos by Pericles. In the Peloponnesian war, he went against Potideae, but abandoned his expedition through disease. He built Amphipolis, whese inhabitants favoured Brasidas, whom they regarded as their founder, forcetful of Armon.

AGNONDES, ig-non'-e-dees, a rhetorician of Athens, who accused Phoeion of betraying the Pirens to Nicanor. When the people recollected the services Phoeion had rendered them, they raised him statues, and out his accuser to death.

raised him statues, and put his accuser to death. Agonaum, of-own an architching of Lyons, Mioosum, of-own an architching of Lyons, who was deprived of his dignity for deposing Louis the Meek, in the assembly of Complicane, but was afterwards restored. He opposed image-worship, and wrote against the belief of witcheards and the practice of duelling. D. 899.—His works were printed in 1668, in two vols. 8vo.

A609, John, a-gop, a grammarian and crific of Armenia, who identished in the 17th century. Aconscients, 6/2-roll relations and disciple of Parois, and disciple of Phillias. Flourished 420 B.O.—He was such a favourite with his master, that it is said Phillias allowed him to affix his name to some works which he himself had

executed.

AGOSTINI, Leonardo, ag-os-te'-ne, an antiquary of the 17th century. He wrote a work on Sicilian medals, and another upon gems celebrated in ancient times.

AGOSTINO, Paolo da Valerano, a'-gos-té-no, a celebrated musical composer, and master of the pope's chapel at Rome. D. 1629, aged 36.—His choruses are highly spoken of.

Agostino, two brothers who greatly distinguished themselves as architects and sculptors in the infancy of art in Italy. They were natives of Siena, which they embellished with many of their best works.

AGOULT, Guillaume d', d'-goolt, a gentleman of Provence, who wrote ballads about the year

AGEND. Marie d', od-re-da, superior of the convent of the Immaclate Conception at Agreda, in Spain, who pretended to have received directions in a vision to write the life of the Virein Mary, which she accordingly did. p. 1802; took the veil, 1829; p. 1865.—Her "Life of the Virgin Mary" was not published till after her death, when it was prohibited at Rome, and censured by the Sorbonne of Paris, though highly esteemed in Spain.

Agerstr, Livio, ag-res'-te, an historical painter, employed in the Vatican by Gregory XIII. He was famed for the richness of his invention, the correctness of his design, and the excellence of his colouring. D. 1580.

Agricola

AGRESTIS, Julius, å-gres'-tis, a Roman captain, who, when Antonius revolted to Vespasian, and laid in ruins the city of Cremona, obtained leave of the emperor to survey the state of the enemy's forces. He returned with a faithful report, but not being believed, he put an end to his life, the first control of the control

A.D. 64. AGRICOLA, Chews Julius, & grild-o-la, a Roman commander, whose father, Julius Graefins, was an orator, put to death by Calignal for refusing to plead egainst Silamus. Agricola was carefully brought up by lis mother Julia Procilla, and sent to Massilia (Marseilles), the chief seat of learning in Gaul, to pursue his studies. After entering the army, he was sent to Britain, where he was at the time of the insurrection of Boadicea, in A.D. 61. On his return to Rome, he married Domitia Decidiana, a lady of rank. He was next made questor of Asia, and became tribune of the people, and prestor under Nero. In the commotions between Otho and Vitellius, his mother was murdered, and her estate in Liguria plundered by the fleet of Otho. Being informed on his journey thither, that Vespasian had assumed the government, he espoused his cause. The 20th legion having mutinied in Britain, he was despatched to reduce it to obedience, in which he succeeded. On his return to Rome, he was raised to the rank of patrician and made governor of Aquitania, in Gaul. In 77 A.D. he was chosen consul with Domitian; and, in the same year, gave his daughter in marriage to Tacitus, the historian. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain, where he restored tranquillity and brought the natives to a love of the Roman language and manners. He ex-tended his conquests into Scotland, and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the north. He defeated Galgacus at the foot of the Grampian hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. At the termination of this campaign, a Roman fleet for the first time sailed round Britain. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, and was recalled. By command of the emperor, he was realist. By command of the emperor, he entered Rome at night, and meeting with a cold reception, retired from public life. B. at Forum Julii, now Freius, in: Provence, A.D. 37; D. at Rome, A.D. 30.—Tacitus represents the character of Agricola as that of a great and good man. He bequeathed what property he possessed to his wife Domitia, his only daughter, the wife of Tacitus, and the emperor Dravitism products and the content of the c Domitian, notwithstanding, as is asserted, that he fell a sacrifice by poison to the jealousy of the latter.

AGRICOLA, George, an eminent metallurgist and physician, who wrote a number of books on metals, &c. B. at Glauchen, Misnia, 1494; D. 1555.

AGEICOLA, Christopher Ludwig, a painter and engraver, born at Ratisbon, Germany, in 1667, who excelled in landscape and portrait, but is chiefly known for his prints.

AGRICOLA, George Andrew, a German physician, who wrote on the multiplication of plants and trees. B. at Ratisbon, 1672; D. 1738.—A French translation of his work was published in Amsterdam in 1720,

AGRICOLA, John, a German divine who studied theology at Wittenberg, where he embraced the sentiments of Luther, and acquired considerable reputation as a preacher; but entered into a dispute with Melanethon on the use of the law under the gospel dispensation. With the bishop of Nuremberg and others, he made a valu attempt to reconcile the differences between the Protestants and Catholics. B. at Elisloben, 1492; D. at Berlin, 1568.—He wrote commentaries on St. Luke, and made a collection of German pro-

Asircotal, Rodolphus, a learned writer, who was educated at Louvain, but settled at Fernar, where he taught Latin with great reputation. Here he stadied Greeks, and attended the philosophical lectures of Theodore Graz. In 1477 he returned to the Netherlands, and on visiting the only ton years old, but who, he predicted, would be a great man. In 1432 Arricola settled in the Palatinate, giving occasional lectures at Hoidelberg and Worms. In at Ballon, Baffel, or Bafflo, three miles from Groningen, Friesland, 1443, D. at Heidelberg, 1435. Agricola was the first who introduced the Greek language into German and the Greek language into German

who introduced the Greek language into Germany. His works were printed at Louvain in 1316, and at Cologne in 1539, 4to. Aemcora, Michael, a Lutheran minister at Abo, in Finland, the first who translated the New Testament into the language of that coun-

try. D. 1556.
AGRIFFA, ä-grip'-a, a Bithynian astronomer, who was held in high estimation for the accuracy of his observations. Flourished in the 1st cen-

Agrippa, Camillo, a Milanese architect, who, during the pontilicate of Gregory XIII., removed a vast obelisk to St. Peter's Square, of which he published an account at Rome, in 1533. Flou-

rhousned an account at acting, in 1855. Find-rished in the 16th century.

Agarra, Henry Cornellus, a French physician and astrology of considerable learning and talent. He, being of a good family, became secretary to Maximilian I, by whom he was kriighted for his bravery in the Italian wars, and atterwards created a doctor in law and physic. He travelled through various parts of Europe, and visited England, but in 1818 settled at Mentz, where he became a councillor of the city; but having, by some indiscretion, drawn upon himself the emnity of the monks, he was compelled to quit that place, and seek a residence elsewhere. In 1820 we find him at Cologne, and in the year following, at Geneva. Francis I, now gave him the appointment of physician L now gave him the appointment of physician to his mother; but for not gratifying the curiosity of that lady in an astrological experiment, he received his dismissal. From France he went to Antwern, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Parma, governor of the Low Countries. In 1336 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, his former mistress. D. at Cologne, 1486; p. at Grenoble, 1835—Agrippa seems to have been emphatically a man born to many changes. He was either twice or thrice married, and ha several children. He wrote a goodly number of works, butthe one by which his be set remembered now, is that entitled "Vanity of the Sciences," which is a sation on the various kinds of learning in vogue during his age. All his works were collected and printed at Leyden in 1550, in two vols 8vo. He also wrote, with a view of pleasing his patroness, Margaret of Parma, a very ingenious and learned pamphiet to prove the superiority of woman over ann. An excellent blography of this talented but unfortunate dector appeared in 1856, written by Mr. Henry Morley.

AGRIPIA I., Herod, grandson of Herod the Great, king of Jaulea in the time of Augustus Cusar. He was made by his grandfather governor of Therias, where he irved so extravagantly as to incur Herod's displeasure. He then went to Rome, and attached himself to Catus, made Agrippa tetrarel of Batanea and Trahonitis; to which Claudias added the whole kingdom of Judea, with that of Chaleis. In order to please the Jews, he now commenced to persecute the Christians, and put St. James the Apostle to death. Being soon after at Casarca, he instituted games in honour of the emperor Claudius, at which the Tyrians waited on him to sue for peace. Agrippa made a pompous appearance on his throne, and when he spoke, his flatterers exclaimed his voice was weak enough to receive with pleasure. On this he was immediately sutten by the angel of the Lord with a disorder in his bowels. p. A.D. 43.

AGRIPPA II., Herod, son of the preceding, ascended the throne at the age of seventeen. This is the sovereign before whom St. Paul pleaded with so much eloquence that he exclaimed he had almost been persuaded to become a Christian. D. at Rome A.D. 94.

animal and manufactures occupied associated to become a Christiam, D. at Home a.D. 94.
Agartera, Marcus Vipsunius, the friend of Augustus; he necuest Cassius to the seante, and distinguished himself greatly in the naval battle of Actium, by which Detardianes gained the empire. Previous to this, he had besten the empire. Previous to this, he had besten the empire. Servise property of the season of Sextus Pompieus. These victories procured him the reward of a naval crown, and he was, perhaps, the first who received that honour. He now rose to the highest dignities. In his third consulate the dedicated to Jupiter the Pantheon, which, to this day, is considered that honour. He now rose to the dedicated to Jupiter the Pantheon, which, to this day, is considered that honour. He now home the season of Roman architecture. It was entirely a season of Roman architecture and a season of Roman architecture. It was entirely a season of Roman

AGRIFFA, Menenius, a Roman consul, who is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Roman people by the fable of the belly and the limbs. D. in the year of the city 281.—He was buried at the public exfense, and his daughters were so poor that the people gave them downies, out of respect for the memory of their father.

AGRIPITA, 40-rip-s-na, the elder, was daughter of Marcus Agripps and Julia, and the wife of Germanicus Casar, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions, and when Piso poisoned him, she carried his ashes to Haly, and accused his murderer, who stabbed hisself. She fell under the displassure of Therius, who banished her to the island of Pandataris, where she starved herself to death, a.p. 33.—Four fambus busis of this lady are in the Cabinet of Antiquities at Dreeden.

AGREPTIA, the younger, was the daughter of Germanicus, sister of Caligula, and mother of Nero. After losing two husbands, she was married to her uncle Claudius, the emperor, whom she poisoned to make way for her son That monster caused her to be assassinated, in A.D. 60, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the infamous crimes of which she had been guilty. Agrippina was endowed with great natural gifts, but her ambition was boundless, and her disposition intriguing and dissolute. It is said that her son viewed her dead body with all the raptures of admiration, saving, that he never could heve believed his mother was so beautiful. She left memoirs which assisted Tacitus in the composition of his "Annals." The town built by her at the place where she was born, on the borders of the Rhine, and called Agrippina Colonia, is the modern Cologne.

Agairetta Virgania, daughter of Marcus Agrippa and Marcelia, and wife of the emperor Tiberius, who divorced her with great reinctance when obliged to marry Julia, the daughter of Augu tus. Agrippina was afterwards married to Asinius Gallus, whom Tiberius, retaining his affection for his former wife, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, in the spirit of a

jealous rival.

Agstm, ag'-sem, the name of two distinguished AGSIX, off sem, the name of two distributions and authors—the one, Abderahman, who lived in the 17th century, being a writer on Anthology; and the other, Ismael of the 18th

entury, a poet, historian, and mufti.

Agenssiar, Henry Francis d', a-gwes'-so, a chanceller of France, whose father was intendant of Languedoe, and devoted himself to the education of his son. In 1691 he was admitted advocate-general of Paris: and in 1700 was named precureur-general, in which he appeared to the greatest advantage, regulating those jurisdictions which were under the control of parliament, and preserving a strict discipline in the tribunals. He improved the proceedings in eriminal matters, and introduced several excel-lent regulations; but what he planned himself most upon was the administration of the hospitals. After the death of Louis XIV., the regent Orleans appointed him chancellor; but in 1719 he was displaced, on account of his opposition to the financial system pro-mulgated by John Law. In 1720 he had the seals restored to him, but two years afterwards he was again deprived of them. In 1727 he once more became chancellor, which office he held with the highest honour to himself and benefit to the nation till 1750, when infirmities obliged him to resign it. n. at Limoges, 1668; D. at Paris, 1751. His works make nine volumes quarto, and are held in great estimation. D'Aguesseau never passed a day without reading some portion of Scripture, which he said was the balm of his life .- A statue of him was was the bain of his hig.—A statue of him was erected by Napoleon the Great in front of the Palais Legislatif, by the side of one erected in honour of L'Hôpital. According to Voltaire, D'Aguesseau was the most learned magistrate that France ever had.

AGUILLON, Francis, a-guil-on, a Flemish mathematician, of the order of Jesus, who pro-

Spain, in six vols, folio, and wrote some theological pieces.

AGUIARI, a'-goo-e-a-re, an Italian vocalist of

great celebrity, who was paid a salary of £100 per night, for which he only sang two songs. D. at Parma, 1783.

AGYLEE, or AGYLEUS, Henry, o'-je-lai, a lawyer and general scholar, who translated the "Nomocanon" of Photius. B. at Bois-le-Duc, 1533; p. 1595.

Анав, ai'-hab, king of Israel, and the son of Omri, whom he succeeded. Reigned from about 918 to 897 n.c. He was married to Jezebel, whose wickedness instigated him to the commission of such acts of cruelty and idolatry, that he surpassed all his predecessors in implety. He was slain by an arrow in a war with the Syrians, and his blood was licked by the dogs on the spot where he had caused Naboth to be murdered, about A.M. 3108.

Ahasuerus, ä-has-u-eer'-us, the Persian king whose decrees and extravagant mode of life are recorded in the book of Esther. He is called by Josephus Arthasastha, or Artaxerxes. The word Achushverosh has been applied to him as well as other Persian monarchs, because it means a noble, or excellent prince. It is doubtful whe-ther he is the Artaxerxes Longimanus of the Greek historians; but his reign may be fixed to have commenced about 515 B.C.

to mave commenced about 515 B.C.
An.x, ac' Anz, king of Judah, who, at the beginning of his reign, defeated Rezin, king of
Syria, according to the promise of Isalai,
Notwithstanding this, he abandoned the worship of God, fell into idolutrous practices, and became so impious that his body was not permitted to be buried in the royal sepulchres. Reigned from 742 B.c. to 726.

AHAZIAH, a-ha-zi'-ah, king of Israel. There are two kings of this name mentioned in Scripture: the first was the son of Ahab (1 Kings

ture: the first was the soil of Anna (I Annge Xxxii) and the other king of Judah. This last was slain by John, about SS i.m.o. Anna, a.m.h.a., "friend of Johnvah," the son and successor of the high-priest Ahitub. ANHEERA, abble-see, so of Ammishaddai, and herolliury clind of the children of Dan, who came out of Exypt at the head of his tribe, common of the experience of the common of the com sisting of 72,000 men.

AHIJAH, a-hi-ja, the prophet who dwelt at Shiloh, and spoke twice to Jeroboam by the inspiration of God. He wrote the history of Solomon's life,—Another, who was the father of Baasha, king of Israel.

AHIMAAZ, a-him'-a-az," brother of anger," the son of Zadok, and high-priest under Solomon. He rendered great service to David in his war with Absalom. Flourished in the 10th century

AHIMAN, a-hi'-man, a giant of the race of Anak, who with his brettren, Sheshai and Talmal, was driven out of Hebron when Caleb took that city. (Josh. xv. 14..)
AHIMELECH, a-him-e'-lek, "brother of the

AHMEDROI, a-nime-e-lex, protiner of the king," the son of Ahitub, and the successor of Ahiah in the priestship in the time of David.

Ahio, a-hi/o, "brotherly," he who, with his brother Uzzah, brought the ark to Jerusalem,

from the house of Abinadab.

duced a book on optics and spheric projections.

2. 1506; D. at Seville, 1017.

AGUIRAN, Joseph a "1-900-ser-ra, a Spanish
Benedictine monk, who received a cardinalship
from Innocent XI. B. 1630; D. at Rome, 1639.

He compiled a collection of the councils of esponsed, and, on foreseeing its probable

failure, hanged himself to avert the certainty o. a more ignominious death. B.c. 1023.

AHLWARDT, Peter, all-vart, a learned German

-He wrote, "On the Human Understanding, "The Immortality of the Soul," and "Thoughts on Thunder and Lightning." He was also the founder of the Abelite Society, which had for its object the promotion of sincerity.

AHMED BEN FARES, a'-med ben fair'-es, an eminent lawyer and lexicographer of Arabia, who was also named El Razi. Lived in the 10th century.

AHMED BEN MOHAMMED, a-med ben mo'-hame-ed, a Moorish poet of Spain, whose effu-sions partook of the oriental style. He wrote historical annals of Spain. Flourished in the 10th century.

10th century.

ATMED KHAY, a'-med kan, successor of Abaka Khan, and the first of the Moguls who professed Mahometanism, which gave great offence to his family. He was conspired against by his courtiers, who set up in his stead Argoun, his nephew. Put to death a.D. 1251.

ATMED SHAR IT ABBAIT, a'-med sha el di-

da-le, the founder of the kingdom of Cabul and Candahar. He was a great warrior, and broke the power of the Mahrattas, by defeating them in the battle of Paniput, on the 7th of January, 1761. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in continual warfare with the Sikhs, but ended his days the sovereign of an empire which he had conquered, and which extended from Sirhind on the cast, to Herat on the west, and from the mouths of the Indus and the Arabian Sea on the south, to the banks of the Oxus and

Cashnere on the north. D. 1773.

ARRENDT, or ARENTS, Martin Frederick, ul-rent, a paleographer and distinguished antiwrent, a parcographer and distinguished may quary, who passed fivty years of his life travel-ling, on foot, through France, Italy, Spain, Demmark, Sweden, Norway, and other European sangdoms, seeking for Scandinavian antiquities and deciphering Runic characters. He is, per-haps, one of the greatest examples of antiquarian enthusiasm on record. B. at Holstein; D. in a village near Vienna, 1824.

Alah, ai-i-a, the concubine of Saul and daughter of Rizpah. Her children were given up by David to the Gibconites, to be hanged before the Lord.

AIDAN, ai'-dan, a British bishop, who successfully proselytized the people of the northern parts of England to Christianity. He was bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in Northumber-land, and a prelate of exemplary piety. D. August 31, 651.

AIGNAN, Stephen, ain-ang, an ardent French republican, a member of the French Academy, republican, a member of the French Academy, and a writer of considerable ability. At the early age of 19 his revolutionary zeal obtained him a situation of responsibility in the district of Orleans, and subsequently several official appointments under the regime of Napoleon I. B. 1773; D. 1824.—As an author, he is known by some poetical pieces and several dramas, and also by translations of the works of Pope and Goldsmith

AIGNEAUX, Robert and Anthony, ain'-yo, two brothers, who composed some poems, and trans-lated into French verse the works of Horace and Virgil. Flourished in the 16th century.

AIKIN, John, M.D., ai'-kin, an eminent physician, but more distinguished as a popular author. He was the only son of the Rev. John Aikin, D.D., for many years a tutor of divinity at a dissenting academy at Warrington, Lan-cashire. After finishing his studies at the uni-versity of Edinburgh, he became a pupil of Dr. William Hunter, and first settled as a surgeon at Chester. Thence he removed to Warrington, and ultimately succeeded in establishing himself in the metropolis of England. Here, with his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, he pursued literature with considerable success, producing several works, which aimed at making science popular amongst those classes who, without such works, would in all probability never have entered upon scientific studies of any kind. His "Evenings at Home" still commands a wide reputation; and is decidedly the most useful of all Dr. Aikin's works. To this, which extended to six volumes, Mrs. Barbauld contributed, but not to a greater extent than about half a volume. His "Natural History of the Year" is another work which has enjoyed considerable popularity. B. 1747; D. at Stoke Newington, 1822.

AIRIN, Arthur, eldest son of the above, in-herited much of his father's literary talent, but chiefly applied himself to scientific pursuits. He was for several years editor of the "Annual Review," and in 1814 contributed to science a Review," and in 1814 contributed to science a "Manual of Mineralogy." He also produced a "Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures," and another of "Chemistry and Mineralogy." B. Illiamster, 1784; p. in Bloomsbury, 1854.—Besides being the author of the above, Mr. Alkin was a large of the state of the above, Mr. Alkin was a large of the state of the above, Mr. Alkin was a large of the state of the above, Mr. Alkin was a large of the state of the above, Mr. Alkin was a large of the state of the above, Mr. Alkin was a large of the state of the above, Mr. Alkin was a large of the state of the contributor to scientific journals, and was for several years the resident secretary to the Society of Arts.

ciety of Arts.

ATKIN, Edmund, an architect, who wrote an account of St. Paul's Cathedrel. D. 1820.

ATKINA, William, aii-man, a Scotch painter, was the only son of William Aikman, Esq., of Catney, advocate, by Margaret, sister of Sir John Clerk, of Pennyquick, bart. He was intended for the profession of the law, but is passion for the fine arts was so great that he gasternized to findle it. Accordingly he determined to findle it. Accordingly he determined to indulge it. Accordingly, he relinquished the law and applied himself assiduremiquisace the law and applied himself assidually to painting. After studying three years in Italy, he visited Turkey; thence he went to Rome, whence, after a short stay, he came back to England, and found a patron in the duke of Argyle. He excelled most in portrait-painting. 2, 1682; p. 1731.

AILLY, Peter d', dail-le, a bishop of Cambray and a zealous champion of popery. He presided at the council of Constance, where he condemned John Huss to the stake. Pope John XXIII. created him a cardinal, B. at Compiègne. 1350; p. 1420.

AILMER, or ÆTHELMARES, an earl of Cornwall and Devon in the time of king Edgar. and beyon in the time of Ring Cogar. He was very rich and powerful; and in 1016, when Canute invaded England, he joined the Danes along with the notorious Edric-Streona, and some others, against Edmund Ironsides. Ailmer did not long survive this treason.

mer did not long survive this treason.

ALBERD, EHERLERD, Or ELRERD, all-red, abot of Revesby, in Lincolnshire. Flourished at
the beginning of the 12th century.—He wrote a
"Genealogy of English Kings," "The Life of
Edward the Confessor," and other productions,
AMMOIN, al'-anong, a French Benedictine, who
wrote a history of France, to be found in the
third wilman of Innohessor's callection. But at
history are of Innohessor's callection.

third volume of Duchesne's collection. B. at-

became an Independent, and proceeded to Amsterdam, where he grew so popular as to gather a congregation for himself. Quarrelling with some of the members of his church, he let t them and went to Ireland for a time, but once more returned to Amsterdam. He died in this town in 1662.—He is said to have been poisoned by a Jew, who had lost a diamond of great value, which was found by Ainsworth; and when the Jew offered him a reward, he only requested to have a conference with some of the rabbis on the prophecies respecting the Messiah. This the Jew promised to obtain for him, but being unable to accomplish it, he administered to him a deadly drug. Ainsworth was well versed in the Hebrew, and his commentary on the Penta-teuch is both curious and valuable.

AINSWORTH, Robert, a learned lexicographer, who was educated at Bolton, Lanceshire, where he afterwards kept a school. Thence he removed to London, where for many years he followed the same profession. B. in Lancashire, 1660; p. in London, 1743.—He printed "A Short Trea-tise of Grammatical Institution;" but he is best known by his "Dictionary, Latin and English," 4to and 8vo, in the compilation of which he spent

twenty years.

AINSWORTH, William Harrison, a writer of popular novels, who first obtained celebrity by selecting for his heroes such characters as Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin, noted robbers and highwaymen. B. 1805.
AINSWORTH, William Francis, cousin of the

Answorm, William Francis, cousin of the above, the author of several works of travel, among which his "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks," and "Cilicia and its

Governors," deserve especial mention. B. 1807.

"Henry, air"-ai, an English divine, who after being a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, was, in 1600, elected provinst; and in 1606 served the office of vice-chancellor. B. in Westmoreland, 1560; p. 1616.-He was a rigid Calvinist. and wrote a few theological pieces.

Albay, Christopher, a divine related to the above, who had the living of Milford, in Hampshire. D. 1678 .- He wrote a few pieces in Latin

and English.

AIRD, Thomas, aird, an original poet of considerable power, a contributor to periodical literature, and author of the "Old Bachelor in the Old Sectish Village," "Religious Charac-teristics," and "The Devil's Dream," a poem tenstics," and "The Devil's Dream," a poem pronounced "a wonderful piece of wird, supernatural imagination." He was editor of the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal," "The Dumfries Herald," and of an edition of the poems of Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of Blackwood's Magazine. B. at Bowden, Roxburghshire, 1802.

AIREY, Sir Richard, air'-e, a general engaged in the Crimea during the Russian war of 1854. In the year 1857 he was made quartermaster-general of the British army under the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief, B. 1803. Arbola, Angelica Veronica, ai-rol-ya, a lady of a noble family of Genoa, possessed of much ingo-nity and tasts who learned the miscales cod-

nuity and taste, who learned the principles and practice of the art of painting, and executed some pictures on religious subjects. She afterwards became a nun. Lived in the 17th century.

MRY, George Biddell, air'-e, the present

Villefranche, in the province of Perigord; D. astronomer-royal, is by birth a Northumbrian. After helm educated at several private schools, the entered trimity College, Cambridge, as a learned commentator on the Biblic, who start, at the age of 18. He stood at the head from a follower of the founder of the Irowalds: in 1823. In 1821 he was elected fellow of the college, and in 1826 was appointed to the Lu-casian chair. Whilst holding this appointment, he delivered a course of admirable lectures on experimental philosophy. In 1823 he was chosen for the Plumian professorship of astronomy, for which he resigned his former appointment. now earnestly devoted himself to astronomical studies, and in 1835, on the resignation of Mr. Pond, he had the honourable office of astronomer-royal conferred upon him. In this position he has been enabled to labour successfully for the advancement of science, and through his exertions the Greenwich Observatory stands second to none in the world. Mr. Airy has written much upon mechanics and optics; and white much opin meetanes and opins; and has had his great abilities honourably recognised by various scientific societies. In 1828 he became a fellow of the Astronomical Society, and in 1835 was elected its president. In 1838 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and is a member of various other scientific bodies both in Europe and America. B. at Alnwick, 1801.—Mr. Airy has received two of the medals of the Astronomical Society, one for his "Planetary Observations," and the other for his "Discovery of the Inequality of Yeaus and the Earth." He has also received the Copley and the Royal Medals of the Royal Society, and the Lalande medal of the French Academy of Sciences.

AISTULPH, or ASTOLPHUS, ais'-tulf, king of the Lombards, who succeeded his brother Rachis in 749. The commencement of his reign was sig-nalized by his making an inroad on the territories of the Roman see; but Pepin, king of France, besieged him in Pavia, and compelled him to restore all the places he had taken. The treaty which had been entered into was afterwards violated by Aistulph, who again invaded the Roman states. Pepin once more came to the assistance of the pope, and Aistulph retired to Pavia, where he was forced to sue for peace. He was killed in hunting, 756.

Alton, William, ai'-ton, a Scotch common gardener, who came to London to seek employment, dener, who came to London to seese employment, obtained it, and ultimately became superintendent of the botanical garden at Kew, which he greatly improved, and in 1783 was appointed to manage also the pleasure and kitchen gardens. a. near Hamilton, Lanark, 1731; p. 1793.—In 1789 he published his "Hortus Kewensis." King George III. appointed his son to succeed him in both his places.

AITZEMA, Leo, ait'-ze-ma, a resident repre-sentative of the Hanse Towns at the Hague, who became eminent as an historian. B. at Dorkum, Friesland, 1600; D. 1669.—His "His-tory of the United Provinces" is written in Dutch, and extends to fifteen vols., 4to. It has

Duten, and extends to litteen vois., 4to. It has been continued down to 1692 and published.

Asial, Martin Perez d', ojd-la, a Spanish celesisatie who was sent by Charles V. to the council of Trent, and afterwards made archibeshop of Valentia. He discharged the duties of his station in an exemplary manner. But Carthagema, 1504; D. 1566—The principal of his works is entitled "De Divinis Traditionibus." There were two others of the same name: 1. Balthazar of Antwerp, who wrote "De Jure et

Officiis Bellicis, ac Militari Disciplina." 2. Gabriel, a physician at Louvain in the 16th cen tury, and brother of the preceding. He wrot "Popularia Epigrammata," "De Lue Pest lenti." &c.

AJAX, ai'-jax, the son of Telamon, by Peribera or Eribosa, daughter of Aleathous, and, with the exception of Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. He encountered Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses each claimed the arms of the dead hero When they were given to the latter, Ajax was so enraged that he slaughtered a whole flock of sheep-supposing them to be the sons of Atrens, who had given the preference to Ulysses—and stabbed himself with his sword. The blood which ran to the ground from the wound was changed into the flower hyacinth. It is affirmed by some that he was killed by Paris in battle, and by others that he was murdered by Ulysses. His body was buried at Sigeum; some say on Mount Rhotus. His tomb was visited by Alexander the Great. Hercules, according to several authors, prayed to the gods that his friend Telamon, who was childless, might have a son with a skin as impenetrable as that of the Nemean lion which he then wore. His prayers were heard, and when Ajax was born, Hercules wrapped him up in the lion's skin, which rendered his body invulnerable, except that part which was left uncovered by a hole through which Hercules hung his quiver. This vulne-rable part was in the breast, or, according to some authorities, behind the neck.—Another, the son of Oileus, king of Locris, surnamed Locrian, in contradistinction to the son of Telamon. As one of Helen's suitors, he sailed with forty ships to the Trojan war. The night that Troy was taken he offered violence to Cassandra, who fled into the temple of Minerva. For this, as he was returning home, the goddess, who had obtained the thunders of Jupiter and the power of tempests from Neptune, destroyed his ship in a storm. Ajax swam to a rock, and his ship in a storm. Ajax swam to a roca, and exclaimed that he was safe in spite of the gods. Such impiety offended Neptune, who struck the rock with his trident, and Ajax fell with part of the rock into the sea, and was drowned. His body was afterwards found by the Greeks, and black sheep offered on his tomb.—According to the fanciful mythology of ancient Greece, these two heroes were supposed after death to be transported to the island of Leuce, a separate place, reserved only for the bravest of antiquity.

AKANIA, Martin, a-ka'-ke-a, a learned professor of physic at Paris. B. at Chalons, Champagne; D. 1551.—He translated into Latin "Galen de Ratione Curandi," and "Ars Medica."

AKAKIA, Martin, son of the above, and physician to Henry III. p. 1588.—He wrote a treatise "De Morbis Mulicribus, et Consilia Medica," to be published after his death.—There are several other persons of the same name and are several other persons of the same name and family, who acquired reputation in different professions. The true name of this family was Sans-Malice, "without malice," but this was changed into the Greek form of the name, Akakia; after a fashion much followed in those days of giving a Latin or Greek form to surnames.

AKBAR, ak'-bar, sultan or the Moguls, succeeded his father Humayun in 1556, and was the greatest of all the sovereigns who have reigned

in Hindostan. He ascended the throne in his thirteenth year, when his country was torn by dissensions; but although possessed of superior intelligence, he was wholly unequal to the task of governing his kingdom. Accordingly he called in to his assistance a Turcoman nobleman named Bahram Khan, on whom he conferred the power of regent, and left the administration of affairs chiefly to him. By the severity of the measures adopted by this personage, the country was restored to comparative tranquility; but the rigour with which he exercised his authority was felt by Akbar himself, who, in 1558, broke from hie control, and took the reins of government into his own hands. Bahram now government into his own hands. Bahram now raised the standard of rebellion, and for two years endeavoured to create an independent province for himself in Malva; failing in this, however, he submitted to Akbar, and was par-doned. The young monarch now turned his attention to the enlargement of his kingdom, which had been greatly reduced by the inva-sions of successful chiefs, who lost no oppor-tunity of extending their own territories in a country in which the right of the sword was the only nower recognised and acknowledced the only power recognised and acknowledged. At first his dominions only comprised the Punjab and the provinces of Agra and Delhi, but, by the fortieth year of his reign, his empire extended from the Hindoo-Coosh, mountains to the borders of the Deccan, and from the Bramahputra to Candahar. B. 1542; D. 1605.— Great as Akbar was as a conqueror, his sway was characterized by general mildness, wisdom, and toleration. He laboured to abolish the most cruel of the superstitious rites of the most cruel of the superstitions rites of the Hindo religion, and expressed his opinion, that God could only be worshipped by following reason, and not by yielding an impliet faith to any alleged revelation. The memory of the benefoence of his reign is still yieldy impressed on the mind of the Hindoo, and not without reason, as is shown by the following extract from an address presented by the raish of Jundanor to the emperor Auriturgable a centure from an agaress presented by the rajan of Joudpoor to the emperor aurungsehe a century after the reign of Akbar — Your ancestor Akbar, whose throne is now in heaven, con-ducted the affairs of his empire in equity and security for the space of fifty years. He pre-served every tribe of men in case and happlyness, whether they were followers of Jesus or of Moses, of Brahma or Mahomet. Of whatwer sect or creed they might be, they all equally enjoyed his countenance and favour, insomuch that his people, in gratitude for the indiscrimi-nate protection which he afforded them, distinguished him by the appellation of 'Guardian of Mankind."

AKENSIDE, Mark, ai-ken-side, an English soet and physician, who, when young, was rippled by the falling of a cleaver on his foot in he shop of his father, who was a butcher. He had the singular weakness of being always ashamed of his origin, though the limp in his gait was such as to preserve it continually in his memory. His parents being dissenters, in-tended him for the ministry in their sect, and at renden im for the ministry in their sec, and at he ago of eighteen he was sent to Edinburgh o pursue his studies; but instead of following idmitry, he dovoted himself to physic. In 1741 in went to Leyden, where, in three years, he ook his degree of M.D. In 1741 he published is "Pleasures of Imagination." a performance right at the activities all their statements. which at once attained celebrity, and proved him

true poet. He soon afterwards commerced

practising as a physician at Northampton. Meeting with little success, he removed to Hampstead, and a Mr. Dyson generously allowed him £300 a year till he could fix himself in practice. Having obtained his doctor's degree at Cambridge, he was elected fellow of the College of Physicians, one of the physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital, and physician to the queen. In 1761 he printed a discourse in Latin on dysentery, and was in a fair way of at-taining considerable eminence in his profession, when he was carried off by a putrid fever. at Newcastle-on-Tync, 1731; D. in London, 1770. His remains were interred in the church of St. James's, Westminster. His life and memoirs, written by Bucke, appeared in 1832 in a work entitled, "The Life, Writings, and Genius of Akenside."

AKBEBLAD, John David, ak-er-blad, a learned Swede, who, being appointed secretary to the Swedish embassy at Constantinople, had an opportunity of pursuing researches into Phoenician literature. He was not only able to read but to converse in several European and Oriental lan-

guages. D. at Rome, 1819. AKIBA, ä-ki'-ba, a Jewish rabbi, who was at first a shepherd, but at the age of forty devoted limself to learning, and became a teacher. He was flayed alive by the Romans, a.d. 135, at the age, as is stated, of 120 years.—Aliha was one of the first compilers of the "Mischna," or traditions of the Jews.

ALABASTER, William, a-la-bas'-ter, an English divine, of considerable attainments, who was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, and who accompanied the Earl of Essex to Cadig, where he turned papist. On his return to England, he again became a Protestant, and had some church preferment. Applying himself to the study of the Hebrew language, he became enthusiastically food of the Cahala, or Jewish traditions. B. at Hadleigh, Suffolk; p. 1640.— He wrote a Latin tragedy called "Roxana," acted at Cambridge by the students: on which accease a Camining by the students; on which occasion a lady, hearing the word sequen repeated in a terrible manner, was so affected as to lose her senses. He was also the author of a

Lexicon Pentaglotton, rolio, 1637.

ALAIN, John, a'-lain, a Danish author, who wrote "On the Origin of the Cimbri," and

other subjects. D. 1559; D. 1630.

ALLIN DE L'ISLE, a'-lain de-leel', surnamed the universal doctor, and a divine of great reoutation in the university of Paris. p. 1203 .-His works were printed in 1658, folio.

ALAIN, Nicholas, a French dramatic author, whose fame rests upon the production of some trifling comedies. Flourished at the beginning

of the 18th century.

ALAIN CHARTIER, a French writer, who produced several pieces, the most esteemed of which is his "Chronicle of Charles VII." to whom he was secretary. Flourished at the beginning of the 14th century.

ALAMANES, &-la-mail-nes, a Athens, and disciple of Phidias. a statuary of

ALLMANN, LUIG, al-amin'-e, a Florentine, who, conspiring against Julius de Médici, was compelled to quit his native country, until Charles V. captured Rome, when he returned and was employed in public affairs, till the re-establishment of the Médici family obliged him to leave Florance agris. In Astronye extited in to leave Florence again. He finally settled in France, and became a favourite of Francis I., who in 1544 sent him ambassador to the imperial

court. B. at Florence, 1495; p. 1556.-Alamanni was of a noble family, and wrote many beautiful poems in the Italian language. His son Baptiste became almoner to Queen Catherine of France, and successively bishop of Bazos and Macon. D. 1581. A collection of his letters is extant, but in MS.

ALAMOS, Balthazar, a'-la-mos, a Castilian, educated at Salamanea. He entered into the service of Anthony Perez, secretary of state to Philip II., and when that minister fell into disgrace, Alamos was cast into prison, where he lay eleven years. On the accession of Philip III. he obtained his liberty, and was employed by the duke of Olivarez in several important situations. Lived in the 16th century. B. at Medina del Campo: D. in his 58th year.—He translated Tacitus into Spanish, and left other works.

ALAN of Tewkesbury, author of the "Life and Banishment of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury." p. 1291.

ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLEYN, William, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1850 became one of its fellows. In 1856 he was chosen rincipal of St. Mary's Hall, and two years after-wards was made canon of York; but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, and was appointed head of the English college. Here he wrote, in defence of the Romish church, some treatises, which raised his reputation as a controversialist to such a degree, that he obtained several valuable preferments. In his own country, however, he was considered a traitor, and a man was hanged for bringing over from the continent some of his books. In 1586 he pub-lished a defence of the Pope's bull excom-municating Queen Elizabeth, to which he added an exhortation to her subjects to revolt against her in favour of the Spaniards. For this he obtained the archbishopric of Mechlin, with the dignity of a cardinal. B. at Rossal, in Lancashire, in 1532; D. at Rome, in 1591.

ALAN of Lynn, so called from the place of his nativity. He became famous for his theological writings. Lived in the 15th century.

ALAND, Sir John Fortescue, all-and, an English judge, who took the name of Aland, in compliment to his lady, who was the eldest danghter of Henry Aland, esq. of Waterford, in Ireland. He was educated at Oxford, whence irciand. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar about 1690. In 1714, he was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to the king. In 1717 he was exceeded a baron of the Exchequor, and, next year, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench. On the accession of George II. he was removed from that office, but for what cause constant part in 1728 he was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas, which state a training the regime of the justices of the Common Pleas, which state a training he regimed in 1748, and was created a ation he resigned in 1746, and was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Fortescue of Creden. B. in Devonshire, 1670; D. 1746.— Baron Fortescue belonged to the ancient family of Forteseue, in Devonshire, and was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and versed in the Northern and Saxon literature. He published, in 1714, 570, his ancestor Sir John Fortescue's treatise on "Absolute and Limited Monarchy." ALAECON, Don Juan Ruiz de, a-lar-kon,

Spanish theatrical writer of the reign of Philip IV. Some of his productions are so excellent as to have been attributed to Lope de Vega and Montalvan. His drama of "La Verdad sospe-chosa" (suspicious truth) was imitated by Corneille in his "Le Menteur," which, in fact, is founded upon it. None of the Spanish dramatists, taken as a whole, merit a higher place in the drama than Alaron, who is said to have written this release. written thirty plays, and whose verse glows with high, chivalrous sentiment, and is marked by those nice discriminating qualities which indi-cate an honourable mind. B. at Tlasco, or Tlacheo, in Mexico, towards the end of the 16th

ALARD, a'-lar, a Romish divine who wrote a great number of theological pieces now little known or regarded. B. at Amsterdam; D. at Louvain, 1541.

ALARD, Lambert, the inspector of the public schools in Brunswick, a theological writer and the compiler of a Greek Lexicon. D. 1672. Alante I., alf-erik, king of the Visigoths, was

descended from an illustrious family, and served in the wars between the Goths and Romans, when his countrymen submitted to Theodosius. He afterwards served in the imperial army, but being refused a chief command, he revolted, and being reased and the technique for the contering Greece, devastated several of its provinces with fire and sword. Whilst thus engaged, he was encountered by the famous Stilicho, who compelled him to retire into Epirus. About this time, A.D. 400, he was acknowledged king of the Visigoths, and entered Italy, whence he carried away a large amount of plunder and a great many captives. Two years afterwards, he again entered that country, but was opposed by Stilicho, his former adversary, and after a well-contested battle, lost his wife and children, who were taken prisoners. He then entered into a treaty, and retired across the Po. He now submitted to the emperor Honorius, who was then reigning, and into whose service he entered, and, for three years, seems to have served that prince in Epirus. For this he demanded an extravagant reward, which being refused, he raised the standard of revolt, and advanced upon Rome, and laying siege to it, the Romans were ultimately compelled to comply with such terms as the conqueror chose to dictate. Having achieved this success, he withdrew into Tuscany, but finding that Honorius failed to fulfil the conditions of the treaty into which he had entered, Alaric again attacked the "Eternal city," and compelled its submission. He himself now appointed Attalus, prefect of the city, to be em-peror in the room of Honorius; but the imbeellity of that personage rendered him unfit for the responsibilities of his station. He was therefore deprived of his regal honours, and Honorius once more enthroned. These measures, however, had hardly been completed, when a treacherous attack made by the Romans upon the soldiers of Alaric, roused his indignation against soldiers of Americ, roused mis mangimenon against the imperial city, which he gave up for six days to his soldiers. An indiscriminate pillage was the result of this act; but Alaric, to his honour, ordered his troops to avoid unnecessary blood-shed, to respect female chastity, and to preserve sited, to respect remaie classity, and to preserve the buildings devoted to the purposes of religion. Having sufficiently satiated his vengeance, he withdrew into the southern provinces of Italy, where he died during the siege of Cosenza, in Calabria, in the year 410.—Alaric was a skilful warrior, and exhibited the qualities of promptitude and courage in a high degree. During his first siege of Rome, the inhabitants intimated to him that if they were driven to take up arms, they would fight with the utmost determination. "Do so," said the barbarian soldier; "but the

closer hay is pressed, the more easily it is cut."
On being further asked what he would leave to the besieged if they surrendered, "Their lives," was his laconic reply; and at the same time he demanded all their wealth.

ALARIC II., king of the Visigoths, ascended the throne in 484: he was slain in a battle which he fought with Clovis, king of France, near Poictiers, in 507. This monarch was of a much more pacific disposition than the first Alaric. He hore pacing disposition than the first alarte. He left behind him a regularly drawn up system of legislation, a code which is known as the Breviarium Alaricianum.

ALASCO, John, "a-las'-ko, a Polish Roman Catholic bisl', p, who, having embraced the Pro-

Catholic fisher, who, having embraced the Fro-testant religion, came to England in the reign of Edward VI., and became pastor to a Dutch church in London. On the accession of Mary, course in Lornoll. On the accession of Mary, he returned to his own country, where he dis-tinguished himself so greatly in the cause of the Reformation, that he received the title of the Reformer of Poland. B. 1499; D. at Frankfort, 1560.-Alasco was the uncle of Sigismund, king of Poland, and was greatly esteemed by the leadof round, among the Reformers; particularly by Erasmus, whose library he purchased.

ALAVA, Diego Esquiesel, a-la'-va, a bishop of

Cordova, in Spain, who was at the Council of Trent, and wrote a book on "General Councils."

D. 1562.

ALAVA, Miguel Ricardo d', a native of Spain, who took a leading part in the troubles of his country from the time of the invasion under Napoleon till his death. He at first joined the French, but afterwards abandoned them in consequence of the oppression they practised on his countrymen. He then served under the Duke of Wellington, who appointed him one of his aides-de-camp. On the restoration of Ferdinand VII. he was cast into prison, his early defection having weighed more with the king than his late services. The Duke of Wellington, however, stood vices. The Duce of Weinington, however, scool his friend, procured his release, and ultimately his appointment as ambassador to the Netherlands. In the revolution of 1820, he joined the constitutional party, was president of the Cortes in 1822, negotiated the liberation of Ferdinand. with the Duc d'Angoulême in 1823; but the promises then made by the king having been broken, Alava retired to England. On the death of Ferdinand he returned to Spain, and espoused the cause of Isabella II. against Don Carlos, and was appointed ambassador successively to Eng-land and France. After the insurrection of La Granja, he declined to swear allegiance to the orania, he decimen as wear angular to the constitution of 1812, retired to France, and in 1843 died at Barèges. B. at Vitoria in 1771.

Albanses, al-ba-nui'-sai, an Italian musician of high reputation. D. at Paris, 1800.

ALBANI, Francis, al-ba'-ne, an Italian peinter, whose first master was Denys Calvert, who left him to the instructions of his pupil Guido, whom he accompanied to the school of the Carracci. Having finished his studies at Bologna, Albani went to Rome, where his first wife died. He married again, and his second wife was very beautiful. This lady became the mother of several fine boys, and Albani painted pieces in which his wife and children served as models for which his wife and children served as models for his Venuese and Cupids. He was fond of repre-senting the fair ser, and his compositions on love-subjects are held in high esteem. a at Bologna, 1878; p. 1880.—His brother and dis-ciple, John Baptiste, was an eminent historical and landscape painter. He died in 1663.

ALUANI, John Jerome, a civilian and cardinal.

who wrote some books in vindication of the papal power. B. at Bergamo; D. 1591. ALEANI, Alexander, an Italian, created a cardinal by Innocent XIII. n. at Urlino, 1692; p.

1770. This personage was a great virtuoso, and possessed a collection of drawings and engravings, which, at his death, was purchased by George III, for 14,000 crowns.

ALBANI, John Francis, also a cardinal, and nephew of the above, was distinguished as a patron of the fine arts. Aicheagh he endeavoured to prevent the suppression of the Jesuits, he was in other respects liberal and serlightened. palace was plandered by the French invading army in 1705, when he made his escape to Na-

of stripped of all his possessions. In 1800 he the great military talents which he p returned to Home, where he took up his abode and, raising him to the rock of heutenantreturned to fonce, where he took up his shods in private levilings. In all flowing 1730; n. 1865. ALBAN, S.c., of low, the proto-marty of British, who served in the Roman amy, and because a convert to Christianity, through one Ang inbuins, a monic. In a S. Alban's, in the third century; n. for his religion in the persecution under Thodellan, 303, a. ...

ALBANY, Louisa, Countess of, all-ba-ne, daughter of Prince Stolberg, of Gedern, in Germany, and wife of Charles James Edward, the grandson of James II., and whose adventurous spirit led him to enter Scotland with a few followers in 1745 to endeavour to recover the lost crown of

his Their marriage took place in 1772, but the countess being much the younger, the match was ill-assorted, and she retired to a convent. Subsequently she went to France, but on the death of her husband in 1758, returned to of the death of her hashand in 1785, returned to Italy, and finally settled in Florence. Here she secretly allied herself by marriage to Count Alfieri, the poet, taking the title of Countess of Albany, as the relict of the last of the Stuarts.

28. 1753; D. at Florence, 182 and her husband, called the resided at Rome, they held a little court, and were addressed as king and queen. She was possessed of a refined mind, loved literature and the arts, and whilst in Florence her house was the resort of the most cultivated and distinguished persons. Altieri died in her house, and in 1510 she creeted to his memory, in the church of Santa Croce, a monument executed by Canova. (See Charles Edward, p. 252.)

ARBATEGNI, diba-ten'-ye, an Arabian astro-nomer, who lived in Mesopotamia, and who wrote a book on the knowledge of the stars and the obliquity of the zodiac, which was printed at Nuremberg in 15:7, 4to, and at Bologna in 1645. B. at Baten, Mesopotamia; p. 929.—He was the first who substituted sines for chords, and who may be said to have determined the length of the tropical year. He is considered to have had a larger number of methods in spherical trigonometry than the Greeks, and to be the greatest of the Arabian school, which connects Greek science with that of our own times.

ALBEMARLE, George Monk, Duke of, al-bemarl, a military and naval commander, who, being a younger son of a good family, entered the army as a volunteer, and served in the Netherlands under his relation, Sir Richard Grenville. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scotch in 1639, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended his majesty in both his expeditions to Scotland. At the commencement of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1641, he was important as to obtain for him the favour of the Lords Justices, who appointed him covernor of Dublin. At the time of his return to England, Dublin. Acting time of its return of Emand, the town of Nantwich was invested by the Parliamentary forces, ogainst whom he was despatched; but he was taken prisoner and confined in the Tower. Here he remained till 1018, when, on the ruin of the royal cause, he was released on condition of accepting a comwas received on condition of accepting a com-mend in the army of the Parlianeur, to which he consented. He was now despatched to Ire-land to subdue the robels there; but concluding an unsatisfactory pence with them, he drew upon himself the indignation of the Parliament, who passed a vote of censure upon his conduct. Cromwell, however, had discovered

general, confurred upon him the chief command of the army in Scotland. Whilst here, his conduct was such as to excite the suspicious of the Protector, who, not long before his death, wrote him a letter to which he added this postscript :-"There be that tell me that there is a certain

dynasty, the sagneity of the late Protector had already discovered; but as he acted with extreme eaution, no one could positively decide as treme caution, no one count positively decide as to what were the real objects he had in view. Accordingly, when he arrived in England, he was courted by the republicans, whilst the

with his own desires, he acceded. When is assembly met, they voted the re-of the king, with whom General storation of the king, with whom General Monk had carried on a secret correspondence, and who was consequently restored to his throne without violence or bloodshed. Thus was this great event effected by the prudence one nan, who became an object of the highest esteen, both with the people and the king. Wealth and honours were now heaped upon him. He was created duke of Albemarle, with a pension of £1,000 a year, and subsequently was appointed, in conjunction with Prince Rupert, admiral of the fleet, and gained a great victory over the Dutch, in 1666, in a fight which lasted three days, off the mouth of the Thames. Whilst the plague ravaged the city of London, he remained among the inhabitants, many of whom regarded his presence at such a many of whom regarded his presence at such a a period as great consolation. B. at Pothe-ridge, near Torrington, Devonshire, 1608; D. 1670.—The character of Monk, as represented by Macaday, is that of a prudent and cautious rather than a bold and far-seeing man; and hence the impenetrable secrecy with which he hence the impenetrable secreey with which he veiled his policy on the death of the great Cromwell. In private life he was possessed of many virtues; and although it is said that he never feered the shot of a cannon, he had a wholesome dread of his wife, who was the daughter of a common blacksmith, had been ment of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1641, he was bred a milliner, and was a proficient in the lan-sent to that country, where his services were so guage of Billingsgate. She bore him a son,

named Christopher, who afterwards figured as self with a homes for the benefit of the Spanish duke of Albemarle, and in 1688 died governor dube of Albemarte, and in 1888 died governor of Janaica. The general was the author of a work on military and political effairs, which was published in 1671, and a collection of his letters was printed in 1671, and a collection of his letters was printed in 1715. He was interred in the chaple of Henry VII. in Westminster Abber-Audumental, Gincomo, all-bair-elle, a native of Veales, who painted historical subjects are in the chapter of the considerable eredit. Many of his pieces are in

the churches and public buildings of his native city, where he died about 1650.

cay, where he med about 1600.
Addenous Tearcher, the Marquis Francis, al-bair-gal-te cal-pu-chel-le, an Italian senator as well as a comic writer, who spent his early youth in every kind of dissipation, and did not apply himself to study until he had attained by the the common common than the common common than the common common than the common commo his thirty-fourth year. At forty, however, he had not only become a powerful dramatist, but such an excellent performer, as to merit the title of the "Garrick of the Italian nobility." B. at Belegna, 1728; D. 1804. The works of this man have been pronounced unrivalled for wit, hussour, facetious sallies, and knowledge of the world. A complete edition was published at Bologna in 1784.

ALBERGOTTI, Francis, al'-bair-got'-e, an Italian civilian, the disciple of Baldi, and who, after exercising his profession as an advocate at Arezzo, removed to Florence, where he received the honour of nobility. His character for vereacity was so great, that he had the title of "Teacher of Solid Truth." Flourished in the

14th century.

Alderic, di-be-rik, a French historian, and canou of Aix, who, not being able to take an active part in the first crusade, wrote its history from the year 1095 to 1121. Lived in the 13th century. His Chronicle was printed at Helmstadt in 1584.

ALERICO DE ROSATE, dai-ro-sa'-te, of Bergamo, a lawyer, who wrote Commentaries on the Decretals. Lived in the 14th century.
ALERICI, Enrico, al'-bai-re-che, an Italian historical painter, but chiefly eminent for his

religious pieces, was born near Bergamo in

1714; p. 1775.

Auberoni, Julius, all-bai-rol-ne, who, having entered into orders, became curate of a village near Parma, where he happened to relieve the wants of the secretary of the duke of Ven-dôme, who had been robbed. Some time after-wards the duke entered Italy with his army, for which there was no means of providing, as the which there was no means of proviung, as the presentity had taken the precention to conceal their corn. He happened to be in the neighbourhood of the village in which the poor curate, who had formerly relieved the necessities of his secretary, resided. Recollecting this had been always to the present the property of the present the province of the present that the present the present that the present the present that the present the present the present that the present that the present the pr circumstance, Alberoni wassent for in the present distress of the dule, to whom he revealed the secret places in which the peasantry had con-cealed their grain. This service was so great, that the duke, on returning to Madrid, took him with him, and procured him the favour of the princess of Orsini, the favourite of Philip V by her recommendation, he was appointed agent for the duke of Parma at the Spanish court, and greatly advanced the interests of his sovereign, by obtaining Elizabeth Farnese, princess of Parma, for his second wife. For this, Alberoni was made a privy councillor, was next appointed prine minister, and finally had a cardinalship conferred upon him. Having thus obtained the highest honours, he occupied himnation; but, being undermined by foreign in-fluence, he was deprived of his posts and ba-nished to Rome. E. at Placentia, 1664; p. there

ALBRET, al'-bert, duke of Austria, and subsequently emperor of Germany, was the son of Rudolph of Hapsburz, who founded the Aus-trian impedial density. He was crowned in 1298, after defecting and slaying his competitor, Adolphus of Nassan, and was assassinated in 1303, by his nephew John, son of the duke of Suabia, whose paternal estates he had seized.

On the bank of the Reuss, where Albert was murdered, Agries, his eldest daughter, and queen of Hungary, built a monastery, and called it Königsfelden. Here, after taking a dreadful vengeance, not only on the assessins of her father, but on many innocent families whom she supposed implicated in their crime, she shut sae supposed implicated in their crime, she saute herself up and ended her days. Her apartments are still shown in the dilapidated building, which stands on the high road from Basie to Baden and Zurich, and in the vicinity of the fortress of Hapsburg, whence originally sprung the house of Austria.

ALBERT II., emperor and duke of Austria, who, having married the daughter of Sigismund, emperor and king of Hungary, had bequestired to his by that monarch his dominions of Hungary and Bohemia. B. 1397; p. 1439.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, was the sixth son of the emperor Maximilian II. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and obtained a cardinalship and the archbishopric of Toledo. In 1583 he was made vicercy of Portugal, in In 1833 he was made vicercy of Forcaga, in which capality his conduct was so satisfactory to his uncle, Philip II., king of Spain, that he sent him into the Low Countries to endeavour to quell the insurrection which had broken out in the seven United Provinces. In this, however, he had little success. In 1598 he married the daughter of Philip, on which he renounced the ecclesiastical character, and in 1600 encountered Prince Maurice of Nassau, at Nieuport, and was defeated. This battle decided the independence of Holland. Albert afterwards directed his energies against Ostend, to which he laid siege, and after the loss of 100,000 men on both sides truce was now concluded with the Dutch, and, before the termination of that period, Albert expired. B. 1559; D. 1621. (See Motley's Rise af the Dutch Panel).

before the termination or that period, Albert expired. B. 1559; n. 1621. (See Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.") Albert, prince of Mecklenburg, was elected thing of Sweden in 1364 by those nobles who had become dissatisfied with the reign of Magnus II., and by whom that monarch was de-posed. The result of this measure was a war posed. The result of this measure was a warletween the partiens of Albert and Magnus,
which lasted several years,
which lasted several years,
such a warm of the count of the count
formal resignation of the crown to allow
formal the moment of the crown
the moment in the country, and after a ferce battle at Talkoping,
n 1388, took Albert prisoner. Albert was kept
in confinement till 1394, when he recovered his
liberty on condition of ceding Stockholm to
Margaret. He attempted again to recover his
tries in Mecklenburg. D. 1412.

ALBERT, the Warlike, manquis of Brundenure. Culmbach, colled the Alcibiades of Germany, on account of his beauty. His father dying when he was an infant, left him to the care of his uncle. In 1541 he took possession of his needed, and the disturbance of Germany during the reign of Charles V., et al. the confederacy formed by Maurie, elector of Saxony, and other princes, against that mounts. He committed many excesses it this war, burning towns, and letying heavy contributions wherever he marched. Subsequently a learne was formed nacianst him, at the head of which was his old ally, the elector of Saxony. Between these princes a great battle was fought at Siverhus, in 1533, in which Maurice was slain and Allert wounded. He was afterwards put nader the han of the enpire, and deprived of his possessions. B. 1522 p. 1553.

D. 1658.
ALERR, margrave of Brandenburg, the first duke of Prussia, was elected grand-master of the Teutonic order in 1511, and entered into a war with Sigismund, king of Poland, in denered the independence of that order. A peace was concluded at Cracow in 1255, by which it was stipulated that the grand-master should possess Prussia as a fiel of Poland. Not long after this, Albert avowed himself a Protestant, and married a princess of Denmark. In consequence of this act, he fell under the ban of the empire. B. 1390; D. 1563.—A descendant of this prince threw off the allegiance of Poland, and his son, Frederick I., exchanged the title of duke for that of king of Prussia, in 1701.

ALBERT, PRINCE. Albert Francis Charles Emmanuel, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and consort of Queen Victoria, was the second son of Duke Ernest I., and younger brother of the present duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He re-ceived the rudiments of his education under the consistorial councillor Florschutz, and completed it at the University of Bonn. A few days pre-vious to his marriage with the queen, on the 10th of February, 1840, he was naturalized by ion of February, 1880, he was manualized by an act of Parliament, and by another act, passed on the 4th of August of the same year, it was provided that he should assume the respon-sibility of regent should the queen die before the next lineal heir to the throne should have attained the age of eighteen. Besides assisting in many other noble undertakings, he took an active part in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and contributed not a little to its success. He had also a share in originating and in carrying out the early part of the arrangements for the Exhibition of 1862; but, unfortunately, did not live to witness their completion, having died after a short illness at Windsor Castle, on the 14th of December, 1861. The death of this excellent Prince was regarded as a national calamity, and called forth an intense and universal expression of regret, not only in the British dominions, but throughout the civilized world. large subscription was at once made to erect a monument to his memory, which has been erected in Hyde Park, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Besides this national tribute, there is scarcely a district of the kingdom in which hospitals, museums, &c., have not been erected as monuments in his honour; so that it may be said that in a few years Great Britain and Ireland were studied over with memo-rials of the worth of this exemplary Prince and excellent man, as well as of the respect and

esteem in which he was held by the people. The tendencies of the Prince Consort's mind were entirely of a pacific character, and all his pursuits aimed at exalting and refining the sentiments, whilst ameliorating the condition, of the subjects of the amiable sovereign whose husbard heres, a 1819. He 14.188

ALDERRY, Charles of Merol 1988, But 1982, But 1982, But 1982, But 1983, But

ALBERT, Charles d', shari dal'-bair, duke of Luynes, a favourite of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. of France. He rose to the highest honours, caused the fall of the Marshal d'Amere, and ruled the kingdom as he pleased; so that even his master was jealous and afraid of his power. He fomented the war with the Hugeenots, and in 1821 laid siege to Montauban, where he was estead with a fever, of which he died. n. 1878.—The family of D'Albert, descended from a branch of the Plorentine family of Alberti, has produced many eminent mea, among whom may be named Louis Charles, son of the preceding, and father of the dtake of Chevrense, and Paul d'Albert, cardinal de Luynes and archibishop of Sens in 1783.

ALBERT, Martin Alexander, originally an artisan, and subsequently a journalist, who became one of the provisional government of 1883, after the flight of Louis Philippe from Paris in that year. He was a button-maker by trade, and continued to work at his calling even while editing a paper called L'Atelier, which he had started in 1840. He took an active part in the revolution of 1843, and was subsequently elected a member of the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Seime. For taking part in the attempted rising of May 15, he was sentenced to transportation. After a detention of ten years at Doullens, Belle Isle, and Tours, he was set at liberty by the annesty of 1889, since which time he has been employed in the gas works at Paris. B. at Bury (1989, April 27, 1815.

works at Paris. D. at Bury (0ise), April 27, 151.5.
ALBERG, FERSHUS, a German divine, who was educated under Luther, and who is known as educated under Luther, and who is known as the author of a book entitled the "Koran of the Cordellers," ridiculing the implety of the Franciscans, who compare the actions of St. Francis with those of Jesus Christ. D. 1551.—His book was printed in German, with a pre-dee by Luther, in 1831, and in Latin in 1642. The last edition of it is that of Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 12mo, 1734.

ALBERT, Krantz, a German professor of divinity. B. at Hamburg; D. 1517.—He wrote the "History of Saxony, and of the Vandals;" a Chronicle from the time of Charlemagne to 1504 &c.

ALBERT of Stade, a Benedictine monk, who wrote a Chronicle from the creation to 1258.

ived in the 13th century.

ived in the 13th century.

ALBERT of Strasburg, who compiled a Chronicle from 1270 to 1378. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERT DUREE. (See DUREE.)



ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT.



ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.



ALBEMARLE, GEORGE MONK, DUKE OF.



Alboni, Madame.

Plate 3.]

Albertet

Albertet, all-bair-tai, a poet and mathema-tician of Provence, who flourished in the 13th

ALBERT, Cherubino, al-bair'-te, an eminent historical painter and engraver of Italy. He was the son of Michael Alberti, an historical painter, and executed many pictures for the

churches in Rome. He is, however, best known for his engravings. B. 1552; D. 1615. ALBERTI, Solomon, a celebrated German anatomist, born at Naumburg in 1540, who made many important discoveries with regard to the

structure of the human body, and wrote many works on medicine and anatomy, which were

hold in high estimation. p. 1600.

ALBERT, Andrew, author of a Latin book on perspective, printed at Nurembers, 1678, folio.

ALBERT, Durante, a painter in oil and fresco.

He lived nearly all his life at Rome, where he

executed many pictures for the churches. B. 1538; D. 1613.—His son, Pietro Francesco, was also a good artist. He painted historical subjerts.

ALBERTI, John, a German lawyer, who abridged the Koran, with notes, for which he was knighted. p. 1539. He published in 1556 the New Testament in Syriac, the whole edition of which, with the exception of 500 copies, was sent to the East: he also wrote a Syriac gram-

Albert, Leander, provincial of the Domini-cans, and distinguished for his literary attainments. B. at Bologna; D. 1552.—He wrote—L.

"A History of Illustrious Dominicans," folio.
2. "A Description of Italy," 4to. 3. Various Biographical Memoirs. 4. "The History of Bologna."

ALBERT, Leon Baptista, an eminent archi-tect, who was employed by Pope Nicholas V., and was the architect of several excellent works in Florence. p. 1494.—He was author of a comedy long believed to be the production of an ancient poet, and wrote upon painting, sculpture, and architecture, and also on morality and arithmetic.

ALBERT, Giovanni, an Italian artist, who excelled in perspective and in landscape subjects. n. near Florence, 1555; n. 1601.

ALBERT, Dominico, a Venetian musician, who was for some time in London, but who after-

wards went to Rome, where he attained great eminence both as a singer and performer. He excelled on the harpsichord, and invented a new style of playing on that instrument. Lived in the eighteenth century.—In 1737 he set to music Metastasio's "Endimine," and published some other fine pieces of his own composition.

ALBERTI, Giovanni Carlo, a native of Piedmont, who painted several excellent pieces in fresco, especially two from the life of St. Augustine, for the church dedicated to that saint at Asti, where the artist was born in 1680. These pictures are full of finely-executed figures, the heads in particular being remarkable for force

of expression. D. 1740.

of expression. D. 1740.

ALBERTINEDLI, Mariotto, all-baix-te-nell-e, mar-cot-, a pupil of Roselli, an imitator of Fra Bartolomeo, and one of the finest of the early Florentine ratitors. His chef-d'cusure is in the Imperial Gallery of Florence, and is known as the Visitation of the Virgint to Bilizabeth, mother of John the Baptist. He was a man of singularly dissipated habits, to which he fell a victim at the early age of 45. B. at Florence, 1475. p. about 1500. 1475; D. about 1520.

Albinus

ALBERTINUS, Francis, al-bair-te'-nus, an Italian Jesuit, who wrote a system of theology, and a book in which he maintained that brutes have their guardian angels. p. 1619.

ALBERTINUS, Mussatus, an Italian, who wrote the history of the emperor Henry VII., and several poetical pieces. Lived in the 14th cen-

tury.
ALBERTRANDY, John Christian, al-ber-tran'de, a Pole, who, under the educational care of the Jesuits, rose to be bishop of Zenopolis. He subsequently became keeper of the medals of Subsequently became Recept of the Include of King Stanislats, who, on account of his great merit as a numismatist, presented him with the order of St. Stanislaus, the great medal of merit, besides the bishopric of Zenopolis. In the 70th year of his age, he was called upon to preside over the newly-instituted Royal Society of the Friends of Science at Warsaw, of which he con-tinued an active member until his death. B. at

Warsaw, 1731; D. 1808. ALBERTUS, dl-berd-tus, an archbishop of Mentz, who conspired against the emperor Henry V., for which he was imprisoned. B. in Lorraine:

D. 1137.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS, a learned Dominican, who became successively vicar-general and provincial of his order, and whom Pope Alexander IV. made master of the sacred palace, and bishop of Ratisbon. These honours he soon resigned, and retired to his cell to enjoy his studies. His knowledge of nature and science was so great, that he was accounted a magician. B. at Lauingen, in Suabia, 1205; D. at Cologne 1250. Albertus was the first to give to the students of the Middle Ages an encyclopædia or knowledge, for which, with his other performances, he has been styled "the Great." His works, in 21 vols, folio, were printed at Lyons in 1615.

ALBERTUS, H. C., a German painter and engraver, was born in Saxony, and died about 1680.

ALBERT, Bartholomew, al'-bait'-se, or Bartholomew of Pisa, a Franciscan monk, who wrote several books, the most noted of which is that on the conformity of St. Francis with Jesus Christ; in which he makes the saint equal, if not superior, to the Saviour. D. 1401.

ALBI, al'-be, Henry, a learned Jesuit, who wrote

a history of illustrious cardinals. Flourished in

the 17th century,
ALBIGUS, al'-bë-cus, an archbishop of Prague, whose attention to Huss and other reformers has caused many writers to attack him violently. Lived in the 15th century.—He wrote some medical pieces, which were printed at Leipsic in 1494.

Albini, Alessandro, al-be'-ne, a pupil of the Caracci, to whom he did much credit by the excellence of his designs. He was a native of Bologna, where there are many of his pictures. . 1610.

ALBINOVANUS CELSUS, al'-be-no-vai'-nus sel'sus, a Latin poet, who was intimate with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and heroic poetry; but only two of his pieces are extant, one being an elegy on the death of Drusus, and the other on that of Maccenas. Flourished A.D. 16.

Albinus, al-bi'-nus, a Roman general, who was made governor of Britain by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity by his own army; and these two rivals, with sout 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the

fate of the empire. Severus was victorious, and amnesty of the 26th October, 1795, was apthe civil wars. He was put to death by Sylla's soldiers.—A Roman piel cian, who re eved the Vestais into his chariot in preference to his own family, when they fled from Home, which the Gauls had sarked.

Additives, Hermand, whose real name was Weiss, i.e. White, studied physic at Leyden, where, in 1702, he become professor in that faculty. D. at Dessan; D. 1721.—He wrote several valuable treaties on modicing.

Additional feed see of induced a Addition of the above, be some professor of incidence at Leydon. B. at Frankforton-the-older, 160%; n. 1770.—His anatymical plates, in 3 vols. folio, 1741, 1749, and 1753, prove him to have been one of the greatest anator viss that ever lived.—His younger bro-ther Christian Bernard, distinct/shed himself a'so as medical prefessor at Utrecht

Adams, Eagar, a writer who published a natural history of birds, a 1 m.h translation of which appeared at the Hague in 1750, 2 vols.

ALBINUS, Peter, professor of poetry and mathematics at Wirtemberg, and secretary to the elector at Dresden. He published the "Chronicles of Misnia" in 1580, and other pieces.

Alberte, Antoine Louis, all-beet, one of those fierce Josephins who distinguished themselves by the force and violence with which they advocated their principles during the great French revolution. In 1791 he was elected, with Sers revolution. In 1791 he was elected, with Sers for his colleague, a member of the Legislative Assembly, representing the department of the Lower Seine, whilst following, at the same time, the profession of an advocate at Dieppe. In this assembly he seems to have been actuated by a desire to annihilate everything that might be supposed to recall the recollection of a king, He and Sers obtained the passing of the resolution which decreed destruction to every statue of a sovereign, and placed a representation of Liberty in its stead. He now became a member of the National Convention, and was among those who first voted against allowing Louis XVI. counsel at his trial, and next that he should be put to death. In 1793 he carried the measure for massacring emigrants captured in foreign countries, whether found with or without arms. He seems to have been characterized by a wolfish ferocity, and to have gloated over the cruelties which he had been the means of inflicting upon his fellow-beings. He became commissioner to the armies of the republic, and rose to the milithe armies of adjutant-general. In this capacity he was present at the siege of Lyons, and afterwards at Toulon, where he became acquainted with Napoleon. Although his career, like that of a wild beast, was tracked with blood, he was still successful, and plunged into the greatest excesses of extravagance. At Bourg, he bathed every morning in the milk which was brought to supply the inhabitants of the town, and in his private hours would amuse himself by guillo-tining in effigy the king of England and the pope. Although in great danger, and voted to be arrested by the Convention, after the 20th May, 1795,—amongst the most decadful days of the revolution,—he was so fortunate as to make his escape, and subsequently, after the general had conducted the administration of the com-

fact of the empire. Severus was victor tans, and ammensy of an extent occurry, Angular the order of the head of All hinst to be of oil, and [p hinted by the Directory municipal commissary his hely to be thrown not the Rhoe, A.D. 18. at Dieppe. When the Directory fell, he become at Adramettum, in Africa.—A protonous, sent a warm partisan of Napoleon, who made him to Syla as amhaesodor from the senate suning his sub-inspector of reviews. As such he gecompanied the emperor in his invasion of Russia, and during the retreat from Moscow died of cold, hunger, and fatigue, 1812.—This wretch is said to have preserved his existence for three days on the remains of a flask of brandy, which in his dying moments he shared with one of his companions; and this is the only act of benevo-

lence recounted in his history.

Audo, Joseph, al'-bo, a Spanish rabbi, whose learning was considerable, and who, in 1412, assisted at a conference between the Jews and the Christians. Lived in the 15th century .- He wrote a book against the Gospels, and called it

"Sepher Hikkarim.

ALEON, al-boin, a king of Lombardy, who on ascending the throne, demanded Rosamond, the daughter of Cunimond, in marriage, and being refused, commenced hostilities against Cunimond, whom he slew, and whose skull he con-verted into a drinking-cup. Rosamond also fell into his hands, and Alboin made her his wife. In 568 he conquered Italy, and removed the seat of his government to Pavia, where, at a feast, he sent some wine to Rosamond in her father's skull, which so excited her resentment that she caused him to be assassinated in 573.

Albon, Jacques d', djak dal'-bon, marquis of Fronsac, and marshal de St. André, a French nobleman, who in 1547 was made gentleman of the bedchamber by Henry II. In 1550 he was deputed to bear the collar of the order of St. Andrew to Henry VIII. of England, who made him a knight of the Garter. On his return, he was appointed to the command of the army in Champagne, where he greatly distinguished himself; but at the battle of St. Quentin was taken pri-soner. On the death of Henry II. he was chosen one of the regency. Killed at the battle of Dreux, in 1562.—The Huguenots called Albon

"the harquebusier of the West." Alboni, Signora Marietta, al-bo'-ne, a charming and popular contralto singer, who made her delast in England as Arsace. in "Semiramide," debut in England as Arsace, in "Semiramide," in the spring of 1847, the same season which introduced Jenny Lind to a London audience. From the time of her first appearance, she has maintained a great and deserved reputation as a maintained a great and west vet represent as a vocalist of very considerable talent. B. at Cosena, in the Romagna, in 1824.—In 1853, Alboni was married to Count Pepoli, an Italian

Albourst, Giacomo, al-bo'-rai-se, a landscape and architectural painter of Bologna, where he was born in 1632; D. 1677.

ALBORNOZ, Gilles Alvarez Carillo, al-Lor'-noth, archbishop of Toledo, was born in New Castille. On being raised to the dignity of cardinal, he resigned the archbishopric. He was of a very bold spirit, and taking up arms in favour of Pope Urban V., he brought all Italy into subjection, and then retired to Viterbo. B. at Cuença, in Spain; D. at Viterbo, 1364.—Albornoz was a man of chivalrous spirit, and a sources and in the commander, although an ecclesiastical teacher. He was the instrument of saving the life of his sovereign, Alphenso XI., whilst engaged with the Moors at Tarifa. After he had subdued Italy, Urban sent for him to give an account of the manner in which he

keys, and bringing them before the pontiff, said, "Here are the locks and keys of the towns and eastles I have taken for you, and put into your possession, and with which I now present you." Urban was satisfied with his life but you." and remained his friend ever afterwards. He

founded the grand college at Barcelona. founded the grand conego at Darcesond.

ALBRECHT, Wilhelm, vill-helm all-brecht, a distinguished German agriculturist, who taught the science of rural economy in Fellenberg's school at Hotwyl. B. 1786; D. in Franconia, 1848.—He wrote much on agricultural subjects,

and edited a weekly journal which was devoted to the science of rural economy. He also edited "Annals of the Agricultural Society of Nassau," to which society he was perpetual

secretary.

Albrechtsbengen, Johann George, al-brecht-Anneographicol. Johann George, abbrechterjair, a German musichina, a learned contrapunits, and the instructor of Beethoven, was author of numerous compositions, about twenty of which have been published. He was also author of a "Guide to Composition," and several papers on harmony, which have been punted. B. near Vienna in 1738; p. 1809.

Anners, Jeonne d', diris' Jud'-bray, daughter of Heart d'Albret, the king of Navers. At eleven she was united to the duke of Cleves, but the marriage was afterwards untuilled by

but the marriage was afterwards annulled by the pope. In 1548 she espoused Antoine de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme. In 1553 she was delivered of a son (afterwards famous as Henry IV. of France), and on the death of her father, in 1555, became queen of Navarre. In 1562 she lost her husband, when, although opposed by the kings of France and Spain, she cagerly began to establish the Retormation in her kingdom. Being invited to the French court to assist at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, she suddenly expired, not without suspicion of having been poisoned. B. 1528; D.

Albuquenque, Alphonso d', al'-bu-kerke, a Portuguese commander, who, in 1503, was sent with a squadron to India, by Emanuel the For-tunate, king of Portugal. Part of the squadron was under Francis Albuquerque, who was either the cousin or uncle of Alphonso. The Portu-guese adventurers landed in Cochin, Hindostan, and sided the king of that country to regain his capital, which had been seized by the zaniorin or prince of the town and territory of Calicut. The two Albuquerques soon after sailed for Portugal, where Alphonso arrived in safety, but the other was lost. In 1508 he sailed for Ormuz, and attacked and subdued Zeifadin, its king; but he was soon obliged to relinquish this latter conquest and return to India. Here, in a rash attack on Calicut, he was wounded, and compelled to retreat. In 1510 he took Goa, but was forced to re-embark, on account of a mutiny on board his fleet. He afterwards captured the strong city of Malacca, and had projected other enterprises when he was taken ill at Goa, where he died. B. 1452; D. 1515.— This man has been surnamed the "Great." and called the "Portuguese Mars," from the mag-nitude and extent of his military exploits. He was the first to lead a European fleet into the waters of the Red Sea. That he was a great and enlightened man, there can be no question; and this is tookidal, but he was a great and enlightened man, there can be no question; and this is testified by the rare fact of both Moors and Indians, after his death, repairing to his tomb as to that of a father, to implore re-

try; when he loaded a cart with old locks and dress from the cruelty and wrong which they were doomed to suffer from his successors. Fifty years after his death, his remains were conveyed to Portugal. His greatest enterprise was the capture of Ormuz, which he took in 1505, and which remained in the hands of the Portuguese until 1622, when, in conjunction with Shah Abbas, it was taken by the English. (See ABRAS.) The son of Albuquerous was ennobled by Emanuel, king of Portugal, who commanded him to take the name of Aiphonso. He wrote a history of his father's enterprises, and died in

> ALBUQUERQUE COELHO, Edward d', a noble Portuguese, who distinguished himself as a soldier, and wrote a "history of the Wars of Brazil." D. 1658.—His work was printed at

> Madrid in 1654, 4to.
>
> Alburius, äl-bu-she-us, a prince of Celtiberia, to whom Scipio restored his wife.

ALBUTIUS, a sordid man, father of Canidia. According to Horace, he beat his servants before they were guilty of any offence, "lest," said he, "I should have no time to punish them when they do offend."

ALBUTIUS, Titus, a Roman philosopher, and propractor of Sardida, who for corruption was banished by the senate. On account of his attachment to the Greeian longuage and customs,

he is relicated by Cicero. D. at Athens.

Algers, de-ke-us, a celebrated lyric post, of
Mitylene, in Leslas, who fled from a battle, and whose enemics hung up, in the temple of Minerva, the armour which he left in the field. He was a contemporary of the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addresses. Flourished about 600 B.c .- Of all his works, nothing but a few fragments remain: they are found in Athenæus.

ALCEUS, an Athenian poet, who wrote what is denominated mixed comedy. He was the author of ten pieces, one of which, entitled "Pasiphae," he composed in competition with Aristophanes. Lived about 358 n.c.

Aristophanes. Lived about 358 B.C.
ALCEUS, of Messene, a writer of epigrams, who in one of his compositions satirized Philip III. of Macedonia: the latter replied also in an epigram, in which he intimated that should the scribe fall into his hands, he would use other means of revenge.

ALCAMENES, al-ka-me'-nes, one of the Agidm, and king of Sparta, is known by his apoph-therms. He succeeded his father Teleclus, and thegms. reigned thirty-seven years. Lived 900 years D.o. The Helots rebelled in his reign.

ALOAMENES, a Greek sculptor, the disciple and rival of Phidias. He was one of the three greatest statuaries of ancient Greece, the others eing Phidias and Polycletus. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

ALCEDO, Antonio de, an-to'-ne-o dai al-thai'-ALCEADIO, Antonio de, an-io'-neo das al-kās; do, a native of Spanish America, who distin-guished himself as a geographer. Little or nothing is known of his listory, more than that he was an officer in the royal army, and an ardent geographical student. He spent twenty years of his life in compiling a "Dictionary of American Geography," which in 1786 was pub-lished in Madrid. ACCHABITE AL-SALHISTON.

Accasification astrologer, who lived in the 12th century. He wrote "On the Judgment of the Stars," "The Conjunction of the Planets," and "Optics," printed at Venice in 1891, and at Sevilla in 1891. ALCHADRLE, al-cha'-de-le, a mobile of Spain,

who was distinguished as an astronomer, and who lived about the close of the 15th century. Several works by him exist in MS., but only one has been printed.

ALCHINDUS, al-chin'-dus, an Arabian astrologer and physician, some of whose works are extant; one of which, upon the art of magic, is full of superstition and absurd.ty. Lived about the 12th century.

Alciart, Andrew, at-sea-te, a famous lawyer, who in 1529 was chosen professor of law at Anjou. He subsequently remeved to Boarges, to discharge the same office, at the desire of Francis I. The duke of Milan prevailed upon him to return to his native country, where he was created a scantor. B. at Milan, 1192; D. at Pavia, 1550.—His most esteemed work is his "Emblens." A history of Milan by him was published after his death. He left his fortune to Francis Aleati, who succeeded him in the professorship at Pavia, and acquired great eminence in his profession; he was made cardinal, and died at Rome in 1580.

Alcibiades, al-se-bi-a-dees, the son of Clinias, an Athenian soldier, the disciple of Socrates, and possessed of great versatility of talent. He traced his ancestry, on the father's side, up to the heroic ages, through Ajax to suc, up to the heroic ages, through Alix to Jupiter. On the mother's side, he proclaimed himself descended from the Alemaconida; and, himself possessed of one of the greatest for-tunes in Athens, he took a wife who brought him the largest dowry that had ever been given in Greece. These advantages concurred with the vivacity of his temper and the generosity of his disposition to render him acceptable in society. disposition to reduce aim acceptance in society, by decrees he fell into excesses, and, in pursu-ing the flowery paths of pleasure, too often forgot the admirable lessons of virtue taught him by the greatest of moral philosophers. His protosion and ambition seemed to go hand in hand in stimulating his desire to become famous. "He contended at Olympia," says Mr. Thirlwall, in his History of Greece, "with seven charlots in the same race, and won the first, second, and third or tourth crown-success arst, second, and third or reatin crown—success mexampled as the competition. He afterwards leasted all the spectators; and the entertain-ment was not more remarkable for its profusion and for the multitude of the guests, than for the new kind of homage paid to him by the subjects of Athens. The Ephesians pitched a splendid Persian tent for him: the Chians furiplendia Persian tent for mm; the Chans tun-lished provender for his horses; the Cyrieenes, rictims for the sacrifice; the Lesbians, wine and their requisites for the banquet." At the age of 18, according to the Athenian law, he attained its majority, and in 432 B.c., whilst serving with Sorrates at the slege of Potidica, his life vas saved by that philosopher. For the valour ie displayed on this oceasion, he was rewarded with a crown and suit of armour by the Athenims; this was done at the instance of Socrates, o whom, however, the honour appears to have een more justly due. Subsequently, at Delium, te in turn saved the life of the philosopher. The riendship of these two distinguished personges may be regarded as one of the most extrardinary instances of mutual respect and affecion which history has recorded as having ex-

biades was appointed to command with Lysimachus, under Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but while he was thus employed, a charge of implety was preferred against him at home. One morning all the Hermæ, or halfstatues of Mercury, which abounded at Athens, were found defaced; and on a reward being offered for the discovery of the offenders, some slaves gave information that it was done by Alcibiades and his drunken companions. this he was ordered home; but, fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedemonians to declare war against Athens. Soon after this, however, his friendship for the Spartans declined, when he went over to the king of Persia. Subsequently, he was recalled by the Athenians, when he obliged the Lacedemonians to sue for peace, made several conquests in Asia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of short duration: the failure of an expedition against the island of Andros exposed him again to the resentment of the people, and he fied to Pharmabazus, whom he nearly induced to make war upon Lacedemon. This was told to Lysander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Phar-nalazus to murder Alcibiades. Two servants were sent for that purpose, and they set on fire the cuttage where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his escape. D. in the 46th year of his age, 404 B.C., after a life of perpetual difficulties.—His character has been cleared from the aspersions of malevolence by

the writings of Thucydides.

ALCIDAMAS, di-sid-a-mizs, a Greek rhetorician, who was the disciple of Gorgias, the orator and sophist. He wrote a discourse in praise of death. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.—There are two orations extant under his name; the first printed by Aldus in his edition of the Greek orators, 1518, and the second in the same printer's edition of Isocrates, 1518. ALCIDAMIDAS, äl-se-däm'e-däs, a general of

ALCIDAMDAS, di-se-dim-e-dis, a general of the Messenians, who retired to likegium, after the taking of Ithome by the Spartans, E.C. 723. ALCIMYS, di-se-surs, sumamed Jachim, a high-priest of the Jews, who obtained that office from Antochus Eupadro, king of Syria, but rendered himself odious to his countrymen by his avariee and eruelty. He died two years after his election. Lived in the 2nd century

ALCINOUS, al'-se-no'-us, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," which has been translated into English by Stanley. Supposed to have

lived in the 2nd century A.D.

ALCIP HON, dl-sefron, a Grecian philosopher, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great. Some epistles in Greek which bear his name give a curious picture of Grecian manners. An English translation of them was published in 1791. Lucian is supposed to have imitated him.

Alcmaon, "ilk-me'-on, a philosopher of Crotona, and the disciple of Pythagoras. He was the first writer on natural philosophy, and believed in the theory that the stars were animated

beings. Lived about 550 B.C

ALCMAN, alk-man, of Sardis, in Asia Minor, was one of the earliest Grecian writers, but of Ion which history has recorded as naving ex-ted between two celebrated men of entirely was one of the earliest Grecian writers, but of positic natures. The virtuous teachings of the position of the earliest of the entire that the position of the statesman of solder. In the Peloponnesian war, Alei-ad solder. In the Peloponnesian war, Alei-

"that he is remarkable for simple and cheerful being extremely illiterate, paid little regard to views of life, connected with an intense enthu-siasm for the beautiful in whatever age or sex especially for the grace of virgins."

Alcock, John, all-kok, an English prelate, educated at Cambridge. He became dean of Westenterted at Cambridge. He became dead of west-minster, and master of the Rolls, and in 1471 was preierred to the see of Rochester; whence he was translated to Worcester, and finally to Ely. Henry VII. made him lord president of Wales and chancellor of England. B. at Bever-Wales and chancelor of England. B. at never-ley, Yorkshire; D. 1500.—He endowed a school at Kingston-upon-Hull (now Hull), built the hall in Ely palace, and founded Jesus College, Cambridge. He was buried in the chapel which he built in Ely Cathedral.

he bulk in Ely Cathedral.

ALOUIN, or ALOUINUS, Albinus Flaceus, äVku-in, an English divine, was born in Yorkshire,
educated first by the Venerable Bede, and then
by Egbert, archebishop of York, who made him
his librarian. He alterwards became abbot of his librarian. He alterwards became adoot of Canterbury, and in 788 went to France, at the request of Charlemagne, who gave him several rich abbeys: he attended that prince to the council of Frankfort. R. probably in York, about 785; D. at Tours, in France, 804—Alcuin was the most learned and accomplished man of his age, a great public teacher, and the principal instrument in restoring the extinguished study of literature and science. His works were published, in 1 vol. folio, at Paris, in 1617.

ALOYONIUS, Peter, all-se-o'-ne-us, an Italian

writer and corrector of the press to Aldus Ma-nutius, and afterwards professor at Florence. He resigned that position, and went to Rome, where he was professor of eloquence; but pe-rished during the troubles excited by the Colonnas about 1627.—He wrote some ingenious pieces in Latin; and among the rest, a treatise on banishment, which he is said to have taken from bonisment, which he is said to have taken from a MS. on giory by Ciecro, which he found in a monastery, and which, after copying as much as was sufficient for his purpose, he burnt. He was a man of rude manners, and of an arrogant, conceited, and quarrelsome disposition. By his contemporaries he was personally disliked, though his learning and talents were admitted

even by his opponents.

ALDAY, John, all-dai, a popular English writer, and translator of the work of Peter Boaistrau, entitled "Theatrum Mundi," &c.

Lived in the 16th century.

ALDEBERT, or ADALBERT, al'-de-bair, a French impostor, who pretended to be inspired, and exercised the episcopal function without authority: he was condemned by a council at Rome, and thrown into prison, where he died.

Lived in the 5th century.

ALDEGREVER, Heinrich, hine-risk al-de-gravicoir, a German painter and engraver, who was
both a pupil and a successful imitator of the
performances of Albert Dürer. B. at Soest,

Worthbulk 1500 11500

Westphalia, 1502; D. 1562.

ALDERETTE, Bernard and Joseph, al'-de-ret, two brothers, members of the Society of Jesus, who wrote two learned works on the origin of the Castilian languages and the antiquities of Spain. a. at Malaga, and flourished in the 17th century.—They were so perfectly alike as to be frequently mistaken for each other.

ALDRELM, or ADRILM, Sr., Ald-helm, bishop of Sherborne, and consecrated at Rome by Sergisher and the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who introduced poetry into England. The people in his time

Aldrich

prosaic discourses, which suggested to Aldhelm the idea of entertaining them with bullads of his own composition, in which he blended religious subjects with those of a lighter kind, and thus induced numbers to listen to his addresses. B.

at Malmesbury; D. in 709.

ALDHUN, ald'-hun, the founder of the see of Durham. In 990 he became bishop of Lindis-Jurnam. In so he became using a Limins-farne, or Holy Island, which place he left on account of its being infested by the Danes. Taking with him-the body of St. Cuthbert, he went to Dusham, where he built a church.

1018.

ALDINI, Giovanni, al-de'-ne, a nephew of Gal-vani, the discoverer of galvanism. His great merit was in endeavouring to give publicity to such discoveries as he thought would be useful to mankind. He delighted in philosophical pursuits, and at his death bequeathed his scientific instruments and a large sum of money to found a public institution at Bologna, to instruct artisans in chemistry and physics. B. at Bologna, 1762; D. 1834.

ALDINI, Count Antonio, a brother of the above, who distinguished himself as an Italian

statesman.

ALDOBRANDINI, Sylvester, al'-do-bran-de'-ne, a Florentine writer, who was appointed advocate of the treasury and apostolic chamber by Pope Paul III. B. at Florence, 1499; D. 1558.

ALDOBRANDINI, Ippolito, a son of the above.

who became pope as Clement VIII.

ALDRED, ald-red, abbot of Tavistock, and
bishop of Worcester, who was appointed ambassador to the emperor of Germany, and was the first English bishop to visit Jerusalem, which he did about 1050. On his return he was made archishop of York, with leave to hold his former see; but the pope refused him the pallium (arch-bishop's robe) unless he resigned the bishopric. On the death of Edward the Confessor, Aldred crowned Harold II., and afterwards assisted in the coronation of William the Conqueror. D. 1069.

ALDEIC, Sr., al'-drik, a bishop of Mans, who held a distinguished station in the court of Charlemagne and Louis le Débonair. He renounced it, however, for the ecclesiastical state, and in 832 was made bishop of Mans. He convoked an assembly of bishops for the reformation of abuses in the church, and compiled a

body of canons. D. 856.
Aldrenos, Robert, ald'-rich, an English pre-late, who was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was afterwards appointed provost of Eton, and in 1534 made canon of Windsor, and registrar of the order of the Garter. In 1537 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle. B. at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire; D. 1555.— He was the writer of several works which evince

considerable learning.

ALDRICH, Henry, a divine who from Westminster school went to Christohnreh, Oxford, where he was elected student. In 1881 he was installed canon of Christchurch, and in the same installed cannon of Christenurch, and in the same year took the degree of D.D. He wrote, in the reign of James II., two able tracts, "On the Advantage of the Seriour in the Enchanging After the Revolution of 1688, he was inseld dear of Christohurch, in which station he behavior in the most camplary manner, and every year published a Greek classic, or; "If to the thingers of the cells

ift to the students of the colle

Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion." His knowledge of architecture and music was considerable, as appears by Peckwater Square, in Oxford, the chapel of Trinity College, and the enurch of All Saints, which were disigned by him; and the numerous a rivige and anthoms which be composed. He was also the composer of two enthes; viz., "Hait, the boung Christ-church Rells;" and the other, a Smoking Catch. He hedd the rectory of Wern, in Shrop-shire, and in the convocation of 1702 sat as pro-lection. In in Westmister, 1697; In 1710. Besides the above works, he profited "Artis Logice Compendium," and the "Elements of Architecture," in Latin. Admitistic, all-dishers, a general of the church of All Saints, which were designed by

ALDRINGER, al'-dring-er, a general of the German empire. Though a servant to some young students at Paris, he acquired a knowyoung students of Paris, he acquired a Enover-ledge of the Innerances and sedences, and then went to Huly, and had an eppointment under Cardinal Makhucel; of this, however, he was deprived, and coing to Germany, he entered the errors of a common solider. His merits were soon recognised, and he was raised to the rank of captain. After passing through several gradations, he was made a field-marshal, and was also employed as ambassador. He distinguished himon many occasions as a brave commander; but his avarice and cruelty were extreme. B. at Luxembours: slain near Landshut, in 1634.

ALDEOVANDINI, Tommaso, al-dro-van-de'-ne, an architectural and landscape painter of Bo-

an architectural and anascape painter of logina. His principal, work is in the council chamber of Genca. p. 1623; p. 1736.

Aldroyantis, Ulyses, ol-dro-carl-doss, an Hallan, distinguished as a natural historian. After passing a life devoted to the most exalted After passing a life devoted to the most exatted pursuits, and bringing together, at wast labour and expense, a mannifecent cold school of minerals, plants, and animals, he died in an hospital, to which he was conjudied to resort on account of his poverty. In at labogra, 1522; p. 1367, in 161600 he published his first work on matural history, which was devoted to birds; in 1600 his work on insects appeared; and in 1600 that on the lower animals. The remainder of his works were published after his death, and are a monument of his industry and zeal.

ALDRUDE, al'-drov-dai, Countess of Bertinero, in Romagua, who was celebrated for her beauty and magnanimity, and who, in conjunction with Willam degli Adelardi, a citizen of Ferrara, compelled the Venetians and Imperialists to raise the stege of Ancona. The growing opulence of that port having excited the jea-lousy of the Venetians and the emperor of Ger-10089 of the veneralis and and each capture of many, they united their forces, and laid siege to it in 1172. On this occasion, the citizens discinguished themselves by the bravery of their "esistance; but, being closely pressed, they were driven to the greatest necessities by the want of provisions. When their distress was at its deight, they applied to William degli Adelardi and the countess of Bertinoro, who assembled their vassals, and marched to the relief of the Anconians. Aldrude, by her presence and ex-hortations, inspired the troops with courage, and the besiegers fled in confusion. On her return homeward, she encountered several parties of the enemy, and in every action was victo-William, having disbanded his troops, went to Constantincple, where he was received by the emperor with distinguished honours. Lived in the 12th century.

ALDUS. (See M

ALBANDER, Jerome, al'-e-an-der, a cardinal, who taught the belles-lettres at Paris, and aiterwards entered into the service of Pope Leo X., who, in 1515, sent him nuncio to Germany, and next year appointed him librarian of the Vatican. At the diet of Worms he displayed his eloquence against Luther, causing the works of the great reformer to be burned, and homself proscribed. Clement VII, made him archbishop of Brindisi, and appointed him his nuncio to France. In 1531 he was despatched to Gerrange. In 1991 he was unspaced to Germany in the same capacity, and vainly endeavoured to prevent Charles V. from making a truce with the Protestants. In 1536 he was made a cardinal by Paul III. p. 1480; p. 1542.

ALEANDER, Jerome, nephew of the above, was distinguished for his abilities and learning. Was usually usual to me annuas and real must. He first held the appointment of secretary to Cardinal Octavio liandini, and lastly to Car-dinal Barberini. B. at Friuli in 1574; D. of a surfeit, 1631.—In the republic of letters he is known by several works on antiquarian sub-

jects.

Alegambe, Philip, al'-e-gamb, a Jesuit, who took the religious habit in Sicily, and afterwards took the religious major in Signy, and ance wants became professor of philosophy and divinity at Gratz, in Austria. In 1638 he went to Rome, and was retained there by the general of his order as secretary for Germany and president of spiritual affairs. B. at Brussels, 1592; D. 1652. —His works are but few, and relate to the history of his order.

ALEGRINUS, John, al-e-gri-nus, a cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, who was appointed legate to Spain and Portugal. B. at Abbeville,

in Picardy; D. 1240.

Alexiax, Louis, al-e-man, a Roman cardinal, who, in 1422, being archbishop of Arles, was sent legate to Siena by Pope Martin V. The object of his mission was to procure the re-moval of the council of Pavia to that city. Afterwards the pope made him a cardinal, and he was subsequently appointed president of the council of Basle, in which he opposed Eugenius IV., who excommunicated him. Nicholas V. restored him to his dignities, and sent him as legate into Germany. p. 1390; p. 1459; and was afterwards canonized.

ALEMAN, Louis Augustine, a lawyer of Grenoble, who, in 1690, published the posthumous remarks of Vangelas, with a preface and notes of his own. ' B. 1653.—Besides the above work, he wrote the "Journal Historique de l'Europe," and some other works.

ALEMAN, Mateo, at-ai-man, a Spanish writer, who satirized the manners of his countrymen in a work entitled "Guzman d'Alfarache," which was published at Madrid in 1599 .- Lived in the 16th century.

ALEMBERT, D', John Le Rond, da-lam'-bair, a French philosopher, whom his foster-mother, the wife of a glazer, defined to be "a fool who plagues himself all his life, that he may be spoken of after his death." He was named John le Rond from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling, and where he was discovered by the overseer of the district, who gave him in charge of the glazier's wife. His father hearing of his abaudonment by his mother, came forth and claimed him, charging himself with his maintenance and education. At 12 he was placed in the College de Quatre Nations, where he composed a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which the Jansenists read with astonishment. He then engaged

Alembert in the study of mathematics, in which he made

a surprising progress. On leaving the college, he went to live with his nurse, with whom he resided forty years, contented with an annual fortune of 1200 francs, which had been left him. His friends advised him to endeayour to better his condition by studying the law, in which he subsequently took his degrees, but soon quitted the profession, in order to apply soon quitten the procession, in order to apply himself to the more congenial study of physical sciences. Whatever progress he may have made in these, however, he abandoned them for mathematics, and in 1741 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. Two years after this event, he produced his treatise on dynamics. In 1746 he obtained the prize on dynamics. In 1749 he obtained the prize medal from the Academy of Beilin for a dis-scourse on the theory of winds. In 1749 he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and ex-plained the rotation of the terrestrial axis. In 1752 he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon after obtained a pension from Louis XV. He next consequently the bidwate in Louis XV. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated "Encyclopedic," for companing the celebrated "Encyclopedia," for which he wrote the preliminary discourse, which was so excellent, that it drew from Condorcet the compliment that in a century only two or three men appeared capable of writing such. While engaged on mathematical writing such. While engaged on mathematical subjects, his name was not much known; but now he became calebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous character; such as his "Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies," "The Memoirs of Christina, Queen of Sweden," and his "Elements of Philosophy." Frederick, king of Prussia, offered him the office of president of his sandemy, and Catherine, the empress of Russia, intited him the internet of the sand the subject of the sand days. the third of the country of the grand duke; but Alembert refused both. In a letter of the latter, again pressing him to comply with her wishes, she says, "I know that your refusal springs from your desire to pursue your studies springs from your desire to pursue your studies and to cultivate your friendships in peace. But this is of no consequence. Bring all your friends with you, and I promise you that both you and they shall have all the accommodation it is in my power to give." In 1765 he published his dissertation on the destruction of the Jesuits. He also published nine volumes of memoirs and miscellaneous 1 168, and the "Elements of Music." In 1772 _3 was elected secretary to the French Academy, and wrote the history of seventy of its members, who died between 1700 and 1771. B. at Paris, 1717; D. 1783.—D'Alembert enriched the science and literature of his country by the composition of a great many more works, which, after his death, were collected by M. Bastien, and published in 18 vols. Svo.—His religious opinions have always been conceived to be the same as those held by Voltaire, Diderot, and other professed infidels, who made the followers of Christianity a butt for their ridicule. But if this were the case, he was generous enough to praise. Massillon, Fleury, Fénélon, Bossuet, and Flechier, not only as writers, but as priests. For ourselves, we do not think he comes quite under the category of the school of Voltaire, from whom a visit was refused by the same empress of Russia

Alexander

ALEN, John van, fon a'-len, an eminent ALES, John van, fou u'ten, an eminent man-painter, who for his representations of birds, landscapes, and still life, enj-yed a distinguished reputation. a At Amsterdam, 1851; n. 1685. ALEST, Tommaso, a'-loi-ne, a native of Cro-mona, who studied under Galezzo Cauchi, whose style he copiel so closely that it is diffi-

cult to distinguish their works B. 1500; D.

ALENIO, Julius, a-lai'-ne-o, a Venetian Jesuit. who, during thirty-six years, preparated Christianity in China with great success. In at Brescia, 1482; D. 1649.—He wrote several books on religious and mathematical subjects in the Chinese language,

ALEOTTI, Jean Baptiste, a'-lui-ot'-c, an architect, who, from being a common labourer, by great diligence and application to the study of ge-metry and architecture, rose to considerable eminence. D. 1630.—He produced several

eminence. D. 1680.—He produced several works on the subject of his profession. ALER, Paul, a'-lai, a French Jesuit, whose work entitled "Gradus ad Parnassum," has long cajoyed an established reputation in the schools of Europe. D. 1727.

ALES, Alexander, ads, a Scotch divine, who, AMIS, AIRMINGO, AUS, A SACE, A CAVINE, WID, from being a reaction crimcing, lecture as zalous a Protestant. In 1535 he visited Linguant, and was greatly esteemed by Architecture Transmer, but soon after went to Germany, where he rose successively to the professorial entires of 16-vinity in the universities of Plantfort and Leipsic. n. ar Edinburgh, 1500; p. 1545—448 wrote several books on theological subjects. particularly on the necessity of good works to justification.

ALESSI, Galeas, a-lais'-e, a femous architect, who planned the monastery and church of the Perugia, 1500; p. 1572.

Alexso, p', Matthew Peter, disluis/20, an

Italian, eminent as a painter and an energy. His most celebrated performance is a fresco figure of St. Christopher, in the great church of Seville. The calf of cach leg is an ell in thickness and all the other parts are in proportion. B, at Rome; D. 1600.

ALETINO, Benedetto, al'-ai-te'-no, the fictitious name of a professor of philosophy in the Jesuits' college at Naples. D. 1719.—In 1698, he printed a work which had for its object the overthrowing of the Cartesian philosophy, and the establishing in its stead that of Aristotle.

ALEXANDER I., al'-ex-an'-der, son of Amyntas I., is said to have been the tenth king of Macedonia, and to have lived at the time of the creat

donis, and to have lived at the time of the great Persian invasion of Greece, 840 m.c.

ALEXANDER II., son of Amyntas II., and the sixteenth king of Macedonia. Lived 370 m.c.

ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Mocedonia, and was born the same year in which the famed temple of Dinns, at Ephesus, was destroyed; a circumstance which was afterwards considered to have been indicative of the greatness of his character. At a nearly see he was relaxed malenave neem indicative of the greatness of his char-racter. At an early age he was placed under the tuition of Lysinachus, and afterwards under Aristotle, who took great pains to flum the mind of his illustrious pupil; and throughout Alexander's brief but active life the influence which his distinguished tutch had exercised over his mind frequently manifested itself analost his sect circuits understaines. When will were who pressed I Alembert to come to her domi-nions. "There is no Parnassus in my domi-nions," said she of Voltarie on this coasion, the ambition of his dearester was indicated by "for those who speak disrespectfully of religion." several expressions which historians delight to

record. "My father will leave me nothing to record, "My rather wan leave me nothing achieve," sold he, on bearing of the victories of Philip. "Vive no kings to encounter, and I will enter in mediately," was another of his remarks when his father expressed surprise that he did not enter the lists at the Olympic games. At a very early age he succeeded in subduing At a very core size he succeeded in students Bucquirlus, his farous war-horse, which no cooled previously been able to manage. The "likad" of Horner was his favourite book, as the "Ossian" of MacPhesson was that of Napleon; and Achilley was the hero he chose for his model, and upon whose merits he end-decoured to form himself. On the assassington of Philip, 336 n.c., he ascended the throne, in his twentieth year, and began that series of conquests by which his name has acquired a world-wide colebrity. At this period several of the Greeian states were struckling to shake off the Mace lonian yoke, imposed on them by Ph. Co. when Alexander went against them, compelled them to submit, and acknowledge him generalissimo of all the Grecian armies, except those of Sparta,—an appointment which his father had enjoyed. He then marched into Thrace, and made several conquests. During his absence. Thebes revolted; on the intelligence of which Alexander returned into Greece, took that city by storm, and put many of the inhabi-tants to death. He also destroyed all the buildings except the residence of Pindar, the poet. This severe example had its effect on the other states; and even Athens, which was the most impatient under the domination of Macedonia, distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror. He next turned his arms against Darius Codomannus, king of Persia, and against Derivs Commands, King of Fersia, and in his 22nd year crossed the Hellesport, with an array of about 40,000 men. It was on this ex-pedition that he, with his friend Hephaestion, visited the mound in which the remains of Achilles were supposed to lie. With the force at his command, he defeated the Persians at the Granicus, and afterwards made himself master of numerous places. At Gordium, where he assembled his army, he cut the famous knot on which the fate of Asia was said to depend. While he was in Cilicia he caucht a duncerous fever, owing to his imprudently bathing in the river Cydnus when very hot. In this state he received a letter from Parmenio. intinating his suspicions that his physician Philip had been bribed to poison him. When Philip attended with a strong medicine, Alexander gave him the letter to read as he drank off the p-tien. On his recovery from this illness, he liberally rewarded the physician for his skill and integrity. Shortly after this, he defeated Darius near Issus, took a quantity of treasure and a number of prisoners; among whom were the mother, wife, and deliteren of the king of Persia, who made his escape by flight. The generous anduct of Alexander to these fullen cincoses forms the most brilliant episode in his distinguished eaver (333 n.c.). This victory was followed by the conquest of Phoenicia, Demaseus, and other places. The siege of Tyre, however, occapied him seven months, and in revenge he perpetrated great barbarities on the inhabitants. He next marched to Jerusalem, where he was met by the high-priest, dressed in his sacerdotal vestments. On seeing this vene-rable personage, the hero bowed to the ground with cach reverence as excited the astonishment of Parmenio, who attended him; when Alex-

ander informed him that a personage of his description had appeared to him in a dream in Macedonia, and promised him success in his expedition. The high-priest then presented to the monarch the prophecy of Daniel, in which it was forefold that a Grecian prince should de-stroy the Persian empire. In consequence of stroy the Persian empire. In consequence of this, Alexander bestowed liberal presents on the Jews, and passed into Egypt, which country he subdued. While there he founded the famous city of Alexandria, and consulted the oracle of Jupiter Annuon, the priest of which flattered his vanity by asserting that he was the son of that delty. Darius, having collected a considerable army, resolved to make another struggle for his dominions, but was defeated at Arbela, and the fate of Asia was decided, 331 B.C. This battle was followed by the taking of Susa and Persepolis. The latter city of a favourite Athenian courtesan named Thais, While pursuing Darius, he received intelligence White pursuing Darius, he received intelligence of that means-thawing been slam in the deserts of Parthia by one of his own satrays, called Bessus. This individual Alexander crusted but to death for his treactery, and when he came to the spot where the body of the unfortunate kine lay, he covered it with his own cloak, and sent it to Persepolis to be buried in the traiter his to the state. the tomb of his ancestors. The ambition for conquest had now become in Alexander an inordinate passion. He entirely subdued Persia, and then prepared to invade India. In the early part of the year 326 B.c. he crossed the Indus. it is supposed at a place a little north of the modern Attock,—and entered the Punjaub, or the country of the Five Rivers. On the banks of the Hydaspes,—the modern Behut, or Beduster, the Hymspes,—the modern refult of Beduster,—he encountered Porus, an Indian prince, with a numerous army, in which were several elephants. The wonted fortune of the Macedonians prevailed, but Alexander was so pleased with the gallantry of Porus, that he restored to high his kingless and activated and the control of the property of the control of to him his kingdom, and entered into an alliance with him. Continuing the career of conquest, he advanced to the Acesines (the Chenaub), traversed the barren plain between it and the Hydraotes (the Ravee), where he was met by the warlike Cathai, whom he defeated, giving their territory to his ally, Porus. Pursuing his march, he arrived at the river Hyphasis (the Garra), which was the limit of his Indian expedition, and where he erected twelve colossal towers to mark this circumstance. All the country he had subdued between the Hydaspes and the Hyphasis he presented to his ally, Porus; and thus made him the most powerful prince in India. He now ordered a powerful prince in India. He now ordered a ficet to be built, and sailed down the Indus, and leaving the ships to Nearchus, whom he di-rected to the Persian Gulf, returned with his army through Persia to Babylon, where he was carried off by a fever, in the thirty-third year of his age, 323 B.C. p. at Pella, 356 B.C. The un-settled state of India at a recent period imparts a far deeper interest to the narrative of Alexander's conquests in the Punjaub than they might otherwise deserve, when the remote period at which they occurred, and the objects for which they were made, are taken into confor which they were made, are taken into consideration. He had four wives,—Barsina, the daughter of Artabazes; Roxana, a Persian princess, by whom he left a son of his own name, who was assassinated, with his mother, by Cassander; Parysatis, daughter of Artaxerres



ALEXANDER I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



ALEXANDER 11., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



ALFORD, DEAN.



AMHERST, JEFFREY, LORD.

Ochus: and Statira, daughter of Darius Codo-Ochus; and Statira, daugnter of Darius Codo-mannus. By his own direction, his body was carried to Alexandria, where Ptolemy Lagus deposited it in a gold coffin, which one of his deposited it in a gold count, which one of his successors changed for a glass one. Having appointed no successor, his generals divided his conquests among themselves. The character of Alexander was made up of very great and very bad qualities. He committed many odious cruelties, and drank to a shameful excess. In one of his drunken fits, he, with his own hand, stabbed his most intimate friend, Clytus. Yet he often performed deeds that indicated a bene-volent mind; and though he was pleased with the fulsome ascription of divinity, on other occasions he expressed his abhorrence of adulation and flattery. He possessed a taste for learning and the fine arts, and had always about him men of science, philosophers, and poets.

ALEXANDER BALAS, an impostor, who pre-tended to be a son of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, and laid claim to the kingdom when Antiochus Eupator, the son and successor of Antiochus Epiphanes, was killed by Demetrius Soter in 162 B.C. Demetrius was defeated and slain by Alexander in 150, but the pretender was killed by Demetrius Nicator, son of Demetrius Soter, 146 B.c.-There are in the British Museum copper and silver coins with the head of Balas.

copper and siver coins with the head of Baias,
ALEXANDER II., king of part of Stria. He
was called Zebinas, or the "bought one," as it
was reported that he had been purchased from slavery. Reigned from 125 s.c. to 122.—The British Museum contains coins, both copper and silver, of this sovereign also.

ALEXANDER JANNEUS, king of the Jews, the son of John Hyrcanus, succeeded his brother Aristobulus, 104 B.c. Aristobulus had east him into prison; whence he was taken at his death and placed on the throne. He began his reign by murdering one of his brothers, and entered into hostilities, which lasted long, with Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt. His crucities irritated his subjects, and produced a civil war, which endured six years. Alexander, however, proved successful, and in one day caused 800 captives to be crucified, after their wives and children had been murdered before their eyes. Having seoured the throne, he carried his arms into foreign countries, and made several important conquests. D. of intemperance, 77 B.C.

ALEXANDER was the son of Aristobulus II., king of the Jews. He was sent prisoner to Rome by Pompey, with his father, his brother Antigonus, and two sisters. On being delivered from prison and going into Judza, he raised an army, and opposed Hyrcanus, the brother of Aristo-bulus, but was defeated by Gabinius, the Roman general, B.C. 57, taken prisoner and sent to Rome. Cæsar afterwards restored him to liberty, in hope that he would be serviceable to him in Syria: but he again turned against the Romans, and with the same bad success. Scipio caused him to be beheaded at Antioch, by order of

Pompey, 49 B.C. ALEXANDER SEVERUS. (See SEVERUS.)

ALEXANDER I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Edgar in 1107. Before his accession he was remarkable for his seeming piety and humility, but afterwards he was so distinguished by his flery disposition, that he was called "the Fierce." He was very rigorous in the administration of justice; on which account several insurrections took place, all of which he subdued. D. 1124.

Alexander

II., king of Scotland, succeeded his father, William the Lion, in 1214, at the age of 16. He engaged in a long and destructive war with John, king of England, who invaded his dominions; but he retaliated severely, by marching into England, where he committed great ravages In 1221 he married the sister of Henry III. of England; in consequence of which, peace was restored between the two kingdoms. p. 1249.

restored between the two kingdoms. D. 1249.

ALEXANDER III., king of Scotland, was the son of the preceding by his second wife, and came to the crown at the are of eight years. Soon after he was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, whom he assisted against the English barons. He defeated the against the English barons. He deteated the king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a large army. He was killed while hunting, near Kinghorn, in Fife, in 1255, leaving the character of a great and good prince. The ex-tinction of the direct Royal line by the death of Alexander's granddaughter, known as "The Maid of Norway," led to the disputes about the succession between liruee, 1811-14, and others, which afforded Edward I, of England a pretext which afforded Edward I. of England a pretew to interier. The on-squence was that I'm period of war and English domination in North-and, which was obsed, and the independence of the country secured, by the victory of King Robert Edward and the country of Edward II, on the field of Banno-Staum, in 1911.

Alexander, king of Foland, was chosen such

on the death of his brother, John Albert, in 1501. D. 1500, aged 45.—He was a courageous, humane,

and liberal prince.

ALEXANDER NEVSKOI, grand-duke of Russia, and a saint of the Greek church. His father, Jaroslaf, in 1237, removed his residence from Novgorod to Perjaslawl, leaving at the former place his second son, Alexander, as his repre-sentative and viceroy, his elder son Feodor having died when a youth in 1232. About 1239 he married a princess of Polotzk, and began to strengthen the kingdom against the incursions of his neighbours, Eric III., king of Sweden, the Danes, and the Teutonic knights, who were prompted to attack him by Pope Gregory IX. Alexander defeated this combination in two pitched battles, one fought July 15, 120°, at the confluence of the Isbora and the Neva, and the other on April 5, 1242, on the frozen surface of Lake Peipus. For his prowess in the first battle Alexander gained the name of Nevskoi, or Alexander of the Neva. p. at Vladimir, 1218 or 1219; D. at Kassimcow, 1263.—After his death, he was canonized; and in 1712, Peter the Great erected a monastery on the spot where he gained his fame, to which, in 1723, he caused the bones of the saint to be brought in great pomp. The empress Catherine built a superb church within the same monastery, with a magnificent man-soleum for herself and her descendants. The shrine of the saint is of massive silver. Peter the Great instituted the order of St. Alexander Nevskoi; but dying before he had named the

Revision; but dying before he had hamled the knights, this was done by Catherine I. in 1725. ALEXAYDER I., emperor of Russia, was the son of the emperor Paul and of Maria, daughter of Prince Eugene of Würtemberg. On the 24th of March, 1801, Paul was assassinated, not without some suspicions that Alexander was implicated in the conspiracy which had been formed against him, and which terminated so fatally to the son of the empress Catherine II. When he ascended the throne, Russia was engaged in a war with England; and as he for-

Alexander

a the heatil

sween the five en took place. ieut was signed bety in them on

ie, 1901. The unparall of Nati

of the sovereigns of Europe, and on the 11th of April, 1505, Alexander concluded an alitance with England, which was joined by Austria on the Star of Areast following, and by Sweden on the Star of October. The Estaming rapidity with which Narodean conducted his wars, now, yer, rendered almost enducted his

tory the physical inducate of Russia against fought between the 6th and the 1sth of October can plately emshed the armies of Austria before the arrival of the Russian troops. On the 25th, Alexander made his appearance at Berlin, conwith the king of

Prassia, joined hands with his the touth of Frederick the Great, whose est in he kissed, and in the gloomy varieties

I to between France and Austria, and the departure of Alexander with the rome as of his shataced army. In order to gain time and re-cruit his strength, Alexander defend to

but suchle tiations, or failed to fallil the had been partially made, and recommenced hostitles. The lattics and recommenced hos-titles, The lattics and Eylan were Fought and won by Napoleon, and on the 14th of June, 1507, the mited acroics of Russia and Prussia were strongly defected at the destructive battle of Friedland, and compelled to full back behind the Navo. This destructive behind the Niem This decisive event ended the campaign. On the 21st an armistice was arranged, and five days leter, the emper

Russia and France nut in a tent on a raft in the middle of the Niemen. It is affirmed that the foes became friends, and on the 7th of July following, a treaty of pea e was signed at Tilsit, A'exader, in a secret's, aging to unite with Nepoleon in a war against England. This treaty converted all the tormer friends of Alexander into enemies. In accordance with the plans of Napoleon, on the 21th of February, 1808, Alexander declared war against Sweden, and finally, after much hard fighting, obtained and thatly, after butch hard fighting, obtained presession of Sw dish Finland. On the 27th of September, the French and Russian emperors again that at Erlant, where a congress was held for the purpose of bringing about a general peace; and although both Napoleon and Alexandria in the property and the property a r anited in proposing terms to England, the agotiations proved unsuccessful, and were ken off in a tew weeks. The friendship be-

tween these two sovereigns lasted five years, and the treety of Victne, struct on the 14th of of the humber classes, established 200 gym-and the treety of Victne, struct on the 14th of of the humber classes, established 200 gym-October, 1506, secured to Russia the province massia, and remodelled seven universities. He of Eastern Galicia, ceded by Austria. By the abolished personal starery, paved the way for close of 1811 disputes had risen to such a height the final emancipation of those series that are between the two emperors, that a rupture be attached to the soil, and from a subordinate between the two emperors, that a rupture be attached to the soil, and from a subordinate agarch, alvasander devased was against Kapoloon. European powers. At his death is was re-

12 commerce of the er was being A peace was concluded with Turkey, with which by ediplied by the marial as unlarge of the Busch had been at war, and by the 25th of June, but he took intracial to exclude your tenth an immerce gamy under his command, was marching upon Russian ground.
Alexander had an interview, in Finland, with
Hernadotte, the crown-prince of Swele. The d successes | French army had already entered

"I will go into Siberia. I will resume our ancient customs, and, like our long-bearded ancestors, eastoms, and, like our long-bearded encestors, will return annew to conquer the empire. "This resolution," cried Bernadotte, "vill liberate Europe?" On the 7th of September, Borodino was fourth, and on each side 25,000 men fell. On the 14th, Moseow was entred by the French, but only to find it a was by lie of Smoking and families mins. Napolone commenced his retreat, and he first the memorate of his immountment. and before the remnant of his immense army had crossed the Nigneen, on the 16th of Decemhad closed the bones of 200,000 Frenchmen were already bleaching on the plains of Russia. Alexander had joined his army in parsuit of Napoleon. He was present at the battle of Dresdan, fought on the 26th and 27th of August; at that of Leipsie on the 18th of October; and on the 24th of Period, the two sovereigns being the care constraint friendship with each other.

The constraint friendship with each other with the constraint friendship with the sacrification of Leipsic on the 18th of October; and on the 24th of Alexander returned to his own capital, St. Petersburg, where he was greeted with every

muse and republic demonstration of joy by his admitting
set to
At the congress of Vienne, opened on
the nego- the ord of November, 1814, Alexander to a
cm high nised as king of Poland, which country had for some time been merged in his dominions. escape of Napoleon from Elba, and the events which followed it, brought Alexander again to Paris, where, on the 26th of September, 1815, he, the conperor of Austria, and the king of Prussia, affixed their signatures to an instru-ment which had for its object the preservation ment which had not its object the preservation of universal peace on Christian principles, and which was called the Holy Alliance. By the 18th of December following, he was once more in his own capital. With the bankhment of Napoleon, the great events which had marked the political career of Alexander closed. In the beginning of 1825 he left St. Petersburg on a tour through his southern provinces. After tour inrough his southern provinces. After visiting the principal towns in the Crimea, he arrived at Taganrog, on the Sca of Azof. Here he was taken ill of the common intermittent fever of the country, and gradually sank into insensibility, and then into death. p. 1777; p. at Taganrog, 1825.-Alexander and Frederick William, king of Prussia, visited England in 1814, and were received with the most tumultuous rejoicings, and entertained with truly magnificent hospitality. As a sovereign, he greatly increased the happiness of his people, promoted their literature, advanced their civili-zation, and improved their institutions. He founded upwards of 2000 schools for the benefit

was no foundation for such a report.

ALEXANDUR II., present emperor of Russia, is surnamed Nicholaewitch, as the eldest son of is surnamed Archolaewitch, as the edgest son of the late emperor Nicholas. His mother was a sister of Frederick William IV., the late king of Prussia. On the death of his father, which took place on March 2, 1835, he became autocrat of all the Russias, and immediately of Prussia. On the death of his father, early like on March 12, 1853, he became infinisely elected by his intricutes to get which took place on March 2, 1853, he became infinisely elected by the evidency though the had antoent of all the Russias, and immediately issued a proclemation infinituating his resol. His son, Crear Degria, was a monster of whell-lation to purve the plans of Nicholas, and, edoes like himself. There is bridly a crime of possible, bring the war which was then which there produgate workers lever on the entranging in the Crimea, between the united forces accused, and seemingly with justice. At length of Turkey, Brightan France, and Sankinia, and Providence panished them by the sare means those of his own dominions, to a successful termination. In this, however, he was domed to In 1503 the page and his son attracted to disappointment; for on the 5th of September, poisson a rich cyclinal on account of his wealth; 1855, the aligned obtained passession of Sedes, when he a mistake of the original to defined passession of Sedes, when he a mistake of the original to defined passession of Sedes, when he a mistake of the original to defined passession of Sedes, when he a mistake of the categorite, the defined 1855, the ailies obtained possession of Sebas-topol, the stronghold of the Crimea, which event was the immediate precursor to a suspension of hostilities. Peace was concluded in the same year; since which time Alexander has steadily devoted himself to the administration of the internal policy of his extensive dominions, to the development of arts and manufactures, and to the gradual abelition of serfdom, a task which even the energy of his father recoiled from undertaking. B. 1818.

ALEXANDER I., bishop of Rome, was a Roman by birth, and succeeded Evaristus in 1/0. He stands as a martyr and saint in the

the introduction of holy water to this pope.

ALEXANDER II., Pape, was raised to the papal see in 1061. The imperial party opposed his election, and in a council held at Basic procured Calalous, bishop of Parma, to be elected by the name of Honorius II. After a fierce contest, the party of Alexander prevailed, and all Europe acknowledged him pope. He carried the papal power to a great height, and most of the sovereign princes yielded to his authority. p. 1073.

authorty. D. 1073.

ALEXANDER III., Pope, succeeded Adrian VII.
in 1159. There was a competitor set up against
him by the emperor Frederick I., but England and France acknowledged Alexander. On the death of his opponent, the emperor procured Cardinal Guy to be elected pope, by the name of

Frederick marched to Rome, and having driven out Alexander, placed his rival in the pontifical chair; but becoming weary of the context, he acknowledged Alexander as legal pontific D. at Rome, 181.—This pontiff took part with Thomas a Becket in his quarrel with Henry II., and canonized him after his assassination.

ALEXANDER IV., Pope, was raised from the bishopric of Ostia to the papal throne, in 1254. He claimed a right to dispose of the crown of Sicily, but was unsuccessful in the dispute which

it occasioned. p. 1261.

ALEXANDER V., Pope, was born of such poor parents that in his childhood he was obliged to go about begging. An Italian monk taking a funcy to him, got him admitted among the Friars Minors. After studying at Paris, he ob-Figure 3 almost. A cut studying as I are in a control of the deposition of Milan. Pope Innocent VII. and a staunch opponent of the I made him cardinal, and appointed him legate. On the deposition of Gregory XII., in 1409, the council of Pisa elected him pope. B. in the last of the deposition of Pisa elected him pope. B. in the last of the definition of the deposition of Pisa elected him pope. B. in the last of the definition of the following year.

Alexander

moured that he had been poisoned, but there island of Candia; p. at Bologna, 1410.-He was

a liberal and condificent pourff.

Admaxyrra VI., Pune. The original name of
this pontiff was Rederic Borgia, and his mother this pointiff was fraceric forgia, and his mother was sister to Colistis III., by whom he was made cardinal in 1455. On the death of Innocent VIII., he contrived by his intricues to get when, by a mistake of the attendant, they drank the wine which they had destined for their victin. The pape died almost directly, but Cosar recovered, and was killed some years after. n. at Valencia, Spain, 1131.

ALEXANDER VII. Pope was originally called Fablo Chigi. After passing through a variety of offices with credit, he been as a bishup and cardinal. In 1925, on the death of lines at X., he was elected twope, owing to his allegation of

> said, be n emi-

preferments from Urban VIII.: Innsecut X. created bina a cardinal, and in 1659 the college raised him to the papal chair. B. at Venice, 1610; p. 1691.

ALEXANDER POLYEISTOR, an historian, who was the slave of Cornelius Lentulus, who became his pupil, and gave him his freed m. He was burnt to death in his house at Laurentum, which so affected his wife, that she hanged herself. Lived 80 years p.c.—He wrote five books concerning Rome; and various other works of his, in history and philosophy, are mentioned by Plutarch and others. Suidas says, that in his writings he mentions a Hebrew woman named Moso, who was the author of the Jewish laws.

All his works are lest.

All his works are lest.

ALEXANDER of Ligea, a Peripatetic philosopher, was the tutor of Nero, whom it is said he corrupted by his instructions. Lived in the 1st century A.D.-He wrote a commentary on Aristotle's Meteorology

ALEXANDUR, a bishop of Jerusalem, celebrated alike for his picty and his sufferings, studied under Pantænus, and afterwards under St. Clement of Alexandria. Being made bishop of Cappadocia, he was imprisoned in the persecution begun by Severus, and remained in confinement nearly eight years. On his release he was associated in the government of Jerusalem with Narcissus, on whose death he became sole bishop; but in the reign of Decius he was again imprisoned and cruelly used. Lived in the 3rd century.—He wrote many letters, which are lost; but Eusebius has preserved extracts of four. He was the founder of a library at Jerusalem, spoken of by Jerome.

ALEXANDER, Sr., a patriarch of Alexandra, and a staunch opponent of the heresiss of Arius. He convened a council at Nicea, at which Arianism was formally condemned, in

second, volume of his edition of the New Testasecond, volume of his education of the New Yesta-ment; from 1-53 to 1857 he was minister of Queber-street chapt, where he enjoyed a high reputation for chaptenee. In 1857 he was ap-

pointed dean of Canterbury.
ALTERD THE GREAT was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and Osburga, daughter of Oslae the Goth, who inherited the blood of the sub-kings of the Isle of Wight. At the are of five he was sent to Rome, where Pope Leo IV, anolated him with the royal unction. Ethelwolf died in 557, leaving his dominions to Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and his personal estate to his younger sons, Ethelred and Alfred. Ethelbuild did not long survive his father, and was succeeded by Ethelbert; but he dying in 808, left the throne to Ethelred, who made Alfred his prime-minister and general of his armies. Ethelred dying in 571, from a wound which he received from the Danes at the battle of Mertune,-probably Merton, near Reading,-Alfred found himself, at the age of 22, the monarch of a distracted kingdom. After several unfortunate actions with the Danes, he dishanded his followers and with the Dames, he distanted his lattowers and wandered about the woods, and finally found shelter in the cottage of a herdsman named Denulf, at Athelney, in Somersetshire. In this retreat he remained about five months, when he received information that Odun, earl of Devon. had obtained a victory over the Danes, in Devonshire, and had taken their magical standard. On this, Alfred is said to have disguised himself as a harper, and obtained admission to the Dan'sh camp, where his skill was so much admired that he was retained a considerable time, and was claimly as retained a considerate tang, and was claimly dependent of Guthrun, and his chiels. Having gained a howledge of the state of the cmm, Alfred directed his nobles to collect their vassals, and to meet him at Selwood, in Wiltshire, which was done so secretly that the Danes were surprised at Eddington, and completely defeated. This was May, 578. After the victory Alfred behaved with great magnanimity to his focs, giving up the kingdom of the East Angles to those of the Danes who embrased the Christian religion. His success now enabled him to put his kingdom into a state of defence, and to in-rease his navy. Having recovered London, which had been taken by the Danes, the whole country seemed to acquire a new life under his vigorous administration. After the repose of a few years, an immense number of Danish forces landed in Kent; on which those who were settled in Northumberland broke their treaty, and, fitting out two fleets, sailed round the coast, and committed great ravages. They were, however, soon defeated by Alfred, who caused several of their leaders to be executed at Winehester as an example. by his energy, activity, bravery, and wisdom, did he secure the peare of his dominions, and strike terror into the hearts of his enemies, leaving the country in a very different condition, as to its internal safety and prosperity, from that in which he found it. B. at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849; D. 900.—There is, perhaps, no prince who has had the surname of "Great" given him with more universal consent than Alfred. He is said to have been engaged in 50 battles by sea and land, although his valour as a warrior has excited less admiration than his wisdom as a legislator. He composed a body of statutes, instituted trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and tithings. He was so exact in his government that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods

might be left on the high-road without danger. He also formed a parliament, which met in London twice a year. There was so little learning in his time, that from the Thames to the Humber hardly a man could be found who un-derstood Latin. To remedy this state of things, he invited learned men from all parts, and endowed schools throughout his kingdom; and if indeed he was not the founder of the University of Oxford, he raised it to a reputation which it had never before enjoyed. Among other acts of munificence to that seat of learning, he founded University College. He was himself a learned prince, composed several works, and translated prince, composed several works, and translated others from the Latin. He divided the twenty-four hours into three equal parts; one he devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to rest and refreshment. To Alfred, also, England is indebted for the foundation of her navy. In private life he was benevolent, pious, cheerful, and affable; and his deportment was both dignified anaue; and his deportment was not augmined and engaging. Several of the romantic incidents of his eventful life have suggested subjects for the historical painter: one of the best known of these is his allowing the cakes to burn whilst making his arrows in the cottage of the herdsman, during his obscurity at Athelney. "You can eat the cakes fast enough, though you will not take the trouble to look after them," was the rebuke which the herdsman's angry wife gave on this occasion to the disguised monarch

on this sociation to the dispused modard in this want of vigilance. (See Pearson's "Early and Middle Ages of England," &c.)

Appen, the son of Ethelred the Unready, by Emma, daughter of Richard I., duke of Normandy. The ravages of the Danes induced his father to send him with his brother, afterwards Edward the Confessor, to Normandy, where they were educated. On the death of Canute, he landed in England with a chosen band of Normans, and would have succeeded in deturning Harold, surnamed "Harefoot," if it had not been for the treachery of Earl Godwin. Alfred was taken prisoner, and his eyes were put out; after which he was confined in the

put out; anter winen ne was comment in monastery at Ely, where he died, or, as some say, was murdered, about 1037. B. 1003.

ALERED ERMEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of her Majesty Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort, was born at Windsor Castle, April 6, 1844. Having decided to enter the navy, he passed his examination as a naval cadet in 1858, and was appointed to the Euryatus. In December 1862 the Greeks the Euryalus. In December 1802 the Greezs wished to place him on the firmen of their country, which he declined. In 1886 he was created Duke of Edinburgh, and took his seat in the House of Lords; in the same year he was sown in as Master of the Trinity House. In 1867 he left Eugland in the Gridden on a vorage of the country of the cou round the world, visiting the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, &c. On March 13, 1863, at the Sailors' Home picnic, near Sydney, a Fenian, named O'Farrell shot him in the back, inflicting a severe wound. On his recovery the Duke returned to England, and was warmly welcomed.

ALGARDI, Alexander, al-gar'-de, an Italian architect and sculptor, was the son of a silkmercer. He studied under Louis Caracci, and executed many fine works; amongst which may be mentioned the Attila, which is the largest altorelievo in the world, and is in St. Peter's church of the Vatican at Rome. B. at Bologna; D. at Rome, 1654 .- As a sculptor, Algardi ranks among the first of the moderns. In infantile ously puzzled the leavned. He was an original representation his excellence was great.

Algarotti, Francis, al'-ga-rot'-e, an Italian author, who received a liberal education, and after visiting different countries, was made by Frederick, king of Prussia, chevalier of the Order of Merit, created a count, and appointed chamberlain. The king of Poland also esteemed him, and conferred upon him the title of privy counsellor of the affairs of war. B. at Venice, 1712; p. at Pisa, 1764.—His works were published in Italian at Leghorn, 1765, and afterwards translated into French. Algarotti was a man of lively, but superficial genius; and though his writings show a taste for the fine arts, they convey little information.

Alger, al'-jui, a learned French ecclesiastic, who light in the 11th and 12th centuries, and wrote several books on religious subjects, some of which are lost. He was a native of Liège, where he was deacon of the church; but ultimately he retired to the monastery of Cluny.

and died there in 1131,

LGHALIB-BILLAH, al-ga'-leeb-bil-la, called AL-AHMAR, first Moorish king of Granada, was born in 1195, and died 1273, after having r 42 years, and consolidated his kingdom, which he formed on the decay of the Almohalean 22 years, and consonance in Sangton, when he formed on the deep of the Almohadean empire in Spain. He was the parren of learning arts, and manufactures, and edemed forming arts, and so was expected a boy. nada in a style suited to the metropolis of a powerful and prosperous country. The brated palace of the Alhambra was begun by him; and the dynasty he founded reigned for

two centuries, and was finally subverted by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

ALGHAZZAL, commonly called Algazel, all gai'-zel, a famous Arabian philosopher and divine, who was teacher of theology at Bagdad, and afterwards retired to Mecca, where for several years he led a monastic and studious life. He was a very voluminous writer, and attempted to form a system of Mahometan theology on a philosophical basis. In this he was unsuccessful, as he gave great offence to the orthodox Mussulmans, and also came into collision with the followers of Aristotle. His principal work was entitled "The Destruction of the Philosophers," in which he argued that there was no certainty in the doctrines of philosophy, and that men must always take refuge in religious faith. He was born at Tús, in Khorasan, in 1058: and D. at Bardad in 1111 A.D.

Alghisi, al-ge-se, a name common to several Italians of note:—1. Francesco, a musician of Brescia, who composed two operas which had considerable success. B. 1606; D. 1733.-2. Galeazzo, an architect, who designed a palace for the duke of Ferrara, and wrote a work on military architecture, lived in the 16th century. -3. Tommaso, a distinguished surgeon, and par-ticularly famous as a lithotomist. B. at Flo-

rence 1669; D. 1713.

ALHAZEN, al-hai'-zen, an Arabian philosopher of the 11th century, was born at Bassora, which he forsook for Egypt, to which one of the Fati-mite Caliphs invited him. Here he attempted to form a system by which the alternate overflow-ings and decrease of the Nile might be regulated and controlled. In this, however, he failed, and the said feigned madness in order to aver the consequences of his failure. But his chief distinction is derived from his discoveries in the science of optics, and from his explanation of science of optics, and from his explanation of secured in the inheritance of his lattice is caused a carrious natural phenomena which had previous the cruelty of his mother, from whom he seems

thinker and bold experimenter, and his contri-butions to scientific knowledge are commemo-rated in glowing terms by M. Ballly in his his-

tory of astronomy. p. at Cairo, 1038.
ALI, a le, the cousin and son-in-law of Ma-

homet, whom he was to have succeeded; but being successfully opposed by Omar and othman, he raised a sect of his own, and rained many followers. On the death of Othman he was declared caliph in 655, but was assassinated in a mosque, a.p. 669.—He had nine wives, by whom he had fourteen sons and eighteen daughters. All Beg. w'-le-beg. a Pole, who became first

dragoman or interpreter to the grand seignior dragonial of interpreter to the grain seaming of Turkey. He was taken prisoner by the Tartars when a child, and sold to the Turks, and was brought up in the Mahometan faith. D. 1675.—He understood English, and translated the Catechism of the Church of England, and all the Bible, into the Turkish language. His st work is a book on the liturgy of the

Turks, their pilerimages to Meeca, &c., trans-lated into Latin by Dr. Smith.

All Bex, a'-le ba', a Cir assian adventurer,

en by robbers and

young was

to Calro. re he was bought by In 1758 his patron was murdered by a party headed by a person also called foraling, a Cir-cassian. In 1763 Ali had attained not only high rank, but considerable power in the state, and soon after slew Ibrahim, to revence the murder of his patron. This raised against him numerous enemies, who obliged him to fly to Acre, where he was protected by the sheik Daher. In 1766 he was recalled by the people, and, after revenging himself upon his enemies, he declared war a minst the Arabs, and by the success of his achievements encircled his name with renown. Having now risen to be the head of the government, Egypt under his rule L__ to revive; agriculture flourished, and the country seemed to bid fair to recover its former splendour. In 1788 war broke out between splendour. In 1768 war broke out between Russia and Turkey, and Ali sent 12,000 men to serve in the Ottoman army. His enemies reported at Constantinople that these troops were designed to assist the Russians; in consequence of which a capici, and four attendants, were sent to take off his head. All being informed of this, seized these messengers of death and handed them over to the fate designed for himself. He then declared war against the Porte, and for a time preserved his independence, and obtained several advantages. At last his principal commanders revolted with their troops, and in a battle which took place between Ali and the forces of one of his chief Mamelukes, he was taken prisoner, and died on his wounds in 1773. p. in Circassia, 1728.—The object of Ali was to endeavour to re-establish onger of all was contained to re-estate some of its long-gone grandeur; and had he been supported by a similar spirit of energy in his people, Egypt might once again have taken a prominent place among the nations of the modern world.

ALI, Hyder. (See Hyder Ali Khan.) ALI Paona, a'-le pa-shaw', or pa'-sha, an Al-banian chief, who in his fourteenth year was secured in the inheritance of his father's estates

Ali Pacha

to have inherited the ferocity by which he was actuated in many of the deads he perpetrated in winning his way to wealth and power. Born amongst a community of rolders, his early life was passed and discense of continual vicissitude and the most daring and dangerous adventure; but whilst he was distinguishing himself by his bravery, he was at the same time accumulating riches and gathering power. At length he was curbied, by intriguing at Constanti-uople, to obtain the secret commission which enabled him to execute the scattenee of death against Selim, pasha of Delvero. He was then appointed lieurement to the new derwend pasha of Roundli, in which his conduct was marked by great rapacity, even among the ldephtis, or robbers, with whom he was leagued in spoliating all that came within his reach, country now swarmed with maranders. His power grew with his increasing riches; but the Porte was dissatistied, and the derwend pasha was recalled and decapitated. All, although summoned to the capital, was too wary to be caught. He bribed the divan, remained where he was, and avoided the loss of his head. Ali soon afterwards managed to make his peace with the Porte, and successively became pasha of Tricala, in Thessaly, then derwend pasha of Roumili, when he, from being a robber himself, raised a body of 4,000 Albanians, and gained additional favour with the Porte by clearing the country of the depredators by whom it was incountry of the next took Jannina, the capital of southern Albania, or Epirus, usurped the pa-shalic got himself confirmed in it, and began viruoransly to extend his territories. These visionals in the extend his territories. These finally embraced all Epirus, and extended into Acamania and Etolia, or Western Greece. He attacked and defeated the Suliotes, and excented upon them the most dreadful vengeance for the bravery with which they had resisted his efforts to conquer them. He reduced many of the towns on the Gulf of Arta and the coast of the Adriatic; penetrated, on the north, Albania proper; intrigued for and obtained the pashalic or Berts; merguet for and obtained the passinite of Berts; seized the government of Ochrida, in Upper Albania; attacked, by order of the Porte, the passin of Scutari, or Skodre; defeated him, and then appropriated his territories. At all these daring acts the Porte was compelled to connive, and Ali was even appointed inspector of the principal division of the empire, with a residence at Monastir, and an army of 24,000 men. He subsequently became a vizier, or pasha with three tails, but by his intriguing and treacherous disposition he finally roused the ire of the sultan, who had him excommunicated, and commanded all the pashas of European Turkey to march against him. All was compelled to abandon his stronghold in Jannina, and on a promise of pardon surrendered himself to the Porte. The trenchery by which so many of the deeds of his own life had been distinguished now fell upon himself. He was betrayed and murdered. His head was transported to Constantinople, where, upon the gate of the seractio, it was stuck and exhibited to the gaze of the populace. B. at Tepelen, 1750; D. 1822. -Ali had three sons, who shared his fate; and whatever regret might be felt for them, there was none on his behalf. Lord Dyron visited him in his fortress at Tepelen, and thus sings of him in the second canto of "Childe Harold."

"He pass'd bleak Pindus, Acherusia's lake, And left the primal city of the land,

Alison

And onwards did his further journey take. To greet Albania's chief, whose dread command

Is lawless law."

The lineaments of Ali, however, did not, in the noble poet's opinion, indicate the ensanguined ferocity which characterized his disposition. Notwithstanding that he was a man of "war and woes," and that crimes had "marked him with a tiger's tooth,"-

Yet in his lineaments ye cannot trace,-While gentleness her milder radiance throws

Along that aged, venerable face. The deeds that lurk beneath, and stain himwith disgrace !"

ALIBRANDI, Girolamo, a-le-bran'-de, a Sicilian. painter, who was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, whom he closely imitated. His works are mostly in the churches of Messina, his native town.

в. 1470; р. 1524.

ALIENUS CECINA, ai-le-e'-nus se-si'-na, a-questor in Baotia, appointed by Galba to the command of a legion in Germany. The emperor disgraced him for his bad conduct, and he then raised commotions in the empire, about the

middle of the 1st century.
ALIMENTUS, all-e-men'-tus, an historian of the second Punic war, who wrote in Greek an ac-

matters.

Alison, Archibald, all-e-sun, a clergyman, whose father was a magistrate of the city of Edinburgh, and who educated his son for the church. After receiving several preferments, he finally became the senior elergyman of the episcopal chapel in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, the congregation of which subsequently removed to a new Gothic structure which they creeted in York Place, where Mr. Alison continued to officiate, until increasing infirmity compelled him. ometate, internet asing minity compensation to relinquish his public duties. B. in Edinburgh, 1757; p. 1839.—Mr. Alison is best known by his "Essays on Taste," which attained no great degree of popularity till the appearance of a second edition, when an elegant and able critique by the late Lord Jeffrey, in the "Ed.nburgh Review," brought them prominently into notice. They then enjoyed a brief popularity, but are now little read.

Auson, Sir Archibald, Bart., son of the above, was born in Shropshire, while his father officiated as vicar of Kenley, in that county. In 1800 his father removed to Edinburgh, whither he brought his son, who received his education in the schools and university of that city, and in-1814 was called to the Scottish bar as an advocate. His literary predilections stimulated him to become a contributor to periodical publica-tions; and although his first appearance in the world of letters was as a writer on the criminal law of Scotland, he achieved little cele-brity until the appearance of his "History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Dourbons in 1815, the first volume of which was published in 1899. This work has been continued as the "History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in 1816, to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1832." Although it is very Louis Napoleon in 1852." Although it is very diffuse in some parts, still its comprehensive grasp, and the evident endeavour to give, as far as possible, an impartial narrative of events, coupled with the fervour and animation of style which pervade it, have procured for Sir Archi-bald's "History" a high degree of popular favour.

It has been translated into most of the European, and into some of the Eastern lanter, Elizabeth's favourite, were great friends of graces. In 1828, Mr. Alison was appointed Allan. His intinacy with the inter, together sherfff of the county of Lapark, and on the forwhite the reputation he had acquired as a mathemation of the Derby ministry in 1852, was erested a baronet. In 1851 he was elected lordvector of the University of Glasgow, and in 1853 had conferred upon him the honorary decree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. Besides his "History," Sir Archibaid Alison has written a "Life of Marlborough," "Historical, Poli-tical, and Miscellaneous Essays," which ori-ginally appeared in "Plackwood's Magazine," two volumes on the "Principles of Popula-tion," and other works. B. 1792; D. 1863. ALISON, William Pulteney, M.D., brother of

Sir Archibald, a distinguished physician, and professor of medical jurisprudence and of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Edinburgh. He was a voluminous writer on medical subjects, and contributed numerous articles to the medical periodicals of Edinburgh and London. He was likewise eminent for the benevolence of his disposition and his numerous charities; while in the enjoyment of a large practice, and perhaps the most popular consulting physician of his day in Edinburgh, he was ever more ready to attend the calls of the

matician, made Alian suspected of necromancy, and he is gravely accused of using his skill in an unlawful way to promote Leicester's projects of ambition. He wrote on astronomy and other subjects, and had a fine collection of MSS., &c., many of which are in the Bodician hibrary, to which they were given by Sir Kenelm Digby. Allan lived to be 99 years of age, having died in

1632. ALLAN, David, the son of a Scottish shoremaster in Alloa, has been called the "Scottish Hogarth," although far inferior to the distinguished Englishman in the path of humorous and eccentric delineations of human characteristics. His genus was first displayed in some rude chalk drawings upon the floor, whilst confined to the house from a burnt foot. The immediate cause, however, of his being put to study for a painter, arose from a caricature which he made of his schoolmaster indicting punishment upon a boy. Whilst the ludicrous turn given to this sketch brought upon him expulsion from school, it secured the countenance of a Mr. Stuart, the collector of the customs of

love and veneration of his fellow-citizens. In 1855, declining health compelled Dr. Alison to resign his chair, after which time he ceased to

appear much in public. B. about 1789; p. at Colinton, near Edinburgh, Sept. 22, 1859. ALEMAR, Henry von, fon alk-mar, a German poet, who translated the celebrated satire called the "Fable of Reynard," which has been popular larized in several languages. Flourished in the 15th century.—The story of "Reynard the Fox" is entirely licitious, although it has been endeavoured to be otherwise proved, and is founded upon the supposition or a court of animals in which the lion is the king, and which has been assembled for the purpose of putting "Reynard" upon his trial for the numerous tricks of rapacity and cruelty which he was in the constant habit of playing off upon others of the quadru-pedal species less quick-witted than himselt. Although he is sentenced to be hanged, he is released from punishment on account of his de-claration that he knows of a great treasure, which he would discover to the king. This is found to be a falsehood, and he is condemued to sound to be a laisenood, and he is condemned to punishment again; but he offers to fight in single combat with his principal accesser, the worl, in which it is generally supposed he is certain to be killed. By a trick, however, he conquest the wolf; for which he is paradoned, and is finally received into the fisour of the line. North-barradine the absent weither. king. Notwithstanding the almost universal popularity of this effusion on the Continent, the moral which it conveys is of a low, if not of an absolutely bad kind; namely, that the successful practice of fraud and cumning constitutes the basis of true wisdom.

nine years at this academy, he was patronized by Lord Catheart, who introduced him to Erskine of Mar, who generously sent him to Rome to prosecute his studies. Here a painting of a Corinthian Maid executing a profile of her lover's countenance round the shadow thrown by a lamp upon the wall, procured him a gold medal in the academy of St. Luke, and a proportionate amount of reputation. He subse-quently painted those humorous subjects by which he obtained considerable fame, and which, although deficient in sensibility, are yet replete with broad rustic fun. B. at Alion, 1741; D. at Edinburgh, 1796.—The most popular designs of Atlan are his twelve illustrations of Ramsay's far-famed scottish pastoral, "The Gentle Shepherd." ALLAN, Sir William, a distinguished Scottisnar-

tist, who, after passing through the High School of Edinburgh, was put to be a coach-painter; but, evincing a great desire to improve in his art, he was entered as a pupil in the Trustees Academy, where he had Wikke for a fellow-student and companion. After a certain period he became a student of the Royal Academy of London, but failing in attracting the notice to which he thought himself entitled, he set out for St. Petersburg, where he passed ten years, with the exception of the time necessary at various periods to visit Tartary, Tarkey, the shores of the Black Sea, &c., where he enriched his portfolio with sketches of numerous objects and scenes of interest. On his return to Scotland in 1814, he publicly exhibited the fruits of his travels and labours; and for a large picture of "Circassian Captives" he received 1000 guiness, ALLAY, Thomas, all-en, a distinguished English mathematican, was a native of Uttoxeter, Staffirshire, where he was born in 1542. He studied art first College, or ford, and took his cree in 1567, as Master of Arts. He retired to Gloucester Hall in 1580, where he studied of a studied art first of the period, Allan turned his statestion to easter Hall in 1580, where he studied closely and "Murtler of Archibing Dharps," Nata Adsoon became celebrated for knowledge of antiquities, mathematics, and philosophy. Henry, which was subscribed for by a hundred gentleand the "Murder of the Regent Murray," were afterwards was made chancellor of Ireland. In the result. A disease having affected his eyes, he suspended his studies, and visited Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy. On returning, he produced his "Slave-market at Constant nople, ms "save-market at Constant nople," which tended to enhance his reputation. Subsequently he painted the companion pictures of "Scott in his Study, Writing," and "Scott in his Study, Read nr.," both of which are well known from the naturalness with which he has succeeded in investing them. His most important pictures however, are the "Battle of Waterlow," which however, are the "Battle of Waterloo," which Wellington approved of and bought the "Battle of Prestomans," "Nelson Boarding the San Nicolas," and the "Battle of bannockburn," large pleture upon which he was working when overtaken by death. D. in Edaburgh, 1782; D. 1550.—In 1825 Allan became an associate of the Royal Acade my, and in 1838 was elected President of the Scottish Academ. On the death of Wilkie, he received the appointment of her s lamner for See tland, and in 1842 was knighted. He is considered by his countrymen to stand at the head of Scottish art.

some of his offices he was suspected of great cor-ruption; and was murdered by a son of the earl of Kildare in 1534.

Allen, Sir Thomas, an English admiral of high repute in the reign of Charles II., who was the first to enter upon hostilities against the Dutch in 1665, by attacking their Smyrna fleet. His squadron consisted only of eight ships, but he killed their commodore, Brackel, took four rich merchantmen, and drove the rest into the Bay of Cadiz. Several other successes were achieved by him, and in 1666 he defeated the falling in the fight. Retired from active service in 1688.

ALLEN, John, M.D., a metaphysical, histori-cal, and physiological writer, and an extensive contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." also took an active part in politics, on which subject he published several pamphlets, be-ides contributions to the "Edinburgh Re-view." In 1830, he published a valuable con-stitutional work on the "Eise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England." He was Addatics, Leo, ill-mi-she-ms, a freek, educated the Royal Prerogative in England." He was first in Calabria, and then at Rome, where he considered one of the best physiological lecturers

college in the island of Chios. B. in Chios, 1556; torical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of p. at Rome, 1669.

ALLECTUS, al-ek'-tus, the prime minister of Attricts, emperor of Britain, whom he murdered and then usurped the dignity after maintaining his position for three years, he was defeated and slain in a battle with the troops of Constantius, commanded by Aselepiodotus. Britain was thus restored to the Roman empire,

after a disjunction of ten years, in 297 A.D.

Allogary, Christopher Gabriel, at-e-group,
an eminent French sculptor. His principal works are the figure of a young man, for which he was admitted into the Academy; also a Venus

and a Diana. D. 1795. ALLEGRI. (See Correggio.)

ALLEGUI. Gregorio, at'-ui-gre. a celebrated musician, whose compositions are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the "Miserere," which is always sung on Good Friday.

B. about 1537; D. 1640. Clement XIV. sent a
magnificent copy of the Miserere" to King George III. in 1773.

INI, Francesco, al-ai-gre'-ne, also called Da Gubbio, an Italian historical painter, who taught art in Rome, and had two sons, Angelo and Flaminio, who distinguished themselves in the same branch of painting. B. 1587; D. 1663.

the same branen of painting. B. 1057; D. 1000.
Allegan, Francesco, an engraver of Florence, who was also a good designer. D. 1775.
Allern, Joseph, ill-idn, a nonconformist minister, who, in 1655, became curate of Taunton. In 1682 he was ejected for nonconformity, but continued to preach privately, for which he was imprisoned. B. at Devizes, 1623; D. at Bath, 1668. His book entitled "An Alarm to Unconverted Sinners" has gone through numerous editions, and is still popular among certain classes.

ALLEN, John, al'-en, archbishop of Dublin in the reign of Henry VIII., was born in 1476, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. After having visited Italy, he was appointed chaplain George III. ALLEN, Joseph W., an English painter who

enjoyed considerable reputation for his landscape pieces. B. in Lambeth, Surrey, 1803; D. 1852.— He was for some time the principal scene-painter at the Olympic theatre, and his forte lay in pas-

toral scenery.

ALLEN, William, an eminent chemical and experimental professor, who lectured at Guy's Hospital. In his chemical investigations he demonstrated that the diamond was of pure carbon, and in conjunction with Mr. Pepys proved the proportion of carbon in carbonic acid. B. in London, 1770; D. at Lindfield, Sussex, 1843.-Mr. Allen was one of the principal persons concerned in establishing the Pharmacentical Society.

ALLEN, Ethan, an American brigadier-general who distinguished himself by his activity and bravery in the war of independence against Great Britain. D. 1789. He was somewhat of an eccentric writer also.—There are several American statesmen, divines, and warriors bear-ing the name, but none of them of any great celebrity.

ALLESTRY, Or ALLESTREE, Richard, all-es-tre. a divine, who, in 1641, took up arms, with many other young men of the university of oxford, in favour of Charles I. After serving some time in a military capacity, he returned to his studies, but afterwards again entered the army, and followed the fortunes of the king. At the end of the civil war he took orders, and in 1659 visited Charles II. in Flanders, and on his return was seized at Dover, but found means to secure his dispatches. At the Restoration he was made canon of Christchurch, and served one of the lectureships of Oxford, the salary of which he gave to the poor. In 1660 he took the degree of D.D., became chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton. B. at Uppington, Shropshire, 1619; D. at Eton, 1673. He was buried in the matting visicus any, no was appointed enaponing process to second. S. as opposition, Strongautte, to Wolsey, whom he assisted increeting his (~c. 1519), p. at Eton, 1873. He was briefed in the eleges at Oxford and at 1pswich. In 1628, he can be considered to the see of Dublin, and shortly ment to his memory. ALLESTRY, Jicob, an English poet of the 17th century, was the son of a London bookseller. He died young, in 1686. Some of his poems may be found in a collection called "Miscellany

Poems," rublished in 1721.

ALLEYN, Edward, al'-ain, founder of Dulwich College, in Surrey, acquired great reputa-tion as an actor, and became proprietor of a playhouse in Moorfields, and keeper of the royal bear-garden. Aubrey relates a ridiculous story of the devil appearing to Alleyn when personating the character of Satan, and so frightening him, that he grew serious and quitted the stage. He laid the foundation of his college in 1614, and completed it in 1617, at an expense of £10,000; he then endowed it with £800 per annum for the maintenance of one master and one warden (who must be unmarried, and always of the name of Alleyn or Allen), and four fellows, of whom three must be clergymen, and the fourth an organist; besides six poor men and six women, with twelve boys, who are to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, when -ney are to be apprenticed to some trade. This limiting is called "The College of God's Gift." He was himself the first master. B. in London, 1566: p. 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the college which he founded. In 1858 measures were taken to secure a proper administration of the funds of this college; the first stone of the new school buildings was laid, June, 1866.

ALLINGHAM, John Till, all-ing-ham, a successful dramatist, was the son of a wine-merchant, and brought up in the profession of the law. He subsequently became a stockbroker; but very little is known of his history. Flourished at the beginning of the 19th century.—Alling-ham's best-known productions are "Fortune's Frolic" and "The Weathercock," in which there is more bustle than poetry, and sprightli-ness of dialogue than either wit or humour.

ALLIX, Pierre, all-ai, a French Protestant minister, who, under the toleration secured by the Edict of Nantes, was a preacher in Rouen, and wrote several pamphlets in defence of Protestantism. On the revocation of that famous Edict. he went to England, where he was well received, and where he continued his labours among the French refugees. He wrote a "Defence of the Christian Religion," and also engaged in controver-sies with the Unitarians. He ultimately lost position by endcavouring to prove that the second advent of the Saviour would take place in 1720, or 1736 at latest. He was born at Alençon, in 1641, and died in London, in 1717.

ALLORI, Alexander, al'-or-e, a painter of Flo-rence, who was instructed by his uncle Bronano, also a painter of considerable celebrity.

n. 1607.—This painter mostly introduced por-traits of his friends into his historical works. Allor, Cristofano, son of the above, a better panter, and most skilful copyist. Some of his copies of the "Magdalen" of Correggio are supposed to be duplicates of the original by Correggio himself. E. at Florence, 1577; D.

Allost, Baldassare, called Galanino, all-os-e, a famous portrait painter of Bologna. He studied under the Caracei, and was so eminent for the truthfulness and life-like character of his portraits, as to be ranked by his contemporaries with Vandyck. B. 1578; D. 1638.

in 1801 visited England, and entered the Royal 'effected a peace. On his passage to curope

Academy of London, where he studied for three years during the presidency of West. He then visited Paris and Rome, where he remained for four years, studying the styles of the best masters. In the "Eternal city" he at-tracted considerable notice by a picture which he executed, called "Jacob's Vision." In 1809 he returned to America, and married the sister of the celebrated Dr. Channing. In 1811 he revisited England, and gained the two hundred guinea prize from the British Institution for his picture of the "Dead Man raised by Elisha's Bones." On returning to his native country, he continued to devote himself to his

tleman. B. in South Carolina, 1779; D. at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, 1843. ALMAGRO, Diego d', de-ai-go dul-ma'-gro, a Spanish commander, of mean descent, who, in 1525, accompanied Pizurro in his expedition against Peru. He is accused of having had a share in the murder of Atahualpa, the in ". 1535 he partially effected the conquest of Chili. Through jealousy of the power of Pizarro, he attached Cuzeo, the capital of Peru, captured Pizarro's two brothers and cast them into prison, when a civil war ensued. For some time Al-magro's party had great success; but at length he was taken prisoner. After undergoing a long continement, he was murdered by strangulation in 1538.-His son Diego endeavoured to revenge his father's death, but failed in the attempt, and

ans lather's death, but failed in the attempt, and was beheaded by De Castro in 1512.

At-JUNDS, ill-ani-ann, or "Tr' Trustworthy," enliph of Bagdad, was the son of Hrroma-al-Raschid, and sneeceded to not throne in 813. n. about 833.—He was a great encourage; of learned men, founded an academy at Bagdad, calculated a set of astronomical tables and caused the works of the most celebrated ancient authors to be translated into Arabic.

AL-Mansun, al-man'-sur, regent of Cordova, in Spain, guardian of the son of Al-Hakem II., who died in 976. He was engaged in perpetual wars with the Christians, and from his victories, was called the "Victorious." D. about 1000.

AL-MANSUR was second calibh of the race of the Abbasides, and ascended the throne in 753. He was opposed by his uncle, Abdallah-hen-Ali, who was defeated by Al-Mansur's general, Abu Moslem. Fearing this general's abilities and popularity, Al-Mansur caused him to be assas-sinated. Several insurrections took place in nis reign, which were all suppressed. b. 713; n. on a pilgrimage to Meeca, in the 63rd year of his age, 774.

ALMBIDA, Francis. al'-mai-e-da, a Portuguese gentleman, who in 1505 was appointed by King Emanuel the first vicercy of the Portuguese possessions in India. He took the city of Quiloa, and made many other important conquests. A fleet loaded with spices, and dispatched by him from the coast of Malabar, was the first to discover the island of Madagascar. While he was engaged in extending the conquests of the Portuguese, Albuquerque received orders from Portugal to anomideridae received outer hom about to supersede him; but Almeida, being about to proceed to Dabul with a fleet, refused to resign his command, and imprisoned the new viceroy. In his expedition against Dabul he sullied his Allston, Washington, and before, an eminent reputation by cruelty, and afterwards falling in American landscape and historical painter, who with the fleet of the enemy, he defeated it, and

Almon

was slain at the Cauc of Gor mish with the natives, 1509.

apprenticeship to a bookseller, but became a traveller in foreign countries, and finally settled

in London, where he pursued literature as a p On the death of George II. he wrote an account of his majest passed through two editions lished a r

i also well received which . which is also well receive him the friendship of Lord Tennyle. He was also the zedous friend of Mr. Wilkies, ideal he and in 1705 began

business as a backseller in Pieconilly. He sti

however, continued to exards his pen on pol Not long afterward

found guilty, for publishing Jon us's letter to the king; for which he was fine I, and obliged to give scenrity for his good behaviour for three

give security for ins good to navious for three years. In 1775 he became the "fire flexistor," which was the first periodical jour-nal of the kind. On the death of Lord Chat-ham, he published one d-sees of the Hig of that man; and, after a considerable interval, published biographical, literary, and political ancedotes of several of the most eminent persons of the age. In 1804 he gave to the world the genuine correspondence of Mr. Willies, which was succeeded by a collection of

Whites, which was saccreted by a concernor of the poetical works of the author of the Lightle to Sir William Chambers," and after-wards by a valuable edition of "Junius's Letters," illustrated by numerous biographical and

panatory notes, and preceded by a critical inquiry respecting their real author. n. at Li-1, 1738; n. 1845.

a lo-a-din, a Mahometan shell better known by the appellation of the Old Man

of the Mountain, was prince of the Arsacides, or Assassins. His residence was a castle be-tween Antioch and Danissus, and he had a number of youthful followers, so devoted to his will as to engage in any of his attempts to assassinate the monarchs and princes with whom

he was at enmity. Lived in the 18th century.

MARA, a-lond-pra, an inhuman chief, who,
from being the head of a petty. Asiatie village, became, by nquest and parbarity, the founder ymasty of Burman B. 1711;

p. near Ma 1, 1760.

P-ARSLAN, "a valiant lion," alp-ar-slan, second sultan of Persia of the dynasty of Seljuk, a conqueror and able ruler, who reduced hisemore from a state of anarchy to peace and order, added much territory to it by conquest, and ultimately, in 1068-70, engaged in a war with the Homan empire, then having its chief seat at Constantinople. After one or two reve ses, Alp-Arslan totally defeated the Greeks under the emperor Romanus Diogenes, who was taken prisoner. On the emperor being brought before his conqueror, the latter asked what treatment he expected to receive, on which Romanus answered, pected to reseive, on which Homanus enswered,
—"if you are creal, you will kill me; if you
wish to gratify your pride, you will drag me at
your chariot wheels; if you are wise, you will
accept a ransom, and let me go back to my
country." "But," said the conqueror, "what
would you have done had you been in my
position and I in yours?" "I would have
trans the wave article." "would the convex position and 1 in yours. "I would have so. His surhame of the Chaste was derived given thee many stripes," replied the emperor, from his continence, which he is said to have with eoolness. The sultan, pleased with the rigidly preserved in accordance with a vow he had bud spirit of his captive, declared that he made. He was married, but let no otherwing.

Alphonso

in a skir- would not do an a t which he disapproved, and ALMON, John, ell-mon, a p writer, with the second not perpetrate cruchty even an an enemy was educated at Warrington, and served his farmenties him to a business and served his ror, immosed on him a technical content of the content would not perpetrate cruelty even on an enemy. ror, imposed on him a tribute of 3000 pieces of gold, required an inter-marriage between their tamilies, and the liberation of all the captive Mussulmans in the hands of the Greeks. Alp-Arslan's power now extended over the fairest portions of Asia: he had around his throne 1200 princes or the sons of princes, and at his command an army of 200,000 men. But, still unsatisfied, he determined upon the conquest of Turkistan, from whence his race had originally come; and wich that view proceeded to pass the come; and with that view proceeded to pass the Oxus. Here, however, his course was stayed: for Yussef Kothual, a Turcomia, whom he had taken prisoner and was about to condemn to tortive, stabled him to the heart with a dagger, and the sultan almost immediately af-

tervaria expired, in 1072 a.m., in the 42nd year of his age, having been born in 1030.

ALPHERY, Nicephorus, ol-fer-e, a Russian prince, who, when that country was rent in places by civil dissensions, at the end of the 16th century, was sent, with two of his brothers, to England, to the care of a Russian merchant, by whom they were placed in the university of Oxford, where two of them died of the small. pox. Nicephorus entered into orders, and in 1618 obtained the rectory of Warley, in Huntingdonshire, whence he was ejected during the civil war, and cruelly treated by the republican party. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his living; but, being old and infirm, he committed the care of it to a curate, and retired to hammersmith, where he died.

ALPHIUS, Avitus, al'-fe-us, a Roman poet, who wrote the lives of eminent persons, and the history of the Carthaginian war, in verse. Flourished in the 3rd century.

. HONSO, Alionso, or Alonzo, al-fon'-zo, the name of a great many sovereigns of the different states of the Iberian peninsula. We give particulars of the lives of the most distinguished :-

Alphosso I., surnamed the Catholie, chosen king of the Asturias, in 739, extended his dominions over nearly the fourth part of Spain, and took Lara and Saldana, in Castille, from the Moors. p. 7

ALPHONSO II. of Leon, Castille, and Asturias, surnamed the Chaste, was but a child when, in 768, his father Fruela was assassinated. King Aurelio, in 774, invested him with regal power. and in 783, on Aurelio's death, he became sole monarch. His uncle Mauregato afterwards dethroned him, and retained the usurped authority for five years, during which time Alphonso lived in Biscay, where he had many friends. Mauregato was succeeded by Ber-mudo, who took Alphonso into partnership the throne; he then engaged in a war with the Moors, whom he defeated in a great battle Ledas, and subsequently captured Lisbon Another rebellion of his subjects compelled him to fly to Galicia, but he soon regained his domi-Charlemagne came into Spain on his nions. mions. Chartemagne came into opan on ms invitation, and during this reign the great battle of Roncesvalles took place. Alphonso made Oviedo the capital of his kingdom, greatly adorned it, and died there in \$42, aged 85. His surname of the Chaste was derived

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Alphonso

ALPHONSO III., called the Great, came to the throne of Asturias at the age of 18, on the death of his father Ordono in 866. The early part of his reign was disturbed by a contention with Fruela, son of King Bermudo, who, however, being assassinated in consequence of his tyranny, Alphonso regained full possession of his kingdom, having put down a rebellion on the part of his two brothers, whom he blinded and cast into prison. He then engaged in wars with the Moors, from his success in which he acquired the title of Great. He gained many victories, built several cities, and greatly extended his dominions; but internal troubles interfered with his career. His son Garcia, supported by the queen and several princes of the blood-royal, raised an insurrection, on the pretence that the king's continual wars impoverished the people. Alphonso was at first successful-he defeated

Alphonso

Spanish romance-writers. Urra a describer of Alphonso VI., was married to Alphonso I. of Aragon and Navarre; and the latter succeeded to the united crowns : but on his repudiating his wife, the nobles of Leon, Castille, and falleia threw off their all sciance, and elected Alph also Raymond to the throne, who as ended it under the title of

Alphonso VIII., who is usually called the Emperor, and who was engaged in vigorouslyprosecuted wars are uso the Mac's, at I he vine prosecution was acro no the library, and he ving caused conference advantages over them, he, in his excitation, assembled the Codes, he and assumed the imperial title, although he sway did not extend over so great a territory as Alphanso VI. handry delight network the territory as taken in 1157, he grained a great victory over the Moors at Jaco, but died near Toledo on his return in the same year. The inflience order of

not, however, relinquish the sword with the rival, Alphonso of Aragon, after the death of sceptre; but, on the Moors invading the king-dom, took the command of the army as his son's lieutenant, and was so successful that he gained fresh laurels as a warrior. Alphonso was gamed resh tatters as a wartor. Appanes was an author as well as a soldier, and wrote a book of Spanish annais. He was esteemed a liberal, affable, and remarkably handsome man. D. near Zamora, in 910.

Alphonso IV. of Leon and Castille, surnamed

the Monk, ascended the throne in 924 but abdithe sions, ascended the throne is 22, but addressed in favour of his brother Ramiro, and retired to the monastery of Sahagun. He afterwards became tired of seclusion, and made an attempt to resume the sceptre, but was defeated by his brother, who, having captured him, had his eves put out, and threw him into prison. Alphonso abdicated in 930, and died in seclucion in 942.

Alphonso V. came to the crown of Leon in 999; but being only in his fifth year, the government was administered by a regent. During his reign Cordova was conquered and Leon re-built. Killed at the siege of Visen, in 1028.

Alphonso VI. of Leon and Castilie, surnamed the Valiant, was crowned in 1066. During the reign of this sovereign, Asturias, Leon, Castille, and Galicia, were united under his authority. He was a successful warrior, and had Spain not been invaded by the Almoravides with a powerful army, he would have succeeded in driving the Moors from the peninsula. As it was, he wrested from them the city of Toledo, which they had held for 370 years, and where he himself had found a refuge from the resentment of his brother Sancho, together with a large portion of territory, and many other towns. Being now sovereign of nearly all Spain, he assumed the title of emperor. During this reign, in 1093, Peter the Hermit began to preach the first crusade, in which, however, it does not appear that Alphonso engaged. His illegitimate daughter Teresa was married to Henry of Besangon, on whom Alphonso conferred the title of earl of Portugal, which fief Henry held under the sovereignty of Castille. This was the beginning of the kingdom of Portugal, the regal title being afterwards assumed by its princes, in whose family it remained for more than 400 years. D. at Toledo, 1109—It was in the reign of this monarch that Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, surnamed the Cid, achieved the poetical celebrity with which his name has been surrounded by the

that monarch at Frana. This prince was dis-

and privileges of his subjects, and by his analety to govern according to law. He was married to a daughter of Henry II, of fingleness and by uniting one of his own daughters to Louis le Jeune of France, becam those alliances between the French and Spaush crowns which have

been so frequently repeated singe.

Alphonso IX., like his immediate predecessor. and indeed nearly all the spanish monarchs, was engaged in wars against the Moors. D. at Vil-

lanueva de Sarria, în 1230.

ALPHONSO X., surnamed the Learned, king of Leon and Castille, succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252. His reign was unprosperous, but he acquired great regulation as a man of loarning and sessure—and hence his title of "Learned," The "Alphonsine Tables" were drawn up under his direction, and at his expense. B. 1203; D. 1254.—He wrote on the motions of the stars, and a History of Spain; and was the porstars, and a ristory of spain; and was the passon who used the expression, so differently interpreted, that "If he had been consulted at the creation of the world, he could have saved the Deity from falling into many

Alphonso XI., in 1312 succeeded his father Ferdinand IV. on the throne of Leon and Casrent by convuisions. He took Algorius was rent by convuisions. He took Algorius — Tarifa from the aloors, but died of the pague while besieging Gibraltar, in 1350. He was surnamed the Avenger, from the severity with which he put down and punished the brigan lag to which his long minority had given rise.

ALPHONSO I. of Aragon and Navarre, and ordinarily reckoned the VII. of Leon and Castille, surnamed the Fighter, succeeded his brother Pedro I. in 1104. At his accession the kingdom of Aragon was exhausted by the continuous wars it had waged against the Moors, who, under the dynasty of the Almoravides, were making great head in Spain. The first care co Making great read in Spain. The irist care to Alphonso was to give rest to his kingdom, he order to gather strength for a renewal of the struggle. When this was accomplished, and struggle. When this was accomplished, and after accommodating a difference with the nobles of Leon which his repudiation of his wife Urraca had occasioned, he entered upon the career of warfare which procured him the surname of the Fighter. He captured Tudela, in-vaded Saragoza, defeated the armies of the em-

in 1120 A.D., leaving 20,000 of their dead on the field, and invaded the kingdom of Valencia. He took immense spoil from the Moors, who, however, did not revenge themselves upon Aragon, but upon Estremadura. He now determined to complete the conquest of Saragoza, and soon succeeded in subjugating the whole country. Two cities, however—Mequinenza and Fraga-still held out. The first he captured. putting the carrison to the sword; and then besieged Fraza, but during a sally from the town he received a wound which speedily proved mortal. His army was out to pieces, the camp taken and pillaged, and it was only the aid given by Alphoaso Raymond of Leon that saved a remnant of the host from the fate of their fellows. Alphonso had been successful in 9 battles, and had never sustained a check until the day on which he met his death. p. 1134. ALPHONSO III, of Aragon came to the throne

in 1255, and though his reign lasted but a few years, it was signalized by the establishment of the freest constitution known in those times. The Cories was empowered to summon even the king before that body, and to depose him in the event of his being guilty of any infringement of the laws. The Cortes of Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia were united in this reign, which the kings by their coronation oath were bound never again to disunite. p. 1291.

ALPHONSO V. of Arregon, surnamed the Mag-

nanmous, succeeded his father Ferdinand the Just in 1116. Soon after his accession, a con-federacy was formed against him, but he irustrated its object and pardoned the conspirators. His own dominions affording too limited a sphere for his aspirations, he almost totally abandoned them, returning only on urgent oceasions, and made the shores of the Mediterranean the theatre of his exploits. He laid claim to the throne of Naples, upon an agreement with Joan, queen of that kingdom, that he should be her heir. This embroiled him in a war with several of the Italian states, and he and his fleet were taken by the Genoese under Visconti, duke of Milan. He was conveyed to Milan, where he made the duke his friend, and was thereby enabled to conquer Naples in 1442. B. 1384; D. at Naples, 1458.-He left his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia. and Sicily, to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. Besides being a learned prince and a patron of men of letters, he was valiant and liberal, and greatly beloved by his subjects. A courtier remonstrating with him for walking about without a guard: "A father," said Alphonso, "has nothing to dread in the midst of his children." to areas in the miest of his children." One of his vessels being in danger of perishing, he jumped into a boat, and hastened to her relief, saying, "I had rather partake, than behold, the calamity of my people."—This last is a partier. larly fine observation, and indicates the magnanimity of the man.

ALPHONSO L. of Portugal was the son of Henry earl of Portugal, by Teresa, daughter of Al-phonso VI., king of Leon and Castille. He was but three years of age when his father died, and left him under the tutelage of his mother. On coming of age, his first task was to wrest from Teresa the power which she had disgraced by her vices and incapacity, but which she was unwilling to resign. Having succeeded in this, and in descating the Castifians, who had come to

peror of Morocco, took the city of Granada, the support of his enemies, he freed Portugal defeated a large army of Almoravides at Daroca from the dependence in which it had hitherto been held by Leon and Castille. In 1139 his territories being invaded by the Moors, he attacked them with greatly inferior numbers, and obtained a signal victory on the plains of Ourique, and was proclaimed king on the field of battle. On being crowned by the archbishop of Braganza, before the assembled Cortes at Lamego, he said, holding his drawn sword in his hand—"With this sword I have conquered the Moors, delivered you from your enemies, and won independence for your country; you have made me king. Let us now frame laws to maintain peace, order, and justice in the realm." A constitution was accordingly drawn up and voted by the assembly, with the entire concurrence of all classes in the state. D. at Coimbra 1185. His memory is greatly venerated. by the Portuguese, as that of the founder of their independence and of constitutional government among them.

Alphonso II. of Portugal passed his reign in comparative peace, excepting disputes with the Church in consequence of his endeavouring to exact military service from the clergy, D.

ALPHONSO III. of Portugal, was engaged in a war with the Mahometans, from whom he made a few conquests. D. 1279.

ALPHONSO IV. of Portugal, succeeded his

father Denis in 1325, and though in the early part of his reign he so outraged the rights and interest of his subjects as to provoke a threat of deposition, yet he subsequently changed his policy, and instituted many good laws and regu-lations for the benefit of his subjects, dispensing

justice with impartiality, though sometimes with too great severity. p. 1290; p. 1367.

Alphonso V. of Portugal, was born in 1432, succeeding his father Edward when he was but in room old. He involved this recombility. six years old. He invaded Africa several times, took Alcazar, Seguer, and Tangier, and acquired the surname of Africano. D. of the player at

the sumame of Ahieano. D. of the plague at Cintra, in 1431.—He was a benellenot prince, and an encourager of learning. In his reign Guinca was discovered by the Portungues.

ALPHONSO II., king of Naples, succeeded his rather Ferdianad in 1494. He was of so cruel and tyrannical a disposition, that his subjects invited Charles VIII. of France to invade the country. That prince took Naples, and Alphonso, after abdicating the throne, retired to a monastery in Sielly, where he died about 1498.

ALPHINGRIN. alphi-in. founder of the

ALPHTEGHIN, alp-te'-jin, founder of the Ghuznerite dynasty, and grandlather of the famous Mahmoud of Ghuzni, was originally a slave, but, obtaining his freedom, gradually rose till he was appointed governor of Khorasan, when he revolted, and made himself independent at Ghuzni. D. 775 A.D.

ALFINI, Prosper, al-pe'-ne, a Venetian phy-ician and botanist. He was at first a soldier. but quitted that profession and went to Padua, where he made so great progress in learning that he became deputy rector and syndic. In 1573 he took his degree of M.D., and in 1580 went to Egypt as physician to the Venetian consul. He resided there three years, in which time he greatly improved himself in botany. He was the first who discovered the sexes and generation of plants. On his return to Venice, in 1586, Andrea Doria, prince of Melfi, ap-pointed him his physician; and in 1593 he was called to the botanical professorship at Padua.

which he held until his death. B. 1553: p. at Padua, 1617.—He has bequeathed to posterity several learned works upon botany and medi-

Alsor, Anthony, all-sop, a poet and divine, who lived in the beginning of the 18th century, published some colitions of Æsop's fables, together with original poems, and took part with Mr. Boyle in the celebrated dispute with Dr. Bentley, for which he is mentioned with sneers

Bentley, for which he is mentioned with sneers by the latter as "flony Alsop." ALSTED, John Henry, all-sted, a German protestant elergyman, a very voluminous writer, and professor at Herborn, in Nassau, and at Weissenberg, in Transylvania. In 1638, he published an Encyclopedia, one of the earliest works of that class, and which was in considerable repute for many years. Amongst other works, he composed a treatise to show that the principles of all sciences and arts are

that the principles of an sciences and arts are taught in the Bible. D. in 1638.

Alsron, Charles, M.D., all-stun, a Scottish writer on botany and medicine, and one of the

patriotic Swede, who, after visiting England, returned to his own country, and became remarkable for the great improvements he there introduced into arts and manufactures. his great efforts he was made a knight of the Polar Star, chancellor of Commerce, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. B. at Alingsæs, 1685; D. 1761.

ALTDORVER, Albrecht, alt-dor'-fer, a distinguished German engraver and painter, who employed himself on sacred, profane, historical, and mythological subjects. Holbein is supposed to have studied his cuts. B. at Altdorf, in

to have studied his class. B. at Actor, in Bayaria, 1488; p. 1538. ALTHEN, Ehan, or Jean, all'-hen, a Persian, who was the first to introduce madder (for dycing) into France. He was the son of the governor of a Persian province, but, with the exception of himself, all his family were massacred when the Persian empire was overthrown by the usurper Thamas-Kouli-Khan. B. 1711; D. at Caumont, in France, 1774.—Althen, during b. at Cannon, in France, 1774.—Anten, during his life, was treated ungratefully, but, by way of atonement, a tablet was after his death erected in the museum of Avignon, with the following inscription, which we transcribe, as it tells when and where madder was first introduced into France:-"To Jean Althen, a Persian, who was the first to introduce and cultivate madder in the territory of Avignon, under the patronage of the Marquis de Caumont, in 1765." This testimonial was erected in 1821.

ALTHORP, Lord. (See Spencer, Earl.)
ALUNNO, Niccolo, a-loo'-no, an Italian painter

of considerable merit, who flourished in the 15th century. There are few of his works extant, but those which are entitle him to praise. E. at

Foligno about 1430; n. about 1510.

ALUBED, a-lu'-red, of leverley, an ancient English historian. He was canon and treasurer

of the church of St. John, in Beverley, and wrote a chronicle of the English kings, which was published by Hearne in 1716. p. 1129.

ALVA, Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of, al'-ra, a About rerumant Aivarez, time oi, ai-va, a distinguished soldier, and descended from one of the most ancient families in Spain. He made his first campaign at the age of 17, and was present at the battle of Pavia. He was a great favourite of the emperor Churles V., who made him a general; but though he distinguished himself by the high order of his military talents, he became equally noted for the cruelty of his disposition. At the siege of Metz he performed prodigies of valour; and al-though he commanded there, the place was so well defended that he was obliged to raise the siege. In the campaign against Pope Paul IV., in 1556, Alva was completely successful, and obliged the pontiff to sue for peace, after which he repaired to Rome, to ask pardon for having opposed his holiness in the war. In 1567, Philip II. sent him into the Low Countries, to reduce writer on botany and medicine, and one of the founders of the Edinburgh school of medicine, here been in 1833. He lectured on botany and materia medica with much reputation for many years, and at his death in 1760, left the character of being one of the ablest reachers of the healing art of his time. He published papers in the "Edinburgh Medical, Physical, and Literary Essays;" but his most complete and important work is his "Materia Medica," printed in 1770.

ALSTRÖMER, Jonas, al'stro-mer, an eminent ALSTRÖMER, Jonas al'stro-mer, and eminent particular between the first medical productions of the control of the character of the first method in the control of the control o the Netherlands to the Spanish yoke, which prince of Orange, who had defeated a body of Spaniards at Groningen. He fortified Antwerp. and when the works were completed, he caused a statue of himself to be east in brass and erected in the middle of the fortress. Under his feet was an allegorical representation of the nobility and the people, in the shape of a double-headed monster. Insult upon insult he heaped upon those he had subjected to his government, until even his friends became disgusted with him; and his inhumanity to the inhabithat of Haerlem brought his unpopularity to a climax. On the surrender of that city, he caused two thousand of its inhabitants to be executed. In 1573 he left the country he had ruled with a rod of iron, followed by the curses of the people. It is affirmed that during his administration in the Netherlands, he had caused to be executed eighteen thousand human beings, independent of those who fell in the various battles and sieges. He was afterwards employed against Portugal, where he greatly added to his military renown by driving Don Autonia form the theory is 1200. anded to ms minury remove by thing outsing of Antonio from the throne in 1580. n. 1508; n. 15 never fought if he could gain his object other-wise. The archbishop of Cologne, who was struck by his efforts to avoid a conflict, having on one occasion urged him to engage the Dutch,
"The object of a general," replied Alva,
"is not to fight, but to conquer: he fights
enough who obtains the victory." He is said
never to have lost a battle. The character of this willing servant of the despotism of Charles V. and Philip II. is ably drawn, and his deeds faithfully narrated, in Mr. Motley's History, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." ALVARADO Pedro de, al -ra-ra'

guished companion of Hernando Cortes in the conquest of Mexico. He was engaged in every battle till the final reduction of that kingdom. B. at Badajoz: D. on the coast of Guatemala, 1541.—Alvarado was some time governor of Guatemala, to which was added the province of Honduras, which from being in a state of continual internal wariare, seems to have enjoyed some degree of repose under his administration.

ALVARIEZ, Francis, al-vo'-raiz, a Portuguese divine who accompanied Don Edward Galvam as secretary, when sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, on an embassy to Ethiopia or Abyssinia. p. 1540. In the same year Alvarez pub-

lished a narrative of the mission.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, OF ALVARO, was the fa-vourite of John II., king of Castille. He was the natural son of Don Alvaro de Luna, and in 140s was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to the king; but the courtiers taking a dislike to him, torged him to retire from court, He was afterwards recalled by the king, who at his request banished his enemies. After enjoying the splendour of royal favour forty-five years, he fell into disgrave, and was beheaded

for high treason in 1133. B. 1388.

ALVAREZ, Don José, an eminent Spanish sculptor and artist, whose statue of Ganymede, which he executed in 1834, whilst studying at Paris, placed him in the first rank of modern sculptors. His studio was twice visited by Napoleon I., who presented him with a gold medal valued at 500 frames. The conduct of Napoleon towards Spain, however, excited the disgust of Alvarez, who took such an aversion to the French emperor, that he would never model his bust. Subsequently he chiefly resided at Rome, and became court sculptor to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, for whom, in 1818, he executed his famous group of Antilochus and Memnon. He enjoyed a pension from the Spanish crown.

Atvanez, Manuel, also a Spanish sculptor of eminence, was director of the academy of San Fernando, and held the honorary office of king's sculptor. He was usually styled El Griego, or the Greek, in compliment to the purity of his style. B. at Salamanca, 1727; D. 1797.

ALVENSLEBEN, Philip Charles, Count d', al'-cen-slai'-ben, a distinguished Prussian statesman and diplomatist. B. 1745; D. 1802.-Also a Prussian general of great bravery, who distinguished himself at the battles of Lutzen, Dresdon, and under the walls of Paris. B. at Scho-

churtz, 1778; D. 1831.

ALVENSURBEN. Count Albert, an eminent Prussian diplomatist, was born in Halbertstadt in 1794. He began hie as a cavalry officer, but afterwards exchanged the military career for the political and diplomatic service of his country. He also studied law; and was one of the ministers appointed to represent Prussia in the German conference held at Vienna in 1934. He subsequently held the portfolio of finance, and in 1837 that of minister of commerce and public works, in which capacity hc was prominent in promoting the German customs union. He subsequently officiated as Prussian minister at the conferences of Dresden, but, from want of adequate support at Berlin, failed in accomplishing all he could have desired in giving energy and decision to the pro-verbially wavering polley of the Berlin Cabinet in opposing the schemes of Austria. ALVIANO, Bartholomew, al-ve-a'-no, a Vene-tian general who obtained signal advantages over the emperor Maximilian, for which he received triumphal honours. D. at the siege of Breseia, in 1515.—The state of Venice gave him

a magnificant burial, and pensioned his family.

ALVINZI, Juseph, Baron d', al-veen'-ze, ageneral in the service of Austria, during the great French war. Being defeated by Napoleon at Rivoli, in 1796, and Arcola, in 1797, he was superseded in the command of the army of Italy. In 1798 he became governor of Hungary, and in 1803 he was made a field marshal of Austria. B. 1735; D. in Hungary, 1810.

ALYPIUS, a-lip'-e-us, a geographer, who was employed by the emperor Julian, first in Britain as deputy-governor, and next at Jerusalem in rebuilding the temple. At the close of life he was banished, but for what cause is not known. Lived in the 4th century. A geographical de-scription of the world by him was printed in 4to at Geneva, in 1628.—There were two other persons of this name—one a Greek writer on music, whose era is uncertain; the other, a Christian divine of the 4th century, who assisted St. Augustine in the controversy with the Donatists, and also wrote an epistle against the Nestorians.

AMIDEDDULAT, a-ma-ded'-u-la, the founder of a Persian dynasty, was the son of a fisherman. He and his two brothers took Persia Proper, Presian Irak, and Caramania, which they divided among them. He settled at Schiraz, in Persia Proper, in 333. D. 949.

AMLDETS V. 10-101-16-118, count of Savoy, called the Great, began his government in 1285.

He was distinguished by great penetration, prudence, wisdom, and valour; and so highly were his qualities esteemed by his contemporaries, that the princes of Europe appointed him umpur to settle their differences. A relative of this prince resided in England for many years in the reign of Henry III., and built the Savoy Palace in the Strand, London, of which part of the chapel still remains. p. 1323.

AMADEUS VI., count of Savoy, was one of the most warlike princes of his age. He was sur-named the "Green Count." He succeeded his father in 1343. In 1354 he defeated the French at Arbrette, and took some territory from them, and subsequently became vicercy of the em peror Charles IV., over a considerable part of

Northern Italy. B. 1219; D. 1333.

AMADEUS VIII., count of Savoy, entered upon the sovereignty in 1391. In 1416 Savoy was created a duchy, and not long after the duke retired from the throne and his family to a monastery, where he instituted an order of knighthood, by the name of the Annunciata. The knights, however, lived in a luxurious style. without any of the severities of monachism. 1439 he caused himself to be elected pope by the council of Basle, on which he took the name of Felix V. This led to much disunion in the church, as the pontificate was also claimed by Eugenius, and a long controversy ensued. On the death of Eugenius, the cardinals elected Thomas de Sarzan, who took the name of Nicholas V., Amadeus was dispossessed of his title, and in 1449 made a formal abdication in favour of Nicholas, who gave him a cardinalship, and made him dean of the Sacred College. D.

AMADEUS IX., duke of Savoy, was a very charitable prince, and so beloved by his subjects.

Amafinius

that they called him the "blessed Amadeus." p. 1472.—There were nine rulers in Savoy of this name, but the above are the only remarkable

ā-ma-fin'-e-us, a Roman who first taught his countrymen the tenets of Epicurus, which they embraced with avidity. AMAGE, mm'-u-je, a queen of Sarmatia, re-markable for her justice and fortitude.

MAIN, or Abulnagie al Bokhari, a'-mak, a Persian poet, entertained at the court of the sultan Khedar Khan, who instituted an academy suitant Aneuar Anani, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. Flourished in the 5th century, and lived to a great age.—His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah."

AMALARIC, OF AMAURY, a-mall'-a-rik, king of the Visigoths, was the son of Alaric II. succeeded his grandfather Theodoric in 526. He married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis, king of France, whom he used barbarously to make her embrace Arianism. At length she complained to her brother Childebert, king of Paris, who, in 531, marched against Amalaric and defeated him in a battle fought in Catalonia. He took refuge

in a church, where he was slain.

AMALASONTHA, a-mai-a-son'-tai, daughter of Theodorie the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, was appointed regent for her son Athalarie, and being a woman of great natural talents, which had been carefully cultivated, she governed with great wisdom and justice, encouraged learning, and restrained the rude and savage disposition of the Goths, whom, however, she could not succeed in weaning altogether from their wild habits. Being removed from power, and confined in an island in the lake Bolsena, she was strangled in the bath in the year 535. This ernel deed was perpetrated at the instance of the empress Theodora, who was jealous of the respect paid by the emperor Justinian to Amalasontha.

AMALEK, a-mal'-ec, the son of Eliphaz, and grandson of Esau. Some have supposed him to be the father of the Amalekites, but they are mentioned as a powerful people long before his

AMALIE, or AMELIA, Anna, a-ma'-le, princess of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William 1., and sister of Frederick the Great, was greatly distinguished by her musical talents, to the cul-tivation of which she devoted nearly all her time. She was likewise distinguished for her piety and charity. B. Nov. 9, 1723; D. at Berlin, March 30, 1787.

AMALIE, the wife of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who at an early age lost her husband, but managed to preserve her little state intact during some of the most troublous times of the continental wars. She resided in the city of Weimar, and invited the most distinguished man of letters to her apriled. Wisland Handay men of letters to her capital. Wieland, Herder, Schiller, and Goothe settled here, and enjoyed

her patronage as well as her company. D. 1807.
AMALRIC, or ARNAULD, a-mal-reek, a Spanish
military churchman, who distinguished himself Tailitary chureinman, who distinguismen immseir by his crucilities against the Albigenses. In 1209 he latil slege to Beziers, and commanded 60,000 of the inhabitant to be slaughtered after the town had surrendered. "How are we to distinguish the Catholies from the heretics?" inquired one of his officers. "Kill them all—"Catholies from the heretics are inquised one of his officers. "Kill them all—"Catholies from the heretics."

Amasis

known. His unster-pieces are the Three Judgments, in the court of justice at Ceneda. The subjects are—The Judgment of Solomon, the Judgment of Daniel, and a Judgment of Trajan. Stugness of Daniel, and a augment of Aragan. They were long considered the works of For-denone, under whom he studied, from the similarity of style between the master and pupir. His brother, Girolamo, had also considerable talent as a painter, but his pictures are smail, though distinguished by great care and tinish. He died young.

AMALTHEA, a-righthe'-a, the Cumman Sibyl, who offered Tarquin nine books on the fate of Rome, for which she demanded 300 growns. He refused to make the purchase, when she burnt three of them, and demanded the same sum for the remainder. Tarquin still refusing, she burnt three more, and required as much for those which were left. The king, astonished, consulted the priests, and by their advice made the purchase of the remaining three, which were committed to the care of two magistrates, who were to consult them on extraordinary occasions. They are known as the Sibylline ora les

AMAMA, Sixtinus, a-ma'-ma', a learned Datch-man, who became eminent for his knowledge of the Oriental languages. He was at Unford in 1613, and taught Hebrew in Exeter College, After residing there some years, he returned to Francker, and became Hobrew profe-1629 .- His greatest work is a censure of the

Vulgate.

AMAN, Johann, a'-man, an eminent German architect, who was

buildings by several princes of Germany, and by the emperor of Austria. B. 1765; D. 1831.

AMAND, Mark Anthony Gerard, sieur de Saint, a-mang, a French poet, whose latter was a commander in the English navy, and was three years confined in the Black Tower at Constantinople. n. at Rouen, 1544; n. 1641.—1 poems of Amand, which are chiefly comic, were published in 8 vols., 1649, Paris.

AMARA, Siuha, d-ma'-ra, an earlient Sanserit scholar and poet, who published a thesaurus of the language. Lived in the fifth century. His book has been several times reprinted.

AMARI, Andrea, am'a-ral, a Portuguese knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, behended for secretly inviting the Turks to invade the island of ithode, 1522.—The result of this invasion was the surrender of l'hodes to Sultan Solyman, on the Christmas-day of 1529

AMARI, Michele, am'-ar-e, an Italian historian of marked progressive tendencies in his political or market progressive tendencies in ins particular opinions, and devoted to literary pursuits. He translated the "Marmion" of Scott into Italian, and wrote a history of the Sicilian Vespars, which brought him into immediate notice. With a view to the production of a history of Sicily under the Mussulman rule, he is generally believed to have applied himself successfully to

the study of Arabic. B. at Palermo, 1806.

Amasa, i-mai/-sa, a son of Jether, who is elsewhere called thra. He was pardoned by David, though he fought against him in the army of Absalom.

Amasai, a-mas'-a-i, a Levite, and one of the sons of Elkanah, who assisted David against

inquired one of his officers. "All them all—Saul. Sauls of Landau, who assume that the first seven the seven the seven that one of t

Egypt flourished greatly in his reign. D. 525

AMATI, Andrea and Antonio, a-mai-te, father Their inand son, eminent as violin-makers. struments are called Cremonas, from their having their residence and carrying on their business in that town. Andrea lived in the 16th century: Antonio was born in 1565.

AMATI, Pasquale, an antiquary of Italy, wrote several learned works, still held in esteem. B. 1716: p. 1796. He had two sons, Girolamo and Basilio, who were also distinguished, the first as an antiquary and the second as a poet.

as an antiquary and the second as a poet.
Arato, Glovenni Antonio d', one of the best
of the Neapolitan painters. He possessed the
venerative faculty in a high degree, and carried his sentiments of propriety so far as to consider it wrong to paint a woman in a state of even partial nudity. He was a man of great general acquirements, and wrote a commentary on some difficult passages of Scripture, which was much valued even by the clergy. p. at Naples, 1475; D. 1555. Ameto trained numerous pupils, the most distinguished of whom was his nephew of the same name, usually called the Young, a beautiful colourist. E. 1535; D. 1598.

AMATO, or AMATUS, Joannes Rodericus, a-ma'-to, a distinguished Jewish physician, who was born at Castel Branco, in the province of Beira, Portugal, in 1511. He is sometimes Beira, Portugal, in 1511. He is sometimes called Amatus Lusitanus. He was educated at Salamanca, and about 1548 he removed to Ancona, where he resided until 1555, being frequently summoned to Rome to attend Pope Julius III. Fearing the Inquisition, he went to Thessalonien, where he could openly profess the Jewish faith. He wrote numerous works on medicine, &c. Date of death unknown.

AMAURI I., a-maw'-re, king of Jerusalem, suc-ceeded his brother Baldwin III. in 1162. D. 1173. He was a courageous and enterprising prince; but these qualities were sullied by ava-

rice and cruelty.

August II., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother, Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem and Cyprus, at his death in 1192, as king of Cyprus, In 1197 he succeeded Henri de Champagne as titular king of Jerusalem, having married his widow Isabella. He held his court

married his widow Isabella. He held his court at Ptolemuls, as Jeruselam was in the possession of Salzalin and the Soraecus. D. 1205.

AMALYAN DO CHARPENS, D-Ameri-re, a Prench visionary, who maintained the eternity of matter, and that religion has three epochs, agreeably to the three persons of the Trinty. His opinions were condemned by the Council of Paris in 1209, and some of his followers were lumed. To avoid a similar fate, he remounced this cruers and religion to Marting death. his errors, and retired to St. Martin des Champs. where he died of vexation. Lived in the 13th century.

A king of Judah, succeeded his father Joash at the age of 25. He blended idolatry with the worship of God. With the assistance of the Israelites, he defeated the Edomites in the Valley of Salt; but afterwards commenced war on his allies, by whom he was taken prisoner. Slain by his own subjects 810 B.C.

AMBERGER, Christoph, am-bair-ger, a dis-tinguished German painter, some of whose copies pass for originals of Holbein. He also engraved on wood, from his own designs. B. at Numberg, 1490; p. 1568-9.

AMBIORIX, am-be-o-rix, a king of the Ebu-

rones, in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with Cæsar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen were slain

AMBOISE, Francis d', am-bo'-aw, a French advocate distinguished for eloquence, knowleof law, and poetical ability. He successively filled the offices of Advocate for the French nation, Counsellor in the Parliament of Bretagne. and Master of Requests and Counsellor of State. and Anster of Requests and Counsellor of State. He was a great traveller, and published an ac-count of his travels, together with some poetical pieces. Flourished in the 16th century.—His brothers Adrian and James also rose to some eminence-Adrian in the church, and James as a physician.

Amboise, George d', a cardinal, who became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and lastly of Rouen. Louis XII. made him prime-minister, and he soon acquired great popularity, by taking off the taxes which had usually been levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. Subsequently to this he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in Trance, with the agincy of cardinal, and in that capacity effected a considerable reform among the religious orders. B. 1460; D. 1510.—
D'Amboise was one of the wisest statesmen France ever had. He reformed the church, purified the courts of justice, remitted the bursh. dens of the people, and conscientiously laboured to promote the public happiness.

Amboise, Frances d', the wife of Peter II., duke of Brittany, who treated her with great brutality, which she bore with meekness. She distinguished herself by effecting a reformation in the manners of the liretons. On the death of the duke, in 1457, she was solicited in marriage by the prince of Savoy, but refused the offer, and retired into a monastery, where she died in 1495.

Ambrogi, Domenico, am-bro'-je, a painter of clorus, who excelled in design. He was par-Bologna, who excelled in design. ticularly eminent for painting cabinet pieces. Lived about 1678.

AMBROSE, St., am'-brose, the son of a prefect of Gaul, who became archbishop of Milan, and or trull, who became accussing or arian, and, governor of Liguria and Æmilia. On the death of Auxentius, archbishop of Milan, in 374, and aftor a contest between the Arians and Catholics, he was consecrated bishop. In 383 he was deputed by the emperor Valentinian to prevail upon the tyrant Maximus not to enter Italy, and was successful in his mission. Supnay, and was successful in his mission. Sub-sequently, however, Maximus entered Italy, made himself master of the Western empire, and en-tered Milan in triumph. Valentinian sought refuge with Theodosius, who defeated Maximus, and restored the fugitive monarch to his throne. while Theodosius was in Italy, in 390, an insur-rection arose in Thessalonica, in which the em-peror's lieutenant was slain. Theodosius in peror's lieutenant was slain. Theodosius in revenge put to death a vast number of persons in cold blood-no less, it is said, than 7000 without distinction of sex or crimicality. Soon after this massacre, he came to Milan, and was about to enter the great church, when he was met on its threshold by Ambrosc, who refused him admittance as a homicide; and it was not till a year afterwards, and on his showing tokens of repentance, that the prelate would admit him to Christian communion. B. at Milan, 310; D. 397. -The best edition of the works of St. Ambrose is that of Paris, in 2 vols. folio, 1691. He is said to have composed that noble hymn, Deum laudamus," but this is doubtful

AMBROSE of Alexandria, the friend of Origen, and to whom the latter dedicated many of his works, and at whose expense they were published. Lived in the 3rd century.

AMBROSE, Isaac, a nonconformist divine. who. on the breaking out of the civil wars, quitted the Church of England, took the Covenant. and became a Presbyterian preacher, first at Garstang, and afterwards at Preston. B. in Lan-cashire; D. 1664.—His works are much estcemed by the Calvinists, particularly one entitled "Looking unto Jesus."

AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, am-bro-se-us au-re-le-ai-nus, king of the Britons. About A.D. 457 he came from Armorica, to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern. On the death of that monarch, the sovereignty was vested in him, and he maintained the dignity with credit. The famous king Arthur was brought up under him. D. at Winchester, 508.

AMELLHON, Hubert Pascal, a'-mail-hawng, a Frenchman who was the means of saving many valuable libraries, amounting in all to 800,000 volumes, during the revolutionary madness of the populace of Paris. He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature, and wrote a work entitled "the History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Egyptians under в. 1730; р. 1811. the Ptolemies."

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, Abraham Nicholas, am-ai-lo de la hoos-ai, a French writer on am-al-lo de ta noos-us, a French whier on morals and church history, and the translator of Father Paul's "History of the Council of Trent," Machiavelli's "Prince," and other Italian works, Machiavelli's "Prince," and other Italian works, into French. He was for a time in great favour with the Court of France, but afterwards was sent to the Bastile in consequence of the influsent to the Basile in consequence of the inin-ence exerted against him by the Venetians and the elergy, some of whom his writings had offended. He was born at Orleans in 1634; D. at Paris, 1706.

AMELOTTE, Denis, "im'-ai-lot, an eminent French writer, who published a translation of the Bible, with commentary, in the years 1666, 1667, and 1668. He had a quarrel with the Port Royalists, who having satirized him, he revenged himself by frustrating their intention of publish-ing a translation of the Scriptures which they had prepared. He was a member of the congregation of priests called the Oratory. B. 1606:

D. 1678.

Ames, William, aims, a Puritan divine, who went to Francker, in Holland, and was chosen professor of divinity. He afterwards settled at Rotterdam as associate with Hugh Peters, who had gathered a congregation of Brownists in that city. B. in Norfolk, 1576; D. 1633.—The principal of his works is entitled "Medulla Theologica."

AMES, Joseph, a Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, was originally a ship-chandler in Wapping. He devoted himself to the study of Antiquities, in which he acquired eminence. B. 1839; D. 1759.—He published a work, entitled "Typographical Antiquities; being an Historical Account of Printing in England, &c." 4to. 1749.

AMES, Fisher, an American legislator, dis-tinguished as a speaker and supporter of Washington. B. at Dedham, Massachusetts, 1758: D. 1808.

AMTERST, Jeffrey, I.ord, dm'-herst, a distin-guished British general, was descended from an ancient Kentish family. He entered the army in rical painter of some excellence, particularly is

1731, and in 1741 was aide-de-camp to General Ligronier, under whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontency, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot; and in 1758 was made major-general. and went to America, commanding at the siege and went to America, commanding as the steep of Louisburg. Forts Dupteste, Tisroderora, Crown Peint, and Niagara, were afterwards re-duced, and the British prestice, which had suffered considerably in Canada, was entirely restored. In 1763 he returned to England having been previously made a Knight of the Bath, received the thanks of Parliament, and Bath, received the traines of ramament, and was appointed governor of Virginia. He subsequently was appointed to the governorship of Guernsey, and in 1776 was created Baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he was made Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he was made commander-in-chief of the array in England, and was active, but humane, in suppressing the London riots of 1730. A change of the ministry occurring, he lost his military appointments, but received them again, to voluntarily resign them in 1705, when he was made a field-marshal. B. at Sevenoaks, 1717; D. 1797.
AMHERST, William Amherst, Earl, nephew of

the above, who, having no child, procured the reversion of his barony for this gentleman. In 1816, he was sent out to Pekin to effect a treaty of commerce with the emperor of China; but as he would not prostrate himself before that sovereign, nothing was effected. He was governor general of India from 1823 to 1828, when he was created Earl Amherst for his services, with a pension of £3,000 a year. B. 1773; D. at

With a pension of acquoing a year. B. 1775; B. at Knowle House, near Sevenoaks, 1857. Amuresa, Nieholas, imi-havet, a political and satirical writer, first educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was removed to St. John's College, Oxford, but thence expelled for irregularity, without taking a degree. In consequence of this disgrace, he wrote several satires against the university, under the title of

"Terra Filius," 2 vols. 12no, 1756, and settled in London as a writer by profession. D. at Marden, Kent, 1700; D. 1742.—His most celebrated undertaking was "The Craftsman," which was carried on for many years with great success. In this publication he was assisted by Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulterey, by whom he was neglected when they got into

place. Autro, Bernardino, čm'-e-ko, a native of Gal-lipoli, in the kingdom of Naples, who entered into hely orders, and became prior of a convent and published after his return to Italy. The work is now very rare and valuable. This book appeared at Rome in 1620; but the dates of Amico's birth and death are uncertain.

AMICONI, Giacomo, am'-e-ko'-ne, an historical and portrait painter of Venice, who, in 1729, came to England, and painted many fine pieces for the principal nobility. He afterwards went to Spain and was appointed portrait-painter to the

king. p. 1752

AMICUS, Antonius, ā-me-kus, a Sicilian priest, AMILUS, ADDONAS, ame-leus, a Sicilian priest, who distinguished himself by some works on history and antiquities. Philip IV. of Spain conferred on him the title of Historiographer Royal. p. 1641. His principal work is entitled "Sicilia Regum Annales ab Anno 1080 usque ad present Seculum."

Amilear

his heads, which exhibit taste and dignity. B. at

Parma: flourished about 1600. AMILICAN, is mill-kar, a Carthaginian general surnamoi Rhodanus. The Athenians, suspect

surnemon (anotanus, 1 no Aunemans, suspect ing and fearing the projects of Alexander, Amilear weat to his camp, gained his confidence, and secretly transmitted an account of all his schemes to Athens.

schemes to Athens.

AMILCAR, (See HATHLCAR)

AMILCAR, a Sun of Hamno, defeated in Sicily
by Gelon, the same day that Xerxes was deflatted at Salamis by Thenst-codes. He burn
hurself, that his body might not be found
among the slain. Sacrifices were subsequently offered to him.

Aminias, ā-min'-e-as, a famous pirate, whom Antigonus employed against Apollodorus.

tyrant of Cassandrea.

AMIOT, Pere, &-me-o, a learned French Jesuit, who went as a missionary to China in 1751, and having acquired the favour of the emperor, as well as a complete mastery of the Chinese and Mantchou languages, he collected and sent to Europe much valuable information about the Chinese people and empire. B. 1718; D. at Pekin in 1794.

AMLUTH, and-let, a Jutland prince of about the second century n.c., whose adventures, as related by Saso-Grammaticus, furnished Shak-speare with the groundwork of his tragedy of "Hamlet," in which the dramatist has pretty closely followed the legend, except as regards the catastrophe, for after triumphing over his enemies. Amleth was elected king, and had a

happy termination to his career.

AMMAN, Jost, am'-am, a celebrated designer AMMN, Jost, am-nn, a celebrated designer and engraver of Switzerland. Very little is known of his life; but Strutt mentions his style as "neat and decided," although perhaps wanting in "freedom and spirit." B. at Zurich,

1539; n. at Nurnberg, 1591.

Amman, Johann Conrad, a physician and writer on the instruction of the dear and dumb, a subject which he was among the first to treat of. He was a native of Schaffnausen in Swit-Basle in 1687. He subsequently, it is said in consequence of his religious opinious, left his native country, and settled in Holland, where he applied himself with much success to caring deficts of speech. He published several works on the subject, in which he explains with great minuteness the mechanism of the vocal organs. His system is generally admitted to be good, and his success in treating defects of speech unquestionable. B. 1669; D. 1724.

AMMAN, Paul, a German physician and botanist, was born at Breslau in 1634. He received his degree of doctor of physic from the Uni-versity of Leipsic, where he afterwards successively filled the chairs of medicine, botany, and physiology. He was a learned man, but his irritable temper kept him much engaged in controversy, whereby he both dissipated his time and impaired his influence and usefulness. He published several works on medicine and botany, the latter being the most valuable. D.

AMMANATI, Bartolomeo, am'-a-na'-te, an eminent architect and sculptor of Florence, flourished in the 16th century, when Michael Angelo and his distinguished contemporaries had raised art in Italy to the highest pitch of fame. Ammanati built several palaces, &c., in various Italian cities, and was much employed

Amoros

by Popes Paul III., Julius III., and Gregory XIII. B. 1511; b. 1592. Ammanati, Laura Battiferri, wife of the

above, was the daughter of John Antonio Battiferri, and a poetess of considerable reputation. bat Urbino, 1513; p. at Florence, 1599. Her poems, which were published at Florence in 1560, and at Naples in 1594, are held in great esteem. She was elected a member of the academy of Intronati, at Siena,

AMMIANUS, Marcellinus, am-e-oi'-nus, a Latin. historian, who served in the army of Julian. B at Antioch; D. 390. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in thirty-one books, of which only eighteen are extant. The best edition is that of Gronovius, in 1693. Gibbon says of him, "He is an accurate and faithful guide, who composed the history of his own times without indulging the prejudices and passions which usually affect

the mind of a contemporary."

AMMIRATO, Scipio, am-e'-rai-to, a distinguished. Italian historian, who, at the request of the great duke of Tuseany, wrote the "History of Flo-rence," for which he was made a canon of the cathedral of that city, in which position he com-posed a variety of other works. B. at Lecce, in

Noples, 1531; D. 1600.

Amaon, im'-on, the son of Lot, and father of he Amaonites, who were generally at war with the Israelites. He lived about 1900 n.c.

Ammonius, am'-o-ne-us, a Peripatetic philosopher, who taught at Alexandria. He was the disciple of Proclus, and obtained great reputa-tion as a preceptor. Lived in the 5th century. His commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry are still extant.

AMMONIUS SACCAS, sak'-kas, a Christian phiosopher, and the founder of the Eelectic sect. He studied under Athenagoras Pantænus and Elemens Alexandrinus, which seems to refute he assertion that he took the surname of Sacas from being a porter. Porphyry says that he conounced the Christian religion, in which he ad been educated, and embraced Paganism; ut Eusebius and others deny it. He instituted an academy at Alexandria to reconcile the priniples of Plato and Aristotle; and among other minent disciples he had the celebrated Lonnus. B. at Alexandria; D. about 243.

Amo, Antony William, a'-mo, a negro who, in 705, was brought an infant to Europe, and subsequently was made councillor of state by the court of Berlin. He afterwards returned to uinea, where he was born; little more is known of him.

AMGEEUS, ā-me-le'-us, an Athenian player, of reat reputation, who saug at the nuptials of lemetrius and Nicaa.

Amontons, William, a-mon'-tawng, a French shilosopher, inventor of a system of telegraphng, who, on becoming deaf, applied himself to the study of mechanics and practical mathe-natics. In 1687 he presented to the Academy if Sciences a new hygroscope, which was ap-roved, and originated a method of telegraphing by signals and ciphers. B. in Paris, 1663; 5. 1705.—In 1695 Amontons published a book in the construction of barometers, thermomeers, &c., which is the only production of his in rint, except some papers in the Memoirs of the icademy of Sciences. In 1699, on account of the merit of his discoveries, he was admitted a

member of that learned body. AMOROS, Colonel Francis, a-mor'-os, a Spaniard,

Amory

and the founder of gymnastic establishments in and the notation of symmatic establishments in France. He rose rapidly in the military service of his country, until he attained the rank of colonel. Under Charles IV. of Spain and Joseph Bonaparte he successively became a councillor online to state sovernor of a province, minister of site, governor of a province, minister of police, and commissary-royal of the army in Portugal. When the French were expelled from Spain, he went to France, where he was the first to establish a gymnasium for the deve-lopment of the physical powers, and subsequently became director of the normal military gymnasium at Paris. B. at Valencia, 1769; D. at Paris, 1843.

AMORY, Thomas, at-mor-e, a dissenting divine. who, in 1772, was chosen one of the committee appointed by the dissenters to procure an extension of the Act of Toleration. B. at Taunton.

1700; p. in London, 1774.

Amory, Thomas, an extraordinary writer, and the son of Counsellor Amory, who was appointed by King William secretary for the for-feited estates in Ireland. He appears to have been intended for the medical profession, but been intended for the medical profession, but never practised that or any other. He led a very seeluded life in his house in Westminster, shunning society, and never stirring out till the evening. D. at the age of 97, in 1788. He wrote, "Memoirs, containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain." This singular several Ladies of Great Britain." This singular work is of the novel kind, and it is made the work is of the nover kind, and to is made the vehicle of his own Unitarianism, as also is his next publication, "The Life of John Buncle, Esq.," in 4 vols. 12mo. These productions Esq., in 4 vols. 12mo. These productions have been considered by one writer as evidencing a high order of intellect, but Chalmers product the high order of a diseased He wrote likewise two letters in the "Theological Repository," on the natural proofs of a future state.

Amos, ai'-mos, the fourth of the minor pro-phets, a shepherd of Tekoa, and supposed to have been the father of Isaiah. He prophesied in the reigns of Jeroboam II., king of Israel, and Uzziah, king of Judah. Lived about 810 B.C.

AMOUR, Lewis de St., a'-moor, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and the rector of the university of Paris, who went to Rome as the advocate of the Jansenists. He was expelled the Sorbonne for not signing the condemnation of Arnauld. D.

AMOUR, William de St., a canon of Beauvais, who in the 13th century was eminent for the spirit with which he defended the university of Paris against the encroachments of the ultra-

charch party in France.

AMPERE, André Marie, am'-pair, a scientific French annalist, and professor of physics in the central school of the department of Ain, and subsequently in the Polytechnic school of Paris. His life has little interest or variety, having been principally passed in scientific pursuits. B. at Lyons, 1775; D. in Paris, 1836.—He published several works on electricity, light, and magnetism.

AMPERE, Jean Jacques, son of the above, a distinguished French historian and philologist.

B. at Lyons, 1800; D. 1864. AMPRICTYON, am-fik'-te-on, son of Helenus, was the first to establish the celebrated council of the Amphictyons, composed of the wisest and most virtuous citizens of Greece. This assembly consisted of twelve persons, originally sent by the following states: the Ionians, Dorians, Per-hæbians, Bæctians, Magnesians, Phthians, and

Amurath

Eninians. Other cities in process of time were added to the number, and by the time of Antoniadded to the names, and by the lime of Anton-nus Pius they had increased to thirty. The mem-bers generally met twice every year at Delphi, and sometimes sat at Thermopyle. They took into consideration all matters of disagreement which might exist between the different states of inight exists between the unerent states of Greece. Before they proceeded to business, the Amphictyons sacrificed an ox to the god of Delphi, and cut his flesh into small pieces; intimating that union and unanimity prevailed in the several cities which they represented. Their decisions were held sacred and inviolable, and

even armies were raised to enforce them.

AMPHILOCHUS, ām-fil-o-ke-us, bishop of Iconium, who was at the council of Constantinople in 381, under the presidency of Pope Da-masius. He zealously opposed the Arians, and recovered Theodosius from that party. D. 391.

AMPRILITUS, ām-fli-tius, a soothsuper of Acarnania, who encouraged Pisistratus to seize the sovereign power in Athens.

AMPHIS, ām-fls, a comic poet of Athens, son

of Amphicrates, a contemporary of Plato. Besides his comedies, he wrote other pieces, which are now lost.

AMRIAL-CAIS, ăm'-re-al-kais, an eminent Arabian poet, who was contemporary with Mohammed, whom he severely satirized. His father having been murdered, he attempted to revenge his death, but was poisoned in the effort. A translation of his principal poem, by Sir W. Jones, was published in 1782.

AMRU-BEN-AL-AS, am'-roo-ben-a'-las, a famous Saracen general, at first a great enemy of Mohammed, but afterwards his zealous disciple. He conquered Syria and Egypt, whence he extende his victorious arms to Africa. He died governor of Egypt, which flourished greatly under his administration, A.D. 663.

AMULIUS, a-mu-le-us, king of Alba, was son of Procas, the youngest brother to Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth, but Amulius dispossessed him of it, and even put to death his son Lausus, and conscrated his daughter Rhes Sylvia to the service of Vesta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. In spite of all these precautions, however, Rhea brought forth the twins Romulus and Remus. Amulius being informed of this, ordered her to be buried alive for violating the laws of Vesta, which enjoined perpetual chastity, and the two children were thrown into the river as soon as born. Such, at least, is the story told in early Roman legends.

AMURATH I., a'-mu-rath, a sultan of the Turks, who succeeded his father Orchan in 1360. He who succeeded his tather Orenan in 1969. He completed the conquest of the Greek empire, instituted the corps of Janissaries, conquered Phrygia, and, on the plains of Cassova, defeated the Christians. In this battle he was wounded by an Albanian soldier, and died the next day,

in 1389.

AMURATH II. succeeded his father, Mahomet I., in 1421. The beginning of his reign was disturbed by pretenders to his throne; but, after suppressing these, he abdicated in favour of his son Mahomet, and retired to a society of dervishes, whence he was soon recalled to command against the Hungarians, who had invaded the Turkish dominions. He gained a great victory over the Christians at Varna, and, in 1446, quelled a revolt of the Janissaries, and suc-ceeded in resisting the famous Scanderbeg in making advances upon his territories. He time

again turned his arms against the Hungarians till 717, when he was succeeded by Marcello with his wonted good fortune. Finding his son inadequate to the responsibilities of an imperial station, he sent him to govern Asia Minor, and

resumed the throne. B. 1399; D. 1451.
AMPRITH III. succeeded his father Selim II. in 1574. He added several of the best provinces of Persia to the Turkish empire. B. 1544: D. 1595.

AMURATH IV. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1623. In 1633 he recovered Bagdad from the Persians, atter waten he put 30,000 of the enemy, who had surrendered at discretion, to the sword. D. 1640.—The excessive cruelty and debauchery of this prince have stamped him with the character of being one of the worst sovereigns that ever reigned over the Ottomans.

AMYCLAS, "u-mi'-clas, the master of a ship, with whom Casar embarked in disguise, and whom, in the midst of a storm, he bade pursue his voyage with this exclamation, Casarem vehis. Casarisque fortunam.

AMYNTIANUS, a-min'-she-a-nus, a Greek historian, who flourished in the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, but of whose writings not

a fragment remains, save the titles.
AMYOT, James, a'-me-o, bishop of Auxerre, and great almoner of France. Though meanly born and educated on charity, he rose by merit and patronage to be professor of Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges. Here he translated into French the memoirs of Theagenes and Chariclea, which procured him an abbey. B. at Melun, 1513; D. at Auxerre, 1598. His translation of Plutarch is admired rather for its style than its correctness, and the French critics consider him to have done much towards determining and improving their language.

AMYOT, Thomas, am'-yot, a writer on history and antiquities, and some time private secretary to Mr. Windham while a member of the Granville

Administration in 1806. B. about 1775; D. 1850.
AMYRALDUS, or AMYRALU, ami-raw, Moise, a French Protestant divine, whose works were so eminent for learning as to be prized by Catholics as well as Protestants. He was consulted by Cardinal Richelieu on a scheme for reuniting the Protestants to Catholicism, which, however, came to nought. B. in Touraine in 1596; p. 1664.

ANACHARSIS, ăn-a-kar'-sis, a Scythian philosopher, who, in the time of Solon, visited Athens, where he was so much esteemed as to be the only barbarian ever admitted to the honour of citizen-ship. Lived in the 7th century B.C.-Many of his sayings are given in the writings of Dio-genes Lacrtius, who, with Plutarch and others,

has preserved many of his apophthegms.

ANACREON. & nak -re-on one of the most famous of the lyric poets, whose muse is supposed to have been greatly inspired by the juice of the His odes are still extant, and their wonderful sweetness and elegance have been the admiration of every age and country. Plato says that he was descended from Codrus, the last king of Athens. He resided a long time at Samos, in the court of Polycrates. B. in Teos. Flourished in the 6th century B.c.-It is said that Anacreon, in his 80th year, was choked by the stone of a grape. His statue was placed in the citadel of Athens, representing him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissi-pation and intemperance. All that he wrote is not extant.

ANAPESTO, Paul, ŭn-ŭ-fais'-to, first doge of Ancona, Andrew Lillio d', αn-ko'-na, a Roman Venice, was elected in 697, and continued to reign artist, who painted some pieces for Pope

Taglina. ANAGNOSTA, John, an-ag-nos-ta, an historian

of Byzantium, who flourished in the fifteenth century, and wrote an account of the siege of Thessalonica by Amurath in 1430, of which he was an eye-witness.

ANAE, an'-ak, the father of the Anakim, or giants, was the son of Arba, who gave his name

to Kirjath-Arba, or Hebron, Ananias, ăn-a-ni'-as, " "the cloud of the Lord," a hypocrite in the primitive church at Jerusalem, who was struck dead, with his wife Sapphira, for lying.—An evangelist of Damaseus.

A tyrannical high-priest of the Jews.
Anastasius I., mi-a-star-she-us, emperor of the East, was an officer in the imperial palace for many years, and in 402 became emperor by for many years, and in 402 occame emperor up marrying the empress Ariadne, widow of Zeno. His reign was disturbed by religious feuds. z, at Duras, in Illyricum, 430; D. 518.—There were several other emperors of this name, the most remarkable of whom was Anastasius II., who was raised from the position of a secretary to that of emperor by the voice of the Roman people in 713 A.D. He was an able man and wise ruler, and defended the empire, both by land and sea, against the attacks of the Saracens. He was, however, deposed by the sailors of the fleet, who had mutinied, and was ultimately slain by the emperor Leo, in 721, after making a vain attempt to regain the crown.

ANASTASIUS I., Pope, succeeded Siricius about the year 398.—There are several other popes of this name, but with nothing remarkable in

their history to record.

Anaxagoras, an-ax-ag'-o-ras, an illustrious ANAMORAS, and and order an impaction philosopher of antiquity, who held that the moon was inhabited, and that the sun was a mass of burning matter, from which the other heavenly bodies derived light and heat. For these opinions he was banished by the Athenians. B. at Clazomene; D. at Lampsacus, 428 B.c.— Euripides and Pericles were pupils of this philosopher, whose only dying wish was that the day of his death should be kept as a holiday yearly by the boys of Lampsacus, which was complied with.

AMAXADRIDES, an-ax-an-dri-des, king of Sparta and the father of Leonidas, who fell at Thermopyle. Reigned about 550 B.C. (See

EONIDAS.)

ANAXIMANDER, and the first to observe the obliquity of the ecliptic; he taught that the moon was the recipient of the light of the sun, and that the earth is globular. To him is ascribed the invention of the sphere and geographical charts. B. 610 B.C.; D. about 545. ANAXIMENES, an-ax-im'-e-ness, a philosopher, who maintained that air was the first principle

vention of the sundial. B. about 528 B.C.

ANAXIPPUS, &n-ax-ip'-us, a comic writer in the age of Demotrius. He used to say that

philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions.

ANCILLON, Johann Peter Friedrich, an-tsil-on ANGILLOS, JOHAN PETER FRIEDRICA, BANGUAGA, BYSUSON, A PRUSSIAN STATEMENT AND GRANT STATEMENT AND ANGINE ANGINE AND ANGINE

Ancus Martius

Sixtes V. in the Vatican and church of Si John Lateran. His principal work is a fresc in the church of St. Maria Maggiore, the subject being our Saviour washing the disciples' feet.

ANOUS MARTIUS, ăn-cus mar-she-us, fourth king of Rome, was the grandson of Numa Pompilius. He was elected 640 B.c. He ob

tained triumphs for victories gained over the territories to the seacoast, where he built the

port of Ostia. D. after a reign of 24 years.

Andersen, Hans Christian, an-der-sen, an ingenious Danish writer, who, though born in the humblest circumstances, has risen to considerable eminence among his contemporaries. Most of his works are of an imaginative, poetical, or light character, and have procured him not only the patronage of the crown of Denmark, but the approbation of a large portion of the lilerary circles of foreign countries; and the highest praise has been assigned to his juvenile tales. B. at Odense, 1805.—A collected edition of his works was published at Leipsic in 1847, but since that date he has written many others. They have also been translated into English by Mary Howitt, and others.

ANDERSON, Adam, an'-der-son, chief clerk in the South Sea House, and which concern he was connected with for many years. He was also a writer on political economy, and the laws of trade; but many of his opinions have been ex-ploded by the later inquiries of Smith and

plotted by the steer inquiries of Smith and others. a. in Scotland, 1892; D. 1765.
And States of the Scotland, 1892; D. 1765.
And States of the Scotland of States of the botanic garden in the Island of St. Vincent, and wrote several papers on the topography, zeology, and vegetable productions of the West Indies. D. about 1813.

ANDERSON, Alexander, a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, who settled in Paris early in the 17th century, as a teacher of mathematics, on which and kindred subjects he composed several works, which are now very scarce.

Anderson, Arthur, a merchant of eminence, who was born in the Shetland Isles, Scotland, in 1792, and represented his native county in Parliament, and was a prominent member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which he assisted with his pen as well as with his purse and personal exertions. He was afterwards chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which he helped to make the largest commercial marine in the world.

Anderson, James, a Scottish antiquary, who windicated the independence of the crown and Atwood, in 1704, 1705. He lived during the exciting time of the Union, and was ordered by the Scotch Parliament to collect and publish all the documents he could find bearing upon the independence of the country; but this under-taking he was never able to complete. He published, however, various collections of papers bearing on Scottish history, especially the time of the unfortunate Mary. He was a lawyer by of the unfortunate Mary. He was a lawyer by profession, and was born in Edinburgh in 1662; p. in 1728.

ANDERSON, William, LL.D. and D.D., a distinguished popular preacher of Glasgow, in con-nection with the United Presbyterian body. He was born at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, where his fa-ther was a dissenting elergyman. He has a high position as a controversial divine; and his trea-

Andral

tises on the Mass, Penance, Regeneration, &c are held in great estimation in his own country and amongst his more immediate co-reli gionists. B. 1790.

ANDERSON, George, an English mathema-tician, who attained to considerable eminence, though born of peasants and himself a daylabourer. B. at Weston, Buckinghamshire,

1760; D. 1806.

ANDERSON, Sir Edmund, an English judge, who was in the commission for trying Mary Queen of Scots; and presided at the trial of secretary Davson, for issuing the warrant by which that unhappy princess was executed. B. in Lincolnshire; D. 1605.

ANDERSON, James, LL.D., a Scotch political, scientific, and agricultural writer, and one of the founders of the Scotch school of husbandry. the founders of the Scotch school of russlandry. He wrote about thirty different works, and was a large contributor to the "Envelopedia Britannica." B. at Hermiston, mar Edinburgh, 1750; D. in London, 1-63.

ANDERSON, James, M.D., a physical recurrent in the service of the East India Company at Madras, who zealously laboured for the introduction of the publication of the publication of the publication of the section.

duction of the cultivation of the coffee-plant, American cotton, sugar-cane, and the European apple, into those parts of Hindostan, but more especially in the presidency of Mauras, where the climate and soil were favourable to their production. Lived in the last century; but the dates of his birth and death are not precisely known.

ANDERSON, John, one of the carliest pro-moters of scientific instruction among the working classes, and the founder of the Glasgow Andersonian Institution. p. at Roseneuth, Dumbarton 1721; p. in Glasgow, 1796.—It was y Anderson that the plan was devised of sending. y gas-inflated paper balloons, newspapers and ther communications from France into Gernany, when all other means of conveyance were intercepted by a cordon of troops between the

ANDERTON, Henry, an'-der-fon, an English his-orical and portrait painter, who was patronised by Charles II. He died young, about 1665.

Andocides, an-do-ci-dees, son of Leogoras, A Athenian soldier, orator, and statesman, ho was born about 488 B.C., and for many ears figured in almost all the domestic broils and foreign wars in which the Athenians were ivolved, down to 403, after which little is known f him. He was of noble birth; and left several rations, four of which are still extant.

ANDRADA, Anthony &, an-dra'-da, a Portuguese Jesuit, who, about 1625, contrived to make two journeys into Thibet, of which he published an account. B. about 1630; D. at Gog, 1633. ANDRAL, Gabriel, an'-dral, an eminent French

ANDAIA, Gabriel, and draid, an eminent French hysteian and author, who, after studying at the college of Louis XIV, took his degree of M.D. in 1821, and made a position for himself as a scientific student of his art by the publication in 1824 of his "Clinique Médicaie." He as appointed to the Hygienic chair of the 'rench faculty in 1827; in 1839 was senoved to that of Internal Pathology, and in 824 was elected a member of the Academy of telepose. He multished a variety of works ciences. He published a variety of works in medical anatomy and surgery, with all which branches he was equally conversant, which have been translated into the leading European languages, and are held in high esteem by his pro-

Andreani

Andreani, Andrea, an-draí-á-ne, an engraver

of Mantus, whose prints are numerous and valuable. B. about 1540; D. 1610.

Andre, John, an'-drai, originally a merchant's

ANDER, John, an-arta, originary a meterial electric but quitting the counting-house for the camp, so greatly distinguished himself in the American war as to be raised to the rank of American war as to be raised to the rank of major. General Clinton had such an opinion of his address, that when the American general Arnold made a secret offer of surrendering an important post to the British, he employed Major André to negotiate the conditions. Having been taken in the performance of his Having 6een taken in the performance on mission, General Washington caused him to be tried as a spy, when he was condemned to suffer death. On going to the place of execution, he asked, with a feeling of repugnance to the conceived ignominy of his end, "Must I die in this manner?" Being told that it was unavoidable, he replied, "I am reconciled to my fate, but not he replied, "I am reconciled to my rate, but hose the mode; it will, however, be but a momentary pang." His fortitude excited the admiration and melted the hearts of the spectators. On being asked if he had anything to say: "Nokling: he replied, "but to request that you will witness to the world that die like a burse man." The intelligence of his death was

brave man." The intengence or his death was received in England with general indignation, A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, on which is an inscription describing his virtues and merits, and recording his age and the date of his execution. B. 1751:

p. 1780. ANDREAS, James, an'-dre-as, an eminent German reformer, and secretary to the con-ference at Worms. B. at Wurtemberg, 1528;

ANDREAS, John, a canonist and professor of civil law at Padua and Bologna. Lived in the 14th century.—His daughter Novella, in his absence, read lectures to his pupils, and a curtain was drawn before her that the attention of the auditors might not be taken off by her beauty. His affection for her was so great, that he en-titled his commentary on the decretals of Gregory X. the "Novella." She married John Calderinus,

a famous canonist.

Andreossi, Count, an'-dre-os'-e, a French-man of Italian descent, who took an active part in the great revolution, and subsequently served under Napoleon I., and distinguished himself at the siege of Mantua. He was with Napoleon in Egypt, and was one of the few officers chosen to return with him secretly to France. He gradually rose under the Bonaparte régime, and was successively appointed ambassador at the court of Vienna, governor of Vienna, and afterwards ambassador to the Sublime Porte, where he was much esteemed both by the Turks and the Franks. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1914, he was recalled from Constantinople by Louis XVIII., who nevertheless conferred upon him the cross of St. Louis. He now withdrew from public life, but on the escape of his old master from Elba, he once more joined him, and during the Hundred Days was created a peer of France. After Waterloo, he again retired from public life, and employed himself in writing memoirs and reminiscences of those scenes and events which had engaged his attention whilst following the destinies of Napoleon. Several of his works are much esteemed, especially his 'Cox tantinople and the Thracian Bosphorus."

Andrieux

fessional brethren of all countries, B. at Paris B. at Castelnaudary, 1761; D. at Montanhan

ANDREW I., *in-droo*, king of Hungary, was the eldest son of Ladislaus the Bald. On the accession of Peter, in 1044, he and his brother Bela were obliged to quit Hungary; but on pro-Bela were obliged to quite training, and to restore mising to abolish Christianity and to restore recalled. When Andrew, paganism, they were recalled. When Andrew, however, obtained the throne, he broke his engagement, and compelled his subjects to turn Christians. He was deposed in 1061.

Andrew, St., the first disciple of our Saviour, and one of his apostles. Supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Patræ in Achaia, A.D. 70.

He is the patron saint of Scotland and Russin Andrews, Lancelot, and droos, an English prelate, who became chaplainto Queen Elizabeth, and who was employed by James I. to defend the sovereignty of kings against Bellarmine, who the sovereignty of kings against benaritime, who had attacked it under the name of Matthew Tortus. Dr. Andrews did this in a plece called "Tortura Torti," for which he was made almoner to the king, a privy councillor, dean of the chapel royal, and successively bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester. Bishop Andrews was considered the best preacher and nearly the most learned divine of his time; but his style is marred to the taste of modern times, by the ornamentation and fanciful conceits which characterize it. B. in London, 1565: D. 1626.— It is of this bishop that the following anecdote is told, on the authority of Waller the poet. King James was at dinner one day, the bishop of Winchester, and Neale, bishop of Durham, being also present. His majesty said to the pre-lates, "My lords, cannot I take any subjects" money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" Bishop Neale quickly replied, "God forbid, sir, that you shouldn't; you are the breath of our nostrils." On which the king

of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No put-offs, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sir," said Andrews, "I think it lawful for you to take brother Neale's money, for he offers it." He had a share in the translation of the autho-

rized version of the Bible. Andrews, James Petit, an English historical writer, was the son of Joseph Andrews, of Shaw House, Berks, where he was born in 1737. His first publication was a pamphlet on the ill-usage to which chimney sweeps were subjected, and which is said to have induced the passing of the Act of 1788 for their protection. He subsequently devoted himself to historical study, and pubdevoted himself to instorical study, and pul-lished various works, the most notable of which is his "History of Great Britain connected with Chronology; with Notes, containing Ance-dotes, Lives of the Learned, &c.," which, how-yeer, is unfinished. His writings display much knowledge of English manners, literature, and legislation in early times. When, in 1792, the London police magistracy was established, andrews was appointed to preside in the court or Queen Squure and St. Margaret's, West-minster. He died in 1797.

Andrieux, François-Guillaume-Jean-Stanis-las, an'-dre-u(r), a professor of belles-lettres in Paris, who distinguished himself by the indeendence of his views during the Revolution. He became professor of literature in the College of France, and exceedingly popular as a lecturer. s. at Strasburg, 1759; D. at Paris, 1833.-He

Andromachus

wrote fifteen plays and several professional churches of Venice; of this subject he also executed an etching. Flourished in the 17th cen-Andromachus, an-drom'-a-kus, physician to

the emperor Nero, and the inventor of a celetrated compound medicine called theriake, described in Galen's works.—Lived in the I

century A.D.

ANDRONICUS, Comnenus, andron'i-kus, Greek emperor, grandson of Alexis Comnenus, who in his youth distinguished himself in the field while serving under the command of the Emperor Manuel, in the wars with the Armenians and Turks. He afterwards fell into disgrace, was confined in a tower twelve years on a charge of treason, from which having escaped, he went to Russia, became a great favourite with the grand duke Jaroslaus, whom he induced to con-clude an alliance with the Emperor Manuel, for which service the latter pardoned him. On the death of Manuel, and in the midst of the dis-orders consequent on a disputed succession. Andronicus was called upon to assume the guidance of affairs as the guardian and associate of Alexis II.; but, after a time, he seized upon supreme II.; but, after a time, he seized upon supreme power, murdered Alexis and his mother, and was ultimately himself tortured and killed in a tumult in Constantinople, excited by his cruelty. "His reign," says Gibbon, "exhibited a singular contrast between vice and virtue; when he listened to his passions, he was the scourge, when he consulted his reason, the father of his people." In the exercise of justice, he was equitable and rigorous; but in the gratification of his revenge, barbarous and cruel to the last degree. His death took place in 1185 A.D. There were other two emperors of this name, whose lives present nothing remarkable.

Androwicus, Cyrrhestes, an Athenian, who applied himself to the study of the winds. He built the famous octagonal Temple of the Winds at Athens, and was the inventor of weathercocks. ANDRONICUS, Livius, the oldest dramatic au-thor in the Latin language. His first piece was performed about 240 years before Christ. His

works are lost. ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, a Peripatetic philosopher, to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of Aristotle, in the time of Sylla.—Lived 63 B.C.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, James, an'-droc-ai doo-seer-so, a French architect, who designed the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pont-neuf, and many other noble erections. Lived in the 16th century.

ANER, ai'-ner, 'answer,' 'song,' 'affliction,' or 'light;' a Canaanite chief, who confederated with Abraham.

ANESI, an-ai'-se, Paulo, an artist of Florence, who was eminent for the beauty of his land-

scapes. D. about 1750. ANEURIN, in-u'-rin, a British poet, called the covereign of bards and art of poetry. He was a chieftain among the Britons of Wales, who bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Cat-

another piece
Months," being all that is preserved of his
works. D. 570 A.D.—It is supposed, with some works. D. 570 A.B.—16 is supposed, it is plausibility, that Aneurin was the celebrated Gildas, the ecclesizatical historian.

ANGARANO, Ottavio, an-gar-ā-no, a Venetian artist of noble birth, who gained deserved reputation as an historical painter. There is a fine picture of the Nativity by him in one of the

Anglesev

tury.

ANGELI, Filippo d', an'-shai-le, anative of Rome. who, having been carried to Naples when very young, was hence called Napolitano. Heattained to considerable fame as a painter, especially of battle scenes, landscapes, views of public buildings, &c., in which he was fond of introducing ings, ac., in which he was tond of introducing a great many figures, but which he grouped so judiciously as to avoid any appearance of crowding. B. 1600; b. 1640, at Rome.

Americo pa Firsone, Giovanni, an'shaise od dar's' aisole, an Italian religio-historical

painter, who became a monk, and was as much esteemed for his piety as he was admired as an artist for his talents. He was a very successful teacher of art, and had a considerable number of pupils. Refused the archbishopric of Florence; and died in 1455. B. at Vicchio, Tuscany, 1387.

ANGELLIS, Peter, an-jel'-is, an eminent artist, born at Dunkirk in 1685. His line was landscapes with figures, and conversation pieces.

D. at Rennes, in 1734.

Angelo. See Michael Angelo Buonabotti. Angeloni, Luigi, an'-shai-lo'-ne, an Italian. who took an active part in the affairs of the Roman States during their occupation by the French army under Berthier and Massena. In 1799 he became an emigrant, and went to Paris, where he entered into some secret plans of conspiracy against the government of Napoleon I.; but as no proof could be brought against him, he was released. On the overthrow of Napoleon, he was the first to claim for his country the restitution of the paintings, sculptures, and manuscripts of which she had been despoiled by the French in 1797-8. In 1823 he was shipped to England on account of suspicions being excited against him in reference to the political movements in Naples and Piedmont. B. 1758.

at Frosinone; D. in London, 1842.

ANGERSTEIN, Julius, and ger-stine, a Russian, who, coming to London, became an eminent merchant, and a member of Lloyd's Coffee-house. He was remarkable for the practically benevo-lent tone of his public spirit, and was the first to propose a reward of £2000 from the fund at Lloyd's to the inventor of lifeboats. He was a great patron of the fine arts, and his collection of paintings was purchased by the British Goernment for £60,000, and formed the nucleus в. at St. Petersburg.

of the National Gallery. B.: 1735: D. at Blackheath, 1822.

Anglesey, Arthur Annesley, an-gle-see, earl of, a native of Dublin, who, in the Civil War, joined the royalist party, and, in 1643, sat in the parliament at Oxford; but afterwards made his peace with the Parliamentarians, and was despatched as a commissioner to Ulster. He took an active part in the restoration of Charles II., for which he was created earl of Anglesey, and m 1667 was made treasurer of the navy. He subsequently became lord privy seal, and in 1680 was accused by Dangerfield, at the bar of the House of Commons, of endeavouring to stiffe evidence concerning the popish plot. In 1632 he presented a spirited remonstrance to Charles II., relative to the state of the nation, and the 11., relative to the state of the nation, and the danger to be apprehended from the duke of York being a papist. Soon after this he was dismissed from office, when he retired to his country seat, where he died, leaving several children. a. 1614; p. 1836.—He wrote a "Hisory of the Troubles of Ireland," from 164146 in 1669, 8vo, are full of interesting matter.

Anglesex, Henry William Paget, marquis of, was the eldest son of the first earl of Uxbridge, and at an early age entered Parliament as member for the Carnaryon boroughs. The bent of his inclination, however, was for a military life. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war in 1793, he raised among his father's tenantry a regiment, which was at first called the Staffordshire militia, but was subsequently admitted into the nation, but was subsequently admitted into the regular army as the 50th foot. Of this regiment he became lieutenant-colonel, and in 1701 was with the Duke of York in Flar-ders, where he greatly distinguished himself. When he returned to England, he was appointed to the command of a cavalry regiment, and devoted himself so successfully to his military duties, as to be re-cognised as the first cavalry officer in the service. He continued to be actively engaged throughout the wars with Napoleon. On the death of his father, in 1812, he succeeded to the title of earl of Uxbridge. At Waterloo he led the final charge which destroyed the French Guards, and near the close of the battle received a shot in the knee, which caused him to lose his limb. was for his services in this great conflict that he was created Marquis of Anglesey, and made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1818 he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and in the following year was made a general in the army. tollowing year was made a general in the array, In 1827, under Canning, he filled the office of Master-general of the Ordnance, which he again resumed, after an interval of 18 years, under Lord John Russell, in 1848. In 1822, he was appointed Lord-licutcant of Ireland by the Duke of Wellington, and gained immense popularity by the zeal, energy, and good heartedness which he displayed in the discharge of his duties. His conduct on the question of Catholic eman-cipation especially won the hearts of the Irish people; but as his letter declaring in favour of that measure was deemed premature and indisthat measure was deemed premacure and indecree by his political superiors, he was at once recalled. He was, however, restored to his office by Earl Grey in 1830; but his popularity was come and he never recovered it. His Irish was gone, and he never recovered it. His Irish government was distinguished by the institution | of the Board of Education, which he originated and of which he was always a warm patron. On the resignation of Earl Grey in 1833, he abandoned politics entirely, for his appoint-ment as Master-general of the Ordnance in 1848 can scarcely be regarded in a political light. In 1842 he was made colonel of the Horse Guards, and in 1846 was appointed field marshal. B. 1768; D. 1851.

laim, was the illegitimate son of Charles IX. laim, was the illegitumate son or Charles La. Catherine de Medici bequesthed to him her estates of Auvergne and Laursguais, when he married the daughter of Henry Montmorenci, constable of France. The will of Catherine, however, was set askide in favour of Margaret of Valois, Charles retained the title of Count d'Auvergne, and in 1619 was created Duke of Angouleine. He was actuated by a restless and an ambitious spirit, and, as a military commander, acquired considerable reputation. In 1628, the siege of Rochelle was commenced under him, and he was

1660, which is lost; but his Memoirs, published exile of his family during the Revolutionary wars and the first Empire. His mother was a princess of Savoy, and at Turin the due d'Angoulême spent the earlier period of his exile. He afterwards served in Germany, but with no distinc-tion, and he returned to inaction until the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. On the escape of Napoleon from Elba, the duke exerted himself to preserve Bordeaux for the Bourbons: and on the accession of his father to the throne in 1824, he assumed the title of Dauphin. But he was never destined to attain the royal dignity, for the revolution of 1830 again sent him into exile, a part of which he spent in England, and the remainder in Hungary, where he died in 1811. B. 1775.

ANGOULEME, Maria Thérèse Charlotte, duchess d', wife of the above, the daughter of Louis XVI., by Maria Antoinette of Austria, was born at Versuilles in 1773. When only 14 years of age, the occurrences of August 10, 1792, upset the throne of France, and sent its occupant and his family to the prison of the Temple, which he and the queen only left for the scaffold. The princess, who from her cradle bore the title of Macess, who from her crame nore the class of ma-dame Royale, was the only child of her parents who survived those terrible times; and in 1799 was married to her cousin, the duc d'Angoulème. The duchess shared her husband's exile till 1814 and aided him with much firmness and energy in resisting Bonaparte after his return from Elba; in reference to which exertions, and her vigour of character generally, Napoleon re-marked of her that "she was the only man of her family," p. at Goritz, in Hungary, where she had retired with her family after the revolution of 1830. in 1851.

Anguisciola, Sofonisba, an-ge'-se-o'-la, a celcbruted female painter of Cremona. She was patronized by Philip II. of Spain, and Vandyck said that he was taught more by her conversation than he had learned from the study of the works of the great masters. She was twice married, and became blind in her old days. A portrait of her is said to be at Althorp, Northamptonshire, in which she is represented as playing on the harpsichord. B. 1533; D. at Genog, about 1620.

ANICHINI, Lewis, an-e-ke-ne, a native of Ferrara in Italy, who made for Pope Paul III. a medal, on which was represented the interview between Alexander the Great and the view between Alexander the Great and the high-priest at Jerusalem, so exquisitely engraved, that Michael Angelo, on examining it, exclaimed that the art had arrived at the height of per-fection. Lived in the middle of the 18th century.

ANIELLO. (See MASANIELLO.)

ANJOU, counts and dukes of, an joo, one of the earliest noble families of France, some of whose members have greatly distinguished themselves. members have greatly distinguished themselves. In the 18th century, Charles of Anjon, fourth son of Louis VIII., was selected by the pope for the crown of Naples, and took possession of the country in 1265. He endeavoured, by crushing the Ghibelins, to found an empire in Italy, but was unsuccessful. Whilst engagedin this work, the celebrated massacre historically known as the "Scildin Vespers" took place, in which 4000 of his French soldiers were butchered by the Scildins in Palermo, on the Easter Monday of 1282. He had laid siege to Messius, where his feet was captured by the admiral of when the wars of Germany, Languedee, by the Sicilians in Palermo, on the Easter Monday of 1282. He had laid siege to Messina, Arcouleme, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, due d', was the son of the Conte d'Artois (afterwards Charles X. of France), and shared the

and he sent a challenge to Peter to meet him in and he send a challenge to Feter to meet him in single combat. In order to gain time, the challenge was accepted, though subsequently declined; shortly after which Charles died, in his 76th year, 1285.—He was by far the mos' distinguished of his house.

distinguished of his house.

Anjou, François de France, due d', younges son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici. Ho was first called duke of Alençon, and was of a was urst caned duke of Alengon, and was of a treacherous, unstable disposition, although it is said that he was a friend of Admiral Coligny, and expressed his abhorrence of the massacre of and expressed in a solutratice of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1575 he was at the head of the Huguenot army, and, peace being soon concluded, the duchies of Anjou, Touraine, and Berri were transferred to him. In 1581, such of the Netherland states as were under the control of William of Orange, elected him sovereign, in the hope of obtaining the assistance of the French against the Spaniards, and he was one of the numerous suitors of Queen Elizabeth. The virgin queen, however, dismissed him, and, becoming an object of suspicion in the Low Countries, he was finally expelled from the

Countries, he was finally expelled from the country. n. 1854; p. 1854.

ANKARSTROM, John Jacob, an-kaw'-strom, Swelish regisled, who conspired against Gustavus III., king of Sweden, whom he shot with a pistol at a masked ball. He confessed the erime, for which he stood in the pillory three times, was publicly scourged, had his right hand, cut off, and lastly, was beheaded, in 1922.

ANNA, m'-t'a, the wife of Tobit, and his superit his receiver.

and a prophetess.—The daughter of Phanuel, and a prophetess.—The mother of the Blessed Virgin, and wife of Joachim.

ANNA COMNENA, an'-a-kom-ne'-na, daughter of ANNACOMENA, and a recommendation in the emperor Alexis Comnenus I., a princess of extraordinary talents, who, for conspiring against her brother the emperor, was forced from court into retirement, where she employed herself in writing the history of her futher's

reign. This work has great merit, and is still extant. B. 1033; D. 1149. (See Alexis I.) ANNA IVANOVNA. e-ran-ov'-na, empress of Russia, was the daughter of the ezar Iran Alexiovitch, who, on the death of her husband, Frederick William, duke of Courland, took into favour Ernest John Biren, a man of low origin, havoid refuses John Shen, a final of 10W organization by whom she was ruled in an arbitrary manner during the remainder of her life. In 1730 she ascended the throne of Russia, but Biren managed all the affairs of government, and is said to have banished upwards of 20,000 persons to Siberia. B. 1683; n. 1740.—Anna left the

erown to her grand-nephew Ivan.

of Cleves, ān, wife of Henry VIII.,
king of England, was the daughter of John III.,
duke of Cleves. She was designated the
"Flanders mare" by Henry VIII., and divorced by him. She had philosophy sufficient, how-ever, not to take these circumstances much to heart, but quietly returned to her native country. D. 1557.

country. n. 1557.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, was the second daughter of James II., by Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the great earl of Clarendon. In 1689 she married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, all of whom died young. In 1702, on the death of whom died young. In 1702, on the death of William III., she succeeded to the crown. Her reign was a continual scene of public glory; and the domineering power of the Franch nation was completely subdued by the vigoured nation was completely subdued by the command of the

duke of Marlborough. B. 1664; D. 1714-One of the greatest events of this important reign was the union of Scotland with England. On account of the number of eminent literary characters who flourished in her reign, it has been called the Augustan age of Britain. Queen Anne, though too much the dupe of her ministers and favourites, will ever stand distinguished for the general excellence of her private character.

ANQUETIL, Louis Pierre, an-ke'-til, an eminent French historian, was born in 1723, at Paris. He was the elder brother of the distinguished orientialist of the same name. He was an ecclesiastic, and in 1759 was appointed prior of the Abbaye de la Roë, in Anjou, and director of the College of Senlis. At the beginning of the revolution he held the cure of La Villette, near Paris, was imprisoned in the Lazare during the Reign of Terror, where he occupied himself with the composition of his Universal History. He became

a member of the Institute on its formation, and was afterwards attached to the ministry of foreign affairs. His writings are numerous, extend over a wide range of historical subjects, and all exhibit marks of research and erudition. p. 1808.

ANQUETIL DU PERRON, Abraham Hyacinthe, doo-pe'-rong, brother of the above-named, aneminent French Oriental scholar, was born at Paris in 1731, where he acquired an intimate knowledge of Hebrew. He was strongly urged to enter the church, but could not be induced to abandon the study of the Eastern tongues. In pursuit of his favourite study he travelled in the East, in the hope of discovering the works of Zoroaster, and of learning the Zend language, in which they were supposed to be written. His enthusiasm was so great, that he even entered himself as a private soldier in an expedition fitting out for Judea. He was, however, furnished with a free passage, and other facilities. The wars between England and France prevented him earrying out all his plans of inprevented numearrying out air ins prais or investigating the languages of the East; he yet made himself master of several of them, and on his return to France, in 1762, was pensioned, with the title of oriental interpreter in the royal library. He published, in 1771, the "Zendavesta, or Sacred Books of the Parsees:" and between that time and his death, which happened in 1805, he gave to the world the results of his studies in the shape of treatises on language, commerce, &c.
ANRAAT, Peter Van, an'-rat, an artist of whom

ANMAN, Peter van, an-rar, an arust of whom ittle is known, save that he executed some ery good pictures of religious scenes. ANKALDI, Gato Iunocente, his-aul-de, an Italian divine and professor of theology at Dresci and Ferrarn, and of philosophy at Turin and Millan. He was a Dominican, but a man of independence of character. His writings are very voluminous, and were published at each of the cities where Ansaldi was located. Some have been reprinted at Oxford and elsewhere. B. at Plaisance, 1710; . 1779.

Ansaldi, Innocenzio Andrea, an Italian artist and author, was born in Tuscany in 1734. He occupied himself in decorating the churches of Pescia, his native town, and wrote a description of the works of art in them, together with some poetical pieces, translations, &c. D. 1816. ANSALDO, Giovanni Andrea, &c. sol. do, a native

of Voltri, near Genoa, who imitated the style of nation was completely subdued by the vigour of Paul Veronese. The churches of Genoa possess the British troops under the command of the his principal pieces. B. 1584; D. 1633.

Ansoloni

Anspach

Ansaloni, Giordano, "an-sai-lo'-ne, a Domini-can missionary, who was put to death in Japan in 1634. He was a native of Sicily, and had only

in 1635. He wiss native of solity, and nad only been two years in Japan when he sulfered martyrilon, for which he was, with others, canonized by Pope Pius IX. In 1632.

ASSALON, Vincenzio, a mative of Bologna, and paril of Ludovice Chraced, devoted himself especially to figure-painting, in which line he was very successful, and it is spaken of in high praise for some pieces on religious subjects which

he executed, especially one representing the mar-tyrdom of St. Sebastian. The dates of his birth and death are uncertain.

Ansdell, Richard, ans'-dell, a painter of animals, elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1861. His productions are inferior only to those of Sir Edwin Landseer: among the best may be named "The Hunted Hare,"

chibited in 1863. B. at Liverpool, 1815.

ANSCARIES, ans.kd-re-us, called the apostle of the north, was a native of Picardy, where he was born in 801. He was educated by the Benedictines, and accompanied Harold of Denmark to the North, with the view of introducing Christianity into the Danish dominions. Internal troubles preventing the immediate realization of this intention, Ansearins applied himself to teaching the Gospel in Friesland. He after-wards went on a mission into Sweden, where he preached for six months. He was now anpointed archbishop of Hamburg and bishop of pointed areassappor randomy and assappor Bremen; but his early love for missionary labour was still active within him, and he again visited Denmark and Sweden, in both of which he succeeded in establishing Christianity. He died at Bremen in 864, and was afterwards cano-

Anselm, un'-selm, a distinguished archbishop of Canterbury, who took an active part in all that related to the church. B. at Aosta, in Picdmont, 1033; D. at Canterbury, 1109.—He was the first archbishop who restrained the English clergy from marrying, in a synod held at Westminster in 1102.

ANSELM, St., was appointed bishop of Lucca in 1961, where he succeeded his nucle, and acted as legate of Leo X. in Lombardy. He was the author of an apology for Pope Gregory VII., and a Refutation of the Pretensions of the anti-Pope Guibert, both of which are contained in Caniuiss's "Lection Antique," and in the Bibliothèque de Paris." p. at Milan 1086. He was canonized some time after his death.

ANSELM of Laon, called the scholastic was born at Laon, about the middle of the eleventh century. of poor parents. He is supposed to have been a disciple of St. Anselm at Bec. He began to teach at Paris about 1076, and was one of the founders of the university of that city. He afterwards returned to Laon, where he and his brother Ralph lectured on theology and belles lettres, and soon these schools were famous all over Europe. He wrote several works, but his commentaries on the Scriptures are best known. p. 1117.

ANSELME, Antoine, a famous French preacher, was born in 1652. He had a wonderful memory, and at twelve years of age could repeat any sermon that he happened to hear. His first appearance in the pulpit was at Cimont, when very young, on which occasion he received of the fourth earl of Berkeley, and was married, the soubriquet of the "Little Prophet," which first to Mr. William Craven, afterwards earl of ever after adhered to him. By the time he was Craven, from whom she was separated after a thirt greats of age, he had attained such populumion of several years. She travelled much on

larity, that his engagements to preach extended to four and five years in prospective. He finally retired to the abbey of St. Sever, in Gascony, where he busied himself with literature at home and benevolence abroad. Four volumes of sermons by him were published in 1731. D. 1737.—There are several other divines, lawyers, and littérateurs who bore this name, but none of prominent importance.

Anselme, Jaques Bernard Modeste d', a general of division in the French Revolutionary general of division in the French Revolutionary army, who, after taking Nice, Villa Franca, and Montalban, was appointed to the command of the army in Italy; but having failed to maintain discipline, he was superseded by the Convention and imprisoned. The revolution of 9th Thermidor, 1794, gave him his liberty; but he did not again take a prominent part in the military events of his time. B. 1740; D. about

1812.
ANSELME, de Sainte-Marie, a French writer on genealogy, chronology, and heraldry, who flourished in the seventeenth century.

Anselmi, Michael Angelo, "an-sel'-me, a native of Siena, and pupil of Vercelli, but best known for his close imitation of Correggio. D. 1491;

D. 1554. ANSON, George, General, an son, commander, in-chief of the British forces in India during the earlier period of the Sepoy muting of 1857. was advancing with his troops from Umballa to belhi, when he was seized with cholera at Kurnaul, where he died, 27th May. It has been said that he was interred without even an ordinary salute.

Anson, George, Lord, an eminent naval com-mander, who went to sea at a very early age, and In 1739 he was in 1724 was made post-captain. chosen commander of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America, and sailed from Portsmouth with five men-of-war, a slade their constances when the mercurewar, a sloop, and two victualling vessels. In 1741 he doubled Cape Horn, after losing two of his ships. In Junefollowing he arrived off Juan Fernandez, with only two ships and two tenders; and having been successful in taking several rich prizes, and in causing much damage to the enemy, he returned to England in 1744, when for his distinguished services against the Spanish, he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and one of the lords of the Admiralty. He was also chosen member of parliament for the borough of Heydon. In 1747 he commanded the Channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war and four East-Indiamen. For these services he was created Lord Anson, and on the death of Sir John Norris, was made vice-admiral of England. In 1751 he was appointed first lord of the Admi-ralty, which post he held, with a short interval, till his death. In 1753 he again commanded the Channel fleet, having under him the gallant Sir Edward Hawke. After this he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the British fleet. B. in the parish of Colwich, Staffordshire, 1697; p. at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 1762.— He is the hero of the well-known book called Anson's Voyage round the World," which was written by a Mr. Benjamin Robins, from information furnished by Lord Anson.

ANSPACH, Elizabeth, Margravine of, ans'-pak,

who is known as an authoress, was the daughter of the fourth earl of Berkeley, and was married,

Anster

the continent for some years, and lived for a published in 1920. He was kided it battle by considerable time at Anspach, where she occurised a prominent place at Court, wrote plays, and established a theatre. On the death of the earl of Craven and of the margravine, she was married to his serene highness the margrave of Anspach and Baireuth, whom she accompanied to England when he sold his territorial rights to the king of Prussia. On the death of the margrave, she again went abroad, and died at Names in 1828, leaving a certain reputation for literary talent, and a name in social aspects

noways enviable. ANSTER, John, LL.D., an'-ster, an eminent German scholar, and regius professor of civil law in the university of Dublin. His translations from German literature, especially that of Goethe's "Faust," have been received with great favour. Mr. Anster has also been a large contributor to periodical literature in the leading magazines. B. at Charleville, Cork,

ANSTEX, Christopher, ču'-sle, a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and the author of the "New Bath Guide," which, according to the statement of Dodsley, its publisher, was the most profitable book he ever sold within a certain period of time, and on this account he afterwards restored the copyright to the author, although he had purchased it—an instance of generosity not very common among publishers. B. 1724:

D. at Chippenham, 1805.

Anstis, John, ăn'-stis, an English antiquary, who obtained the appointment of Garter kingwas obtained the appointment of earter king atarms, and the post of genealogist and registrar of the Bath. B. at St. Neots, Cornwall, 1669; D. 1754.—He wrote several works illustrative of the

orders of knighthood.

ANSTRUTHER, Sir John, an'-stru-ther, an emi-nent member of parliament, and chief justice of Bengal in 1798. B. 1753; D. 1811.

Antagoras, an-tag'-or-as, of Rhodes, a Greek writer of epigrams and a great gourmand, so much so, that he never allowed any one but himself to prepare his favourite dish—conger eels. He was generally violent and intemperate in his

conduct and language.

Antalcidas, an-tal-se-das, a Spartan, who is famous in history as the negotiator of the disadvantageous peace which the Lacedemonians concluded with Persia, and by which the Greeks gave up their footing in Asja. He was afterwards employed on another mission to Arta-xerxes, in which he failed, and became exposed to the contempt and derision of his countrymen. He is said to have starved himself to death. Lived about 387 B.C.

ANTAR, or ANTARAH, an'-tar, a famous poet and warrior of Arabia, who flourished about

out Antar s neroism finally overcame all opposition. He is the hero of romances composed by others, and was thus not only a poet himself, but a source of inspiration to the muse of his brethren. His whole career, indeed, is represented as one continuous series of martial achievements, accomplished against various races and in very diverse circumstances, his sword and his steed participating in the fame of their owner. Sir William Jones translated one Anticchus

quary, and writer on church history, was born in 1648 at Frejus, of which place he was 2

canon. p. 1697. ANTENOR, an-te'-nor, a Trojan prince, who is

said to have maintained a con-the Greeks during the Trojan war, and to

have betraved Troy to the enemy.

ANTHEMIUS, an-thai-me-oos, the name of several persons of antiquity: 1. A con-ul under the emperor Areadius, and who managed the affairs of the empire during the minority of Theodosius 2. An emperor of the West, who was killed by his son-in-law, Ricimer, on the sack of Rome in 472. 3. A mathematician and architect of

In 192. 5. In anthematical and architect of Tralles, in Lydia, who flourished about 534 a.c. ANTHON, Charles, LL.D., Easthon, a well-known American classic scholar, rector of the College Grammar-school, New York. B. at New

York 1797.

ANTHOINE, Antoine Ignace, an'-twoin, an emi-nent merchant of Marseilles, who contributed largely to the establishment of the Franch trade in the Levant and Hack Sea, for which he pro-cured great facilities from the Rassian and Turkish governments. In 1731, he was re-warded with letters of nobility by Louis XVI.

warded with letters of 1967-my or 1968-xx.

A. at Ernbrun, 1749; n. at.

ANTIGONES, L., ilia-life-sonus, a
captain, who, on the death of Alexander the
Great, obtained the provinces of Pamphylia,
Lydia, and Phygia Major, after which his ambition led him to enlarge his territories. He
capter commonded Asia Hawas lain in a lattle finally conquered Asia. He was slain in a battle which he fought with Seleucus and Lysimachus

at Ipsus, in the 54th year of his age, 301 n.c. ANTIGONUS GONATAS, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and grandson of the above, was a prince distinguished by his tilial piety, and his

extraordinary humanity. D. 243 or 239, B.C. Antigonus Doson, king of Macedon, succeeded his brother Demetrius II., defeated Cleamenes, and took the city of Sparta. He also repelled the Illyrians, who had invaded his terri-

ANTIGONUS SOCHEUS, the founder of the Jewish sect of the Sadducers, lived about 300

years B.C.

Antinous, an-tin'-o-us, a Bithynian youth, the favourite of the emperor Adrian, who erected a city to his memory, and named it Antinopolis.

ANTIOCHUS III., "n-ti'-o-kus, called the Great, king of Antioch, was the son of Seleucus Callinicus; and on the death of his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, 223 B.C., succeeded the end of the 6th century. His mother was a to the crown. He was defeated by Ptolemy

marched to India, v. to procure him the title of "great." On the death of Pololemy Philippater, Antiochas recovered Palestine and Colleyeria, Art this the free cities of Greece because alarmed, and applied to the Romans for add, while Hamibul sought the pololem is the pololem and the processing the proces races and in very diverse circumstances, his tection of Anticolus, After several embassies word and his steed participating in the fame of their owner. Sir William Jones translated one commenced in which the armies of Kome of his pooms, and thus introduced the name of Antar to Europe, which has since been made anticolus was forced to make an ignoble peace, familiar by the version of Mr. Terrick Hamilton, D. 187 E.C.—There were several other so

Antipater

pupil of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander. While Alexander was abroad, he left Antipater in the government of Macedon; and by his prudent management he preserved Greece tranquil. On the death of his master, Antipater obtained the European pro vinces. Not long after, the confederate states of Greece attacked him; but he subdued them, and subverted their democratic forms of government; on which he was called the father of Greece. His last advice to his successor was "never to allow a woman to meddle in state affairs." D. 319 B.C.—There were two other kings of this name.

ANTIPHILUS, "an-ti'-fi'-lus, a distinguished Greek painter, who flourished in the third contury B.C. He lived in Egypt, and his works are mentioned with high praise by Quintilian and Whiny, the latter of whom enumerates many works by him which were in Rome at the time he wrote. Antiphilus was the inventor of a kind of caricatures called Grylli-grotesque monsters, part man and part animal or birdwhich were in great request among the Greeks

and Romans of the time.

ANTIPHON, an'-ti-fon, the Rhamnusian, an Athenian grator, and the first to lay down rules of oratory. He is said to have assisted in establishing the tyranny of the four hundred, for which he was put to death, 411 B.c .- There are sixteen orations under his name, in the collection of ancient orators. B. about B.C. 480.
Antiques, John, an-te-ku'-us, an historical

painter of distinguished merit, who travelled over nearly all Europe, was everywhere received with respect, and never failed to leave monu-ments of his genius wherever he went. He ments of his genius wherever he went. He painted with great facility in the historical branch of art, was excellent in design, and a good colourst. His principal patrou was the grand dake of Tuscauy, for whom he executed a fine picture of the Fall of the Giants. n. at Groningen, 1702; n. at Breda, 1750.—His brocked problem when the second with the ther Lambert, who generally travelled with him, was also a good painter of landscapes.

ANTISTHENES, antis'-the-nees, an Athenian philosopher, and founder of the sect of the Cynics. He procured Melitus to be put to death, and Anytus banished, for their persecution of Socrates. Lived 400 B.C. Of his works only a

few apophthegms remain.

Antoinette, Marie, mar'-e ăn'-twoi-net, archduchess of Austria, and Queen of France, was one of the most beautiful persons of her time, as she was also one of the most unfortunate. She had a highly-cultivated mind, and things. She mad a nigny-cuttivated mind, and in her fifteenth year was married to the son of Louis XV., afterwards Louis XVI. In 1793 she fell a victim to the fury of the French revolutionary mob. B. at Vienna, 1755; beheaded at Paris, 1793.

ANTOMMARCHI, Francesco, an-tom-ar'-ke, distinguished Frenchanatomist, and physician to Napoleon I. at St. Helena. B. at Corsica, 1780;

ANTONELL, Cardinal Giacomo, an-to-nel'-e, prime minister of Pope Pius IX., in whose councils he has exercised great influence. He was raised to the dignity of a cardinal by Pius IX. in 1847. B. at Sonnino, April 2, 1806.

ARTONIA, 3n-ts'-ne-a, the name of some emi-

ner Roman ladies, the most remarkable of

Antonius

of Antioch of this name, who lived both before and after the above.

Antipatra, antip'-a-ter, a native of Macedon, pupil of Aristotle, and the mithiul minister of Claudius the emperor, and the disreputable Livia. D. about A.D. 38.

ANTONINUS, an-to-ni'-nus, surnamed Pius, on account of his great and good qualities, was adopted by the emperor Adrian, whom he succeeded. When told of conquering heroes, he said, with Scipio, "I prefer the life and preservation of one citizen to the death of a hundred enemies." His life was a scene of universal benevolence, and his last moments were easy, though preceded by a lingering illness. D. 161 A.D .- He extended the boundaries of the Roman province in Britain, and built a rampart between the friths of Clyde and Forth; but he waged no aggressive wars, and only repulsed the enemies aggressive wars, and only repulsed the elements of the empire who appeared in the field. He was succeeded by his adopted son M. Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed the Philosopher, a prince as virtuous as his predecessor. B at Lanuvium, S6.

Antonio, or Antonello, da Messina, an-to'-ne-o, the first Italian who painted in oil, which art he learned of John Van Eyck, in Flanders. After the death of Van Eyck he returned to Italy, and passed the remainder of his life in Venice. with the exception of eight years, from 1465 to 1473, spent in his native town. After his return to Venice he executed many paintings for the state and private persons, but his works are now very rare. B. at Messina, 1414; D. 1493.

ANTONIOZE, Cornelius, an-ton'-e-ose, a Dutch artist, who painted a large picture of his native city, Amsterdam. B. 1500: D. 1536. He also engraved on wood.

Antonius, Marcus, anto'-ne-us, a celebrated Roman orator, who was made consul, and was afterwards governor of Cilicia, where he distinguished himself by his military achievements, and obtained the honour of a triumph. After his return, he discharged the office of censor with great credit. Cicero says, that in him Rome might boast of a rival in eloquence to Greece itself. He fell in the commotions raised

by Marius and Cinna, 87 B.C. B. 142.
ANTONIUS, Marcus (Mark Antony), the triumvir, was the son of M. Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble lady of great merit. On the death of his father, he led a very dissipated life. Afof the state, he led a very dissipated life. Af-terwards he applied himself to the study of the art of war, and evinced great courage and ad-dress in restoring Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt. He next served in Gaul, under Casar, who enabled him to go to Rome, where he ob-tained the quastorship, in which office he became very active in behalf of his patron. He assisted Casar in guining the empire, for which service he was made governor of Italy, and commander of the legions, by whom he was greatly beloved on account of his liberality. Cæsar afterwards appointed him master of the horse, for his conadjointed that masses of the floats, and chose him as his colleague in the consulship, 44 B.C. After the death of Cesar and the flight of his assassins, the death of Crear and the flight of his assassing. Antony began to exercise his authority in such a manner as to convince all parties that he aimed at assuming the sovereignty. To check his career, the patriots esponsed the cause of Octavianus, the helf of Crears, when Antony retired to his government of Cisalpine Gaul, and began a civil war by laying sleepe to Mutina, now Modena. The consuls Hirtius and Pansir, with Octavianus, were sent against him, and though he was defeated, both consuls were slain,

Antony

Apollodorus

and Octavianus alone left at the head of a victo- | from the sea, which Augustus purchased of the rious army. Antony now crossed the Alps, and joined Lepidus, with whom and Octavianus he contrived to form a second triumvirate, to which contrived to form a second triumvirate, to which clear fell a victim, through the personal revenge of Antony. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Phillippi, he went into Asia, and distinguished himself, above all other princes, by the splendour of his court. Here Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, captivated him, and he accom-panied her to Alexandria, where he gave himself up to pleasure. In the mean time Octavianus, at the instigation of Fulvia, the wife of Antony,

people of Cos, and placed in the temple of Casar. He was a man of wit, and much addited to pleasure. Flourished in the beginning of the 4th century B.C.

APPLLES, the founder of a sect of heretic-called by his name, who lived in the 2nd concancer by his name, who have in the last tone try A.D. He adopted the Manicha an dormo of the good and evil principles, and namely that the body of Christ was not composed of flesh and blood, but of air; and that as he had obtained it from the atmosphere in his descent to cartle, so it. his ascension it again melted into its original che-

A new division of the empire was the consequence of this alliance; the West being allotted duence of this animate; the west being another to Octavianus, and the East to Antony, and Africa to Lepidus; but Antony, infatuated with the charms of Cleopatra, renewed his intercourse with her in a manner so shameless and undisguised, that he was deprived of his consular dignity, and war was declared against the Egyptian queen by the senate. Immense preparations were making on both sides, whilst Antony was were making on both sides, whits Antony was immersed in dissipation, which destroyed his military spirit, Defeated in the battle of Actium, 31 B.c., he escaped to Alexandria, but when Octavianus appeared before that town the year following, he stabbed himself. B. about 86 B.c. ANTONY, St., an'-to-ne, the founder of mon-

achism, who, though born to a large estate, re-nounced the world, and assumed the habit of a recluse. He resided in a cell in the desert nearly twenty years, and the fame of his sanctity drew to him many followers, for whom he erected numerous monasteries. B. at Coma, Upper Egypt, 251; D. 356.—Roman Catholic writers relate many whimsical stories of the assaults which the

saint encountered from evil spirits.

ANTONY of Bourbon, king of Navarre, which ANYONY Of BOUTDON, KING OF NAVATTE, WHICH title he obtained by his marriage with Jeanne d'Albret, in 1548. He was the son of Charles of Boutlon, duke of Vendôme, and, renouncing the Protestant religion, in which he had been educated, united with the dukes of Guise and Monton the breaking out of the civil war, he raised an army, and took Blois, Tours, and Rouen. At the siege of the last-mentioned place he received a wound in the shoulder, of which he died, in 1562. He left a son, who was afterwards Henry IV. (See Albret, Jeanne d'.)

ANYTUS, ŭu'-i-tus, a rhetorician of Athens, the enemy of Socrates. He prevailed on Aristophanes to ridicule the philosopher in a comedy, and, in conjunction with Melitus, procured his condemnation. After the death of the philosopher, the people discovered their error, when Anytus was banished, and stoned to death at Heraclea.

was banished, and stoned to death at Heracea. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

Appel, Jacob, ap'-el, a Dutch artist of the 18th century. He was eminent alike in landscape, historical, and portrait painting. B. at Amsterdam 1680; D. 1751.

APPEMAN, Barent, apt-el-man, also a Dutch painter, was born at the Hague in 1640. He excelled in landscapes, his favourite subjects

being scenes in Italy. D. 1686.

APELLES, ".pel-es, a native of the isle of Cos, called the "Prince of Painters," much admired Sensor the Frince of Familiers, much admire to Archibodes & & poly-o-dof-no, an eminent of the region to point his portrait. His most architect, who was employed by the capped famous work was a painting of Venus rising Trajan to build the great bridge of \$2.

of denying the authority of the Old Testament. APPLLICON, a-pel-i-kon, a peripatetic philoso-pher, to whom the world is indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he bought at a vast

price about ninety years n.c. They were after-wards seized by Sylla, and carried to Rome. Apicus, depisite-se, the name of three (ele-brated Roman gluttons. The first lived under bratter forman gattons. The airst river amor-Sylla, the second under Augustus and Therrar-and the third under Trajan. The second ex-pended immense sums in glattent, and was the inventor of several sorts of cakes. Finding ha-wealth reduced to a sum of £12000, he, thinking he must starve, pois APPENDINI, Francesc

native of Italy, who, after studyin was appointed to the chest

was appointed to the chair of rheter

where he became a great proficient in the sla-vonian language, and published a history of Ragusa, which gives an interesting account of that small republic, which existed for centuries till subverted by Napoleon I. B. 1768; D. 1837.

thi suoverted by Anjoleon 1. B. 1768; b. 1837.
Applant, Andrea, ape-a-ne, by some considered the best fresco painter of the 18th century, was Napoleon's principal painter in Italy; executed frescoes in the royal palace at Milan, and in the church of Santa Maria Verzina. in the same city, where they still are. He was a knight of the Iron Crown, and a member of the Legion of Honour. n. 1754; p. 1sils,—There was another fresco painter of the same name. Francisco Appiani, who likewise floureshed in the 18th century, whose works exhibit a vigonital surpassed by few rivals. He also painted well. in oils, and is said to have executed many picture-

APPIANO, d', dap-e-d-no, an Italian family which in the middle ages rose to sovereign rank, which in the middle ages rose to sovereier rank, as princes of Pisa, and afterwards of Pionibina and Elia. In the latter part of the 18th century, Jacopo d'Appiano, after killing the chief unaristrate of Pisa, assumed the title of lord of that city, and was a local in his usurpation by Gian Galeazzo vis outi, duke of Milan. Jacopo died in 1398, when his son Gherardo sold Pisa to the duke of Milan, and reserved for himself the sovereignty of P. ombano and Elba. The family retained possession of these states for some generations, till they were dispossessed of them by the Spaniards in 1889. The fiefs ultimately passed to the family of Buoncompagni of Borne, which held them till the French revolutionary invasion. Napoleon, on making himself emperor, bestowed the principality of Piombino on his brother-in-law, Felix Baciocchi.

Apollodoms

Lived in the second century.

APOLLOBORYS, a famous painter at Athens,

who flourished B.C. 495. He was outshone by ,ch he greatly lamented in a poem.

APPOLLONIO, Ja opo, ap'-ol-on-e'-o, an Italian, who painted some fir a pictures for the churches of Bassano, his native city, where he was born in 1584; p. 1654.

AQUILA, Pompei del, ä-que'-la, so named from the place of his birth, who mainted sarred pieces in a very grand manner. His principal work, a descent from the cross, has been engraved.

Flourished about 1580. AQUINAS, St. Thomas, ā ās, called the "Angelic Doctor," was no n of a noble Italian ăs, called the īđi ociety of Preaching

Friars at Nepl e inclination of his parents. After teaching div nity in various universities, he settled at Napes, and obtained a pension from the king. He refused the archpension from the sing. In reinset the archival rishopric of Neples, which was offered him by Pope Clement IV. n. in the stee of Aquino, Italy, 1227; n. at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, 1274—The authority of Aquinas has always been very high in the Roman church, and he was canonized in 1323. His works made 17 vols, folio, and have been printed several times at different places.

Arago, Francois Jean Dominique, a-ra'-go, a

distinguished French mathematician, astronomer, and man of science, who, in the "History of his Youth," has given a detailed narrative of his adventures up to his 22nd year. From 1812 to 1845 he lectured in Paris, on astronomy and kindred subjects, and was pronounced by the French emperor, Louis Napoleon, to be not only "the grand high-priest of science, but able to initiate the vulgar into its mysteries." In conjunction with Gay-Lussac, he established the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," a valuable serial still continued; and throughout his lite prosecuted scientific discovery with unwearied effort. Amongst his other discoveries may be here recorded that of a neutral point in the polarization of the atmosphere, and the suggestion of a positive proof of the theory of undulations, which has since been established by Foucault. B. near Perpignan, 1786; D. at Paris, 1953,—Arago was a determined repub-

liens, played a prominent part in the revolution of 1818, and refused to take the oath of allegiance after the coup-d'état of 1852, and gave his reasons in a spirited letter to the government. Louis Na-

poleon was then the prince-president, and he, to his honour, caused his minister to write, that

a special exception would be made in favour of

a philosopher whose labours had rendered France

illustrious, and whose existence the government would be loath to sadden," ARALDI, Alexander, ar-al-de, an artist of italy, was born at Parma, and was a pupil of (i. Bellini. There is at Parma a picture of the

Annunciation by him, which has been greatly admired. He died in 1528.

ARAM, Eugene, air-am, a self-educated Yorkshireman, who, by persevering industry, obtained a knowledge of the mathematics, and an extensive acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, together with the Hebrew and Chaldee. In 1744 he taught Latin and writing at a school in London; and after passing many years in apparent innocence, in 1758 he was apprehended at Lynn, for the murder of Daniel Clark, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, perpe- various parts of analysis. B. 1759; D. 1803.

Arbogast

Danube, and other structures. B. at Damascus. trated thirteen years before. He was brought to trial in 1759, and made an admirable defence, but was found guilty; and the next morning confessed his crime, alleging that he was prompted to it through a suspicion of Clarke's having a criminal intercourse with his wife, Executed at York, 1759,—The history of this person has suggested one of the most interesting

or Sir Dalwer Lytton's novels. B. 1704.
ARANDA, Don Pedro Pablo Abarca de Bolea, count of, a-run'-da, a distinguished Spanish state-man of the 18th century. He abolished the order of the Jesuits, and greatly diminished the power of the Inquisition. In 1773, to avoid ruin, he got himself appointed ambassador to Paris, where he remained till 1784. In 1792 he became the prime minister of Charles IV., but through the intrigues of a rival, the infamous Godoy, was soon afterwards dismissed. B. in

Aragon about 1718; p. 1794 or 1799.

Arauso D'Azerredo, Antonio, a-rau'-yo, a
Portuguese statesman, who devoted more time to literature and science than to politics, and thereby incapacitated himself for conducting with success the affairs of his country. In 1806, when Napoleon I. declared that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign, he made his escape to Brazil, whither he took his mineralogical collection and a printing apparatus which he had imported from London. This was the first printing-press that London. This was the first printing-press that had been seen in Rio Janelry, where he began to busy himself with scientific pursuits. Whilst thus engaged, however, he felt severely the disgrace under which he lay on account of his prince regent, defending his conduct against some assertions of his caluminators. He received a gracious reply, and in 1815 was created Count da Barca. He finally became sole minister in Brazil. B. at Ponte de Lima, 1752; D. at Rio Janeiro, 1817.

ARANTIUS, Julius Cæsar, a-ran-'she-us, a dis-ARANTES, Julius Cresar, o-ran-san-sa, a dis-tinguished nanomist, was professor at Bologna for 32 years, and published several works, em-bodying the results of his investigations in phy-siology and kindred themes. n. 1839; p. 1850, ARANTES, a-roi-t.ua, a Greek poet, whose poem entitled "Phenomena," still extant, shows this to have how close an extrements. n. in

him to have been also an astronomer. B. in Cilicia, about 300 B.C.

ARATUS of Sieyon, son of Cleinias, who by his activity, established the Achean league, and recovered Corinth from Antigonus of Macedon, but afterwards became the friend and counsellor of Antigonus and his successor, Philip, at whose instigation Aratus was ultimately poisoned. B. 271; D. 213 B.C. He wrote commentaries on his own transactions.

ABBACES, ar'-ba-sees, the Mede, who revolted against Sardanapalus, and afterwards headed the confederation of kingdoms formed on the destruction of the Assyrian empire. His revolt occurred about 820 B.C.

Arbasta, Cesare, ar-bai'-se-a, an Italian, who visited Spain, and painted the ceiling of the cathedral at Cordova. He worked chiefly in fresco, and copied the style of Leonardo da Vinci. D. about 1620.

ARBLAY, Madame d'. (See BURNEY.)

ARBOGAST, Louis François Antoine, ar -bo-gast, a French mathematician, who in 1800 published his great work called the "Calcul des Derivations," a production which has been the means of throwing much light on the connexion of

Arborio

Arcesilana

Arborio, Mercurino, ar-bor'-e-o, a faithful adviser and chancellor of Charles V. of Spain. Although a Catholic in his sentiments, he was the advocate of mild measures, and never lost the confidence of his great master. He became and connuence of ms great master. He became a cardinal, and throughout his career exercised considerable influence upon the affairs of Ger-many, B. at Vercelli, Picdmont, 1465; D. at Innspruck, 1530.

Arborius, Æmilius Magnus, ar-bo'-re-us, a scholar who lived in the time of the emperor Constantine, who entrusted him with the task of educating one of his sons. He had the reputa-tion of being one of the most eloquent men of his time; but of this we cannot judge, as his works

time; out of this we cannot judge, as his works have perished. D. at Constantinople 335 A.D. Arbeissel, Robert d', dar-bres-sel, a famous French coclesiastic who flourished in the eleventh century, was the founder of the Abbey of Fonteyrault, and of the religious order so called, and celebrated as one of the most eloquent preachers the Catholic church has produced. Pope Urban II. gave him permission to preach "per universum mundum," a privilege of which he was not slow to avail himself, as he went about from one place to another preaching, and was everywhere followed by immense crowds. Scandalous imputations have been cast upon him and the community at Fontevrault in consequence of the mixture of the sexes which formed a feature of the order; but those imputations appear to be unfounded. Robert d'Arbrissel was born at the village of the same name, near Rennes, in 1047; founded Fonteyrault Abbeyin 1103; and D. about 1104 or 1105.

Arbuthanology into a man and the order into Arbuthanology and a distinguished Scottish divine, who was principal of the University of Aberdeen, and took an active part in the settlement of the church of Scotland after the Reformation. He was twice moderator of the General Assembly, and was prominent in all discussions connected with church matters. He edited Buchanan's History of Scotland in 1582, which gave great offence to James VI., who ordered him not to quit Aberdeen, lest he should too much sway the councils deen, lest he should boo inten sway the countries of the General Assembly which met at Edin-burgh in that year. He was well versed in law, which he had studied in France, besides divinity, philosophy, and the mathematics. He was a

son of Baron Arbuthnot. B. 1538; D. 1583.
ARBUTHNOT, John, a celebrated writer and physician, educated at Aberdeen, and, coming to London, supported himself by teaching the London, supported himself by teaching the mathematics. Accidentally administering relicf to Prince George of Denmark at Epsom, he became physician to his royal highness, and in 1709 was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne. He engaged with Pope and Swift in a scheme to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of "Memoirs of Mar-tinus Scriblerus," but the death of the queen put an end to the project and deprived the world of some ingenious performances. B. at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, Scotland, 1675; D. in London, 1785.—Arbuthnot was the author of in LORIGOUT, 1750.—ATTURNING WAS MER MEMORY SEVERAL OFFER PERFORMERS, partly of a satirical and political character, and others in connexion with natural history, the mathematics, &c., but his principal work is one entitled "Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures." It is said has were most the greatest with a fine little memory of the greatest with a fine little memory. said he was one of the greatest wits of his time, that his humour was generally without any mixture of ill-nature, being a most humane and amiable man. He at one time attempted to settle as a physician at Doncaster, then cele-

brated for its salubrity, but met with small success; and on being seen galloning out of the town, replied to an inquiry us to whither he was going, "To leave this confounded place, where I can neither live nor die." He was intimate with all the prominent men of his timewits, scholars, and politicians—and was esteemed by all.

ABBUTHNOT, Mariot, a British admiral, said to be a nephew of Dr. John Arbuthnot said to be a nephew of Dr. John Arbuthnuc mentioned above, was born in 1711, and was principally engaged in connection with the American Way of Independence, in which he commanded the British fleet on the station for some time, and in that capacity led the naval forces at the capture of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1721. In March of the same year, admiral Arbuthnot fought an action with the French fleet off Cape Virrinia, the indecisive result of which has caused his conduct to be much erificished, and his tactics severely conmuch criticised, and his tactics severely condemned. He shortly afterwards returned to England, struck his flag, and was not again employed during the war. p. in London, 1794.

Arc. (Sec Joan of Arc.) Arc, Philip Auguste de ste Foix, Chevalier d'. dark, an illegitimate son of the Comte de Thoulouse, author of two works, both of which are incomplete—namely, "Histoire Générale des Gouerres," and "Histoire du Commerce et des Navigation des Anciens et des Modernes," D.

ARCADIO, Jean Francois, ar-ka'-de-o, a physician of the seventeenth century, who was a native of Piedmont, and wrote some works in which he recommended venesection in pleurisy and other diseases-a school of practice which still obtains among his countrymen of the chirurgical pro-fession, although generally abandoned in other

parts of Europe.

Arcadurs, Emperor, ar-ka'-de-us, eldest son of
Theodosius the Great and Flacilla, was born in 377 A.D., and began to reign in 395. He was a weak and vicious prince, who was equally ungainly in person as unamiable in disposition. But for his association with the dismemberment of the empire, and with the histories of Alarie, Chrysostom, Rufinus, and Stilieho, Arcadius would be utterly unworthy of notice. governed by successive favourites, under whose counsels jealousy and distrust were excited between the Western and Eastern portions of the empire. Such men as St. Chrysostom were persecuted, turmoil and bloodshed were common in the streets of Constantinople, morals were in a wretched condition, and the Goths obtained that power, importance, and discipline, which afterwards made them so dangerous to the state.

Areadius died in 408, aged 31, leaving behind
him the reputation of a man who was only saved from being an utter fool by the fact that a large element of knavery had a place in his disposition.

ARCANO, Mauro d', dar-ka'-no, a celebrated Italian buriesque poet. B. about 1490; D. at Bome, through a fall while hunting, 1536.
ARCERE, Louis Etienne, ar-sai'-rai, author of a history of Rochelle and the Pays d'Aunis, an

Apology for the Revolution in Corsica in 1760, was born at Marseilles in 1698, and died at Rochelle in 1782.

ARCESILAUS; ar-ke-si-la'-us, the founder of the Greek school of philosophy called the Middle Academy, the chief characteristic of which was to Arcet

Archer

or Scythes, and was born at Pitene in Æolia. He was in the habit of disputing every side of a question, but was so agreeable a speaker, was so handsome in person and pleasing in manners, that he was liked by all seets, and it has been said of him, it was equally difficult to resist the fascinations of his cloquence and the attractions of his person. It was said of him that while he denied every good principle, he practised every good principle, he practised every good deed, and yet refused to admit that there was, or could be anything either positively good or positively bad. Hewas a great admi-gr from reading whose works he imbibed some faste for poetry, though it does not appear that he

moved anything besides a few epigrams. He was born 316 B.c., and died 211, from in moderate indulgence in wine.—There were set or of the same name—writers, soulp painters, &c., but none of special prominence.

ARCET, Jean d', dar'-sai, a French natural philosopher, who was the first to prove, by experiment, the perfect combustibility of the diamond. He was also the inventor of a metallic alloy, of which stereotypes are sometimes made and to which his name is frequently given. He gave great attention to the study of minerals, and succeeded in producing a porcelain equal to the best of China and Japan. B. at Donazit, 1725; D. at Paris, 1801. He became inspector of the Gobelins tapestry manufacture, and also of the public mint; and in the manufacture of the former, as well as in that of porcelain, suggested several improvements.

ARCHIDAMIA, ark-e-da'-me-a a Spartan woman, who, on the approach of Pyrrhus, and when the senate had decreed that the women should be sent to Crete, seized a sword, rushed to the senate house, and declaring that the women would not survive the ruin of their country, but would fight and die in its defence as well as the men, procured the repeal of the decree, and afterwards took an active part in defence of the city.
Ancurlocuts, ar-kil-o-kus, a Greek satirist,

son of a slave named Euiso. By some he is said to be the inventor of lambic verse. B. in the Isle of Paros, about 720 B.C. Most of his

writings are lost.

Abchimedes, ar'-ki-me'-dees, the greatest of the Greek mathematicians, said to have been related to Hiero, king of Syracuse. He hoasted, that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth, which may be regarded as would have the carrie, which had bet earlier that the power of levers, &c. The story of the manner in which he discovered the fraud of the jeweller who made the crown of Hiero is too well known. to require repetition here. He is said amongst other ingenious mechanical contrivances to have made a glass machine, which represented the motions of the heavenly bodies. He is also said motions of the neaventy owners. The is also said to have made burning-glasses, which destroyed ships at a great distance. When Marcellus besieged Syracuse, 212 B.C., Archimedes contrived a variety of machines for annoying the enemy; and when the place was taken, the Roman commander gave strict orders that the house and person of the philosopher should be respected. He was, however, slain by a soldier, while he was deeply engaged in solving a geometrical problem, and inattentive to the noise occasioned by the taking of the city. B. at Syra-cuse about 287 B.C.; slain 212 B.C.—Several of the sixteenth century, who prepared a large col-his works are extant; but some of the most lection of papers connected with the local his-valuacide are lost. When Cicero was quæstor in tory of Warwickshire, which were afterwards

deny every proposition, was the son of Seuthes Sicily, he discovered Archimedes' tomb, with an

inscription upon it.
ARCHELAUS, ar-ke-la'-us, an Athenian philosopher, was born at Miletus, and after studying suppler, was born at Atlents, and arter studying under Anaxagoras, became, as some assert, the teacher of Socrates. He introduced into Athens what was called the physical philosophy of Ionia, according to the doctrines of which heat and according to the doctrines of which heat and cold, accompanied by, or proceeding from, mois-ture, were the principles of creation; he also maintained that animal life originally emanated from the earth in a mud-like substance; and in morals, his doctrine was that right and wrong were not essential in nature, but were the product of human laws,-There was also of this name a geographer, who was the author of a description of heregions visited by Alexander the Great; several kings of Macedon, Egypt, Cappadocia, &c.; a tetrarch of Judea, son of Herod the Great; a bishop of Cascara, Mesopotamia, of the third century; a sculptor of Priene in the time of

century; a senting of the third century B.C., who wrote, in Greek verse, a book or poem on the wonders of Natural History, and which he dedicated to Ptolemy. ARCHDALL, Mervyn, arch'-dal, an Irish pro-ARCHDALL, Hervyll, drew-tax, an Itish protestant divine and antiquary, was born in Dublin in 1728. In 1786, he published his "Monasticon Hibernicum," containing an epitome of the results of 40 years' study of records connected with ecclesiastical foundations in Ireland. He also edited an enlarged edition of Lodge's Peerage. D. 1791.
Archdekin, Richard, arch'-de-kin, acelebrated

Irish Jesuit, was born at Kilkenny in 1619. He was the author of various works which were very popular, and some of which reached a 10th and 12th edition, and of which from 15,000 to 20,000 copies were circulated—which, for the time, may well be deemed wonderful. His Essay on Miracles, and a Treatise on Universal Theology, were in especial request. He died at Ant-werp in 1690.

Archenholz, Johann Wilhelm von, ark-en-holtz, a voluminous German author and firsters, a volumence version and the first and after serving some time in the Prussina army, from which he was dismissed for his immoderate passion for gambling, he travelled over the greater part of Europe, and utilmately settled in his native country, residing at bresden, Leipsic, Berlin, and Hamburg, and devoting himself to literary labour. He was very successful and popular, both in various journals which he conducted and in the numerous books which he wrote. His "England and Italy" has been translated into almost every language of Europe; this was followed by the "Annals of British History" from 1788; by a History of the Seven Years War; a History of Quene Elizabeth, the Conspiracy of Feisco, the Life of Sixtus V, History of the Buccaucers, and a history of Guene. journalist, was born near Dantzie in 1745, and History of the Buccaneers, and a history of Gustavus Vasa of Sweden. Archenholz likewise translated Orme's History into German, but in this undertaking he was not very successful; and for twenty years before his death he was mainly engaged in political writing in his capa-city of editor of the "Minerva," a journal which he commenced in 1792 and continued till 1812, and the pages of which are a most valuable record of the occurrences of the time. D. near Hamburg, in 1812, in his 67th year.

made use of by Sir William Dugdale, of whom and Practice of Artillery;" "On the Theory of Sir Simon Archer was the friend and patron the Moon;" "On a New Thorry of Artillery," when Sir William was first beginning his researches. Sir Simon was born in 1581; knighted by James I. in 1624. The date of his death is not

known.

ARCHER, Thomas, an English architect of the eighteenth century, was a pupil of Sir John Vanbrugh, and erected several churches and other edifices which show considerable taste and skill, but the style of some of which—such as the church of St. John the Evangelist at Westminster—has been a good deal criticised un-

ARCHIAS, A. Licinius, ark'-e-as, a native of Antioch, wherehe was born in the latter part of the second century B.C., afterwards settled in Rome. where he had as pupils Lucius and Marcus Lucullus, Cicero, and the greater part of the most distinguished youth of the "Eternal city." He possessed considerable talents as a poet, and was eminent as a teacher of eloquence and rhetoric. When advanced in life, his right to the citizenship of Rome being questioned, Cicero delivered an oration in his behalf. The date of his death is not ascertained, but he was living in 61 B.C.

ARCHY IAS, ark-i'-tas, of Tarentum, the eighth occupant of the chair of Pythagoras, was the master of Plato. He was a man of great and varied learning, and also of some mechanical genius; one invention attributed to him-namely, an automaton which was made to fly by means of air enclosed within it-would imply that Archytas was acquainted with gas, and that this device was the forerunner of the modern

balloon.

Arco, Alonzo del, ar'-ko, a deaf and dumb Spanish artist, who acquired considerable reputation as a painter of historical pieces and por-traits. B. 1625; D. 1700.

Azco, Nicolas, Count of, a Latin poet of the sixteenth century, the son of Count Oderic, privy councillor to the Emperor Maximilian, was a native of Arco in the Tyrol, where he was born in 1479. He was learned in all the ancient languages, and could speak most modern ones with fluency. He lived on terms of intimacy with all the eminent men of his time, and died about 1546, his Latin poems having been given to the world in the same year, and reprinted at Padua in 1739.

ARCON, Jean Clauded', dar'-kawng, a French military engineer, who planned the floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, dateries with while Giorattar was attacked, when commanded by General Elliot, on the 18th of September, 1782. He afterwards served in the French army at the time of the Revolution, and took a part in the conquest of Holland. In Franch Comte, 1783; p. hear Attenti, 1800.

ABCONS, Clessar d., dar-kauson, a French acro-cate who composed some works of the laws

cate who composed some works on the laws which govern the tides, on longitude, on the Apocalypse, apostolic traditions, &c. D. in 1881. Arox, Patrick d', darys, an author, and soldier of fortune, was descended from an ancient family of Galway, in Ireland, where he was born in 1725. He received his education in France, in the armies of which country he served during several campaigns in Flanders and Germany, besides being present in the expedition sent to the assistance of Prince Charles in 1746, when he was taken prisoner, but released by the English Government. His principal works are —"An Essay on Artillery;" "On the Theory

Anden, Edward, ar-den, a seion of an old Warwickshire family, and the ward and son-in-law of Sir Goore Three morton of Congleton, who was concerned in a plot against Queen Elizabeth, for which he was excepted in Snathfield in 1583. p. at Parkhall, Warwickshire, 1531.

ARDEN, Richard Pepper, first Lord Alvanley, was the second son of John Arden of Brelliury, Stockport, at which place he was born in 1745. After receiving the basis of his education at the Manchester grammar-school, he in 1763 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a gentleman commoner. He here received the prize for declamation, was 12th wrangler in 1760, and was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of his college. shorty according to the while resident at Cambridge, he revised the statutes of Trinity College; and having entered himself at the Middle Temple was called to the bar 1769; he practised in the Court of Chancery, went the northern circuit, and was appointed recorder of Macelestield even before he had acquired any name at the bar. He gradually acquired any name at the bar. He gradually though slowly rose into notice, was app-dired a Welsh judge, and in 17-9 obtained his slik gown. Mr. Arden was appointed. Solicitor-general under the Shelburne Ministey, in 17-2; and, in February of the following year, was elected member of parliament for the lorouzh of Nervany, Islew Wight. In defending the Government from the attacks of Fox and Lord North, ment from the attacks of Fox and Lord North, then acting in concert, Mr. Arden showed him-self capable of doing good service, but had but a brief opportunity at that time of praving his capacity for official life, as, along with the Ministry, he resigned, after being in office little more than a month. He now took an active part in opposition, exerting himself to defeat Fox's India Bill; and when Fitt was called to power, Arden resumed his office of Solicitor-general. He was made Attorney-general in 1784; Master of the Rolls in 1788, on Lord Kenyon's removal to the King's Bench, which office he continued to hold till 1801, when he succeeded Lord Eldon as Chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Alvanley of Alvanley, Cheshire. He married in 1784, Anne Dorothea, daughter of He married in 1784, Aunte Dorothee, daugnter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq., and sister of Lord Skelmersdale, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He was not distinguished as an orator, though he was an effective and occasionally a vigorous speaker; he also acquitted himself creditably on the bench, and was very popular in seciety, being of an aniable disposition though of somewhat hasty temper. He was much esteemed by both Pitt and Byron, whose friendship he enjoyed for several years. D. 1804.

ARDEEN, John, ar'-dern, an eminent English surgeon of the 14th century, who was the means of superseding the use of the cautery in cases of fistula, as practised by Albucasis, and introduced incision in its stead. He wrote in Latin several morks on surgery, that on fistula having beau translated into English and published in 1583; he also invented a syringe for the administration of clysters, which were scarcely known in this country in his day; and is considered as the earliest to introduce into England a rational

system of practice in surgery.

ARDICINI, Louis, ar-de-che'-ne, a native of

Arduinus

Padua, where he was born in 1739, is distinguished for his writings on agriculture, of which he was a professor, as colleague to his father, in his native city. When Napoleon offered a prize for a substitute for the sugar-cane, Ardicini pointed out that an abundant supply of sugar might be extracted from the holeus-capor. D. 1833. His Plants;" "On Technical Terms in Agriculture,

ARDVINUS, ar-dno'-e-mes, Marquis of Ivrea, elected by the Italians king of Italy, on the death of Otho III., in 1002, at the same time that the Germans elected the duke of Bayaria, who under the title of Henry II. claimed all the rights enjoyed by the Othos in Italy. Arduinus, finding hitaself unable to maintain his pretensions, took the monastic habit in the year 1015,

and died within the year,

ARLNDT, Martin Frederick, ar'-end, a Danish antiquary, as distinguished for his eccentricity as for his learning, which was immense; but as he kept no record of his acquisitions, all the vast stores he had accumulated perished with him. He was in the habit of travelling on foot all over the north, and of taking up his quarters wherever he happened to find it convenient, without consulting the wishes or circumstances of his hosts. This led to several awkward dilemmas—he having on one occasion been smoked out of a house, and on another forcibly ejected. In later years he came to Paris, and from thence journeyed in his old fashion into Spain, Germany, Italy, again to the north, and in 1824, when on a visit to Italy, he was arrested on suspicion of being an emissary of the German carbonari, a suspicion which the Runic and other inscriptions he had about him, together with the resemblance of his name to that of Arndt, author of the "Spirit of the Age," so far confirmed that he was detained in prison at Naples till his death. While in Paris, Arendt was taken care of by Malté-Brun, who wished him to settle down and arrange the stores of learning he had collected; but such was the restless and rambling disposition of the man, that he soon set off again, preferring to roam in search of knowledge and live on alms, to enjoying

quiet and case. B. at Altona, 7769; p. 1824.

ABE FRODI, or ARIUS POLYHISTOR, as
he is called in Latin, ar'-frod, a native of
leeland, was the first who reduced the history of his country to writing, making use of the traditionary materials which were handed down from generation to generation in Iceland with great care; he also wrote from personal observation of important events, for, having been born in 1068, within about 60 years of the introduction of Christianity, he was almost contemporary with occurrences of the greatest moment. He was a relative of Rollo, who led the Northmen into France; and Saemund, the author of the older "Edda," was his schoolfellow, both in boyhood and in youth, they having studied together at Cologne for three years. Are was the author of a large and compendious history of the kings of Norway, England, and Denmark, which unfortunately is lost; but a shorter one, either an outline or an abridgment of the other, is in and dame of all as been several times printed— obscurity in 18: done at the Sheldonian press, Clord, with a paraphrase, notes, &c, by Wormius, afterwards of Lacania, who bishup of Zealand. Are likewise wrote a grammur, and, in conjunction with Thoralde, mastero been preserved, Aresas

Runes, arranged and fixed the letters of the Danish alphabet. He is also said to have com-posed a work on Runic literature.

ABEIUS, ar-ai'-e-us, of Alexandria, a Stoic philosopher, and one of the preceptors of Octavius Casar, who treated him with great favour, called him his friend, and, on capturing the city of principal works are—"Elements of Arrivul- Alexandria, publicly declared that he spared it ture;" "On Bees;" "Cultivation of Dye Irom pillage partly because it was the birthplace of Areius.

ARELIUS, ar-el'-e-us, a Roman painter of celebrity who flourished shortly before the reign of Augustus. His pictures were ordered by the senate to be removed from the temples. because the goddesses were portraits of the most beautiful courtezans of the day, and this circumstance, it was considered, desecrated the

sacred places.

AREMBERG, Leopold Philippe Charles Joseph d', dar em-berg, governor of Hainault, and duke of Aershot and Croi, was born in 1690, at Mons. His father, who was killed at Peterwardein, was captain-general of the em-peror's guards, and these circumstances opened a ready way to a military career for Leopold, who entered the army young, was wounded at Malplaquet, and by his services and courage raised himself to the highest honours. During the campaign of 1716-17, he was major-general of the emperor's armies in Hungary; was wounded at the siege of Temesvar; contributed materially to gaining the battle of Belgrade, where he commanded the right wing; was made governor of Rome in 1719; served in the campaign on the Rhine under prince Eugene in 1733; was made field-marshal and commanderin-chief in the Low Countries in 1743; and was wounded at Dettingen in 1747. He was dis-

wounded at Detringen in 1747. He was dis-tinguished for his patronage of letters as well as for his military achievements. D. 1754. Aremberg, Auguste Merie Raymond d', prince of long known as Count de la Marck, was grandson of the above, and was born in 1753. He commanded a German regiment in the French service, and did duty with it in India. On his return to France, he embraced the ideas of the Revolution, became the friend of Mirabeau, who appointed him one of his executors; he was a member of the States-general and of the National Assembly, but becoming disgusted with the revolutionary party, he went over to the Court, which he assisted in its negotiations with Mirabeau. He subsequently left France, and joined the Austrian army as major-general, but was never employed in military service, being transferred to the depart-ment of diplomacy. In 1814, on the establish-ment of the kingdom of Holland and Belgium, he became a lieutenant-general of the army of the new monarch, an office he continued to hold till the Belgian revolution of 1830, when he retired, and died in 1833.

ARENA, Joseph and Barthelemi, ar-ai -na, na-tives of Corsica, who were accused of conspiring against Napoleon, for which Joseph and some others were condemned to death. Barthelemi always desied the charge made against him— that of attempting to stab Bonaparte while dis-solving the Council of Five Hundred, of which he was a member, on the 18th Brumaire, D. m.

obscurity in 1829.

Aresas, ar-re-sas, a Pythagorean philosopher of Lucania, who wrote a Treatise on the Nature of Man, only one small fragment of which has

Areskin

Argenson

ARESKIN, OF ERSKINE, Robert, er'-skin, a native of Scotland, who, after studying at Oxford, and taking the degree of M.D., went to Russia, and became the principal physician to Peter the Great, who held him in high estimation as well for his eminent professional abilities as the excellence of his disposition and the agreeableness of his manners. Russia was indebted to him for the introduction of many excellent measures for promoting the study of the various branches of the healing art, and rescuing its practice from the hands of ignorance and incompetence.

ABETHUS, ar-ai'-te-us, of Cappadocia, a dis-tinguished physician of antiquity, but of whose life so little is known that the period when he lived is uncertain, though supposed to be the first century A.D. He has left several works on medical subjects, which are of great excellence, and excite keen regret that others which he mentions as having been written by him are lost. Those of his writings which are extant have been reprinted in many parts of Europe, and translated into several languages, and have afforded a subject for notes, commentaries, and dissertations to not a few learned members of the profession—the edition by Boerhaave, published in 1735, being deemed the

best.

Aretino, Pietro, a'-rai-te'-no; an Italian man ARETINO, FIGHTO, W-TWIGHT WITH HARM HARM FOR CHIEFLY, called by his literary admirers the "Divine," and by his political, the "Scourge of Princes." His fame rests upon nothing either greatorworthy, he having led a most disreputable life, and written still more disreputable verses, although he was patronized by Francis I. of France, by some of the Medici family, and corresponded with Titian, Tasso, and Michael An-

gelo. B. at Arevzo, 1492; D. at Venice, 1557.
Arevino, Spinello, a celebrated Italian
painter, who executed several works in fresco and distemper for the monasteries of San Miniato and Monte Oliveto, near Florence, and San Bernardo, at Arezzo. B. at Arezzo, 1316; p. about 1400.—He has been esteemed equal to Giotto in design, and his superior in execution.

ARETIUS, Benedict, ar-ai'-she-us, a distinruished divine and botanist, was born at Berne gussied divine and bottains, was born at Define in the early part of the sixteenth century, be-came a teacher of theology, and preacher in connexion with the reformed religionists at Marburg, and died at Berne in 1574. As a bo-tanist, his skill was held in high regard; he discovered and catalogued about forty new

Alpine plants.

ABETUSI, Cæsare, ar-ai-too'-se, an Italian artist who attained a good eminence as a porartist who attained a good eminence as a por-trait painter, but whose vanity cost him the friendship of his best patron, the Duke of Fer-rara. The duke had employed him to execute the portrait of a lady who could not be induced to sit, but whose likeness he wished to possess. The artist successfully executed the portrait by stealth, but was so pleased with his work that steatin, but was so puesed with ms work that he showed it to some friends, contrary to the express wish of the duke; and the secret getting wind, the lady and the patron were alike exasperated, and poor Aretus! was at first condemod to death, but ultimately banished from Ferrara. He so closely imitated Correggio that pictures by him have been mistaken for those of that master. Flourished in the beginning of the 17th century.

the Greek Churches, which project broke down in consequence of the death of the emperor Paul, was consulted by Napoleon as to certain designs which the latter entertained against the sovereignty of the Pope. Arczzo turned the information thus communicated to the advantage of the pope, and consequently fell under the displeasure of Napoleon, who had him arrested at Florence and confined for a time in Corsica. He was made a cardinal in 1815, vice-chancellor of the church in 1830, and died in 1833. He was a native of Tuscany, having been born at

was a native of succasi, naving been born at Orbitello, in 1759.

Appe, ar fai, the name of two celebrated silversmiths of Spain, who designed and exe-cuted some of the most splendid thermacles of the Spanish cathedrals. Lived in the 16th century.

Argand, Aimé, ar'-günd, a native of Switzer-land, who invented the kind of lamp which bears his name. n. at Geneva, 1782; n. 1803. Argellander, Frederick William Augustus,

ar-je-lan'-der, an eminent modern astronomer, who superintended, for five years, the observa-tory at Abo, Finland. On its being destroyed by fire in 1828, he undertook the erection of an-other at Helsingfors. In 1837 he was appointed professor of astronomy at Bonn University. B. 1799 .- He has written on his peculiar science with great success.

ARGENSOLA, ar-jen'-so-la, two brothers of which name—Lupercio and Bartholomew—were distinguished in the literary history of Spain. Lupercio was a dramatist, poet, and historian: in the latter capacity he filled the office of historiographer of Aragon, in which he was succeeded by his brother Bartholomew, who was eminent as a writer in history, poetry, and theo-logy. Lupercio was born 1565, and died 1613; Bartholomew lived from 1566 till 1631.

ARGENTRE, Bertrand d', dar-jong-tré, a French historian, who wrote a history of Brittany, together with an account of the cus-toms of that province, and other works. He was seneschal of Rennes, in which office he succeeded his father. His collected works were published at Paris between 1603 and 1612. B. 1519; p. 1590.

Charles Duplessis d', bishop of Tulle, and author of several theological and other works, was born near Vitré, in the year

1673, and died in 1740.

Arghun-Khan, ar-goon-kan, a Mogul Khan of Persia, who greatly favoured the Christians and Jews, his principal minister for many years having been a physician belonging to the latter people. Arghun at one time intended to have led an army into Arabia to overturn the Mohammedan religion and convert the Kaaba at Mecca into a Christian church, but an attack of illness and the murder of his Jewish minister prevented the execution of the project. He was thanked by Pope Nicholas IV. for the favour he showed the Christians, but was detested as a tyrant by the Mohammedans. D. soon after the murder of his minister, Saad-ed-Daulah, 1290 a.D. Argenson, Mark René le Voyer, marquis d'

demned to death, but ultimately banished from Ferrara. He so closely imitated Correggio that pictures by him have been mistaken for those of that master. Flourished in the beginning that ITH century.

ARZENZO, CARTÍNAI, avaid-jo, who after being sent on a mission to Russia with the view of effecting a reconciliation between the Roman and Si

Angoli Giovanni, ar'-qu-lettu Italia markable for the product froith is an aspublished a pain on the salaw ma was fifteen years of age, and within another entitled "Endymion," in twel which he wrote in seven months, a was very popular. He subsequent law, and was a teacher of literature at D. 1969; D. about 1660.

D. Pess; D. Essent 1000.

AREYLE, CAMPELLS, lords of,
This family traces its descent lean an i
of their name, who, in the 12th century married with the daughter of a Illied and chie and had for her dawry the Lordship of Loc Awe, in Argyleshire. From that time the lamb has, more or less, taken a distingua hal part i public affairs, and several of its mem risen to historical celebrity. The mos able of these are the following :-

Angyur, Archibald Campbell, mc he was amonest the most zeal

bravest of the partisans of the cause of the C He took arms against King harles I., and in 1611 commanded the army sent against Montrose, whom he proclaimed a traitor, and for whose head he offered a reward of £20,000. He subsequently took the leading part in the Scottish installation of Charles II., on whose head, on 1st January, 1651, he placed the crown at Scone, previous to the battle of Worcester. He afterwards submitted to Cromwell, and sat in the parliament of his son Richard as member for Aberdenshire. For thuse a is he was, at the Restoration, indicted for high treas n, convicted, and beheaded in Edinburgh, 1661. B. 1508.

ARGYLE, Archibald, carl of, son of the above, was a resolute and brave adherent of the royal cause, and so well known for the staunchness of his loyalty that he was excepted by Cromwell from the general pard n which he granted in 1654. In 1652 he was indeted for treeson, and condemned to suffer death, on account of his opposition to the measures of the duke of York;

but he made his escape from pr.son, disguised as a page, in the train of his s Lady Sophia Lindsay, and fled to

Returning, however, in the April of 1685 he made a descent into Argyleshire at the head of a considerable force, but was made prisoner. On the 30th of June of the same year, on a single day's notice, he was executed at Edin-

burgh on his former sentence.

ARGYLE, John, second duke of, was the grandson of the above, whose father was created a duke by William III. The subject of our notice distinguished himself equally as a statesman and a soldier. In 1705 he was created an English neer by the titles of Baron Chatham and Earl of Greenwich, for his efforts in furthering the union of Scotland and England. brigadier general he fought at the fanous battle of Ramilles, and greatly distinguished himself at Oudenarde and Malplaquet, as well as at the sloges of Ostend, Meenen, Lisle, Ghent, and Tournay. On the accession of the Hanoverian family to the throne, he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the king's forces in Scotland, and in 1715 displayed great energy and decision in suppressing the rebellion in Scot-land, popularly known in the north as "Mar's rising." He held several offices, of which he was deprived by Sir Robert Walpole, but to which he was again restored on the fall of that minister. B. 1678; D., without issue, 1743.

· With his death his English titles became : e minet.

ARGYLE, George John Douglas Campbell. e'ghth duke of, early in life took an active part in the controversies racing between religious parties in Scotland, and in a pamphlet recomhe noted the abolition of lay patronage in the chart. Although going a great way with the views of Dr. Chalmers, in reference to "the spiritual independence of the church," he could not go so far as to leave the Establishment and become an absolute adherent to the Free Church movement. At this period he held the title of Marquis of Lorn, but in 1917 he succeeded to the cakedom, on the demise of his father. In 1852 he held the office of Lord Privy Seal under the government of the earl of Aberdeen, and under the premiership of Lord Palmerston he

ed to hold it till November, 1855, when langed it for the office of Postmaster-.; but, however ardently he pursues certain political questions, he never forgets to bestow much of his time upon literary and scientific studies. In 1957 he went out of office, but in 1859 he again became Lord Privy Seal, and in 1860 Postmaster-general. In 1866 he

and in 1900 restausive general. If 1800 ne published an ably written work, entitled "The iteien of Law." p. 1823.
Argyropulo, John, ar-jyr-op'-u-lo, a learned Greek, who was driven from Constantinople on its capture by Mahomet II. in 1453, and settling in Italy, contributed largely to the revival of Greek learning in the West. Cosmo de Medici appointed him professor of Greek at Florence, where he had for pupils Lorenzo and Pietro de Medici, together with Politiano and Accinioli, He afterwards removed to Rome, where he died some time after 1478, though the date is uncertain.

Arias Montanus, Benedictus, ar-e'-as mon'-Artis Mostriks, generating, who first distinguished himself at the Council of Trent, and was afterwards employed by Philip II. to superintend the Polyglott Bible printed at Aniwer, which occupied him from 1568 to 1572. He had been educated at Alcala, and to the languages printed there, he added a Chaldee or Syriac version of the Scriptures, with a Latin translation. He was afterwards prosecuted on a charge of having falsified the sacred text to please the Jews, but acquitted, and appointed by Philip to superintend the library of the Escurial. He was born in 1527; library of the Escurial. He was born in 1527; and died in Seville in 1593. He was also distinguished by his ardent desire to retire to the hermitage he had constructed on the top of a rock near Aracina, in which desire he was disappointed; and for the great Polyglott version of the Bible which he published at Antwerp.

Arion, a-ri-on, an ancient musician, who in-vented the dithyrambic measure, and become rich by his professional skill. There is a romantic story to the effect that when he was returning from Sicily and Italy to Corinth, he was plundered by the crew of the ship, who ordered him to jump overboard; and all that he could obtain by his prayers was permission to play a tune before death. This he did so divinely as to charm a dolphin from the deeps, on the back of which he was carried safe to Corinth, and the ship arriving there shortly after, the sailors were convicted, punished with death, and Arion's property restored to him. Flourished in the 7th century B.c.



ARGYLE, DUKE OF.



AREWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD.



ARMSTRONG, SIR WILLIAM.



ARNOLD, THOMAS, D.D.

Ariosti

Aristodemus

ARIOSTI, a'-1 e-08'-te, an Italian dramatic composer, who wrote several operas, the most popular of which was "Coriolano," which is supposed to have been parodied by Gay in the "Beggar's Opera." He was one of the three composers whose services were engaged for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in London in 1720. The others were Bononcini and Handel: but the reputation of Ariosti scems to have been based upon a slight foundation, as in a few years he fell into neglect. B. at Bologna.—We can find no record as to what became of this can man no record as to what became of this composer, who gave lessons to Handel, and by whom, in conjunction with Bononcini and his pupil, the well-known opera of "Muzio Seavola" was composed.

ARIOSTO, Ludovico, or Lewis, a-re-os'-to, an Italian poet, patronized by the cardinal d'Este, by whose interest he obtained several employ-He entered into the service of Alfonso. ments. The entered into the service of Attonso, duke of Ferrara, who appointed him governor of Garfagnana. His most famous piece is entitled "Orlando Furioso." He also wrote some ments. titled "Oriance Furiose. He also wrote some comedies, which were performed in the hall of Ferrara, before the duke and his court. B. at Reggio, in Lombardy, 1474. D. at Ferrara, 1533. Reggio, in Domottdy, 1972. B. 22 First at 1873, 1992.

Ariesto is considered among the best of Italian satirists, and he was one of the first writers of regular comedy in Italy. His "Orlando Furioso" guages, and the best in English is that by Mr. S. Rose.

Aristagoras, är-is-tag'-or-as, who, appointed governor of Miletus by Darius, nevertheless induced the Ionians to revolt, and subsequently joined with the Athenians in a war against his old master, but was worsted and retired to Thrace, where he was destroyed with his whole army while besieging a place near Amphipolis.

Aristander of Telmissus, ar-is-tan'-der, a

celebrated soothsayer who was in the service of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, over the latter of whom he exercised immense influence, and whom he prevented from killing himself in remorse for the murder of Clitus. He also turned his powers of divination to account politically by giving favourable inter-pretations of events so as to inspirit the soldiers and adherents of Alexander.

ARISTARCHUS, *n-ris-lar-kus*, a Greeian philosopher, reputed to have been the first who asserted the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and its motion round the sun. He is also said to have invented sun dials, B. at Samos. Lived 230 B.C.—Another, celebrated for his critical powers. He criticised Homer with such severity, that all severe critics since his time have been denominated "Aristarchi." He also criticised

Pindar and other poets.

ARISTRAS, i-ris'-te-as, an officer under Ptolemy Philadelphus, who is said to have been a Jew by birth, and to have had a principal share in getting the Hebrow scriptures translated into Greek, which version is called the Septuagint.

ARISTEAS of Proconnessus, a Greek poet, who is said by Herodotus to have lived more than once-indeed, to have had the power of dissolving and renewing the association of body and spirit at his will.

Aristides, är-is-ti'-dees, a celebrated Athenian who rose to the first offices in the state, and dis-

himself. On one occasion he was sitting as one of a jury to try a cause, when the plaintiff, with the hope of biassing the court in his favour, re-counted the wrongs the defendant had done to counted the wrongs the defendant had done of Aristides, on which the latter stopped him with the remark—"State what he has done to you. I am here to decide your cause, not my own."
The party of Themistocles at length prevailed against him, and he was banished by ostracism. He was afterwards recalled, however, ut the suggestion of Themistoeles himself, and con-tributed largely to gaining the battle of salanis, p., in poverty, about 467 n.c.—The Athenians bestowed a magnificent funeral on him, and gave his son Lysimachus an estate and pension, besides giving his daughters portions from the state funds.—There were several other Greeks of this name, who were more or less distinguished:—1. Aristides of Thebes, a painter, who was contemporary with Apelles, and lived about 340 E.C. 2. Aristides of Miletus, who appears to have been the first writer of ficultious tales, but of whose life and age we know nothing. 3. Aristides Quintilianus, author of a treatise on music, who is supposed to have lived anterior to Ptolemy. the author of the Harmonics, and subsequently to the time of Cicero. 4. Aristides the scephist, who flourished in the 2nd century B.c. There are fifty-four orations by him still extent, besides some others which are lost,

Aristippus, ăr-is-tip'-us, of Cyrene, the dis-ciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic seet. His maxim was, that pleasure is the chief good of man; and thus differed widely from the doctrines of his master. He flourished about 490 B.c.—His daughter Arete was famous for her wisdom and beauty.

Aristo, ar-is'-to, the name of several worthies of antiquity, some of whom were philosophers, or antiquity, some or wront were panosophers, some poets, some artists, some politicians; while one is only distinguished by the circumstance of being the father of Plato—in itself, perhaps, distinction enough.

ARISTOBULUS I. and II., är-is-tob'-u-lus, kings of the Jews, who reigned in the 1st century n.c. ARISTOCLES, ar-is-to'-clees. There were several Grecian philosophers, poets, rhetoricians, and artists of this name; but none whom it is necessary to particularize.

ARISTODEMUS, ar-is-tod'-e-mus, tyrant of Cu-me, was at first so cfilminate in manner and appearance as to be called the "Soft," Malakos, but who in after-life gained a very different reputation. After having done good service to the state, he conceived a grudge against the patricians, the leaders amongst whom he destroyed, and assumed the sole power himself. After exercising power for fourteen years, he was killed in an insurrection of the sons of those whom he had murdered or banished. According to Pluarch, he compelled the youths of Cumm to dress ike maidens, and the maidens like youths; and it was a reproach of Xenocrite, a girl of whom Aristodemus was enamoured, but who did not return his affection, that there was only one man in Cume, which roused the youth to kill and free the city of the tyrant, about 490 n.c. There were many men who bore this name, the most noted of whom was elected king by the Messenians 731 s.c. In obedience to the Delphic oracle, he sacrificed his own daughter to the gods in charged them with such integrity as to obtain order to obtain success for the arms of his the surname of "The Just." At Alaration he distinguished himself by his bravery, and though memore. A ristodemus of Mileus was the prince he had charge of the spoils, took nothing for a feourity flatterers, for when commissioned to

convey to Antigonus intelligence of a great vie- Stagira, his hirthplace. On the accession of tory gained by his lieutenant over Ptolemy, he fulfilled his mission in such a way as to make it appear that such events as defeating Ptolemy, taking Cyprus, and captuing 16,800 prisoners, e matters of every day occurrence under the

i: es of Antigonus.

ARISTOCRATES, ar-iv-to'-kra-tees, a king of Aradia, who was stoned to death by his subjects about 700 B.c., for having violated a priestess of Diana. His grandson of the same name took a bribe from the Lacedæmonians, and allowed the Messenians to be defeated, and on attempting to repeat the treachery on a subsequent occasion, was discovered and stoned to death like his grandfather, about 667 B.C.

ARISTOGUTON and HARMODIUS, G-ris-toni'-ton. har-mo'-de-us, two celebrated friends, of Athens. who, by their joint efforts, delivered their country from the tyranny of the Pisistratide, 510 B.C.

ARISTOMENES, ar-io-tom'-c-nees, a colebrated Greek, the hero of Messenia, descended from the kings of that country. He defeated th

Alexander to the throne, Aristotle refused to accompany him in his expeditions, but recommended to him his kinsman Callisthenes, and he himself settled at Athens, where, in the Lycoun, he taught his philosophy to a great number of disciples. Here he composed his principal works. Being accused of impiety, he wrote an apology for himself, and addressed it to the magistrates. He soon, however, quitted this city, and spent the remainder of his days at Chalcis, a city in Eubea. Some say that he poisoned himself; others, that he cast himself into the strait Euripus; and some assert that he died a natural death, 323 B.C. B. at Stagira, 381 B.C .- The works of Aristotle may be classed under the heads of rhetoric, poetry, politics, ethics, phy-sics, mathematics, logic, and metaphysics; and they display an immense amount of genius.

ARIUS, air'-e-us, founder of the sect of the Arians, whose opinions in reference to the divinity of Jesus Christ occasioned such disputes that Constantine, in 325 A.D., called a council at

He wrote fifty-four comedies, of which only cleven have come down to us. He lived in the time of Socrates, Demosthenes, Euripides, and lashed the vices of his age with a masterly hand. The wit and excellence of his comedies are wellknown, but his attack upon Socrates is justly Aristophanes has been called the consured. Aristoplianes has been called the prince of the ancient comedy, as Menander is of the new. The "Clouds" is the comedy in which Socrates is ridiculed. B. in the island of Ægina. Flourished 400 B.C.—Also a celebrated grammarian who flourished at Byzantium in the time of Ptolemy, who placed him over the library at Alexandria, to which he contributed geveral works now lost. Flourished 200 B.C.

Astrorile, Alberti, ar is-tot'-ite, a celebrated Italian architect and engineer, who, in order to make some alterations upon the Duomo of Bologna, removed the campanile, with its bells and all complete, to a distance of thirty-five feet and an complete to distance and an employ by means of machinery. He was invited into Hungary by Mathias Corvinus, and there erected several edifices and bridges; he also visited Russia, where he built the cathedral of Moscow and designed several others. Mahomet II. likewise invited him to enter his service, though it is uncertain whether he did so or not, as the time and place of his death are wholly unknown. He is said to have taught the Russians to cast cannon. Flourished in the 15th century

ARISTOTLE, ar'-is-tot'-el, the head of the Peri-patetic sect, was the son of Nicomachus, physidian to Amyntas, grandfather of Alexander the Great. Losing his parents when young, it is said Aristotle led such a dissipated life as to squander away his estate, although others assert that he became a pupil of Plato at the age of seventeen. On the death of that philosopher, under whom he studied with great diligence, but to whom some assert he was ungrateful, he went to Her-mias, the prince of Atarneus, in Mysia, and married that prince's sister. He was afterwards sent for by Philip of Macedon to instruct Alexand and gave such satisfaction to the king, that the latter erected statues to him, and rebuilt | with the original; and it is said that, in a fit of

buried with great pomp.

Arisopharus, aristofr-a-nees, a celebrated freek playwriter, the son of Philip of Rhodes.

He wrote fifty-four comedies of which and the work production of his faith, which was recalled to Constantinople, and made a freek playwriter, the son of Philip of Rhodes. Athanasius refused to receive him. When that prelate was banished, Arius returned to Alexandria, but the people obliged him to withdraw. He retired into Egypt, where he raised new disturbances by his opinions; on which the emperor sent for him to Constantinople, and demanded of him whether he adhered to the Nicene faith. Arius answered on oath that he did, and at the same time delivered his own confession, which appearing sound, Constantine ordered that he should be readmitted into the church. He was then conducted in triumph by his followers to the great church, but died on the way, in 336. B. in Libya.—His doctrines did not expire with him, but occasioned fierce contentions in Christendom for ages.

ARJONA, Manuel de, ar-jo'-na, a Spanish poet and man of letters; he was also in holy orders.

в. 1761; р. 1820.

Arkwright, ark'rite, Sir Richard, an Eng-lish manufacturer, who, from being originally a barber at Bolton, in Lancashire, commenced travelling through the country buying hair, and subsequently became acquainted with one Kay, a clockmaker, who assisted him in making a a coolemaker, wao assisteu min in making a machine for spinning cotton, in the perfecting of which he was aided by Mr. Need and Jede-dian Struti, the patentee of Lee's stocking-frame. He entered into partnership with Messrs. Need and Strutt, and in 1798 obtained a patent for spinning by rollers. The validity of the patent was conclused in 1772, but a yerdiet was recorded in Arkwright's favour. In 1771 the partners erected large spinning mills at Cromford, in Derbyshire, in which the machines were worked by water power. Eventually Mr. Arkwright acquired a large fortune. He was knighted in 1786. B. 1732; D. 1792.
ARLAUD, James Antony, ar-lo, an eminent

Swiss painter, who went, at the age of 20, to Paris. Here he was patronized by the royal family, painted his Leda, a copy of which he sold in London for £600, but would never part.

nt

Arlotta

Armand

enthusiasm, he destroyed this exquisite produc- Some of his works have been printed, but are of chemasiasin, ne destroyed this exquisite production by enthing it to pieces. n. at Geneva, 1983; n. 1743.—His brother Benedict, a portrait painter, settled in London, where he died in 1719.

ABLOTTA, ar-lot-a, the mother of William the Conqueror, was a tanner's daughter, at Falaise, where she attracted the notice of Robert, duke of Normandy. On his decease, she married a Norman gentleman, by whom she had three children, who were all provided for by William I.

ARLOTTO, usually called Piovano Arlotto, ar-lot'-o, an Italian wit and satirist, author

one _, quoted a

sentiment from him. He was a clergyman, and had a reputation for wit and jests little con-sonant with the clerical character. Several of his pieces have been published in England, B. at Florence, 1395; D. 1433.

ARMAGNAC, counts of, ar-man-yac, a family descended from the ancient dukes of Aquitaine and Gascony, and many of whose members were mixed up with public affairs which agitated Europe between the beginning of the 14th and the end of the 15th centuries. Bernard VII. constable of France, took part with Charles, duke of Orleans, against the duke of Burgundy, and was so prominent a leader in the long civil war which devastated France in the reign of Charles VI. as to give his name to one of the contending factions, which were respectively known as the "Burgundians" and "Armagnacs."

After the defeat of the French by Henry V. at Agincourt, Armagnae was intrusted with the Agineoure, Armagnae was intrusted with the government of France by the queen, when he carried matters with a very high hand: he usurped the entire power in the state, levied new taxes, spread terror by his cruelty, im-prisoned the queen, and was suspected of complicity in the murder of the dauphin. was given up to the duke of Burgundy, who had approached with an army in 1418, the queen was released, and Armagnae, who had taken refuge in the house of a mason who betraved him. was sent to prison, and finally massacred by the populace, who broke into his dungeon for the purpose On the accession of Charles VII., eighteen years later, funeral honours were accorded to the remains of Bernard; but his character still bears the stigma which his excesses attached to boars the sugment when his excesses attended to the above, was alike remarkable for his daring, his infamous private life, his treachery, and his turbulence. After a long career of rebellion and treachery, he met his master in deceit in the person of Louis XI., who caused him to be stabbed while signing articles of reconciliation. This was in 1473, and the Armagnaes never again recovered their power, Count Jean's wife having been poisoned in prison, and his brother kept in confinement for fourteen years.

ARMFELT, Gustavus Maurice, arm-felt, a Finnish nobleman, who distinguished himself as a statesman in the service of Sweden. His life, however, was one of continual difficulty, danger, and vicissitude. He finally entered the Russian service, in which he was treated with

no great merit.

Ammyus, James, ar-min'-e-us, a Dutch divine, and the founder of Arminianism, was in 1838 ordained, and became a popular preacher. About this time, Lydius, theological prefessor at Francker, desired him to refute a piece on predestination, which had been written against Beza by some divines at Delit. In studying this point, Arminius became a convert to the op.nion which he was employed to confute. In 1633 he was appointed professor of divinity at Leyden, where his lectures were much admired. His great adversary was Gomarus, with whom he held several conferences. B. at Oudewater, 1560; D. 1609,-Arminius was a very learned, pious, and eloquent man, and remarkable for the evenness of his temper. His motto was, "A

good conscience is a paradise.

ARMSTRONG, John, M.D., armi-strong, a native of Ayres Quay, parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, where he was born in 175, attained considerable eminence for his skill in the treatment of fevers, which he made his especial study, and on which he published a variety of treatises. After helding the position of physician to the Sunderland typer he spital for several years, during which his skill and writing s had gained him a wide reputation, he removed to London in 1818, determined to try his fortune in the metropolis, though without other introduction or recommendation than his local tame gave him. This was, as it turned out, a rather hazardous experiment, for not being a licentiate of the London Faculty, and failing from some cause in obtaining a diploma from that body, he was precluded from practice. The managers of the St. Paneras fever hospital, however, soon after elected him superintendent of that establishment, suspending in his favour the bye-har which required that the holder of the office should possess a London diploma. Dr. Armstrong continued to superintend this establishment for many years, and from time to time gave the results of his experience to the world in a series of treatises on various forms of febrile disease. He was also one of the founders of the Soho medical school, in conjunction with Mr. Bennett and Dr. Boott. D. 1829.

ARMSTRONG, John, a Scotch poet and physi cian, who, in 1732, took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh. In 1744 he published the "Art of Preserving Health," one of the best didactie poems in our language, and shortly afterwards received the appointment of physician to the military hospital. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Germany, and the next year wrote apoem called "Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, Esq." In this letter he threw out a reflection upon Churchill, which drew on him the resentment of that satirist. B. at Castleton, Roxburghshire, 1709; D. at London, 1779. ARMSTRONG, Sir William George, C.B., LL.D.

F.R.S., was originally a barrister, but relin-quished the law through his fondness for scien-He established the Elswick tific pursuits. works for making machinery, where, in 1851, he constructed the rifled Armstrong gun, which

Russian service, in which he was treated with from its strength and lightness is a damirably the most distinguished honour. 1767; p. at Tarskoe-Selo, 1914.

ARKIN, Robert, ar-min, a comic actor and small author, was a contemporary of Shaksput and a member of the same company of players.

and a member of the same company of players.

ARNATO, Poniel, or'-no, poet of Provence, who flourished in the 12th century, and enjoyed a considerable reputation in his time. He visited the court of Richard L. of England, where his extraordinary power of merrory enabled him to play an amusing trick upon a brother bard. The latter challenged him to a trial of skill, a wager was made, the king appointed them a theme, and allowed them ten days to prepare their respective composi-Arnaud assertained when his rival had completed his poem, concealed himself where he could overhear the jongleur committing the piece to memory, and then hastened to the king with the request that he might be allowed to recite his composition fir ... This being granted he repeated his rival's poem word for word without hesitation or mistake, to the utter astonishment of the author. Arnaud then confessed the trick, with which Richard was so amused that he ordered the wager to be abandoned, and rewarded the wager to be abandoned, and rewarded both bards liberally. Some of Ariand's poems have been printed by Raynouard; they are of an amorous character. There were several other troubadours of the same name, but none of distinguished merit. p. about 1189.

ARNAUD de Ronsil, George, a distinguished rench surgeon, who after attaining eminence as a practitioner and teacher of that science in his own country, where he was professor of osteology in the school of St. Come, removed to London, where he became a member of the corporation of surgeous, and distinguished himself greatly both in the teaching and the practice of his art. into which he introduced several valuable imworks are voluminous, those

on hernia and ancurisms having been held in

especial esteem. B. 1697; D. 1774.
ARNAUD, Henri, ur'-no, first the paster of the Vaudois, and then their military leader in endeavouring to recover possession of their val-leys in Piedmont, from which they had been driven by the tyramy of a count of Savoy. He himself subsequently became the historian of this expedition, and says that in eighteen battles fought against his enemies he lost only thirty of his followers, whilst no fewer than 10,000 of his foes were slain. B. in La Tour, Piedmont, 1841; D. pastor of Schönberg, 1721. MAUD, François Thomas Marie de Baculard

d'. a French author of some eminence, was the friend and protegé of Voltaire, and was invited to Berlin by Frederick V., who called him his "Ovid," and thereby brought upon him no little ridicule. He returned to Paris, where he resided several years. His works are in two editions—one in twenty-four vols. 12mo, and another in twelve vols. 8vo-and consist of

poems, novels, and plays. E. 1718; D. 1805.
ARNAULD, Antony, ard-nauld, a French polemical writer of considerable reputation in his remeal wither or considerable replication in institute, a determined opponent of the Jesuits, and an equally staunch supporter of the Jansenists. He was a professor at Port-Royal, and one of the authors of the logic known by that name. His dispute with the clergy and the doctors of the Sorbonne exposed him to much persecution, and ultimately compelled him to retire to Brussels, where he still continued to indulge his polemical propensities till his death, p. at Paris, 1612; p. 1694, when his heart, at his own request, was sent to be deposited in the Port-Royal cloisters. His works are exceedingly numerous

troubadour or author of eminence, who was one of the literary ornaments of the time of Napoleon I., by whom he was held in high esteem. His first piece was onaments of the three of representations, which he was hald in high exteem. His first piece was a tragedy entitled "Marius à Minturnes," which was followed at different periods by "Lucybe." "Les Ven-tiens," "Germanieus," "Guillaume de Nazsau," and a variety of other plays, essays, poems, &c. He was nominated a member of the Institute in 1790, and was one of the members commissioned to prepare the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie," and in 1803 was named secretary-general to the university of Paris. He also took part in polities, was in 1797 charged by Bonaparte with the organization of the Ionian Islands; was an actor in the events of the 18th Brumaire, and afterwards accompanied Lucien Bonaparte to Spain; was for eight years the colleague of Fourcroy as director-general of instruction, and was a member of the Representative Chamber after the affair of the Champ de Mai. There is a touching incident related which shows the estimation in which he was held even at an early period of his career. On the first outbreak of the revolu-Brussels; but having ventured to return to France, he was imprisoned as an emigrant, on which the committees declared that the laws against emigrants and aristocrats were never meant to interface with such a man as the author of "Marius," and ordered him to be set at liberty. At the first restoration, he endea-voured to make his peace with the Bourbons, but unsuccessfully, for he was deprived of his employments; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba, they were all restored to him and from Eiba, they were all restores to him and some new ones added. The emperor also left him a legacy of 100,000fr. After the second restoration, Armali retried from Paris, and it is believed lived in exile. During this period he wrote a number of papers—on morels, literature, and philosophy—in the "Liberal," published and philosophy—in the Llocras, puotismes at Brussels; and after obtaining permission to return to France in 1819, was one of the editors of the "Biographie des Contemporains." He published a complete edition of his works in eight vols. 8vo, between 1824 and 1827. He was a native of Paris, where he was born in 1766. The name of Arnault is held in deserved esteem in France, as well for his personal virtues and services as a public functionary as for his lite-

services as a puone unicionary as for his inte-rury ability. D. 1834.

ARNDT, Ernst Morit., arnt, a German poli-tical writer of ability, who, on completing his collegiate studies at the university of Jena, as-sumed the profession of the church, and travelled through Italy, France, Hungary, Austria, and Sweden. The observations made in these travels were reduced to writing, and Arndt now became professor extraordinary at Griefswald. liters he denounced, in a work, the serfdom which then existed in Pomerania, and subsequently, in a still more spirited production, fervently appealed to the patriotism of his countrymen to resist the bondage to which they were being reduced under the policy then pur-sued by Napoleon I. The boldness with which he spoke of the emperor, in subsequently expanding this work forced him to flee his country, and he sought refuge in Stockholm. Returning to his country under an assumed name, equest, was ent to be deposited in the ledisters. His works are exceedingly effusions both in poetry and prose, which had for their object the rousing of the whole spirit, Autony Vincent, ar-nawit, a French

which it groaned. These produced a great effect at the time, and after the peace (1815-16) Arndt became the editor of a journal called "The Watchman," at Cologne. In 1818 he was presented by the king of Prussia with the professorial chair of modern history in the university of Bonn. His liberal tendencies, however, soon caused his suspension from his duties, although caused his suspension from his dudies, although he was still allowed to retain his salary. For twenty years he lived in retirement, when, in 1843, the revolution drew him once more into public life. He became a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort; from this, how-ever, he soon withdrew, and subsequently lived mestly in seclusion. B. at Schoritz, isle of Rugen, 1769. D. at Bonn, 1865.

Ragen, 1769. D. at 190111, 1896.
Anny, Thomas Augustine, arm, a celebrated English composer, born in 1710, and died in 1779, was the son of an upholsterer who lived in King-street, Covent-garden, London, at whose house, as mentioned by Addson in the "Speatafor," the Indian kiazs lodged in Queen Anne's time. Arms was articled to an attorney, and the statement of the way and the statement of the but early developed a taste for music, and pue carry developed a taste for music, and studied the art under considerable delieulties. In 1733, he set Milton's "Comus" to music; and in 1740, Mallet's Masque of "Alfred," in which the air of "Rule Britannia" is introduced, and which has made the composer's name famous all the world over. He was musical composer for Drury-lane theatre and some other places of for Druy-same meater and some coare places a manasement; was made doctor of music by the university of Oxford in 1759; and in 1762 pro-duced an open of "Artaverves," the most firmous of his works, which, on its production on the stage, was cuinently successful. He con-

vocalist of reputation, and deemed the first English female performer of her day. His sister. Mrs. Cibber, was likewise distinguished in the musical world; and his son, Michael, carly showed so much genius for music as to be able at the ago of ten or eleven to play on the harpsichord all the lessons of Scarlatti and Handel. In conjunction with Mr. Baltishill, Arne, in 1764, produced the opera of "Alemena," which was performed at Druyy-lane, but did not take very well. He subsequently produced his "Cymon" at the King's theatre, the success of which yielded him profit as well as fame. He afterwards devoted himself for some time to the pursuits of alchemy and the transmutation of metals, but having lost all his fortune, he abandoned that unprofitable study, resumed his profession of musical composer, and wrote a deal of music for Covent-garden, Ranelagh, Vauxhall, &c. B. 1710; D. 1778.

ARNIM, George Abraham von, ar-nim, a field-marshal in the army of Prussia, which he entered at the age of 16, and took a prominent part in all the wars of his time, especially that of the Spanish Succession in 1709, when he commanded the army of 8000 Brandenburgers stationed in Italy. After capturing the island of Wallin, in 1715, he retired from the army, and died in 1734, having been engaged in twenty-five

battles and seventeen sieges. B. 1651. Arnum, Ludwig Achim d', a German of great

and varied power, who first devoted himself to physics and natural history, and afterwards to fiction, poetry, and the ballads and poetical traditions and superstitious legends of his country.

Abnoth, Samuel, an English musician, who,
He also composed some dramas and a series of about 1760, became composer to Covent-garden

historical teles. His writings are distingnable by a singular power of fancy and invention, feeling, imagination, and humour, though the latter is at times a little too foreble and uncestrained. He was a native of Berlin, where he was born in 1781, and died in 1531.

errors and corruptions which had crept into the church, and was thus one of the pioneers of the reformation which was afterwards accomplished by Lutiler and his coadutors. His efforts drewdown upon him the consures of the clergy, and he was compelled to quit Brescia, and went to Zurich, where he was well received, and made many converts, continuing to preach without interruption till 1144, when, on the occurrence of some tamults in Rome, where an attempt was made to limit the power of the church, Arnold repaired thither, and took an active part in the transactions that succeeded the death of Pope Lucius II. and the election and flight of Eugenius III.; but distinguished himself more for the violence than the wisdom of his counsels. After the suppression by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa and Pone Adrian IV. of the republic which the Romans had inaugurated, Arnold was ordered to quit Rome: his followers resisted, a contest ensued, in which a cardinal was mortally wounded, the pope placed the city under interdet, Arnold was compelled to fice, but was captu ed, sent a prisoner to the eastle of St. Angelo, was brought to what was little more than a form of trial was condenined to be burnt, and conducted to the stake in front of the Porto del Popolo, where he underwent his sentence with perfect cheerfulness and even with triumph. His ashes were scattered in the Tiber, so that they might not be collected by the people and

honoured as those of a martyr. Executed 1155.

Arnold, Christopher, ar-hold, a peasant, born at Sommerfield, in the vicinity of Leipsie, who at Sommersen, in the terms of reals when made himself by self-culture a great proficient in astronomy, and was the first to discover the comets of 1038 and 1036. His eminence in his favourite science procured him the correspondence and friendship of the most distinguished men of his time; and, by special act, the senate of Le'psic released him from the payment of all taxes and presented him with a sum of money in acknowledgment of his services. B. 165); p. 1697,

ARNOLD, George Daniel, was an eminent writer and professor of law at Coblentz and Strasburg. He also wrote some poems, and a drama in the Strasburg dialect, which was commended by

Goethe. B. at Strasburg in 1780; D. 1828.
ARNOID, John, a Cornish watchmaker, whose mechanical genius led him to effect great improvements in the marine chronometer. B. at

Bodmin, 1744; D. 1799... Arnold, Richard, the compiler of the list of names of the bailiffs, custodes, mayors, &c. of London, which is usually known as the Customs of London, or Arnold's Chronicle, and is full of curious and valuable information, and is not, as its original title would imply, a dry record of names. The earlier editions are very rare, and names. sell at high prices. The first edition was printed in 1502, the second in 1521, and a third, with an introduction, in 1811.

theatre, where he distinguished himself by several fine productions. His "Cure of Saul" duct, all mere professions to be the idealities of attracted crowdel-houses, and this was summitted, and performances only to be their exceeded by the "Proligal Son," an oratorio, for which, in 1773, he obtained his doctor's degree and became a fellow of Oriel College, In 1818 at Oxford, At this time he was proprietor of he became a deacon. In 1820 he married,

over his

Arnold, von Winckelried, a famous Swiss patriot, and one of the heroes of his country's independence, has by some been set down as a knight, and by others asserted to be only a peasmooth, and by others ascerted to be only a pea-sant of the centha of Clutervalden, but who, cales. Hitherto his character had been more or whatever be his lineace, played a distinguished part in achieving the likerly of Switzerland, log of restless energy which, so far as we have seen, logs when the Austrians under Dute Leopold, we take to indicate generally some undefined and in conjunction with certain nobles of Swit-zerland, assembled to the number of 2000 springs from an uterse deserte for the attain-siplendidly armed warriors under the walls of most of something which only appears in shadow Sempach, the Swiss, numbering only 1400, pre- to itself, and to which time and circumstance Semiglar, his exists, individually and advanced in the ladone will give light, form, and embodiment, shape of a wedge against the serried ranks of lAt Lalcham the mind of Arnold attained its thief foes, who had dismounted and formed, a desire. It was there that the indicates and the service of the control seemingly impenetrable wall with their shields. The mountaineers, unable to find an opening, and finding their national weapons, the spear and two-handed sword, of no avail, were stag-gered and about to withdraw, when Arnold rushed to the front, and exclaiming, "I will find you a way! remember my wife and chilgrasped as many of the enemy's lances as he could, received them in his body, and bearing down their owners in his fall, made an opening, into which the Swiss at once dashed, and succeeded in creating confusion in the Austrian The duke and the greater number of his nobles fell, and the Swiss peasants gathering from the neighbouring forests and valleys, completely destroyed the invading army. The cords which the Austrians had brought with them to bind the Swiss are still shown in the arsenal at Lucerne; and the result of the victory was the acknowledgment of the independence of the country. Arnold's devotion and heroism on this occasion have procured him the title of the Swiss Decius.

Arnold, Thomas, D.D. The father of Dr. Thomas Arnold was a collector of customs at Cowes, Isle of Wight, but the family was originally from Lowestoff, in Suffolk. The college education of Thomas began at Winehester, where his favourite studies were those of poetry and history, and where he received the cogno-men of "Poet Arnold." because he had comment of "Foet Arnoid, because the mad com-posed an effusion after the manner of Sir W. Scott. His being thus early impressed with the chivalrous song of the "Minstrel of the North," may be deemed predictive of the manly tone which his own future character was to assume in all that appertained to the moral to assume in all trate apperaints to the mortal and intellectual stature of man's nature. In his sixteenth year (1811) he was removed to thrurd, having in Corpus Christi Callege obtained a scholarship. Here his character took a new direction. He merged the ideal in the real, already giving an onem of that "intense caracteress" by which his future existence was to be governed and enabled. In definitive was to be governed and enabled. In definitive

, and he composer to the Chapel Royal. In 17-8 he had taken several young men under his tuition commenced a splendial edition of Handel's to prepare them for the universities. He was works. n. 1749; n. 1802; and was buried in at the same time employing his loisure, if he Westminster Abber, of which chugch he was allowed hisself any, in collecting materials for his edition of Thucydides, whilst contributing articles on Roman history to the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana" His industry at this time appears before us as a picture of the moral this time appears before us as a picture of the moral this time appears before us as a picture of the moral this time appears before us as a picture of the moral this time appears before us as a picture of the moral this time appears before us as a picture of the moral transfer of t and intellectual development of a physical Her-cules. Hitherto his character had been more or restlessness were exchanged for the industry and restnessness were exchanged for the industry and the active purpose, or, in his own language, the "intense carnestness," by which he was honce-forth actuated in following out his mission of life. In 1828 he was elected head master of

> a benevolent, and the structor. His pupils were not half his years; they were therefore to be treated with kindness. They were to be educated in the polite arts; therefore they were to be held in control by a respectful authority. They were to enter the world, and to be presumed to pursue their destinies in its a gentlemen; therefore were they to be treated with courtesy. These few simple to be treated with courses. Inces few simple rules seem to us to have greatly guided Arnold in his conduct at Rugby, and to have been great aids to his gaining the universal respect and deep affection of all intrusted to his care. In 1835 he accepted a fellowship in the new London University at the 1832 of the care of the care. University; but in 1838 retired, on account of some difference between the members upon the principle of voluntary examinations. In 1841 Lord Melbourne appointed him regins professor of modern history at Oxford, but he lived only to deliver his introductory course

> Rugby school, and entered upon his career of a benevolent, ardent, and

of lectures. B. at Cowes, 1795; D. 1842.
ARNOLD, Matthew, the clost son of the above, won the Newdegate prize for English verse at Oxford in 1843, and became a fellow of Oriel College in 1845. He was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857. He has taken an active part in the promotion of middle class education, and has contributed largely to the periodical literature of the day. B. at Laleham, 1822.
ARNOLD, Benedict, an American general, who,

although bred a surgeon, was for many years master of a trading ressel; but on the breaking out of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonics, he entered into the service of the latter, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada, where he was joined by General Montgomery, and in an attempt on Quebec rewas to be governed and guided. In defining Montgomery, and in an attempt on Quober re-bis convictions at this period, we should say egived a wound in the leg. He next commanded

Arrieux

a flotilla on Lake Champlain, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He continued in the American service till 1780, when he opened a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for a correspondence with Sir Henry Cinnon for betraying West Point to the British, in which negotiation Major André became a victim. (See ANDRY) Arnold had a narrow escape, and go no board an English ship of war. He now serred with equal ardour on the other side, and, with the new wind to be the side, and, served what equal artour on the other side, and, at the peace, retired to England, where he was granted a pension. He afterwards went to Nova Scotia, whence he sailed to the West Indies, and on his passage was taken by the French, from whom he effected an escape. B. in Connecticut, 1715; p. in London, 1801.

ARNOLDI, Bartholomew, ar-nol'-de, a Catholic divine, at first the friend and afterwards the stremuous opponent of Luther and his adherents. strenuous opponent of Lutter and in admerters. His writings are more distinguished for abuse than for argument; and had the papal party not been singularly weak in talent at the time, Arnoldi could never have attained the conspicuous position which he did. D. 1532

ARNOLDI, John, a distinguished Dutch diplomatist and statesman, who played a prominent part in the troubles in Holland which followed the first French revolution. He was a faithful adherent of the House of Orange. B. 1751;

ARNOLDUS DE VILLA Nova, ar-nol'-dus, (so called from the place of his birth, a small village near Montpellier,) an eminent French physician of the 13th century, and also distinpaysician of the folio century and also distributed as a theologian, an astrologer, and an alchemist. He was the tutor of the celebrated Raymond Lully, whom he met during a journey he made into Spain. He declared that the services of a good and wise physician were more precious in the eyes of the Deity than all the works of the priest, and even than the sacrifice of the mass. For this he was persecuted by the clergy, and had to take refuge in Sicily, where he was protected by the kings of Naples and Aragon. He ultimately perished by shipwreck in 1313, when on his way to render medical aid to Pope Clement V. B. 1240. He rendered good service to chemical science, having made several valuable discoveries in the course of his attempts to accomplish the transmutation of metals.

ARNOLFO DI LAPO, ar-nol'-fo, a distinguished Italian sculptor and architect of the 13th century, who has left several monuments of his genius in Florence and elsewhere, and gave a great impetus to architectural art, which he found in a very depreciated condition, and in which he effected great improvements. B. at

Which he eliceted great improvements. B. at Florence in 1282; p. 1300.

Arrorr, Dr. Ne'l, ar'-not, a Scotch medical practitioner, greatly distinguished for his benevolence, and his labours in the cause of sanitary improvement. He invented the water-bed and Improvement: The Invented the water-field and indisting matters, which, in cases of patients enduring acute suffering, have been used with great success. He is also the inventor of "Arnotivis success, the is also the inventor of "Arnotivis and "Arnotivis ventilator," which are now in almost universal use, a near Montrose, 1788.—Dr. Arnoti, as an author, has obtained great olebry for his work entitled "Elements great olebry for his work entitled "Elements". of Physics; or, Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained in plain or non-technical language." In 1854 the Hoyal Society awarded him the Rumford medal, and in 1855 the jurors of the class of the Universal Exposition of Paris awarded him the great gold medal, and Napo-

leon III. presented him with the cross of the Legion of Honour,

ARNOULT, Or ARNOULD, Sophie, ar'-nowl, a celebrated French actress, and nearly as much distinguished for her wit as for her histrionic powers. Dorat praises her in his poem, "La Déclamation," and Garrick is said to have been much pleased with her acting when he saw her perform during a visit to Paris. She was born in that city, of respectable parentage, in 1744, and died in 1803. She also acquired an unenviable notoriety for the number of her amours and the high rank of her admirers.

ARNUER, ar-nul, an archbishop of Rheims, and natural son of Lothaire, King of France, who was deposed from his bishoptic for opposing the policy of Hugh Capet, but afterwards restored by the Pope. He is believed to have

written several works on theology and canon law, but they are all lost. p. 1021 or 1023. ARNUE, bishop of Lisieux, the friend of Henry II., whom he supported with his advice and authority in his quarrel with Tromas à Becket. Arnulf was distinguished for his magnificence, and also for learning, though few of his works remain. He resigned his bishoprie, and retired to a monastery in Paris, where he died in 1155.

ARPAD, ar'-pad, a chief of the Magyars, and founder of the Hungarian monarchy. Having crossed the Carpathian mountains, he entered a country which was split up into petty principali-ties, consisting of numerous Slavonic tribes. These he won by presents or conquered by arms, and finally took up his abode on the island of Tsepel, in the Danube. From this place he governed Hungary, and bequeathed it to Zoltan, his son and successor. D. 907.

ABREDONDO, Isidore, ar-re-don'-do, a Spanish artist, who early attained to such excellence in historical subjects as to attract the notice of Charles II. of Spain, who appointed him his chief painter, and conferred nobility upon him. B. 1653; D. 1702.

ARRIA, ar'-e-a, the wife of Cmcina Patus, ARRIA, to reva, the who of Cechna Techna, who perceiving the hesitation of her husband, the Roman consul, who was condemned by Claudius to fall upon his sword, plunged a dagger into her bosom, and drawing it out sa'd, when the constitution is a state of the constitution of the constitu "My Pætus, it is not painful." The younger Pliny relates many other instances of the heroic sayings and doings of this lady, who appears to have been a model of Roman fortitude and devotion.

ARRIAN, är-e-an, a Greek historian, who united the character of a warrior and philosopher, and rose to the highest dignities in Rome. B. at Nicomedia. Lived in the 2nd century.

B. at Nacomedia. Lived in the and century.

Arbrial, Juan Bautist, an-e-utib-a, Spanish
poet, who takes rank among the best contemporary writers of his country. Many of interesting a fewsions had a political learning in favour of monarchy and legitimacy.

B. at Madrid, 1770; p. 1837.—He enjoyed a pension from Ferdinand VII., and held a post in the ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ARRIEUX, Le Chevalier d', dar'-e-oo, a distinguished Frenchman, who travelled much in the East, where he held several important employments, and contributed information on the manners and customs of the people of Syria and the Holy Land, which has been of great value in the elucidation of Biblical subjects, and also in pro-moting commerce with that quarter of the world. He was born near Marseilles in 1635,

d died in 1762

Angiani, as-d-je, duke Pasua, a relative terms. Artaxerxes afterwards incited his subof the Bonsportes, who I the French army and served with distinction under Nap deon, by whom he was made a general, a cuke, and a peer of France. After the Lattle of Waterloo, he attempted to hold Calvi and extabil-h the independence of Corsica, of which | he was a native, in opposition to the army of Louis XVIII., but of course failed in the effort, was compelled to retire to Lombardy, where

he died. B. 1773; D. 1853. Annowsmith, Agron, arto-smith, an Eng-

lish man-maker, who, from an observaberi I industry rose to

impounds of and thirly in Winston, Durham, 1750; D. in

. udon, 1823.

Aurow-MITH, John, D.D., an eminent Puritan her and writer on theology, who held a prominent place and dis harred many important in tions during the as endancy of the party to which he belonged. He was a native of Gat shad, was educated at Cambridge, in which he attrees ively held the offices of Master of the laweesvey and the olives of Justier of St. John's College, Chancellor of the University, and finally Master of Trinity College. He was also one of the divines appointed to advise the Long Parliament on religious matters, and bore the character of a learned, pious, zealous, and

died in 1650, just before the Restoration.

Assocra L. as-sai-sees, founder of the Parthian monarchy. He induced his countrymen to rise against the Syrian empire, 250 B.c., on which they raised him to the throne. Arsaces was slain in battle, after reigning 3s years.—His successors all took his name.

Absaces Thanes, ti-rail-nes, king of Armenia, who being taken prisoner by Super king of Persia, was east inte prison at Echa-iana, where he died, 312 a.n. His country then

became a Persian province.

Ausunius, ar-sen'-e-us, a patriarch of Constantinople of the 13th century, who excommunicated the usurping emperor Palæologus for having put out the eyes of the heir to the throne, John Lascaris, and though the emperor exhibited every sign of repentance, refused to withdraw the sentence, and in his will repeated his condemnation of the usurper's cruel conduct. Some time before his death, in 1273, he was deposed from the patriarchate at the instance of Michael, and died in exile. He left several canons drawn from the laws of the emperors, with explanatory notes and commentaries. -There were several other Greek churchmen of the same name, the most eminent of whom was bishop of Malvasia (anciently Monembasia) in the Morea, who, having been driven into exile, contributed greatly to the revival of Greek literature in Italy, having prepared an edition of the Scholia on Euripides, which was printed in 1534 at Venice. He died in 1535, just when his friend, Pope Paul III., was about to create him a cardinal. Some others of his works were printed at Rome, Parma, and Venice.

ARTABANUS IV., ar'-ta-bai'-nus, the last of the

Parthian monarchs, who, in 217 A.D., escaping with great difficulty from a perfidious massacre commenced by the Romans, with Caracalla at their head, mustered an army, and engaged his focs in a battle which lasted two days; but as the armies were preparing to renew the combat, Artabanus was informed of the death of Caracalla: peace was then made on honourable

the French jects to revolt, and in a battle in 226, Artabanus on under Na- was taken and put to death. Thus ended, in the

3rd entury, the Parthian empire.

ARTAVASDES I., 'ar'-ta-vis'-dees, a king of Armenia, who succeeded his father Tigranes. He joined the Roman forces under Crassus, but described to the enemy, and thus the Romans were defeated and Crassus slain. He similarly betrayed Mark Antony when engaged against the Medes; but afterwards, Artavasdes fell into Antony's power, and was taken, with his wife and children, to Alexandria, where they were dragged at the triumvir's chariot-wheels in chains of After the battle of Actium, Cleopatra gold. caused his head to be struck off, and sent to the

king of Media. Reigned in the 1st century n.c. ARLINGERMS I., ar-la-zerks-ees, surnamed Longimanus, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia, and having murdered his brother Darius, ascended the throne, 465 p.c. p. 425 p.c. and was succeeded by his only son, Xerxes. -This prince is generally supposed to have been the Ahasucrus of Scripture, who married Esther, and by whose permission Ezra restored the Jewish religion at Jerusalem. The seventy weeks of Daniel are also dated in his reign.

ARTAXERXES II., surnamed Mnemon, account of his great memory, was the eldest son Christian. He was born in 1602, and of Darius Nothus, and began his reign 405 B.C. His brother Cyrus formed a conspiracy against him, for which he was sentenced to death; but, at the intercession of his mother Parysatis, the senience was commuted to banishment to Asia Minor. Cyrus repaid this act of elemence by mustering a large army of Asiatics, and some Greek thoops under Clearchus, with whom he marched to Dabylon; but, being encountered by Artaxerxes, he was defeated and slain. The Greeks, however, escaped, and reached their own country, under Xenophon. Artaxerxes

own country, under Achophon. Artaxerxes died at the age of 94, 362 B.C. ARTAXERXES III. (Ochus) succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, 362 B.C. To pave his way to the succession, he murdered two of his brothers, and afterwards put to death all the remaining branches of the family. He succeeded in suppressing several insurrec-tions which were raised against him, and in Ezypt slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers. For this his cunuch, Bagons, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving his careass to eats, made knife-

handles of his bones. D. 339 B.C.

ARTANERNES BEBEGAN, OF ARDSHIR, the first king of Persia of the race of the Sassanida, was a shepherd's son; but his grandfather by the mother's side being governor of a province, he was sent to the court of King Artaban. the death of his grandfather, he, being refused an appointment, retired to Persia proper, where, exciting the people to revolt, he defeated and slew Artaban and his son; on which he assumed the title of "King of kings." He made vast con-quests, and administered the affairs of his kingdom with wisdom. He married the daughter of Artaban, who, attempting to poison him, was sentenced to death. The officer, however, to whom the execution of this sentence was committed, concealed the queen, who was soon afterwards delivered of a son. The king discovering the secret, applauded the conduct of his officer, and acknowledged the child as his neir. D. 240 A.D.

ARTEDI, Peter, ar'-te-de, a Swedish naturalist

Artemisia

between whom and Linnaus there was such an attachment, that they made each other heirs to all their MSS. Artedi devoted himself chiefly

thyology, w

published, Ichthyologica" and his "Philosophia Ichthyo-

ARTEMISIA I., ar-te-mis'-s-a, queen of Carin, who assisted Xerxes in person against the Greeks, and behaved with such valour that the Athenians offered a reward for her capture, and the Spartans erected a statue to her. Lived in

the 5th century B.C.
ARTEMISIAII., queen of Caria, erected a monument to her husband Mausolus, which was so magnificent that every splendid structure o. the kind has since been called a mausoleum.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ARTEMIDORUS, ar-te-mid'-or-us, a writer on dreams, palmistry, and augury, was a native of Doldia, a small town in Lydia, and lived in the tune of the Antonines. He was so enamoured of the subject of fortune-telling that he not only collected everything that had been written upon it, but spent years in the company of strolling prophets, and collected a large quantity of matter about dreams and their interpretation, which he arranged in five books; these were first printed by Aldus in 1518, and several other editions have appeared since. Boyle says that Artemidorus bestowed more pains on a foolish subject than most authors have devoted to the most important ones. - There were several others of this name, the only one of whom that deserves notice was a geographer of Ephesus; of whose works, originally extending to 11 books, only a few fragments remain.

ARTEVELDE, Jacob and Philip van, ar'-te-vel, two famous Flemings, a father and son, distinguished for their patriotism in the 14th century. Jacob, the father, was killed in a popular turul tat Ghent, where he carried on the trade of a brewer, in 1345; and his son Philip, after making himself master of Bruges in 1332, was killed in the same year, at the battle of Rosbeck,

where 25,000 Flemings fell.

ARTEVELDT, Andrew van, a Dutch marine painter, who was very successful in depicting storms, rocky shores, &c. Vandyck was a great admirer of his works, and painted his portrait as a mark of his respect for the artist

ARTHUR, ar'-thur, a British prince, the son of Uther Pendragon, dictator of the Britons, by the wife of the duke of Cornwall. He succeeded Uther in 516, and instituted the military order of the Knights of the Round Table, and introduced Christianity at York in the room of paganism. Of this celebrated personage there are many fabulous circumstances re-lated, and his life and career have furnished themes for numerous poems and romances. D. 542 A.D.

ARTHUR, duke of Brittany, the posthumous son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Henry I, by Constantia, daughter of the duke of Brittany, and declared heir by his uncle Richard I, who afterwards devised his kingdoms to his brother John. A peace, however, taking place, Arthur dld homage to his uncle for the dukedom of Brittany. In another rupture between England any foreigner." Sir Thomas returned to Eng-and France, Arthur was taken prisoner by John, land, where he lived in comparative retirement who caused him to be confined in the castle of for several years, and died in 1639. The wife of Rouse where it is conventing to the cast of the several years, and died in 1639. The wife of Rouen, where it is supposed he was murdered, his son, the second lord Arandel, gallantly de-2. 1187.—It is upon the supposed murder of ended Worcester castle during the civil '

Armidel

this prince that the interest of Shakspeare's play of "King John" turns.

ARTHUR, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. king of England, and of Elizabeth of York, gave early promise of taient and capacity, and was entrusted with at least the nominal government of the country in 1501. during his father's absence in the war with the French king Charles VIII. His early promise, however, was not destined to be realized, he having died at the eastle of Ludlow in 1502. He was buried in the eatherful church of Worcester, where a handsome monument to his remory still remains. His espousal to the Princess Catherine of Aragon, who was subsequently the wife of his brother, afterwards Henry VIII., furnished a pretext for that king the direct has been been a pretext for that king the direct has been a subsequently the direct has been a subsequently the direct has been as a subsequently the subsequen

serving for some years in the Spanish army, joined that of the new republic of Buenos Ayres, and ultimately rose to be general-in-chief. He was the principal instigator of the revolt of the Banda Oriental against the mother country, and contributed largely to the success of the people in securing their independence. He was also engaged in subsequent wars with Spain and Portugal, as well as in a civil strife with Puepredon and his party, whose ambitious projects he opposed and thwarted for some time, but was ulfimaiely compelled to retire into Paraguay, where he was kindly received by his old opponent, Dr. Francia. He died in 1825 or 1828, after having played a conspicuous and honourable part in the affairs of the South American Republics for a period of fifteen years.

ARTOIS, Due d'. (See Charles X.)
ARTOIS, Jacques d', dar'-twa, an eminent Flemish landscape painter, was born at Brussels. in 1613. He was a great student of nature in rendering which he was very successful. He was, however, defective in figures, and it is said that Teniers used to paint or retouch those in Artois pictures. He was an excellent colourist, and in this respect greatly resembled Titian, although the tone of his works is sometimes too

Sombre. D. 1665.

Anumber, Sir Thomas, ar'-un-del, first Lord
Arundel of Wardour, to which dignity he was raised by James I., was sprung from a family which is distinguished in English history from a remote period, and which had contracted many honourable alliances. His grandfather was married to Margaret Howard, sister of queen Catherine Howard, and was beheaded in 1552 for having, as alleged, conspired against the life of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. The subject of this memoir at an early age joined the army of the emperor in Hungary, where he greatly distinguished himself in the war against the Turks, having taken with his own hand the standard of the enemy at an engagement at Gran. For this and other services the emperor Rodolph made him a count of the holy Roman empire in 1595; but queen Elizabeth refused to empire in 1995, but queen Embaster reased to allow him to assume any precedence or position in virtue of his foreign honours, saying that she "did not care that her sheep should wear a stranger's marks nor dance after the whistle of

Arundel

She was the daughter of the Earl of Worcester, famous of whom was called Prusiensis, after his Edward Comonset.

DEL, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury nnt. Thomas, archieshop of Canterbury, in the reisms of Richard II., Henry IV. and Henry V. He was a cruel persecutor of the fol-lowers of Wickliff, and was one of the leaders in preacting the act, "De Harctico Combu-n. 1353; p. 1413.

ASAPH, at-suf, a Hebrew musician of the tribe of Levi, contemporary with David, and the com-

poser of several of the psalms.

ASCH, Peter Van, ash, an artist of Delft, in Holland, who excelled in small landscapes; his works of this description being much esteemed. He was remarkable for his filial piety, and greatly neglected his profession in order to give attention to his aged and sick parents. B. 1603. -His father, John Van Asch, was a portrait painter, and lived in the 16th century.

ASCHAM, Roger, in the following the writer, on whom, in 1515, Henry VIII. settled a pension of £10 a year. About the same time he was appointed classical tutor to Lady, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, and after being thus honourably employed two years, he rethus honourany employed two years, he re-turned to Cambridge, where he had been before teacher of Greek, and had a pension set-tl lupon him by King Edward VI., at the same time tilling the office of public orator with great reputation. In 1550 he attended Sir Richard Morysine in his embassy to the emperor Charles V., and remained in Germany three years. He was now appointed Latin peror characters. He was now appointed Latin secretary to King Edward, but on the death of inta prince he lost his place and pension. Afterwards he was made Latin secretary to Queen Mary, and was employed by Cardinal Pole. On the accession of Queen Einzbuth, he continued in his office of secretary, and became her private tutor in the learned languages. The only preference the obtained was a prebendal stall in the cathedral of York. B. at Kirby-Wiske, near Northallerton, 1515; D. in London, 1568.— His most esteemed work is entitled. "The Schoolmaster," of which an excellent edition by Mr. Upton appeared in 1711; his Latin epistles have been frequently printed, and are admired as elegant compositions. His works were printed entire, in 1 vol. 4to, in 1761.

ASCHAM, Anthony, an author and diplomatist of the period of the Commonwealth, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. 1. He at first attached himself to the Presbyterian party on the breaking out of the war between Charles and the Parliament, but subsequently joined the Independents. was appointed tutor of James, duke of York, afterwards James II., but does not appear to have imbued that prince with his own principles. The Rump Parliament sent Ascham as English resident to Madrid, where he was assasinated by some English royalists on the 6th of June, 1650, in his own house, for which crime one of the perpetrators, named Sparks,

was executed.

Ascarbon, ask-dod, the name of several princes of Armenia, of the family or tribe of the Bagratides, who were of Jewish extraction, and whose descendants still exist in Russia. The first of the name obtained the government of Armenia in 695, and it continued in the family till about 1043, when they finally lost it in the time of Aschdod IV.

ASCLEPIADES, as kle-pe-a'-dees, the name bome by a number of Greek physicians, the

Asgill

birthplace, Prusia, in Bithynia, and who enjoyed a great reputation and extensive practice. His skill was held in high esteem, and it is stated that such was his own confidence in it, that he laid a wager with fortune that he would forfeit all his fame if ever he was attacked by disease: it is added that he won the wager, for, after living to a great age, he was killed accidentally, never having suffered from sickness of any sort. There were also some poets, philosophers, &c., of the name, but of whom very little is known.

of the name, but of whom very fitter is known.

ASCLEPIODORUS, as-kle'-pe-o-dor'-us, an
Athenian artist, who was the contemporary,
and as some thought the equal, of Apelles, by whom his works were much admired.

Asclepiodotus, as-kle'-pe-o-do'-tus, a Greek of Alexandria, who was distinguished as a philosopher of the New Platonic School, and was also eminent as a physician, chemist, and bo-tanist. He was a disciple of Proclus, and deservedly celebrated for his learning and skill in physic. Lived 450 A.D.

Asconius, Quintus Pedianus, as-kon'-e-us, an eminent grammarian, born at Padua, who taught eloquence in Rome in the time of Tiberaught coquence in Kome in the time of Tiberius, had both Livy and Quintillan as pupils, and was the friend of Virgil. He is believed to have died in the reign of Nero, at the age of 75.

ASBURAL, of Jav-bul, a brother of Hannibal defeated and killed by the Romans, 207 D. C.

ASBURI, Caspar, as-el-le, an eminent Italian

surgeon, who discovered the system of the lacteal vessels, by means of which the nourishment taken into the system is, after digestion, distributed to the various portions of the body. He butted to the various portains of the body. At the body, and was chief surgeon of the Italian army. B. at Cremona about 1591; D. at Milan in his 45th year, and,

though so young, already famous over Europe.
Asseld, Bidat b, das feld, the name of three
brothers—Alexis, Benoît, and Claude François the sons of the Swedish minister at the court of Louis XIV. of France, who all rose to high rank in the French army and were ennobled for their services. The defence of Bonn, under the command of Alexis, is one of the most obstinate and skifful on record. The youngest brother, Claude François, succeeded the Duke of Berwick, on the latter's death, and had the honour of measuring his strength, not unsuccessfully, with

the great Prince Eugene.

Asgill, John, as-gil, a miscellaneous and political writer who lived at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, and acquired an odd sort of notoricty. He was bred a lawyer. an odd sort of notoricty. He was Foed a lawyer, attained considerable reputation in his profession, and acquired a large fortune, which he invested in an estate in Ireland; having taken to politics and become a member of the Irish Parliament, he got into trouble by his writings, was imprisoned in the Fleet prison, and, though was imprisoned in the Fleet prison, and, though ordered by Parliament to be released, one of his books, an absurd essay on the possibility of man passing into eternal life without tasting of death, having been declared blashbamons. he was expelled the House of Commons in 1707, and the book ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. In the meantime, he got into pecuniary embarrassments, and was again committed to prison, where he died in 1733. He continued to transact professional business and to write pamphlets during the whole period of his imprisonment, which lasted for nearly 30 years.





AUBER, DANIEL FRANCIS ESPRIT.



AUGERRAU, MARSHAL.



ATTOUN, PROFESSOR.

ASGLL, Sir Charles, the son of a wealthy citizen of London, entered the army when young, and after serving through a considerable portion and after serving through a considerable portion of the first American War, was taken with the rate of Cornwallis's army at York Town, in Virginia. A party of American royalists having, without authority, hanged a Captain Huddy of the American narry, and the English having the American control of the American narry, and the English having the Captain Capta ington determined to retaliate upon one of the officers in his hands, and ordered lots to be east omeers in an analy, and ordered rots to be east among the unconditional prisoners. The lot fell on Asgill, then only 19, although not an uncondi-tional prisoner, and he was sent to head-quarters at Philadelphia to suffer for an offence with which he had nothing to do. Washington was disinclined to make a sacrifice of Asgill, and a delay occurred which gave time for his mother to make an appeal to Marie Antoinette, the Queen of France, who interceded with the American government, and obtained the young officer's release, who then returned to Europe, and personally thanked her Majesty for saving his life. He subsequently served in the Duke of York's expedition into Flanders in 1793; was raised to the rank of colonel in 1795; and in 1814 was made a general, having in the interval seen service in various quarters, and always acquitted himself with credit. He succeeded to the baronetey in 1783, about which time he married, but, having no children, the title became

extinct at his death in 1823.

Asn, John, LL.D., ash, author of a grammar and dictionary of the English language, was born in the county of Dorset, was a minister of the Baptist denomination, and was ordained to the congregation of that body at Pershore, where he continued till his death in 1770. B. 1724.

Ash, John, M.D., an eminent physician of the

18th century, who, having been educated at Trinity College, Oxford, commenced practice in Birmingham, where he soon attained a pro-minent position in his profession. He afterminent position in his procession. He after-wards removed to London, and devoted much attention to the analysis of the various mineral waters of Europe, the results of his investiga-tions into which were published. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1790, and was on terms of intimacy with Reynolds, Boswell, Windham Dr. Burney, and other eminent men of the time a club of whom, under Dr. Ash's presidency, me at the Blenheim Tavern, Bond Street. B. 1723 D. 1798.

ASHBURNHAM, John, ash-burn'-am, a staunch supporter of Charles I., and the only attendant, with the exception of Doctor Hudson, of that with the exception of Doctor Hindson, or that unfortunate monarch on his journey, in April 1818, from Oxford to Newark, where the Scot army was lying. p. 1003; p. 1071.—This individual passed through many vicissitudes, yew as so fortunate as to be able to repurse, the family estates, which his father had squandard in Historian III. dered in dissipation. His grandson was made a peer in the time of William and Mary and the earls of Ashburnham are now in the enjoyment of the estates which were recovered by him.

ASHBURTON, Alexander Baring, Baron, ash bus'-ton, the second son of Sir Francis Baring liart, a London merchant of considerable wealth. In 1810, on the death of his father, he became the head of the firm of Baring Brothers and Co., and in 1812 was elected a member of Par-liament for Taunton. In 1834 he became a member of Sir Robert Peel's cabinet, as president

if the Board of Trade and master of the Mint. nd was created Baron Ashburton. In 1841 he roceeded to America, and amicably settled the regon boundary question with the United States. and which settlement is known by the name of the "Ashburton Treaty." He continued to support Sir Robert Peel in the House of Lords until that statesman brought forward his measure for re-sealing the corn laws. To this measure Ashburon gave a decided opposition, and after it had bassed into law, he intermeddled very little with politics. B. 1774; D. 1343.

Dollties. B. 17/4; B. 1848.
Ashby, Sin John, ash'-by, a British admiral of the time of William III., who, in the Defiance, ed the van of Admiral Herbert's squadron in the battle of Bantry Bay in 1659, for his conduct in which action he was knighted and presented by the king with a gold watch set with diamonds. He subsequently took part in the engagement fought by the combined fleets of England and Holland, under Lord Torrington, and that of France, between Cherbourg and the Isle of Wight, on the 39th of June, 1699, but was acquitted of all blame as to the unfortunate was acquirted or at braine so the distributed result of the affair. After adding Marlborough in capturing Cork and Kinsale from the adherents of King James, Ashby commanded a division in the great battle of La Hogue on the 19th of May, 1692, but being unable to get into 19th of May, 1892, but being unable to get into action till near the close of the engagement, the pursuit of the defeated fleet mainly fell to his share. As several of the French ships exapped to St. Malo by running through the "lace of Alderney," where it was deemed inexpedient to follow them, a Parliamentary inquiry took place; Ashby, however, was again exoner-ated-indeed, was complimented by the speaker of the House of Commons, and continued in commission till his death in July, 1693, at which moment his flag was flying on board the Portsmouth. B. 1642.

ASHE, Andrew, ask, a celebrated flute-player. was born at Lisburn, Antrim, in 1759, and attained to high proficiency on his favourite instrument. He was engaged at the leading institute the was untaged at the maning theatres and musical entertainments of the day, was director of the Bath concerts for several years, and finally retired to Dublin, where died in 1838. His wife was a favourite vocalist, and all their family were distinguished for their

musical talent.

Assure LD, Edmund, "ish' field, excelled as a painter of portraits in crayon. He was the pupil of Michael Wright in the reign of Charles II.; and the instructor of Luttrel, who ulti-

mately became superior to his master.

ASHLEY, Robert, & M'-lai, a poet and general writer who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was born at Damerham, on the confines of Wells, Dorset, and Hants, was educated at Oxford, and was called to the bar by the members of the Middle Temple, but did not long follow the legal profession, preferring to devote himself to literary pursuits. His principal works, however, are translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish. Towards the close of his life he lived in the Middle Temple. and is buried in the Temple Church. His family was of knightly rank, and from his elder brother, Sir Anthony Ashley, the Earls of Shaftesbury are descended on the female side. D. 1641.

ASHMEN, Jehudi, āki-man, a native of Cham-plain, New York, where he was been in 1794, and after being professor of theology at Bangor, Maine, was appointed agent of the A

Colonisation Society, and in that capa ity greatly contributed to the success of the negro colony of Liberia. His health having greatly suffered by his prolonged residence in Africa, he returned

by an phonogene the control of the c went to Oxford and entered Brasenose College. He was for some time in the royal army, but when the kinn's affairs were rained, he settled in London, and applied himself to the study of astrology. On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed Window herall, and became one of the first members of the Roy. Society in the year 1661, a short time after he had been called to the bar. In 1672 he presented his "history of the Order of the Garter" to the king, who rewarded him with £400. In 1653 he presented the university of Oxford with his collection of curiosities, which gift was augmented at h's death by the beques gir was angmented at a s death by the obeque of his MSS, and filiers, n. at Lichtfeld, 1617; n. in London, 1662.—He leit a number of MSS, some of which were published; viz., "The Antiquities of Berkshire;" "Miscellanies on several Curious Subjects;" and "Memoirs of his own Life."

ASHWORTH, Caleb, D.D., ash'-wurth, was the son of lichard Ashworth, pastor of a congregation of Baptists at Clouchileld, Rosendale, Lancashire, where the subject of this notice was born in 1775. He was educated for the ministry under Dr. Doddridge at Northampton, and succeeded that celebrated divine in the direction of the institution established by the Baptists for training ministers of their denomination, an office which he held for twenty-three years, and I rought up several men who were afterwards eminent as preachers and writers on theology. Dr. Ashworth was likewise minister of a congregation at Daventry, published several sermons, one of which was on the death of Dr. Isaac Watts, and was the author of a Hebrew grammar and an introduction to the knowledge

of Plane Trigonometry. D. 1775.

Asymus, is-e'-ne-us, Pollio, a Roman who took an active part in the dissensions and wars which preceded the fall of the republic, both in the field and in the forum. He was sprung from a pro-vincial family of equestrian rank, received an excellent education, and became noted for his orntorical powers at an early age; having, before he had numbered the years which entitled himto sue for public offices, delivered many orations on national questions of importance. When 22, he impeached Cato for having, when tribune, used undue influence to procure the re-election of rompey and Crassus to the consulship. In the subsequent wars between Pompey and Casar. Pompey and Crassus to the consulship. he took the part of the latter, was present at the passage of the Rubicon, and was by Casar intrusted with numerous commands and public offices. After the memorable "ides of March," at which time he was proprietor in narran, at which time he was proprietor in further Spain, where he was defeated by Sextus Pompey, and the rise of the Triumvirs into power, he hesitated as to his course of action, but ultimately gave in his adhesion to the Triumvirate, especially attaching himself to Antony. On being appointed consul in 40 n.c. he gave up Quinlius, his father-in-law, to proscription. Along with Mccenns, Pollio was a principal arbiter of peace in the conference at

Triumvirs to Rome, where he was installed in the consulship. In the year 30 n.c., after the necting between young Pompey and the Trium-virs at Misenum, Asinius went into Illyria and Dalmatia as Antony's licutenant, and for his victories over the Parthians obtained a triumph, though the subjugation of those tribes was not effected till the lieutenants of Augustus completed what Pollio had begun. When the final breach between Octavianus and Antony became inevitable, he separated himself from the party of the latter, whose conduct had rendered desperate the fortunes both of himself dered desperate the fortunes both of himself and his adherent. Pollio did not, however, join the opposite faction; and when asked by Octavianus to accompany him to Actium, he made the honourable reply; "My services to Antony have been too great, and his favours to me too many, for me to take part against him. I withdraw from the contest, and submit to the mill of the company." will of the conqueror." After the triumph of Octavianus, Pollio ceased to take part in public affairs, except in discharge of his forensic duties as an advocate; and died at his Tusculan villa in as an advocace; and deed at his rusedian vina the year 4 A.D. His character, which is unimpeached, and his talents, which were great, procured him at least outward respect from Octavianus, who, under the title of Augustus. was supreme after Antony's death; but they was supreme after among's death; but oney were never friends. Asinius wrote a variety of works, consisting of tragedies, poems, epigrams, orations, and declamations, besides a history of the civil wars of Casar and Pompey in sixteen books, all of which have perished. In sixteen books, an or which have personed. He left an enduring monument, however, in the Aventine library, which he built on the site of the hall near the Temple of Liberty with a part of the wealth he had acquired in Dalmatia. Asinius was the severe critic of Cicero, Sallust, Livy, and even of Cæsar, whom he charges with carelessness in the composition of the Com-mentaries, though his own style was thought by his contemporaries to be open to still graver charges than those of theauthors he condemned. It is a good feature in his character, that he was generally the friend and protector of the op-pressed; and that he had patronised and en-couraged both Virgil and Horace before either Augustus or Macenas had noticed them .- His son, A. Gallus Saloninus, after filling a variety of offices under Aurustus, was arrested in 30 A.D. by order of Tiberius while dining with that emperor at Caprea, sent to a solitary cell, and confined there fill death from starvation released him three years afterwards. Gallus was the husband of Vipsania Agrippina, and by her he had several sons, three of whom attained to consular rank. He was the author of some epigrams, and of a treatise in which he conpared his father and Cicero, giving the palm of excellence to the former, which, in a son, was not unnatural

Askaw, Anne, üs-ku, an accomplished English lady, daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsey, an Lincolnshire. She was married, when young, to one Mr. Kyme, much against her inclination and on account of harsh treatment received from him, went to the court of Henry VIII. to sue for a separation, where much attention was sue for a separation, where much attention was paid her by those ladies who were attached to the Reformation. In consequence of this she was arrested, and having confessed her religious principles, was committed to Newspate. She was first racked with savage crucity in the Campan and then humb in Smithfield 2, 1890. ium. and accompanied the reconciled Tower, and then burnt in Smithfield. B. 1520;

Askew

D. 1546. From her lefters and other pieces published by Foxe and Strype, it appears that she was an accomplished as well as a pieus woman. ASKEW, James, was the author of a heroic poem

ASSEW, James, was the author of a fercie poem in blank verse, commemorative of the defeat of the Spanish armada, and entitled "Elizabetha Triumphans," which was published in ito in the year 1530. Of his personal history nothing is known.

ASERW, Anthony, son of Dr. Adam Askew, a physician of repute at Newcastle, was educated for his father's profession, which he practised for some years in Queen's-square, London, but never attained to any reputation in it. His distinction arises from his learning and the fine library which he collected, the catelogue of which, the Bibliotheca Askewiana, is well known to book collectors. He was, if not the founder, a great promoter of the bibliomania which took its rise about his time; and his library, which was rich in rare and fine-paper copies of value he books and manuscripts, some of which he kept in glass cases and never allowed to be touched, was sold by auction after his death, the sale continuing for twenty-one days, and producing upwarts of £5000, exclusive of a large collection of MSS., which were subsequently addening upwarts of £5000, exclusive of a large collection are to be found in most important libraries in the kingdom, and are held in high estimation. B. at Kendal, Westmoreland, in 1722; b. in London, 1774.

ASMA, as made, a celebrated Arabian scholar and author who flourished in the golden age of Mohammedan literature under the Abbassid dynasty at Bagadad. Al-ismal composed a great variety of worst, but the one by which he is best known is the famous "Romance of Antar," of which he was the author or compiler, which has still a high reputation in the East, and of which Sir V. Jones says that "it contains everything; is lofty, varied, and eloquent in composition, and deserves to be ranked among the most finished epice." The period of the poem is the time anterior to Mohammed, and the manners, customs, and usages of the Arabites—their wars, forzeys, feastings, single combats, courtesy, chivalry, and generosity—are its themes, which are all deserbed with a fine loftiness of language, and minuteness of detail throughly Homeric, and entitle its author contains to take rank with the marvellous old blind Greeian. Lived about 790.

Asmonæus, or Asmonæus, a L wite, who was the founder of the Asmonæun family, or family, of the Maceabees, which ruled over Judea from 168 B.c. to 37. He is supposed to have lived just after the time of Alexander the Great. The name means a "rich man" or "prince."

ASPASIA, ds-pai-se-a, a Greeian courtesan, celebrated for her beauty and her talents. She was so eminent for her skill in philosophy and rhetoric, that the greatest men of the age, including oven Socrates, did not seruple to visit her house. Pericles having divorced his wife, married Aspasia. p. at Miletus. Lived in the 6th century n.c.

5th century B.C.

Asper, John (or Hans), as pair, a Swissartist,
who was so good at painting portraits as to be
deemed little inferior to Holbein, ... at Zurich
in 1499; died poor in 1571.

Aspertnt, Amico, despair-te'-ne, an eminent historical painter of Bologna, who painted many fine pictures for the cathedral of San Martino, in his native city, as well as many paintings in

Astbury

ich he ented on Bologuese palaces. H have been able to use both hands facility. B. 1456; D. 1552.

Beitity, B. 1499; D. 1692,
ASPINMALD, William, Sair James I., Morrisphysician, who, after taking his descent Cobridge in 1764, graduated in undich e at Phidelphia in 1768, and subsequently
surgeon in the revolutionary army
war of index

his success in inou

Assarotti, Ottavio Giovanni Battista, e'.mrotte, an ecclesiastic, who first instituted schools for the deaf and dumb in Italy. B. at Gence 1758, p. 1859

schools for the teat and union in tears, b. or Genoa, 1753; b. 1829.

ASSELYN, John, as-sel-in, a Fleriski land-scepe painter, who node Claude Lorraise his model in landscape, and Bamboe-to in other peets. He was nicknamed Crabbetly from a crook in his hand and fingers, which give his landscape and landscape

pects. He was uicknamed Crabbetje from a crook in his hand and fingers, which even by hold of the pallet an awkward air. He is belgift and clear in his colouring, firm in his tunk and his figures are well drawn and judiciously rounded. His pictures have a tways been beld in the steem, which they merit. n. at Diepen 100; p. at Amsterdam 1000.

ASSER, or ASSERUTS MEMPUENTS, &s-er, bishop of Sherburne, was a native of Wiles, and a monk of St. Luvil's. It is said that it was in accordance with his advice that Alfred contributed so greatly to the foundation of the university of Oxford. (See Alfred). In graculture, by whom he was created a bishop, Asser wrote his life, which was published by Wise, at Oxford, in 1722. n. about 910. Asserto, Glovacchino, &s-air-ai-fo, a George artist, the pupil of a Andrea Analdi, under whom he made so much progress that

Asserro, Giovacchino, is-airaiz-to, a Gionoceo artist, the pupil of Indrea Ansaldi, under whom he made so much progress that when only 10 years of age, he executed a picture of St. Anthony's Temptation for the nonks of the order; and subsequently painted many altar-pieces for religious houses in Genoa. In 1600; p. 1619.—His sou Giuseppo paintel in the same style and line of art as his futher, but died young.

Assnus, "step" or "pace," the second son of Shem, and the founder of the Assyrian empire.

Asr, Georg Anton Friedrich, onet, a distinguished German scholar, and professor of uncient literature at Landshut and Munich. He wrote numerous works on philosophy and philology, and edited an edition of the Dialogues of Plate.

n. 1773; p. 1841.

Assa, Audrea dell', asta, a Neapolitan who, after studying the best masters at Rome, especially Raphael, returned to his native city, where he acquired great fame as a painter of religious subjects n. 1633; n. 1263.

he acquired great fame as a painter of religious subjects. In 1833 p. 1721.

ASIBURY, J., ist-law-e. The early history of this individual is quite unknown; but, by feigning weakness of intellect, he got himself introduced to the potteries of the Messrs. Eleva, at Bradwell, near Burslem, and thus totained many of their secrets in the ret of making pottery. He subsequently established himself at Shotton, where he was the first to make use of Bidelord pipe-clay for lining exitments in his art, and realized a fortune. In about 1800; wi1743.

95

, Mary, os'-tet, the daughter of a 1742; n in Paris, 181k.—His name is here in-merchant at Newcastle-upon-True, became dis-troduced more on account of the well-known tinguished for the efforts she made to improve, character of the place which he founded and to the social and intellectual condition of the female sex. With this view, she published several works, the first of which was entitled several works, the first of which was entitled!

"A Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their great Interests," which was issued in two parts, but printed as a whole in 1697. She subsequently published "Letters concerning the Love of Qoid," a "Defence of the Female Sex;" "Reflections on Marriage," and some others. She was a firm, but not bigoted, adherent of the Church of England, and was held in high regard by many divines and other eminent persons of her time; one biographer spring that she had "on piercine with. and other emment persons of her time; one biographer saying that she had "a piercing wit, a solid judgment, a tenacious memory," and that she was "a great ornament to her sex and country." She was born at Newcastie in 1663, whence she removed, when 20 years of age, to London, where and in the vicinity she subsequently lived. Her death took place in May, 1731; she was buried in Chelsea churchyard.

ASTER, ās'-ter, a dexterous archer of Amphi-polis, who offered his services to Philip, king of Macedonia. Upon being slighted, he retired Maccaema. Upon being signited, he retired into the city which Philip was besieging, and aimed an arrow, on which was written, "For I bilip's right eye." It struck the king's eye, and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleasantry, threw back the same arrow, with these words, "If Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his

ASTLE, Thomas, "is'-tel, an English antiquary, the son of a farmer in Staffordshire, who in 1770 was appointed to manage the printing of the ancient records of parliament. In 1775 he became chief clerk in the Record Office in the Tower, and on the decease of Sir John Shelley, Tower, and on the decease of Sir John Shelley, acceeded to the office of keeper of the records. D. 1863.—Many papers by him are in the volumes of the "Archeologia;" besides which leewrote "The Origin and Progress of Writing, aswell Hieroglyphie as Elementary, "instrprinted in 1784, 4to, and again in 1803.

Astlex, John, ast-lai, a portrait painter, who was born at Wem, Stropshire, early in the 18th century. He was not distinguished for his works, but was eminently so for his good critine. In early life he was extremely nor.

for time. In early life he was extremely poor, so much so, that he once, while a fellow student of Sir J. Reynolds at Rome, had to make a lack to his waistcoat out of one of his own a riches. After returning to England, however, he tried his fortunes in Dublin, and was so successful that in three years he saved 30001. He then returned to London, and on his way captivated a wealthy widow named Daniel, who married him, and not only left him her own personal property, but the reversion of an estate worth 5000L a year in the event of her daughter's death. This occurred shortly afterwards, and Astley obtained possession of the property. He now lived a life of pleasure for several years, but ultimately married a second time, and died in 1787, leaving a son and daughter by his second w.fe.

ASTLEY, Philip, the founder of Astley's amphitheatre, in Lambeth, London, was bred a cabinet-maker, became a soldier in the 15th regiment, known as Elliot's Light Horse, and after his discharge began his career as an eques- merit, his Conception of the Virgintian performer. B. at Newgastle-under-Lyne, rally considered his masterpiece.

character of the place which he founded and to which he gave his name, than from any idea of his personal merits.

ASTON, Sir Arthur, as'-ton, a commander in the service of Charles I., who led the dradefeated the Earl of Essex. He was successively governor of Reading and Oxford. Having the governor of heading and Oxford. Having the misfortune to break his leg, he was obliged to have it amputated. After the execution of the king, he served in Ireland, and was appointed governor of Drogheda, on the taking of which by Cromwell, he had his brains beaten out with his wooden leg. B. in Fulham. Lived in the 17th century

Aston, Anthony, a person who gained con-siderable notoriety, besides some reputation, as smeranoe notoriety, Desaues some reputation, as an actor about the opening of the 18th century, and who described himself as having played (not not has stage, but m actual life), the parts of "gentleman, lawyer, poet, actor, soldier, sailor, exciseman, and publican," not merely in Great Britain and Ireland, but also in the West Indies and America. He was the author of a burlesque and America. He was the author of a buriesque imitation of the "Beggars' Opera," called the "Fools' Opera," and a supplement to Colley Cibber's "Lives of Famous Actresses."

Aston, John Jacob, a German merchant, who contrived to amass one of the largest fortunes that have been realised in America. He was born at Wallendorf in 1763, and in 1784 emigrated to the United States, settling at New York, where he carried on an active trade in furs. In 1809 he set on foot the "American Poltry Company," establishing a factory or trad-ing depot on the left bank of the river Colombia. which was called Astoria, after its founder. He left the greater part of his colossal fortune to es-tablish the Astor Library, in New York, which is said to contain 100,000 vols. p. in New York, 1848.

ATANUALPA, or ATABALIPA, o'-ta-hoo', the last of the incas of Peru. His father dying in 1523, he became king of Quito, and his brother Huascar obtained the throne of Peru; on which a war broke out between them, in which Huascar was defeated. About this time the Spaniards, was dereated. About this time the spannards, headed by Pizarro, invaded Peru, where they were hospitably entertained by the king and his people, in return for which they treachersously held Atahualpa in captivity. The inca offered, as a ranson, to fill a room full of gold; but after the Spaniards had received the treasure they caused the unhappy monarch to be strangled, after a mock trial, in 1533.

ATAUPHUS, at-awd-fus, a kinsman of Alaric, king of the Goths, whom he succeeded in 411 a.D., and established his capital at Narbonne. He had taken captive Placidia, the sister of the emperor Honorius, and married her in spite of her brother's opposition. He made war on the Alans, Vandals, and other tribes, and entered into alliance with the Romans, but the cowardice of the degenerate sons of the founders of the seven-hilled city, and the ascendancy which Placidia had acquired over Ataulphus, so dis-gusted his followers that they revolted and killed him at Barcelona in 415 A.p.

ATHANISIO, Pedro, at-a-na'-she o, a Spanish historical painter, who was born at Granada in 1633, where he died in 1698. His pencil was very prolific, and his pictures not devoid of merit, his Conception of the Virgin being gene-

Athanasius

ATHANASIUS, ö-tha-nai-she-us, a native of of peculation, condemned to pay an elexandria, who distinguished himself so much fine, seourgel naked round the walls of Dagdal, the council of Nice, that, on the death of and thrown into prison, where he died of a Alexandria, who distinguished himself so much Alexandra, who assungusted minera of the death of at the council of Nice, that, on the death of Alexandra, his was chosen to succeed him. He had been greatly opposed by the Arians before his consecration, and now their efforts against him were redoubled as he refused to admit their leader into the church. (See ARIUS.) They raised against him various accusations, and at length procured his banishment. On the death of the emperor he returned to Alexandria, where he was received with great joy. When Constantine came to the throne, his enemies again prevailed; on which he fied to Rome, where Pope Julius espoused his cause, and caused him to be reinstated in his bishopric. At the end of the emperor Julian's reign, he was driven into exile again; but on the accession of Jovian, he was restored, and the Nicene creed with him. D. 373 .- The creed of St. Athanasins is supposed to have been compiled by an African

bishop in the 5th century.

Ata, Hakin-Ben, d'-ta, a famous impostor who lived in the reign of the caliph Mchedy, and who is the original of Moore's veiled prophet of Khorassan. Atha had lost an eye, and, to con-Anomssan. And had told a veil, or mask of gold, and hence was named Mokanna, the veil or helmet wearer. He promulgated the dectrine of a succession of incarnations of the Deity in human form, and asserted that the last and greatest of these had occurred in his own person. He soon gained many followers, who distinguished themselves by wearing white garments, and established himself in a castle in Transoxiana, Here he lived some time, deceiving his adherents into the belief of his power to work miracles by producing phenomena which they could not understand, but which his skill in chemistry and other sciences easily enabled him to do. At length the caliph sent an army against him, and finding that he could no longer resist, Mokanna poisoned all his attendants, and then threw himself into a caldron of corrosive liquid, in order that, by the total destruction of his body, it might be believed that he had been supernaturally removed from the earth. A lock of his hair, however, and the statements of women who had escaped destruction with the rest of his attendants, frustrated his object, though many of his followers long believed that he had ascended to heaven and would revisit the earth.

ATA-MELIK, Ala-Eddin Al Jowaini, a femous Persian states man and h's 'orian, who flourished in the 13th century, and was the author of a "History of the Conquest of the World," giving an account of the foundation of the Mogul empire by Genghis Khan, and of the wars of the successors of that conqueror, together with the history of Persia, Khorassan, and Mezenderan. He lived at the court of the governor of Khoresan, who entrusted the government to him during his own absence in Persia, and accom-panied the sultan Hulaku in an expedition panied the suitan mulaxi in an expension against the Ishmalians or Assassins, the library of whose princes was given up to Ata-Melik, and by him destroyed. He was subsequently governor of Bagdad, and did much to improve the conof laggad, and did much to improve the condition of the country, especially by cutting a canal from the Euphrates to the Mosque of Kufa, thereby rendering fertile a tract of country which had previously been waste and barren. After administering the government country which had previously been waste and 18th of Cetober in that year, was raised to the barren. After administering the government dignity of Speaker of the House of Lores, which success for some years, he was accused he continued to hold till 1862. He resigned his

disorder of the brain about 1252, A.D.

Arheling, Edgar, åth'e-ding, son of Edward, and grandson of Edward Ironside, king of England, was educated by Edward the Confessor, his great-uncle, who intended him for his successor. On his death, however, he was sup-planted by Harold, son of Earl Godwn: and the success of William, duke of Normandy, at Hastings finally debarred him from the throne. He subsequently went with Baldwin II. to the crusade, and on his return was honoured by several of the European sovereigns for his valour. D. at Malmesbury.

ATRELSTAN, ath'-el-stan, king of England, was the natural son of Edward the Elder, whom he succeeded in 925. He obtained a great victory over the Danes in Northumberland, after which he reigned in tranquillity. He greatly encouraged commerce by conferring the title of thane on every merchant who had made three voyages. p. 941.

ATHENEUS, ä-the-ne'-us, a Greek grammarian. who wrote a work entitled the "Table-talk of the Sophists," published by Casaubon in 1057. B. at Naucratis, Egypt. Lived in the 3rd century.

Athenion, ath-ai'-ne-on, the leader, in concert with Salvius, a flute player, of a servile insurrection in Sicily, about 104 B.c. After various viciss tudes of fortune, having several times defeated the Roman armies sent against him. he was slain in single combat by the consul Manlius Aquilius, on which his followers were dispersed and the insurrection was quelled.

aspersed and the insurrection was qualen.

Atkyns, Sir Robert, at hins, the son of Sir Edward Atkyns, a baron of the Exchequer, and sprung from a family which for nearly two hundred years had always a member filling a high judicial position, was born in 1621. He received the rudiments of his education at his father's house, then went to Baliol College, Oxford, and then devoted himself to the study of the law, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1638; was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II. in 1661, and at the same time received the degree of M.A. from the University of Oxford. In April, 1672, he was admitted a serjeant-at-law, and was next day sworn a judge of the Common Pleas, in which position he showed great zeal in the punishment of persons charged with complicity in the socalled Popish Plot, in which he appears to have been a believer. He resigned his scat on the bench in 168), in order to avoid being made an instrument for the subversion of the law by James II. He afterwards wrote an opinion against the conduct of the government in the trial of Lord William Russell, and another in condemnation of the prosecution of Speaker Williams for authorizing the publication of Dangerfield's account of the Popish Plot, in which he vindicated the privilege of parliament; a third sub-ject which he treated ably was the right claimed by James II. of dispensing with statutes—a claim which Sir Robert utterly denied, maincanning the constitutional principle that no one estate or parliament can set aside the acts of all three. After the Revolution of 1689, Atkyns was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and on the

Atkyns

Attinghausen

posed a work illustrative of the history and antiquities of Glowestershire, which was published after his death, and is now very scarce.

Is now there is dearly and is now very scale.

November 29, 1711.

ATTAR, Ferideldlin, attar, a Persan poet and historian of the 13th century, was the son of a spice merchant of Nishapur, from which circumstants of Nishapur, from which circumstants are the second of the spice merchant of Nishapur, from which circumstants are second or spice merchant of the second cumstance he unuined his surname. Feri leddin followed his father's occupation for some time, but afterwards abandoning it, deveted himself to

seat in the exchequer in October, 1694, and re-tired by his country seat in Glowestershire, where he died in 1703. His writings on legal subject in ore numerous and valuable. ATEXIN, Sir Robert, F.R.S., the son of the preceding: born at Habley, Barnet, on August 29, 1626, distinctished himself as a writer on toportupity and kindred subjects, having on the percange could not be touched by his being the perrange count not be touched by his being tried before the Commons. He was then ba-nished for life, and left the kingdom in June, 1723. p. at Milton, in Buckinghamshire, 1662; D. at Paris, 1732. His remains were brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey. Pishop Atterbury was a man of great learning and brilliant talents, and as a speaker, preacher, and a writer, has had few equals.

Atrices, ŭt'-i-kus, Titus Pomponius, a Roman kuight, who was descended from an ancient

Attar," and which has been printed both in sisting Marius the younger in his schemes of England and France. He likewise collected armitition, he preserved the friendship of his admired his for a history of Mohammedan saints, versary Sylla. In the contast between Crear which contains much useful blographical and Pompey, he maintained the friendship of matter. There is an effecting story told re- both these generals, as well as that of Brutus garding his death. When the traces of and of Antony. Notwithstanding, likewise the when contains most usual mographical last compey to maintained the fremship of matter. There is an Pocting story told to both these generals, as well as that of livitus garding his death. When the troops of and of Antony. Notwithstanding, likewise, the Genghis Khan extered Persia, Attar became the contentions between Antony and Angustus, he

sum," said the poet; "there are those who will attempted to aggrandiss hisself, and to his buy me at a histen price." "time after indeartion may be attributed the tranquillity wards, the saidier was oliered a sack of straw and induces he enjoyed. His daughter was for his captive, who advised him to accept the married to Agrippa. A 109 n.c.; starved him-offer, as it was as much as he was worth; solf to death at the age of 77, 32 n.c. whereupon the Tartar slew him in a lit of dis- Attla. Att.la, at the of the Huns, who appointment. He was been in 1119, and was, it ascended the throne with his brother Bleda in is said, 114 years of age at his death.

is sand, 114 years of age at its death.

ATTERDURY, Francis, it er-bir-e, an English
prelate, who, after studying at Westminster
school, was in 1631 elected to Christchurch,
Oxford, In 1637 he took his degree of M.A., and, in the same year, vindicated the character of Luther against Obadiah Walker. He had for a pupil the Hon. Charles Boyle, afterwards earl of Orrery, whom he assisted in his controversy with Bentley. In 1691 he came to London, where his eloquence brought him into notice. where his evidence broaten him him boate. He became chaplain to William and Mary, lecturer of St. Bride's, and preacher at the Bridewell chapel. In 1700 he energed in a dispute with Dr. Wake on the rights of Convocation, and was presented with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford; the same year he was installed archdeacon of Totnes. In 1704 he installed archdeacon of Totnes. In 1704 he was promoted to the deaney of Carlisle, and in 1707, Eichop Trelawner appointed him canon resitentiarry of Exceler. In 1709 he had a dispute with Hoadly on passive obetience. In 1710 he assisted Dr. Sacheverel in drawing up his defence, for which the doctor left him a legacy. The same year he was chosen protocutor of the lower house of Convocation. In 1712 he was made deen of Christchurch, and in the according to proving a promoted to the histopres of the year following promoted to the bishopric of Rochester and the deanery of Westmister. The death of Queen Anne put a stop to further advancement. On the breaking out of the rethe year following promoted to the bishopric of monarch, staughtered all those captives who had Rochester and the deanery of Westmisster, dug the grave.

The death of Queen Anne pat a stop to further advancement. On the breaking out of the resignation, each one of the founders of Swiss bellion in Scotland, he and Bishop Smalldige freedom, and whose name Schiller has rendered refused to sign the declaration of the bishops; bendered to sign the declaration of the bishops; bendered to sign the declaration of the bishops; bendered to sign the declaration of the bishops; monortal by making him one of the prominent besides which, Atterbury drew up some violent figures in his play of "William Tell." Atting-protests in the House of Lords. In 1722 he was hausen, like his ancestors before, and his deprehended on suspicion of being engaged in a scendards since, was landamman of the men of plotto bring in the Pretender, for which he was. Uri, and was sent as ambassador to endeavour

430, and afterwards caused his associate to be also, and atterwards caused in a sessonate to the description of valentinian, he invaded the Roman empire with an army of 500,000 men, laying waste many of its provinces. He entered Gaul waste many of its provinces. The entered dain at the head of a numerous army, and committed great ravages. The imperialists, however, at-tacked him at Châlons, and after a bloody contest forced him to chains, and after a broody con-test forced him to retreat. Having devastated the greater part of Italy, he retired, on condi-tion that Valentinian should pay him a large sum of money. Soon after his return home he married a beautiful maiden, and died the same night by the bursting of a blood-vessel (453), and with him expired the empire of the Huns.—Attila rejoiced in the name of the "Scourge of God," and, expressing a wish to extend his conquests over the whole world, often gratified his barbarover the whole world, often gratified his barbar-ous pride by dragging captive kings in his train. His body, deposited in a golden coffin, cased in another of silver and a third of fron, was buried in the midst of a large plain; and, like that of Alaric, his grave was filled with the most magnificent spoils obtained by conquest and war.
After the ceremony, the barbarous Huns, desirous of concealing the tomb of their
monarch, slaughtered all those captives who had

took a foremo-t part in the league organised by Tell, and which resulted in the overthrow of Austrian domination and the establishment of the independence of Switzerland.

the independence of Switzerland.
ATTRET, Jean Denys, att-e-rai, a French painter, attached to the Jesuit mission at Pekin, who, after completing his studies at Rome, went to China, and obtained the Invour nome, went to china, and outsined the favour of the emperor Kien-Lung, to whom he had presented a picture of the Adoration of the Kings. The "celestial" monarch, however, disliking oil-colours, chiefly employed him in water-colour painting. He made drawings of the China presented of the China presented of the China presented of the China presented on the China china presented on the China china presented on the China many Chinese processions, festivals, and other

Amongst others of his works was a por the emperor, surrounding whom were introduced many of his distinguished officers, some of whom had to travel 2400 miles merely to get their likenesses taken. B. at Dole, in

of whom had to travel 2400 mines increty to get their likenesses taiten. D. at Dolle, in Franche-Comté, 1702; D. at Pekin, 1708. Avvezi, Hugh, ad-weel, an actor of some eminene, and a contemporary of Single-speare, but it does not appear that he played in any of that great dramatist's works, though it is certain that he sustained prominent ports in certain that he sustained prominent perts in some of those of Ben Jonson. He d'ed of consumption, Sept. 25, 1021, and had an 'elegy' composed upon him by William Revley, a fellow-actor end dramatic poet, the original Mis, of which is in the possession of the Society of Antiquarians.

Arrwoop, George, at-zeood, an eminent lacturer on mathematics and philosophy, who took a distinguished degree at Caubrego, where he completed his cluestion. It invented a conversation we show the first million position of

an apparatus for showing the uniform action of the force of gravity at the earth's surface, and was the author of a work on rectilinear and rotatory motion, and numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions and other learned publications. He enjoyed the friendship and puppeations. He enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Pitt, who made him his private financial secretary, and bestowed upon him a pension of £500 a year. It is believed that many of Pitt's financial schemes were suggested, and the details elaborated, by Attwood. B. 1745 : D. 1807.

B. 1/4s; D. 1807. Thomas, an eminent musical composer, who, for the coronation of George IV, produced "The King shall vejoice," and for that of William IV, "O Lord, grant the King a long life," both of which are descreedly esterned. He also composed a number of glees and songs of great merit. B. 1767; D. in London, 1838.—At the time of his death Attwood was composer to the Chapels Royal, and organist of St. Paul's, and was buried in the vaults of the cathedral, under the organ which

he was in the habit of playing.

AUBER, Daniel Francis Esprit, o'-bair, a modoubs, Daniel Francis Legisle, 5-0-4, a modern French musical composer, the son of a printseller, in which trade he was initiated, but did not long pursue. His abilities were originally displayed in the composition of small ginary displayed in the confloated in sharing pieces; but he soon became known by more important productions, although his first operas, "Le Sejour Militaire" and "Le Testament et he Billets-dour," were not at all successful. "La Bergère Châtelaine," however, produced in Paris in 1820, was a complete success; and after that he rose gradually in public

to conciliate Albert of Austria, but failed, and favour, discovering a manylines facility of took a foremo-t part in the league organised by composition, and writing about forty operas in the same number of years. D. at Caen, 17:2 .-Auber's style is light and graceful, and amongst his best-known works are-"Fra Diavole,

> known as "Masaniello." He composed a mareli for the inauguration of the International Exhi-

ing day.

ang day.

Aubhorn, Theodore Agrippa d', do-been yai,
a celebrated French soldier and historian, greatly
esteemed by Heary IV., who was derirous of arivancing his fortunes. Having, however, last
the royal favour by his frankness and blumbass. he retired to Genera, where he devoted himself to Fterary pursuits. B. 1550; D. 1630.—His chief work is the "Universal History," 1550— 1601, which was condemned by the parliament of Paris. His son, Constant d'Aubené, we s' father of the celebrated Madame de Mainteaon.

Audicas, Minale P. (See PARIGAE).
Audicas, Minale P. (See PARIGAE).
Audicas, Minale P. (See PARIGAE).
Audicas, Cabrill Jungues de St., of Ju, a Franch
painter and engraver, who excelled in historical
subjects. D. 1721; p. 1770.—His two bruthers,
Augustus and Charles Germain, were also good artists-especially the first. They too were en-

AUBREY, John, au'-bre, an English autiquary, who, in 1616, was entered of the Middle Temple but did not continue the study of the law; and his means, which had been ample, began his means, which had been ample, began gradually to decline. Ho was one of the first members of the Boyal Society; but being reduced to poverty, was supported at the close of his lite by Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire. In 20 Draycot, 1760—His works are:—1. "Miscellamics, on Apparations, Magie, Charms, &c.," 1608, and 1721 8vo. 2. "A Perambulation of the County of Survey," 1719, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides which he left several curious MSS, to the numerous discount of the County of Survey, "1719, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides which he left several curious MSS, to the numerous MSS of the numerous MSS of the supermetal to the support of the several curious MSS. seum at Oxford, some of which were subsequently printed.

Aubert, Dr. William, an eminent civilian of the time of Queen Elizabeth, who employed him in many public affairs, held him in great respect, called him her "little doctor," and made him a master in Chancery and master of Requests, &c. He was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, whose life he endeavoured earnestly to save, a circumstance which was remembered by her son when he came to the crown melhored by nor so when not calmet the crown of England, and James would have made him lord-keeper had not death, in 1503, proventedit. The King, however, knighted two of his sons. n. 1529. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, Aurency, Hugh, o'-bre-o, mayor of Paris, who built the Bastille, in 1869, it being intended as a Cartification cauter the England. a fortification against the English. Being accused of heresy, he was senteneed to perpetual imprisonment within the very building he had raised. In 1381 he was released by the Maillotins, a mob of insurgents who had risen against taxation, and named him as their chief; but, quitting them, he retired into Burgundy, where he died in 1332. Besides building the Eastille, Aubriot designed and improved many public edifices, bridges, and canals in Paris.

AUBRY, Céleste, o'-bre, a French opera-danver who, in the revolutionary times of 1793, was

Aubry de Montdidier

from the rare beauty of her form, chosen to of animals. His productions in this respect are personify the Goddess of Reason in those ceremonies by which it was thought to supersede Christian worship.

AUBRY DE MONTDIDIER, o-'bre dai mong-did'-cai, a French soldier, supposed to have been assas-sinated by his comrade, Richard de Macaire, in 1371. He is the hero of many dramatic compositions, founded on the details of the discovery of his murderer. Auth's faithful dog persisted in pursuing and harassing Macaire; and this coming to the ears of King Charles V., he ordered a combat to be tried between them. In this singular battle the dog was the victor; and he has been celebrated ever since in the plays as the "Dog of Montargis," and the "Dog of Aubry,

or the Forest of Bondy."

AUBRY DE LA BOUCHARDERIE, Claude Charles, Count, boo-shar'-dai-re, an able French artillery officer, who, entering the army at an early age, was present at all the great battles on the libine from 1792 to 1796. He afterwards joined Napoleon's army of Italy, and had the charge of artillery during the perilous crossing of the Alps. Subsequently he served in St. Domingo; and, returning to France, performed great engineering feats with the army, and was present at the battle of Essling, where he was severely wounded. He accompanied Napoleon in the expedition to Russia, having the command of the artillery of the second division of the army, and greatly distinguished himself at Smolensko, Polotsk, and Beresina. At Lutzen and Bautzen, clso, in 1813, he displayed much skill and bravery; and finally at Leipsie received his

death-would B. 1773; D. 1813.
AUBUSSON, Peter d', do-boos-awng, grand master of the Knights of St. John, who, in 1480, vigorously repulsed the attack made upon the island of Rhodes by the Turks, and which was called the first siege of Rhodes, and lasted eighty-nine days. This was in the time of Mahomet II., who on this occasion issaid to have had 9000 slain and 15,000 wounded. Prince Zizim, brother of Bajazet, and son of Mahomet II., having escaped to Rhodes to avoid the vengeance of the sultan, d'Aubusson was, with much difficulty, prevailed on to deliver him to the pope; and for this and his other great services, both in the defence of l'hodes and in aid of the Christian religion against the Turks, he received a cardinal's hat.

B. at La Marche, 1423; p. 1503.
AUCHAUTY, General Sir Samuel, auk-mu'-te, an American, who, in 1776, entered the British army as a volunteer under Sir William Howe, and was present at several actions during the and was present at several actions during the first American war. In 1801, 1802, and 1803 he served in Egypt, and on his return to England, had the grand cross of the Bath conferred upon him. He subsequently commanded in South America, and on the 3rd of October, 1807, attacked and took Monte Video, the Gibraltar of America, for which he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. In 1810 he sailed for India as or ramament. In 1610 a sailed to rimin as commander-in-chief in the presidency of Fort St. George, and in 1811 ccmmanded at the re-duction of the island of Java. For this service he also received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. On his return he was made a lieutenant-general, and subsequently commander of the forces in Ireland. B. in New York, 1756; p. in Dublin, 1822.

AUDEBERT, Jean Baptiste, o'-de-bair, a talented French naturalist, draughtsman, and engraver, who excelled in elegant representations

Andonin

esteemed the most valuable of their kind. B. at Rochefort, 1759; p. 1800.—His first performance was "L'Hist, Nat. des Singes, des Makis, et des was "I fist. Nat. des Singes, des Mans, et des Galéopithèques," 1 vol. folio, 1800; a work whi-h, from its general excellence, created a great sensation among naturalists. He was engaged upon other works of equal magnificence when he died.

AUDENAERD, OF OUDENAERD, Robert van, oo'-den-aird, eminent as a painter and en-graver, was born in Ghent in 1663. He visited Rome, and while studying under Carlo Maratti, executed some engravings which so pleased that artist, that he advised his pupil to presect that artist, that he advised his pupil to abandon the pencil for the graver, and gave him some of his own pictures to work upon. Audenaerd generally adhered to Maratti's advice, though he occasionally painted pictures for the churches of Ghent, to which city he returned. D. 1743.

Audius, or Audius, oo'-de-us, a native of Mesopotamia, who founded a sect of heretics who were named after him. He lived in the 4th century. He is said to have taught the doctrine of the eternity of fire, water, and darkness; and the resemblance of the Deity to the human form. This last heresy spread extensively among the clergy, especially in the eastern world. Audius is admitted to have been a man of learning and talent, and to have done much to spread Christianity among the barbarian nations of his time. Audley, Sir James, awd-le, a chivalrous Eng-

lish knight who distinguished himself under Edward III. in France, and was one of the first knights of the Garter. He was present at the battle of Poictiers, where he was so badly wounded, that his esquires were obliged to bear him from the field. For his services a pension was assigned him, and he was appointed constable of Gloucester castle, governor of Aquitaine, and seneschal of Poitou. B. in Staffordshire,

and senesona of rottou. B. In Staffordshire 1314; D. at Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou, 1369. AUDLEY OF WALDEN, Thomas Audley, Lord a man of whose early life little is known. In a man of whose carry inc fittle is known. In 1529 he was chosen speaker of the Parlia-ment, in which capacity he was very subservient to Henry VIII., who, on the resignation of Sir Thomas More, gave him the seals, and the priory of Christchurch, with all its church-plate and lands. He sat in judgment on his prede-cessor, Sir Thomas More, and on Bishop Fisher. B. at Earl's Colne, Essex; p. in London, 1544. -Audley appears to have been a mere tool of King Henry, and to have been rapacious in the seizure of church property. He was a great benefactor to Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Audours, François Xayier, o'do-a, usually

called Xavier Audonin, a native of Limoges, took an active part in the great French Revolution: was a member of the Jacobins' club, in which he made frequent speeches; was sent to inquire into the causes of the revolt in La Vendée; was colleague of Pache, whose daughter he married, in the ministry of war; was ordered by the Directory to write the history of the revolutionary war, and held the office of secretary-general of the prefecture of Moulins under Bonaparte. He published several works on administrative subjects, one, particularly, on the Commercial Marine, and another on the necessity of placing the French navy on a more efficient and ex-tended basis. B. 1766 D. 1837.

AUDOUIN, Jean Victor, a French entomolo-

gist and comparative anatomist, who added

Andonin

Augustine

many important facts to the sciences of which who is said to have converted 40,000 Protestent's he was an ardent investigator. D. at Paris, 1797: p. 1841.

Audouin, Pierre, an eminent French engraver, whose works are held in high estimation, parwhose works are need in high contracts, par-ticularly his portraits of the Bourbon royal family of France, which he executed shortly after the restoration. p. 1763; p. 1822. Audban, o'drawyg, the name of a family

of French artists. Charles, the elder, produced of French minus excellent works, known from being marked with the letter K. n. at Paris, 1594; p. 1674.—Claude, nephew of the preceding, studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles, at Versuilles, and became professor of painting in the Royal Academy of Paris. B. at Lyons, 1639; B. at Paris, 1684.—Gérard, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the inst-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, studied under Le Brun at Paris, and engraved that artist's pictures of Alexander's builties in a masterly manner. n. at Lyons, 1649; n. at Paris, 1703.—Claude, nephew of Gerard, became famous for painting ornaments. He was appointed king's painter. B. at Lyons, 1658; p. 1734.

AUDUBON, John James, aw-doo-bon, a dis-tinguished American naturalist, whose father was the first to inspire him with that love of was the first to insyre him with that love or natural objects with which his pursuits were to be afterwards so prominently associated. The study of birds especially became a passion with him; and, in order that he might become a good dranghtsman, his father sent him to Pails, at the age of 14, and placed him in the Paus, at the age of 14, and piaced him in the studio of the celebrated David. He applied himself so diligently to study, that when he returned to his native country, in his 17th year, he had become a skilful artist; and his father gave him a farm on the banks of the Schuylkill. Here, ornithogical studies employed a great deal more of his time than farming employment by the study of the schuylkill artist of the schuylkill artist of the schuylkill. ments. He married, and continued to explore the American forests in search of new specimens of the feathered tribes to enlarge his collections: these excursions were prolonged to nearly 15 consecutive years. Having removed to Louis-ville, he met Wilson, the celebrated Scotch ornithologist, whose conversation added still more to Audubon's ardour in his favourite pursuits. In 1810, with his wife and child, he set out on an expedition down the Ohio; next went through Florida; and so continued, as long as he lived, to extend his knowledge of American birds. He visited England twice, and was everywhere re-ceived with the attention and distinction due to so truthful a naturalist. He became a fellow of the Zoological and Linnzan societies of Lon-don; of the Natural History Society of Paris, and of numerous other societies of smaller note. His book on American ornithology is the largest and grandest that has ever been published. in Louisiana, 17 New York, 1851. 1780; D. at Minniesland, near

AUENBRUGGER, or AVENBRUGGER, Leopold, ou'-en-broog'-er, an eminent German physician, the inventor of percussion as a means of discovering diseases of the chest. n. at Gratz, in Styria, 1722; n. at Vienna, 1809.—Percussion was little practised in England till 1824, when the work of Auenbrugger, with Corvisart's com-mentaries, was translated by Dr. John Forbes, after whih it came more into practice.

to the Roman communion by the force of his arguments. B. 1515; D. 1591. Auger, Louis Simon, a French journalist, man

of letters, and critic, was made a member of the Institute on its reconstitution in 1816, was appointed perpetual secretary of the Académie Française on the dismissal of Raynouard: and amongst many other works, wrote a very excellent commentary on Molière; but his numerous public appointments having made him many enemies, he was constantly engaged in literary warfare. Without any apparent reason, he, on the 2nd of January, 1829, committed suicide by throwing himself into the Scine. B. 1772.

AUGEREAU, Pierre François Charles, ozh'-e-ro. duke of Castiglione, and marshal of France, entered the French carabiniers at 17, but subsequently became a soldier in the Neapolitan service. Having obtained his discharge in 1792, he volunteered into the revolutionary army of his country, and so rapidly distinguished himself, that when Napoleon invaded Italy, he considered Augereau one of his most daring and successful officers. At the bridge of Lodi he headed his brigade, and carried it in the face no headed his brigade, and carried it in the face of the batteries of the enemy; he captured Bologna, and gave Luço up to pillage and massaere, on account of the stour resistance which its inhabitants made to his arms. At Castiglione, Augreeau covered himself with glory, and had the title of duke conferred on hims. At Arcola he particularly distinguished himself, and had his bravery rewarded and acknowledged by the Directory. The coup d'itent of the 18th Fructidor, planned by Barras, was intrusted to his execution, and carried out with mortest success. For this service he had the comperfect success. For this service he had the command of the army on the German frontier given him; but on account of the violence of his revolutionary principles, he was deprived of it and removed to Perpignan. When Napoleon returned from Egypt he was in Paris, but was slighted by that great general. In the campaign of Marengo he had the command of a division, and in 1805 was created a marshal. In 1806 he fought at Jena, and at Evlan commanded the left of the French. In this great battle he was suffering from a wound and from fever; but he sunering from a would and from lever; but he had himself tied upon his horse, and remained to the last on the field. In 1809 and 1810 he commanded in Spain. In 1812, when Napoleon set out for Russia, he was left behind to form a corps of reserve at Berlin. In 1814 he was appointed to defend the south-east of France against the Austrians, but gave way before superior numbers. This irritated Napoleon, who superior mamoers. This irritated Napoleon, who viewed his conduct as approaching to treachery. On the fall of Napoleon, Augereau made his peace with the Bourbons, and was created a peer. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Augereau offered him his services, but they were not accepted, and after Waterloo he sat on the council which condemned Marshal Ney. Soon after this his own life terminated. B. in Paris, 1757;

AUGUSTI, Christian J. W., aw-gus'-te, a dis-tinguished German theologian, who rose to the highest academical honours. B. at Eschenberg 1771; D. 1841.

AUGUSTINE, Sr., aw-gus'-tin, one of the fathers of the Christian church, who, although www.n.a.computger; who corresers com-isentaries, was translated by Dr. John Forbes, he had all the advantages of a good education flet whch it came more into practice. AUGER, Edmand, cs./4-0; a French Tesuit, In 371 his father sent him to Carthago, when

he became a convert to the Manichwans, and taught rhetoric with great reputation, but still continued his licentious course of life, notwithstanding the great efforts his mother made to reclaim him. Wearied with his African life, Augustine removed to Rome, where he taught rhetoric with great applause, and was appointed its professor at Milan. Here the sermons of St. Ambrose effected his conversion; and, re-nouncing his heretical opinions, he was baptized in 387. The next year he returned to Africa, and was ordained a priest. He was at first the conductor of Valerius, bishop of Hippo, and afterwards his successor. n. at Touraste, in Africa, 354; p. 430.—His writings have always been held in veneration by the Raman Cathol c Church; and from them was constructed that system commonly designated scholast'e divinity.

system commonity assumates as notate to Wintyl-Arcustrixy, or Alexirs, Sr., the first arti-bishop of Centerbury, was a Roman monk, sort, about 50°, by Gregory I., with forty others, to preach the gospel in Encland. On landing in Thanet, they informed King Ethel-bert of their purpose, when the king assigned then Contabulated by the stacking or with more them Canterbury for their residence, with per-mission to exercise their function. The monarch himself embraced Christian ty, but never attempted to bring over his subjects by Augustine was consecrated, at Arles, force. Augustine was conservated at Aries, archbishop and metropolitan of the church, and fixed his seat at Canterbury. He now endeavoured to convert the Welsh bishops to his tenets, but met with great empo-ition from

feet about the year 605.

Augustinus von Olmutz, av-gus-te'-noes fon ol'-mootz, a scholar and author ol' Moravia, who largely contributed to the revival of learning in that country. His works are very numerous, and man commy. The works are very numerous, and embrace a creat variety of topis. It is family name was Kasembrot, but he was always known as Olmutz, from the place of his birth. L. about 1470; p. suddenly 11th May, 1613. The early reformer, Van Lutten, was one of his numerous was made and the summerous was supported by the summerous was suppo

rous literary and personal friends.

AUGUSTULUS, Or ROMUUTS AUGUSTUS, augustus, la rom-n-lus, the last of the Homen emperors in the West, was the son of Orestas, who, having deposed Julius Nopes, refused the throne for himself, but in 476 placed his son upon it. Shortly after, Odosec, king of the Hertil, invaded Italy, slew Orestes, and deprived Heruli, invaried Iriny, slew Orsetes, and deprived the young cupreor of his dignity. He was, however, suffered to live a private life in Compania, and had a pension of 6000 pieces of gold annually allowed him. With him exided the Roman empire in the West. A wewsers, Octaviants Casan, an-pus'-iris of Rome, was son of Octavias, a renation, and Accia, or Adia, who was the sister of Julius Casan. He was born during the consulction of Coren and was adouted by his unit-o, Julius

Cicero, and was adopted by his uncle, Julius Cresar, the greatest part of whose fortune he inherited. At the age of twenty he was made consul, and though his youth and inexperience were ridiculed by his enemies, yet he rose by his prudence and valour, and made war against them on pretence of avenging the death of his nucle. He fought, with success, at the sieges of Mutina and Perusia, the battle of Phillippi, on maxims and revising the batter of Principal, nomina conjectors in Sicily, and at the battle of Actium. The Arcestrac, elector of Saxony, reigned in first and last were against M. Antony, the general peace, and was, by some, estcemed a second against L. Antony, the brother of the prince so wise as to be called the Justinian of triumwir; the third was against Brutas and Saxony. He greatly embellished Dresden, and

Cassius, and the fourth against Sextus Pompey cussius, and the fourth against Sextus Pompey, the son of Pompey the Great. He united his forces with those of Antony at the battle of Philippi; but had he not been supported by the activity of his colleague, he would have been table. totally defeated in that engagement. In his triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, he obtained the western parts of the Roman empire, and, like his two colleagues, he, more firmly to establish his power, proscribed his enemics and cut them off. The triumvirate lasted ten years. cut them off. The triumvirate lasted ten years. He had given his sister Octavia in marriage to Antony, to cement their alliance; but Antony deserted her for the fascinations of Cleopatra.

Augustus immediately took up arms, ostensibly to avenge the wrongs of his sister, but, perhaps, rather from a desire to remove a man whose existence and power kept him in continual alarm. Both parties met at Actium, 31 B.C., to decide the question of empire. Antony was supported by all the strength of the East and Augustus by Italy. Cleopatra fled from the battle with sixty ships; an event which ruined the interest of Antony, who followed her into Egypt. The conqueror soon after pursued them, besieged Alexandria, and honoured with a magnificent funeral the unfortunate Antony and the celebrated queen, whom the fear of being led in the victor's triumph at Rome had driven having established peace all over the world, closed the gates of the temple of Janus, in the same year which saw the birth of our Saviour. Lie was twice resolved to lay down the supreme power, immediately after the victory obtained over Antony, on account of his failing health; but his two faithful friends, Macenas and Arrippa, dissanded him, and observed that he would leave the empire the prey of the most powerful, and expose himself to the greatest dangers. B. at Home, 63 B.C.; D. at Nola, 14. D. after reigning 41 years.—He was an active ruler, and consulted the good of the Romans with the most envision scare. He visited all the provinces except Africa and Sardinia, and his community but done on the province area visa community but done on the previous grave visa community of the previous grave visa community of the previous grave visa constitutions. power, immediately after the victory obtained consummate prudence and experience gave rise to many salutary laws. He is, however, accused of licentiousness; but the goodness of his heart, the hierary of his irrendship, and the many ex-cellent qualities which the poets whom he pa-tronized have, perhaps truly, celebrated, made some amends for his natural intimities. He was ambitious of being thought handsome, and, as he was publicly reported to be the son of Anullo by wished his features. It is a support to the property of the prope the fidelity of his friendship, and the many exof Apollo, he wished his flatterers to represent him with the figure and attributes of that god. He distinguished himself by his learning, was a master of the Greek language, and wrote some tragedies, besides memoirs of his life and other works, none of which are extant. He married four times, but he was unhappy in his matrimonial connexions, and his only daughter, Julia, disgraced herself and her father by the debauchery and licentiousness of her manners. He recommended at his death his adopted son, Tiberius, as his successor. Virgil wrote his scarcely-surpassed epic poem, the Æneid, at the desire of Augustus, whom he represented under the character of Eneas. The name of Au-gustus was afterwards given to succeeding Roman emperors.

Aurungzehe

built the splendid palace of Augustenburg. B. 1526; p. 1586.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK I, king of Poland and elector of Saxony. To the former dignity he was elected in 1697, out of many competitors. He formed a strict alliance with Peter the Great against Sweden and Turkey; and from the Great against Sweden and Turkey; and from this time may be dated the origin of Russian influence in Poland. In his wars with Sweden he may be said to have been unsuccessful, although his troops gained some "tetories; and at length, completely defeated at Clissow, 1702, howas forced by Charles XII. to altandon his claim to the Polish throne. The Swedish monarch, however, being beaten by Peter at Pultowa, Augustus was reinstated, and continued in possession of his kingdom, which, however, had fallen into a state of great disconnections, from which it never recovered organization, from which it never recovered. organization, 17011 Whiten is never recovered. D. at Dresden, 1670; D. 1733.—His habits were tuxurious and licentious, and one of his many natural children was the famous Marshal Saxe.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK II, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, was the son of Augustus I. He was an indolent, idle, and pleasure seeking prince, and his politics were entirel dependent on Russia. His daughter Maria Josepha was married to the Dauphin or France, from which alliance sprung Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. B. at

NYI, Louis XVIII., and Charles X. B. at Dresden, 1896; D. 1763.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, prince of Great Britain and Ireland, and duke of Sussex, was the sixth son and the ninth child of George IH. He was a benevolent, unostentatious prince, taking a deep interest in those question prince, taking a deep interest in those questions which had for their object the amelioration of the social condition of the people, promoting political reform, and giving his hearty support to the abolition of the slave-trade. He was twice married; first to Lady Augusta Murray second daughter of the earl of Dunmore, Scotsecond daugnter of the ear of Dulmine, scot-land, which marriage was subsequently set aside; and secondly, to Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin (widow of Sir George Buggin), who was created Duchess of Inverness. B. at was created Duchess of Inverness. B. at Buckingham Palace, 1773; D. at Kensington Palace, 1843.

Autus Gellius, au'-lus jet-e-us, a Greek grammarian, whose "Noctes Attica," or Attic Nights, has gone through a variety of editions, and been translated into English by Mr. Beloe. Lived in the 2nd century, from the time of Trajan to that of Marcus Aurelius.

AUMALE, Charles de Lorraine, duc d', do'-male, one of the leaders of the Catholic party in Paris, after the assassination of the Duke of Guise, in 1598. He was sentenced to be broken on the wheel for high treason by the parliament of Paris, which sentence was carried out in effigy in

July, 1595. D. at Brussels, 1631. AUMALE, Henri Eugène Philippe Louis, due d', fourth son of Louis Philippe, king of the French, early entered the army, and served in Africa under the duke of Orleans and Generals Bugeaud and Baraguay d'Hilliers. Weakened by fever, he returned to Paris in 1841; and here an unsuc-cessful attempt was made to shoot him. Re-joining the forces in Algeria, he gained some jouing the torces in Algeria, he genited Sonic considerable successes, and in 1847 was appointed governor-general, and in that capacity received the submission of Abd-el-Kader. The news of the revolution in Paris, of February, 1848, reached him in Algeria, and in the following month, embarking with his brother, he sailed 103

for England to join there the other members of his finally. n. 1822. Arxiovy John d', do'-mann, count of Cha-teauroux, a French general, who displayed great abilities, and was male by Heary III. marskal of France. Henry IV appointed his governor of Champagne, and afterwards of Brittany. He was shot at the siege of Camper, near Rennes, 1595. B. 1522.—He had served six monarchs.—
Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX.,

Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV. AUNOS, or AULNOS, Marie Catherine, counter, of 6-moi, a French authores, who, at the co-of the 17th centure, was a distinguished com-ment of the French Court, and contributed largely to the light literature of her day. Sci. is principally known through the success of her "Fairy Tales," which were imitations of a style of composition introduced in France by Charles Perrault, and which achieved an amount of popularity equal to those of her master. The popularity equal to more of ner master. Ine titles of her stories will, to some extent, indicate their character. Some of these are, "The White Cat," "The Yellow Dwarf," "The Pair One with the Golden Locks," "Cherry and Fair Star;" several of which have formed the basis of successful spectacles and pantomines, and of successin spectacies and pandamars, and other extravaganzas. D. 1650; D. 1705.—This lady left four daughters behind her, one of whom, Madame de Here, inherited talents similar to those by which her parent was distinguished.

AURELIAN, Lucius Domitius, au-re'-le-an, a Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant in Pannonia. He displayed such skill and valour as a soldier, that Valerian, having raised him to very high rank in the army, at last invested him with the consulate. On the death of Claudius II., in 270, who recommended him as his suc-11., in 270, who recommended that as his suc-cessor, he ascended the imperial throne. He delivered Italy from the barbarians, defeated Tetrieus, who had assumed the title of emperor in Gaul, and conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, A.D. 273. After these victories, he entered Rome in triumph, and next turned his attention to the improvement of the city, and to the reformation of public manners. On his march against Persia, he was assassinated by his mutinous troops, a.p. 275. p.: Jout 212 A.p. Aubelles Victors, Sexius, a Roman historian, who, though born of mean parents, in Africa,

who, though born of near parents, in Arries, a raised himself by his talents to distinction. In 301 Julian made him prefect of Pamonia Senda, and in 373 he was chosen consul with Valentinian. Lived in the 4th century—the Roman history has been several times printed, and is considered both faithful and minute.

Aveungzebe, aw-rung-zeeb', emperor of Hin-dostan, known as the Great Mogul, was the youngest son of Shah Jehan, of the dynasty of Timur, and early in his youth affected religious sanctity; but, in 1655, he and his brother Murad seized Agra, and made their father prisoner. Served Agris, and made their nature prisoner. Soon afterwards he put Murad and another brother, Dara, to death, and, ultimately, in 1685, he dethroned his aged father, who died in 1665. Aurungzebe greatly enlarged his dominions, and became so formidable that all the eastern princes became so formulable that all the eastern princes such him ambasadors. His latter days were embittered by jealousy of the ambitious views of his sons, and he constantly resided in his camp, which was prodigiously large, and resembled a populous city. 2. 1618; p. 2t Ahmedinggur, 1707. By his will, Aurungazbe dirided his possessions among his sons. He was the 161.

Ausonius

of the energetic sovereigns who sat on the Mozul throne during the 17th century.

Ausonius, Decimus Magnus, au-so-ne-us, son of a physician at Bordeaux, who became a teacher of grammar and rhetoric, and also a writer of os grammar anu rhetorica, and also a writer of Latin poems, at that place. His fame reached Rome, and Valentinian, the emperor, appointed him tufor to his son Gratian. In 13°9 he was raised to the consular dignity. He diea about the year 305. His poems, though unequal, have great merit.

AUSTEN, William, aws'-ten, an English metal-lounder of considerable celebrity, who had a share in constructing the tomb of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, to be seen in St. Mary's church, Warwick. Lived in the 15th

Austen, Jane, the authoress of several popular novels, which have appeared in different puar novels, when have appeared in different cilitions. All her portraitures delineate characters of every-day English life, and are marked by no very strong traits either morally or intellectually. The chief of her productions are "Sense and Sensibility," "Pride and Prejudice;" "Mansfield Park;" "Emma;" and Preparation". B. at Steventon Homsehiva "Persuasion." B. at Steventon, Hampshire, 1775; D. at Winchester, 1817.

AUVERGNE, Theophilus de la Tour d'. do'-vern. a distinguished French soldier and scholar, who, entering the service early, distinguished himself by his military bearing and by his devotion to study. He was present in many actions during the American war, and was offered a pension by the king of Spain, which, however, he refused. The French revolution found him a captain, and he was one of the first who volunteered to defend the territory of France against its enemies, without any wish for promotion; and it was only as captain of the longest standing that he accepted the command of all the grenadier companies, called the Infernal Column. In every conflict he was ever foremost, and he introduced more generally the bayonet into the French more generally the bayonet into the Frenca army. He was taken prisoner by the English, and after regaining his liberty, resumed his career by replacing a simple conscript, the son of an old and feeble friend. He served in many battles under Bonaparte, who offered him higher rank, but which he refused, and was declared by Napoleon "the first grenadier of the French republic." B. 1743; D. at the battle of Oberhausen, 1500. - He is the author of a French-Celtic dictionary, a Glossary of forty-five languages, and other philological works of merit. The following aneedote is told of him:-A person connected with the government was boasting of his influence, and desired to know what he could do for Auvergne, whose clothes were in a deplorable condition. "What do you wish to deplorable condition. have, the command of a battalion, or a regiment? You have only to speak," "Oh no!" said La Tour, "I only want a pair of shoes."

Auzour, Adrien, o'-zoo, a French mathema-tician, who is said to have invented the micrometer, which is still in use amongst astronomers to measure the apparent diameter of celestial bodies, and his treatise on which was printed in 1667. B. at Rouen; D. 1691.—He was the first who thought of applying the telescope to the

astronomical quadrant.

Avalos, Ferdinand Francis d', da'-va-los, marquis of Pescara, a Neapolitan who served

Avila

by writing a "Dialogue on Love," which he dedicated to his wife, the beautiful and accom-plished Vittoria Colonna. On being released, he again entered into active service, and conhe again entered into active service, and con-tributed greatly to the gaining of the battle of Vi-enza over Alviano and the Venetian forces. Subsequently the took Milan, gave up Como to pillage, and in 1822, in the campaign against the French, assisted in relieving Padua, and was present at Lodi and Pizzighettone, as well as the threached in the company of the property of the pr the reduction of Cremona. In 1524 he played a foremost part in the battle of Pavia, which was so disastrous to Francis I., and his conduct to the captive king showed much magnanimity. He revealed to Charles V. a plot of the Italians to drive out the Spaniards, and soon after died. B. about 1493; D. at Milan, 1525.

Avanzi, Jacopo, av-an'-je, an eminent Ita-AANZI, Jacopo, as-an-ye, an eniment that han painter of the 14th century, who was held in high esteem in his time. He was called "Dalle Madonne," because he seldom painted

any other subject but the Virgin Mary.

Avanzi, Simon, called "Simone dai Croccfissi," or Simon of the Crucifixions, because the death of our Saviour was his favourite subject. He was contemporary with and a friend of the preceding.-There was also a Giuseppe Avanzi who painted historical subjects, and was a

ATELITYO, Giulio, av-el-e'-no, a native of Mes-sina, where he was born about 1645, and in his landscapes somewhat resembles Saivator ices, of whom he is supposed to have been a pupil. He passed most of his life in Ferrara, where his talents were held in high estimation. D. 1700. Avr.nov, Clement Charles de '!, le-rair-le', a French statesman and finance minister under Louis XV. He was counsellor of Parliament; landscapes somewhat resembles Salvator Rosa.

bott through his propositions for reform lost position, and in 1764 received his dismissal. He retired to his estate, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits, but was guillotined in 1793 on an absurd charge. B. at Paris, 1723.

AVEREORS, Or IBN ROSCHD, aver-o'-es, an Arabian philosopher and physician, who succeeded his father in the chief magistracy of Cordova, the capital of the Moorish possessions Cordova, the capital of the Adorsia possessions in Spain. He was afterwards made chief judge in Morocco, and having appointed deputies there, he returned to Spain. The freedom of his opinions, however, gave offence to the more zeadous Mussulmans, and he was degraded from his office and thrown into prison; but on doing penance, and making a recanta-tion, he was released. D. at Morocco, 1198. The admiration of Averroes for Aristotle was almost enthusiastic, and his commentaries on that philosopher's works procured him the name of the "Commentator." He also wrote a treatise on the art of physic, an epitome of Ptolemy's "Almagest," and a treatise on astro-

AVESBURY, Robert of, avis-bur'-e, an English historian who wrote the history of the reign of Edward III. as far as 1356. D. 1360.—This personage styles himself registrar of the archbishop of Canterbury's court. The principal excellence of his work consists in the accuracy of its dates, and the simplicity with which he works his facts

into a plain narrative.

AVILA, Louis d', day-e-la, a Spanish historian and commander of the order of Alcantara.

He wrote the history of the war carried on by marquis of rescars, a reasonant with search and community of the var carried on by and in 1512 was taken prisoner at the battle of Charles V. against the German Protestants, and Raveana. He beguled the hours of captivity "Memoirs of the War in Africa." Lived in the

16thcentury .- Charles deemed himself fortunate in having such an able chronicler of the remarkable events by which his reign was characterized .- There are others of this name mentioned in Spanish history.

Avila, Sancho d', a Spanish commander who served under the duke of Alva and Requesens in the Netherlands, and equalled the ferocious Alva in his atrocities. He defeated Louis of Nassau, and gave up Antwerp to what is called the "Spanish tury." He was killed at the signer He was killed at the siege of Maestricht, 1579.

Avison, Charles, av'-i-son, a celebrated musical composer, a pupil of Geminiani, author of an "Essay on Musical Expression," and several sets of concertos. B. about 1710; D. at New-

castle-on-Tyne, 1770.

AXTEL, Daniel, āks'-tel, a colonel in the parliamentary army during the civil war, who was originally a grocer, but becoming a follower of the Puritans, was persuaded to engage against the king. He had the principal charge of Charles I. on his trial, and behaved with singular brutality. He accompanied Cromwell to Ireland, where his courage procured him the governorship of Kilkenny. In 1659 he returned to England, to prevent, if possible, the restoration of Charles II. In 1660 he was seized by the royalists, tried for high treason, and executed.

AYALA, Pedro Lopez d', a-ya'-la, the most AYALA Fetto Lopes a, again, the most popular of Spanish chroniclers, and a great favourite of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, as well as of his three successors, Don Henry of Trastamare, Don John I., and Henry III. He was made prisoner at the battle of Najera, in 1367, brought to England, where he was cast into a dark dungeon, and fettered with chains. His sorrows and sufferings in this state of "durance vile" are described in his poems. He was set at liberty after the payment of a large ransom; and returning to Castile, was again actively engaged in the service of the crown. n. 1832; n. at Calahorra, 1407.—He was the contemporary of Froissart, and his chronical embraces that period of history when Spain was most nearly connected with the political action of France and England. It is wanting in the picturesque chivalric painting of Froissart, but is deemed honest and trustworthy.

AYESIA, at-e-sha, wife of Mohammed, and daughter of Abu-Beker, one of the first and warmest supporters of the Prophet. Though she bore her husband no children, yet he loved her better than his other wives; and in his last illness had himself conveyed to her house, where he died in her arms. She opposed the succession of Ali, and levied an army against him. After a severe contest she was taken prisoner, but was treated by the conqueror with

great lenity. D. 677.
ANLIFFE, John, ail-if, an English jurist who left many works on civil and canon law, but of whose personal history little is known.
sished in the first half of the 18th century.

AYLMEN, John, ail-mer, an English prelate, who was tutor to Lady Jane Grey. In 1553 he was made archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnshire,

the country, but found a quiet retreat amidst the beautiful scenery of Zurich. Whilst here he answered a pamphlet published by the celetorated John Knox against government by Museum; an index to 56 vols. of the
women. When Queen Elizabeth came to the
man's Magazine," to the "Monthly women. Wi

throne, he returned to his native country; and in 1576 was made bishop of London. He was a very diligent prelate, and active against the Puritans, for which he has been severely censured by their writers; but it is said that he was learned in the languages, a deep divine, and a ready disputant. B. in Norfisk, 1521; D. at Fulham, 1594.—An instance of the humour with which this prelate roused an inattentive audience whilst preaching, is given by Wood "When his auditory grew dull and inattentive, he would, with some pretty and unexpected conceit, move them to attention. Among the rest was—He read a long text in Hebrew; whereupon all seemed to listen what would come after such strange words, as if they had taken it for some conjuration; but he showed their folly that, when he spake English, whereby they might be instructed and edited, they neglected and hearkened not to it; and now when he read Hebrew, which they understood no word of, they seemed careful and attentive. Something of this sort might be advantageously practised by some of our modern divines when they find their audiences becoming inapprecia-

tive of their discourses AYLOFFE, Sir Joseph, Bart., ai-lof, of Framfield, in Sussex, an eminent antiquary, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. In 1736 he was appointed secretary to the commissioners for building Westminster bridge, and became one of the keepers of the documents in the State of the keepers of the documents in the State Paper-office. D. at Framfield, Sussex, 1703; D. 1781.—Sir Joseph was called the Montface of England, and his wide and accurate knowledge of our municipal rights and national antiquities, and the agrecable manner in which he communicated what he knew to his friends and the public, made his death be sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaint-ance. He printed in 1772 calendars of the ancient charters, &c. in the Tower of London. He also edited editions of "Leland's Collectanea," in 9 vols., Hearne's "Liber Niger," and "Curious Discourses," besides other works. There are many curious papers of his in the

Archæologia.

AYMAS, or AYMAS, James, ail-mar, a French impostor, who gained considerable wealth at the close of the 17th century by pertending to have a divining-rod, whereby he could discover hidden treasure. The frand being detected, he indeen treasure. The rand being acceed, he returned to his former obscurity; but it gave occasion for DeVallemont's learned book on the powers of the divining-rod. B. at St. Veran, Dauphiné, 1662.

Avscough, Samuel, ais'-ko(r)f, an industrious compiler, who from being the servant of a miller, obtained a situation in the British Mnseum, where his abilities began to be respected and his salary increased, till he was appointed assistant-librarian. Entering into orders, he obtained the curacy of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and in 1790 was appointed to preach the Fair-child lecture on Whit-Tuesday, at Shoreditch church, before the Royal Society, which he continued to do till 1804. E. at Nottingham, 1745; D. at the British Museum, 1804. This person seems to have been gifted with the power of labouring at the driest of all occupations—that of index-making. He assisted in the regulation of the records in the Tower, and compiled a catalogue of the MSS, in the British Museum; an index to 56 vois. of the "Gentlethe "British Critie," to Shake speare, and other works. He was also the author of "Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer," Not long before his death, the Lord Chancellor gave him the living of Cudham, in Kent. In reference to the "American Farmer," Charles Lamb, in 1805, thus writes in a letter:—"Oh, tell Hazilit not to forget to send me the 'American Farmer.' I dare sey it is not so good a book as he fancies; but a book's a book's

Axsoun, Sir George, ais-let, a brave admiral, descended from an ancient family, in Lincolnshire and knighted by Charles I. He early deshire, and knighted by Charles I. He early declared for the Commonwealth, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars against the Dutch. In 1651 he and Admiral Blake reduced the Sellly Isles, and afterwards, proceeding to the West Indies, Sir George effected the conquest of Barbadoes and other islands. After the Restoration, he was appointed rear-admiral of the Blue, and in 1606 he hoisted his flag on board the Royal Prince, the finest ship then in the world. He was engaged in the great fight with the Dutch, in 1665, which lasted four days; but, on the third day, striking on the Galloper Shoal, his erew forced him to yield to the enemy. After remaining in Holland a prisoner for some time, he was permitted to return to Encland, where he spent the remainder of his days in so complete retirement that the period of his death is unrecorded.

AYTON, or ATTOUN, ai'-tun, Sir Robert, a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, and the author of poems in the Latin, Greek, French, and English languages. He was employed, both at home and abroad, by James I, and Charles I.; and Aubrey says that "he was acquainted with all the wits of his time in England." He was very intimate with Hobbes, as well as with rare Ben Jonson; both of whom were employed as Jonson; both of whom were employed as ertitles by the philosopher, while drawing up his dedicatory epistle to his translation of Thueydides. It is affirmed that the poems attributed to him in his own vernacular were grarty admired by Burns, who founded his "Audi Lane Svuo" upon one of them. B. 170; D. at Whitchall, 1638.

Artoun, William Edmonstoune, professor of literature and belies lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and editor of "Blackwood's Maga-zine." To this celebrated periodical he was a contributor for a long time, under the nom de plume of Augustus Dunshunner; and married the daughter of John Wilson, "Christopher North," the former editor of Blackwood, Mr. Aytoun was a poet of the finest feather, with a strength of wing that knows no faltering in its flight. His "Execution of Montrose" and his "Burial-march of Dundee" are two noble his-torical ballads. His "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" are chiefly illustrations of the stirring scenes of the mediaval history of Scotland, and place before us, in vivid representation, some of the most striking incidents and events that the most striking incidents and events that form the narrative of the best historical pens. Besides his striring "Lays of the Scottish Carvallers," Professor Aytom has written "Permillian, a Spasmodic Tragedy," designed to ridicule a false and extravagant taste in some of the modern followers of the muses; "Poland, and other poems;" "Bothwell," a long poem; "The Life and Times of Richard Coard & Long," "Ballads of Scotland," &c. p. 1813; p. 1895.

AZARA, Don Felix d', da-tha'-ra, a Spanish 2108.

soldier, who being sent to Paraguay to define the limits of the Spanish possessions there, undertook to make a map of the country, on which he laboured for thirteen years. In accomplishing this object he had to encounter many difficulties: but succeeded in executing his task with credit In 1801 he was recalled to Spain. He subsequently became a member of the Council for Indian Affairs under Charles IV, of Spain. B. at Barbunales, in Aragon, 1746; p. at Aragon, 1811.

AZARA, Don Jose Nicolas d', agent for the ecclesiastical affairs of Spain at the court of Rome, from 1760 to 1795, afterwards Spanish ambassador at Paris. B. at Barbunales, 1731; B. 1804.—He wrote a life of Mengs the painter.

Azeglio, Massimo Taparelli, Marquis d'. azay-le-o, an eminent Italian statesman and political writer, and the author of some wellwritten novels. After the revolution of 1843. he became President of the Council for the new kingdom of Italy; and laboured earnestly for the consolidation of the states of which it was composed. B. at Turin, 1800; D. January 11, 1866.

BAADER, Ferdinand Marie, bau'-der, a distinguished physician, professor and writer on medicine, of Bavaria, was born in Ingoldstadt in 1747, and died at Munich in 1797.

Baan, John de, baun, a Dutch portrait-painter who came to England and enjoyed for a time the patronage of Charles II. Returning to Hol-land, he painted the De Witts; and when the populace murdered those statesmen, they sought populace murdered those statesmen, they sought 5 destroy their portraits likewise, but Baan saved them. D. at the Hague, 1702.—His son James was a good artist, and accompanied William prince of Orange to England. D. at Vienna, 1700, at the age of \$7. BABAAR, ba'-ba a-le, the founder of the inde-pendence of Algiers, and the first dey who go versed on his own authority and not as the sub-

crainate of the Porte and its pasha vicerovs. CKAINED OF the POTE and MY SOME VICEOUS. The office of Cey was originally instituted to collect the imposts and provide the means of defence, and after the deleraction of a pesha; but in 1710, Baba Ali, on his election, destroyed 1700 persons who were opposed to his precessions, shipped the pasha off to Potent the Ali, or his control of the precessions, shipped the pasha off to Constantinople, and intimated to the Porte that no more pashas were required at Algiers, and would not be received. After this, Algiers was an independent state, though in alliance with Turkey, till the invasion of the French. Baba Ali was an enlightened and able ruler, promoting commerce and adding much to the prosperity of his country. Died in 1718.

Habbled, Charles, bibl-ege, an eminent mathematician, the inventor of the calculating ma-

chine, the originator of the Statistical Society, and one of the founders of the Astronomical Society. The writings of this mathematician embrace a wide field of scientific knowledge. B.

1792.

Baber, ba'-bek, surnamed Khoremi, from his native town, or Horemi, a robber, was a Persian sectary, who taught the liberty and equality of all men, the inutility of government and reli-gion, and the community of women and goods. Having collected a large number of followers, he proceeded to enforce his doctrines with the most relentless cruelty, ravishing women and pillaging and murdering wherever he went. One

of his executioners, named Nood, boasted that he had destroyed 20,000 men with his own hand. Babek continued this career for some years, till back continued and career for some years, till
at length he was defeated and taken prisoner,
andwas made to undergo the fate he had inflicted
on many others, having been cut limb from limb while yet alive. His career extended from

A.D. 816 to A.D. 837.

Baber, Zahir-ed-deen Mohammed, ba'-ber. the first of the Tartar or Great Mogul dynasty of India, was descended in the fifth degree from of mean, was assected at the lift degree from the mighty founder of the race, and, except Timour himself, was perhaps the most distin-guished member of it. Laber's father, ruler of the small state of Kokan, died from injuries sustained in a fall while his son was only 12 years of age, who was almost immediately involved in difficulties in consequence of the attempts of minetacks in consequence of the attempts of neighbouring princes to selze his patrimony, He at once took the field, however, and, young as he was, not only succeeding in saving his own states, but also conquered Samarkand, though he was not strong enough to retain possession of it. After maintaining a gallant struggle with the Uzbeks for several years, with varying for-tune, and being several times reduced to the condition of a solitary fugitive, he was at last compelled to quit his native country, and, with compensed to quit his neare country, and, with only 200 followers, reached Cabul, where he was at once declared king. Here he maintained himself against both the attacks of his old enemies the Uzbeks and internal seditions, till, on the death of Sheibani, the Uzbek leader, Baber made an attempt to recover his original posnes-sions, but was totally defeated and again combition in another direction, and commenced the conquests which ultimately led to the subjugation of India, and the establishment of Mogul dynasty with Delhi for their capital, which make so prominent a figure in Indian history. On Baber's appearance in India, the Rajpoot emperor, Ibrahim Lodi, led the whole power of those warlike tribes against the invader, who, however, though with a vastly inferior force, totally defeated him on the field of Paniput on April 21, 1526. The fruits of this victory were the possession of Delhi and Agra, the submission of nearly the whole country, and the establishment of Baber's dynasty in India. An effort was soon after made by the rajah of Oodipoor, at the head of a new muster of the Rajpoots, to wrest Baber's conquests from him; but his usual fortune at-tended him; he defeated his enemics in a great tended him: he deleated his enterior in a great battle at Biana, in March, 1527, and thereby earned the title of Championof Islam, During the next two years he reduced the princes of Bengal and Malwa; but his health now gave way, and he expired in the palace at Agra, Dec. 26, 1530, B. February 14, 1493. His body was carried to Cabul for interment, and even till this day the garden where his tomb exists is the great holi-day resort of the people, who regard his memory with the most profound respect and veneration. The career of Baber is one of the most marvellous and most chequered on record. From a petty prince he became one of the most powerful rulers of Asia, was more than once hurled from this high eminence to almost abject beg-gary, again to raise himself to a still higher pinnaele of power and glory than ever, and finally died the conqueror and ruler of the largest por-tion of that country which has always been an object of interest and a subject of covetousness to mankind since the earliest dawnings of history.

Babington

He has been pronounced to be "one of the most illustrious men of his age, and one of the most mustrous men of his age, and one of the most eminent and accomplished princes that ever adorned a throne," and his history seems to warrant the culogium. Personally strong, brave, and enduring, he was ever foremost in danger, but his prowess as a soldier was even surpassed but his provess as a somer was even surpassed by his skill as a general and his wisdom as a ruler. He never stained victory with crucity, and never disgraced defeat by despondency. He was generous to his enemies, faithful and liberal was generous to assenemes, anomar and novial to his friends, the protector of the oppressor and the implacible foe of the oppressor. His great fault was in over-fondness of wine, which he took in immederate quantities—a habit which in his memoirs he constantly laments, con-stantly resolves to renounce, but as constantly falls back into the practice of again. Daber, besides being a warrior and a ruler, was also a poet, a philosopher, and an historian. His autobiography, which was translated into English by Leyden and Erskine, and published in 1820, is one of the most interesting and remarkable books in existence. Until very recently, almost all the knowledge we possessed of samarkand and other regions, was derived from Baber's description: of them.

BABBUF, Francis Noel, ba'-buf, a French iter, who, at the commencement of the French revolution, ardently supported its principles in a journal at Amiens; and, on account of the violence of his writing, was twice tried, but acquitted. He afterwards assumed the revoludiacross assumed the reconstituous prame of Gracehus, and conducted an incendiary journal called the "Tribune of the People;" and joining a secret society whose plans were divulged by one of the members, he plans were through by one of the memoers, he was condemned for conspiracy to be guillictmed. On hearing the sentence he stabled homel, but was nevertheless borne bleeding and dying to

was nevertheress borne bleating, and upon of the scaffold in May, 1797. B. at St. Quentin, 1701. Babilus, bab-blus, an astrologer in Nero's age, who fold the emperor that he would avert the danger which seemed to hung over his head from the appearance of a hairy conet, by putting all the leading men of Rome to death. His advice was faithfully followed.

Banington, Anthony, bal'-ing-tun, a gentleman of Derbyshire, who associated with other zealous Roman Catholies to assassincte Queen Elizabeth, and to liberate Mary Qu. en of Scots. Babington, some say, was stimulated to this en-terprise by the hope that Mary, out of gratitude, would take him for her lusband. The plot wis discovered by Walsingham, and Babington, with thirteen other conspirators, was executed in 1586

BABINGTON, Gervase, Bishop of Worcester, was a contemporary and relative of Anthony, was a concemporary and remarks of antitiony, and, after being educated at Cambridge, became private chaplain to Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. He is believed to have assisted Lady Pembroke—"Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother"—in executing the translation of the Psalms in English verse which bears her name. Balington was made Bishop of Llandaff in 1591, was removed to Excter in 1595, and finally to Worcester three years later. "Yet," says Fuller, "in the midst of all these preferments he was neither tainted with idlepreserments he was neither thance when the ness, or pride, or covetousness, but was not only diligent in preaching, but in writing books for the understanding of God's Word; so that he was a true pattern of piety to the people, of learning to the ministry, and of wisdom to all

rulers." He died in 1610, leaving several treatises, which were repeatedly reprinted towards the close of the century in which he lived.

BABINGTON, William, an eminent mineralog'st, physician, and chemical lecturer at Guy's Hospital, London. He was one of the founders, if not the founder, of the Geological Society,

If not the founder, of the Geological Scorety, and was the personal friend of most of the scientific men of his day. B. at Portglenone, in the north of Ireland, 1758, no in London, 1833. BABINT, Matteo, bub de ne, an eminent vocalist of the last century, who, left an orphan at an early age, received instruction in Singing, and mu. ie generally, from his uncle, Archangelo Cortoni di Cortona, and attained such proficiency as to become the most celebrated vocalist of his He visited most of the courts of Europe. in all of which he was highly honoured. He introduced many improvements on the lyric stage, such as suitably dressing the actors for their parts, and singing the recitatives in operas, which had previously been declaimed, the airs only being vocalized. He amassed a considerable fortune and retired to Bologna, his native town. where he died September 12, 1816. B. February 10, 1754. Babini was as noted for the purity of his life and the gentleness of his manners and disposition, as for his excellence in music.

Baro, Joseph Maria, ba'-bo, a German pro-fes or and dramatist of some reputation, was born at Ehrenbreitstein in 1756, and after filling several chairs in Munich, died in 1822, leaving

several plays and other works.

Babon, bu'-bon, a burgrave of the city of Ratisbon, a man distinguished for his numerous family, he having had by his three wives no less than thirty-two sons and eight daughters. in commemoration of which the walls of Ratisbon have thirty-two round, and eight square towers, with three doors, the latter being in allusion to the three wives of Babon. D. about 1030

BACCALAR Y SANNA, Vincent, bak-a-lar'-e, marquis of St. Philip, in Sardinia, and an eminent commander under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain. p. 1726.—He wrote the "Monuchy of the Hebrews," and "Memoirs of Philip V."

Baccuis, or Balus, bak'-is, bai'-lus, king of Corinth, who succeeded his father Prumnides. His successors were always called Baechida, in remembrance of the wisdom of his reign. The Bacchide increased so much that they chose

lacentage mercases so much that they chose one of their number to preside among them with regal authority. Cypselus overthrew this institution by making himself absolute.

Biccutivi, Benedetto, butch-s-se, a learned Prendictine monk, was born in the Duchy of Parma in 1851, and attained to great eminence. as a scholar, being perfectly master not only of Latin and Greek, but of Hebrew and several other oriental languages. He established an academy of literature, and edited the "Giornale dei Letformate der Let-terati," perhaps the earliest attempt at literary journalism. After many vicissitudes, having excited the umbrage both of the Pope and the Duke of Modena, he died at Bologna in 1721. Bacchini was one of the most learned men of his time, for besides his knowledge of languages, he was master of ancient and modern philosophy, mathematics, theology, history, enronology, music, and poetry, and was, moreover, very expert in deciphering ancient MSS.

Baccio, Della Porta, batch'-e-o, better known es Fra Bartolomeo, a name he assumed, an

eminent Italian painter, who distinguished himself chiefly by the strength of his colouring and the excellence of his representations of the human figure. B. in the district of Savignano. 1469; p. at Florence, 1517 .- The works of this painter are numerous, and are held in high estimation, and may be seen in the public galleries of Florence, Rome, the Louvre of Paris. Munich, &c.

BACCIO DA MONTE LUPO, a skilful Floren-tine wood-carver, who raised himself to be one of the leading architects of his day, and to enjoy the friendship and esteem of Raphael, Sansovino, San Gallo, Buonarotti, and other distinguished men. From the deficiencies of his early education he was often faulty in details, and was severely criticised for features in his works which, oddly enough, were the very points which were most extensively imitated. He was born in 1445, and died in 1553.

BACCIOCHI, Maria Anne Eliza Bonaparte, batch'-e-o-che, sister of Napoleon I., and wife of Felix Bacciochi, was born in Ajaccio, Corsica, Jan. 8, 1777. On the rise of her imperial brother she became a person of some importance, and in 1804 had the principality of Piombino conferred upon her, and soon after that of Lucen. Although her husband was crowned along with her, she allowed him no share in the government, even keeping him in the position of aidede-camp when she reviewed the troops; hence she was nicknamed the "Italian Semiramis," On her brother's fall, she was forced to retire from . her States, but with the loss of power did not lose the esteem which her generous disposition and patronage of letters and art had secured for her; and died at Bologna, on August 7, 1820, more respected, perhaps, than any other

member of her family.

Bacchylines, buk-il-i-dees, a Greek lyric poet, nephew of the elder Simonides. His poet, nephrov or the erder simonates. In secompositions were hymns, dithyrambic poems, odes in celebration of the Pythian victors, amatory poems, &c., all of which are now lost, except about twenty pieces. D. in the island of Cos; flourished 425 n.c. This was the last of the nine lyric poets, and Horace is said to have imitated him in several of his poems, particularly in the fifteenth ode of the first book.

larly in the inteents ode of the first book.

Bacir, John Sobastian, Jud., an eminent German composer, who, in 1703, became musician to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and obtained in 1718 a victory at Dresden, over Marchand, a famous French organist, who fied, rather than endure the certainty of a defeat. He is said to have been equal to Handel in performing on the organ. His competitions display the highest corp. His competitions display the highest organ. His compositions display the highest excellence; and his strains may be heard in all the religious edifices in the world. n. at Eisenach, 1685; p. at Leipsic, 1750. His sons Charles and John were also celebrated as performers and composers; and so fortile in musi-cal talent were the Bach family, that fifty-nine members of it have been mentioned as eminent musicians.

BACHELIER, Nicholas, ba-shel'-e-ai, a French sculptor and architect, was a pupil of Michael Angelo. He ornamented the churches of his native city, Toulouse, with his productions. D. 1554.—There were others of this name.

Bachman, John, bak'-man, a distinguished American naturalist, and the assistant of Audubon in the preparation of his great work on ornithology. B. near New York, 1790. ornithology. B. near New York, 1790. Baccco, John Baptist Gauli, ba-chitch'-e-o,

1639; D. 1709.

BACK, Sir George, băk, a distinguished voyager and explorer in the Arctic regions. In 1818 he accompanied Sir John Franklin in his northern voyage, and in 1819 and in 1825 he was with the same navigator in the Arctic Seas. In 1833 he undertook an overland journey in search of Captain Ross. search of Captain Ross. On this occasion he descended Back River till he reached the Polar Sea, and then traced the coasts as far as Bathurst Sea, and then traced the coasts as as a Bathlitist Inlet. In 1835 he was made a captain, and in 1836 examined the coasts between Cape Turn-again and Regent Inlet. In 1837 he received the gold medal of the Geographical Society for the gott media of the deographical society for his exertions to promote geographical science, while, about two years after, he was knighted, and presented with the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, and a service of plate from the promoters of the Arctic Land Expedition. He attained rear-admiral's rank in 1857, but has not of late been in active service.

n. at Stockport, 1798.—He has written two interesting works on the subject of his explorations.

BACKER, James, ba-ker, a Dutch historical painter of great merit. B. at Antwerp in 1530; D. 1560.—Of this family there were others who BACKER, Jacob, a Dutch portrait and his-torical painter, whose works are held in great

esteem. B. at Harlingen, 1608; D. 1651.
BACKHOUSE, William, buk-hous, an astro-

loger and alchemist, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but left it without a degree, and settled on his estate in Berkshire, where he devoted himself to his favourite studies. n. in Berkshire; n. in 1662—He published "The Pleasant Fountain of Knowledge," a translation from the French; "The Complaint of Nature;" "The Golden Fleece," &c. He was also the inventor of an instrument called the also the inventor of an instrument called the way-wiser. Elias Ashmole was his pupil, and used to call him father.

BACKHUYSEN, or BAKHUYSEN, Ludolph, bak-hoi'-sen, an eminent Dutch painter, whose favourite subjects were shipping and sea-pieces. B. at Embden, 1631; D. at Amsterdam, 1709.— He was accustomed, when a storm arose, to embark in a small boat, and going out to sea, would watch, with the greatest interest, the play of the waves and breakers as they lashed the sides of the rolling vessels. This study of nature enabled him to give to his productions the admirable truthfulness which distinguishes

Bacon, Roger, bai'-kon, an eminent English monk, scholar, and philosopher, was educated at Oxford, under the auspices of Robert Grostête, bishop of Lincoln, who, throughout his life, continued his greatest patron. Bacon was also encoutimed his greatest patron. Bacon was also encouraged and instructed in learning by Edmund Rich, archibishop of Canterbury, William Sherwood, chancellor of Lincoln and an excellent mathematician, and Richard Fishacre, an able professor at Oxford and Paris. The last-mentioned university being at that time greatly frequented by students, Bacon went thither, and studied with so much diligence and success as to obtain the degree of D.D. On quitting Persone he extraord to Oxford and about the France he returned to Oxford, and about the same time entered into the order of St. Francis. He now devoted himself principally to chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics; and so which ardent was he in their pursuit, that he spent gician.

a celebrated Italian painter, who excelled in in the course of twenty years £2000 entirely portraits and scriptural subjects. B. at Genoa, upon them; which, taking into consideration 1639; B. 1709.

Race. Sir George, bāk, a distinguished sum. The discoveries he made, and the fame he obtained, excited the envy and malice of the monks. It was reported, and believed, that he had recourse to the agency of evil spirits, and that all his knowledge consisted in his profound skill as a magician. In consequence of this, he was forbidden to read lectures in the university, and was even confined to his cell, without being allowed to see his friends, or to have a proper supply of food. The bigoted conduct of the monks seems only to have extended his reputation; for, while he was suffering from their persecution, he received a letter from the carpersecution, he received a fetter from the car-dinal bishop of Sabina, the pope's legate in England, requesting a copy of his works, which Bacon at first declined; but when that prelate was raised to the papal chair by the name of Clement IV., he collected his writings into a volume, entitled "Opus Majus," or the "Greater Work," and sent it to his holiness, who promised him his protection. On the death, however, of that pope, he was exposed to new and more severe persecutions. His works were prohibited, and he was sentenced to close imprisonment, in which he remained above ten years. On being released, he retired to Oxford, where he died, n. at Helester, 1214; p. 1292.—Hallam says that the mind of Roger Bacon was strangely compounded of almost prophetic gleams of the future course of science, and the best prin-ciples of the inductive philosophy, with a more than usual credulity in the superstition of his own times. However this may be, he was cortainly possessed of one of the most compre-hensive minds of any man of his time. Bishop Bale mentions above eighty treatises written by him, of which he had himself seen nearly forty; and Dr. Jebb, the learned editor of his "Opus Majus," classes his writings under the heads of grammar, mathematics, physics, optics, gco-graphy, astronomy, chronology, chemistry, magic, medicine, logic, metaphysics, ethics, theology, philology, and miscellanies. His chemical tracts are in the "Thesaurus Chemichemical tracts are in the "Thesaurus Chemi-cus," printed at Frankfort, in 8vo, 1820. His treatise on the "Means of avoiding the Infirmi-ties of Old Age" was first printed at Oxford in 1890; and an English translation of ft, by Dr. Browne, appeared in 1833. Several pieces of his yet remain in MS. Bacon was a deep mathe-matician, and from some of his MSS. It ap-pears that he had a knowledge of the nature of convey and concave slesses, and some consider convex and concave glasses; and some consider him as the inventor of the telescope. He has, besides, the credit of having been the inventor of the air-pump, the diving-bell, the carrera obscura, and of gunpowder, the composition of which is expressly mentioned in his treatise "De Nullitate Magie." Dr. Friend thinks that since the days of Archimedes, the world has not seen a greater genius. His acquaintance with astronomy and geography was very extensive and accurate. He detected the errors in the calendar, and suggested the reformation in it carendar, and suggested the reconstants in which was, long afterwards, adopted by Gregory XIII., and was, on the whole, according to Gerard Joannes, a man of such wast learning, that England, nay, the world beside, had not, in this respect, his equal or his second, yet either through the envy or the ignorance of the age in which he lived, he was stigmatized as a maBacon Bacon

Bacon, Robert, an Englishman, born about 1103, has been supposed though on but slight grounds, to have been a brother of Roger Bacon. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, was an assiduous and acceptable preacher, and left many works in theology, which D. 1248 were held in high esteem at the time.

nere near in high creem at the time. D. 1248.
Bacon, Sir Nienolas, lord keeper of the great
scal, studied at Bene't (now Corpus Christi)
College, Cambridge, whence he removed to
Gray's Inn, where he became so eminent in the
law that he was a many the state of the control of t law, that he was appointed storney in the Court of Wards. After this, on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, he obtained from Henry VIII. possession of various manors in Suffilk. Having become a Protestant, he was on that account excluded from all employment during the reign of Mary; but, on the accession of Elizabeth, he was made a privy councillor and keeper of the great seal. In every political change his prudence seems to have preportreal change ms prumer seems to fave pre-served him from danger, whilst he made it his study never to entancie himself with any party. When the queen came to visit him at his new House at Redgrave, she observed, alluding to his corpulence, that he had built his howe too little for him. "Not so, madam," answered he; for him. "Not so, madam," answered he; "but your majesty has made me too big for my house." B. at Chislehurst, 1510; D. 1579.—He was twice married: by his first wife he had three sons and three daughters; and by his second he had two sons, Anthony and Francis, the future Lord Chancellor of England. He the laure lord chancelor of England. It was a learned and wise rather than a great man. "I have come to the lord keeper," says Puttenham, "and found him sitting in his gallery alone, with the works of Quintilian before him. Indeed, he was a most cloquent man, of rare to breed." His great son has, as it seems to us, thus correctly drawn his character:—"He was a plain man, direct and constant, without all finesse and doubleness, and one that was of a mind that a man in his private proceedings and estate, and in the proceedings of state, should rest upon the soundness and strength of his own courses, and not upon practice to circumvent others.

Bacon, Anne, the second daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and the mother of the great Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam. She had considerable literary talents and was well skilled in both the Latin and Italian languages, from both of which she translated some works. She also corresponded in Greek, and Deza dedicated his "Meditations" to her; but it is on account of her having been the mother of the illustrious Chancellor of England, rather than on account of any distinguished talents of her own, that she is here noticed. B. 1528; D. 1600. Bacon, Francis, Lord, the illustrious philoso-

pher and eminent statesman, was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon by his second wife; and, whilst yet a mere boy, gave such indications of fature eminence, that Queen Elizabeth used to call him her "young lord keeper." He was educated at ner young ford keeper. He was cutation at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he discovered the futility of the Peripatetic or Aristotelian philosophy, which then prevailed. At the age of sixteen he went to France in the suite of Sir Amias Paulet, ambassador to that court. During his residence there he wrote his work on the his residence there he wrote his work on the the state of Europe, which displayed great observa-tion, though he was then but nineteen years of therefore, was sent by the Lords to inquire if

On his return to England he entered Gray's Inn; and at the age of twenty-eight was appointed one of the queen's counsellors; but, from his attachment to the earl of Essex, who from its interiment to the earl of Esset, who was at emity with Ceel, Bacon lost those advantages at court which he might otherwise have reaped. That generous but unfortunate earl, however, feeling the value of his attachment, presented him with an estate, and showed him many acts of kindness, all of which, we grieve to say, were repaid with ingratitude, which, however, has been endeavoured to be palliated from considerations of the position in which he was placed. It was his conduct towards the fallen. earl, considered in connexion with his wisdom, learning, and other great qualities, which evoked his portrait by a great poet in the following

"The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." In 1592 he was chosen member of parliament for In 1502 he was enasen member of parliament for Middleser, and had the courage to oppose several arbitrary measures of the court; for which he incurred the Queen's displeasure. At this period he was, as through life, in possession of the friendship of rare Len Jonson, who has bequeathed to us a graphic sketch of his oratorical. powers. "No man ever spoke more neatly, more powers. No man ever spoke note heavy, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of his speech but consisted of his own His hearers could not cough or look graces. graces. Its interest count into cough of roots aside from him without loss. The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end." Ben, however, had a noble admiration of the intellectual qualities of the chancellor. On the accession of James I. he obtained the honour of knighthood, and in 1604 obtained the honour of knighthood, and in 1804 was appointed one of the king's counsel, with a pension. The next year he published a great work, entitled "The Advancement and Proficiency of Learning," for which he was made solicitor-general. About this time he married a daughter of Mr. Burnham, a rich alderman of London. In 1611 he was upointed judge of the Marshalsea court, and obtained the place of new things of the Marshalsea court, and obtained the place of new things of the Marshalsea court, and obtained the place of new things of the marshalsea court, and obtained the place of new things of the marshalsea court, and obtained the place of new things of the marshalsea court, and obtained the place of new things of the marshalsea. gistrar of the Star Chamber, the reversion of which had been granted him twenty years before. In 1613 he was made attorney-general, and in 1616 sworn a privy councillor. At this time he contracted a close intimacy with the king's favourite, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, to whom he wrote an admirable letter of advice. In 1617 he was made lord keeper of the great seal; and in January, 1618, was invested with the high chancellorship of Great Britain, and created a peer by the title of Baron Verulam. He was next make viscount of St. Albans. In 1820 he gave to the world the greatest of all his works, entitled the "Normal Organum," which was immediately hailed with the warmest expressions of admiration by the greatest minds of Europe, and which is "the central pile of that edilice or philosophy on which the world has bestowed his name." He had now reached the zenith of his glory, when he was accused in parliament of bribery and corruption in his high office. This heavy charge was admirted by himself. "I do plainly and ingenuously contest that I am guilty of cor-Britain, and created a peer by the title of Baron and ingenuously confess that I am guilty of cor-

Bacon

he really had made such a confession, and if it had been signed by him. "My lords, it is my act, my hand, my heart: I besecch your lord-ships to be merciful to a broken reed." He was snips to be merchal to a proper reed. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £10,000, to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and for ever rendered incapable of holding any public office. In a short time, however, he was restored to liberty, had his fine remitted, and was sum-moned to the first parliament of Charles I. It must not be omitted that the greatest part of it must not be omitted that the greatest part of the blame attaches to his servents; and of this he was sensible; for, during his trial, as he passed through the room where his domestics were stiting, they all rose up at his entrance, on which he said—"sit down, my masters; your rise hath been my fall." After this disyour rise nath open my fail. After this dis-grace he went into retirement, where he devoted himself to his studies. D. in London, 1561; D. 1626.—His remains were interred in St. Michael's church, at St. Albans, where his secretary erected a monument to his memory. His writings are an inestimable treasure of sound wisdom, and he has justly been called the father of experimental philocophy. In closing this sketch, we cannot help quoting the few pathetic lines written of him by rare Len Jonson, his faithful friend in adversity as well as in prosperity. "My conceit of his person was never increased towards him by his place or honours; but I have and do reverence him for the greatness that was only proper to himself, in that he seemed to me ever by his worth one of that he seemed to me ever by his worth one of the greate: men and most worthy of admiration that had been in many ages. In his adversity lever prayed that God would give him strength, for greatness he could not want." (See Life, by W. Hepworth Dixon; and "Letters and Life of Francis Bacon," by James Spedding.) Bacon, Nathmail, half-brother to the chancel-lor, had a taste for landscape-painting, in which

for, nad a taste for tandscape-painting, in which the attained considerable excellence. D. 1615.

Bacox, Anthony, fourth son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and eldest full brother of Lord Bacon, Jacon, and eldest rull brother of LORG Jacon, was born in 1585, and educated at Trinity Col-lege, Cambridge, along with his brother Francis. It was throughout life of infirm health, but was endowed with a considerable share of the intellectual power which distinguished this re-markable family. He attained to considerable property in Herefordshire and Middlesse, on the death of his father; but he appears to have been of extravagant habits, for we find his mother writing in very severe terms as to the continual demands for money which he made upon her. In 1579 he went upon the continent, where he remained for several years, and was very useful to the Cecils by the important information he transmitted to them. He also corresponded with Walsingham, and was the friend of the celebrated Beza, in whose house he lodged at Bourges, in Berri. His attachment to the reformed faith exposed him to considerable annoyance, so much so as to induce the Parliament of Bordeaux to decree that he was worthy of the rack as a shelterer and favourer of the Huguenots. Returning to England in 1591, he took up his residence in Gray's Inn along with his brother Francis, but subsequently attached himself to the Earl of Essex, in whose house he had apartments assigned him, and resided there for some time; indeed, it is believed he did so till the fall and subsequent execution of the earl. When Anthony Bacon died has not been ascertained; but a compilation of his papers was published by

Birch, under the title of "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth."

of Queen Elizabeth."

Bacon, Nathaniel, third son of Elward
Bacon, of Shribland, Sulfulk, and grands on of
Lord Keeper Bacon, was educated for the har, and in 1643 was chosen recorder of Ipswich : in 1657 he became a master of requests; was elected member for Cambridge in the Long Parliment; was an admiralty judge; and represented Ipa-wich in the Parliaments of 1651 1653, and 1658. He was also recorder of St. Edmund's Bury, and a benchenof Grav's Inn. Breen was sturdy republican, and took an active part in the stirring events of his time: he likewise devoted a part of his attention to antiquarian pursuits, and wrote an account of Inswich, from the time of the heptarchy to the reign of Charles I., which, although never published, is said to low much research and learning. He is be-lieved to have been the author of a treatise enlieved to have been the author of a twatise cen-titled "An Historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England" which was published in two parts, the dirt; in 1617, and the second in 1632. Schen it wild to have also been concerned in the composition of this work, with which the name of the Virginian robal, Bason, has liberate been associated, but with little probability of turth. Pagen was tries married—first, to Likebich Plack when and second, to Susan H. Ilowey. After his doth, which courried in 1630, the curve of the which occurred in 1600, the corporation of Ha-wish voted a gratuity to his widow, in conside-ration of his antiquation and other labours in connexion with the borough.

Bacon, General Nathaniel, a native of Eng-

land, who, after becoming a member of the of the inns of court in London, emigrated to Vir-ginia, where he made himself so conspicuous by his opposition to the governor, Berkeley, that he acquired the cognomen of "The Rebel." A quarrel having occurred between the settlers quarter maing occurred between the settlers and the natives, the former chose Bacon their general, and, disregarding the orders of the governor, who refused him a commission, he put limself at the head of a party of colonists, and marched against the Indians, whom he defeated, and destroyed their magawhom he detected, and destroyed that magazine. He was shortly after, in May, 10.50, proclaimed a rebel, was surprised at Jamestown, put in irons, and tried before the governor and council, but acquitted. He was now promised a commission for the Indian war, but as the governor refused to sign it, Dacon raised a force of 500 men, and compelled the governor to grant the commission. He then entered vicorously on the war with the Indians, and was prosecuting the war with the Indians, and was proceeding it with success when he was again proclaimed a rebel, on which he turned his arms against the governor, whom he once more defeated, subsequently burnt Jamestown, and was preparing to follow up the advantage, when he was seized with a sickness which terminated his life, Oct. I, 1676. Bacon was very popular in the colony of Virginia, and had he lived, and success continued to grown his conduct, might possibly have proved the deliverer of the country, and anticipated the great revolution ultimately accomplished by Washington a hundred years

later.

BACOX, John, an English sculptor, at first was bound apprentice to a manufacturer of china at Lambeth, where he was employed in painting on porcelain. Here he became so expert in modelling shepherds, shepherdesse, and other ornamental figures, that in less than two

later.

years he formed all the models for the manufac-tory. While here, he had an opportunity of Review," on Madan's "Thelypthora," Dr. observing the models of different scelptors, Priestley's "History of the Corruptions of which were sent to the pottery to be burnt; and Christianity," &c.; and by the considerable by them he was inspired with a strong incline- share which he had in Dr. White's Lamyton tion for his future profession. He immediately Lectures. He was a man of great livalives, hearn to ample himself with homeonitims dill, tacks and learning. An Starth Multan 1247: began to apply himself with unremitting diligence, and his progress was so rapid that he obtained nine of the first premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. The carliest of these was in 1758, for a figure of Peace, when he was only eighteen years of age. During his apprenticeship he formed a design of making statues in artificial stone or cement. which has since been brought to great perfec-tion. About 1763 he began to work in marble; and having invented an instrument for trans-ferring the form of the model to the marble, he saved a great deal of time, and brought his instrument to be adopted by other sculptors. In 1769 he obtained from the Royal Academy the first gold medal given by that society, and the year following he was chosen an associate. The reputation acquired by the exhibition of his statue of Mars induced Dr. Markham, archbishop of York, to employ him in making a bust of George III. for the hall of Christ Church, Ox-ford. While modelling this bust, the king asked him "if he had ever been out of the kingdom;" and on being answered in the negative. "I am and on being answered in the negative. glad of it," said his majesty; "you will be the creater honour to it." Bacon's execution of this bust gained him the royal patronage, and he was employed in forming another for the university of Gottingen. In 1777 he was engaged to prepare a model of a monument to be erected in Guy's Hospital to the memory of the founder, which occasioned him to be employed in the execution of Lord Chathan's monument in Guildhall. The year following he became a Royal Academician, and completed a beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper, in Bristol Cathedral. His other works are too numerous to be specified; suffice it to mention the monument of Lord Chatham in Westminster Abbey, and Howard's and Dr. Johnson's in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. in Southwark, 1740; p. 1799.—He was of an estimable private character, and ordered the following inscription, which he wrote himself, to be placed on his tombstone : "What I was as an artist seemed to me of some importance while I lived; but what I really was as a believer in Christ Jesus, is the only thing of importance to me now." He wrote the article "Sculpture" in Rees's Cyclopædia.

Badajoz, Juan de, bad-a-joth, a native of the Spanish city of the same name, attained to considerable eminence as an architect. He flourished in the 16th century, and was distinguished for the profusion of carving and sculpture which he introduced into the works executed by him, several of which still remain in Leon and Cas-In 1512 he was one of a committee of nine architects appointed to consult as to the erection of a new cathedral at Salamanca. The dates of his birth and death are unknown, but from an inscription on the church and monastery of Exlonga, near Leon, he appears to have been living in 1545.

BADALOCCHIO, Sisto Rosa, ba'-da-lotch'-e-o, an

Italian painter and engraver, held in considerable estimation, especially as a draughtsman. His works are to be found in Bologna, Modena,

and Parma. B. 1581; D. 1647.

Badcock, Samuel, bad'-kök, an English divine,

taste, and learning. B. at South Molton, 1747; D. 1788.

BADBY, John, bad'-be, an artificer, and among BADEY, John, oaw-oe, an arence, and among the first victims of the persecution of the Lollards under Henry IV. Although unlettered, he had a dispute with Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, as to the Real Presence in the consecrated wafer, and, refusing to be convinced, was condemned to be burnt at Smithfield, in 1409. The Prince of Wales, afterwards the celebrated Henry V., was present, and urged Badby to recant, offering him both a pardon and a pension, but the martyr was firm, and the sentence was carried into execution.

Sentence was carried into execution.

Baddeler, Robert, badd-lee, a low comedian of considerable repute, who was long connected with the Drury Lane company. He died in 1704, and bequeathed his cottage at Hampton in 1794, and occurred his cottage at riampton to the managers of the Theatrical Fund, on condition that four of the pensioners of the fund should be elected to occupy it, who "did not object to live sociably together"—a provise which would seem to imply that harmony was not a special characteristic of the histrionic profession in his time.

BADDELEY, Sophia, wife of the preceding, an actress of much celebrity in gentcel comedy, actress of much celebry in genteel comedy, was the daughter of the sergeant-trumpeter to George II. She appeared at Drury Lane in 1703; and so pleased the king in the part of Fanny, in the "Clandestine Marriage," that he ordered her portrait to be painted by Zollany. She likewise sung at Ranelagh and Vauxhall, where she was paid the then handsome salary of twelve guineas a week. She cloped with Baddeley before their marriage, soon separated from him, lived a very dissipated and disre-putable life, and ultimately died in great desti-tution at Edinburgh. B. 1745; D. 1801.

BADEN, dukes of, baal-den, a very old German family, which still enjoys the grand-ducal titles and dignity, took its rise from Gottfried, duke of the Allemans, about A.D. 700, and members of which have from time to time taken part in the wars and politics of Germany and Italy ever since. The most prominent individuals of this family were-1. Herman II., who in 1130 first took the title of Margrave of Baden, and was thus the immediate founder of the race. 2. Frederic I., son of Herman VI. and Gertrude, daughter of Leopold the Glorious, duke of Austria and Styria, by whom he was left an infant, and having been deprived of his mother's inheritance, he took refuge at the court of Louis the Severe of Bavaria, from which he went to take part in the war between Naples and Charles of Anjou. He was present in the battle of Tagliacozzo, August 23, 1263, in which Charles was victorious, and Frederic was shortly afterwards taken prisoner and beheaded—a cir-cumstance which opened the way to the house of Hapsburg attaining to the imperial dignity. 3. Philip I., who took an active part in the Reformation in Germany, having assisted in the Diet of Worms in 1521, and in that of Spire in 1526. He died in 1533. 4. Louis-William I., who was regarded as one of the greatest ge-nerals of his age, was born at Paris, 1655, and commenced his military career in the armies of

Baden

the empire in 1674, under Montécuculli. He succeeded to the Margravate of Baden in 1677; and in 1683 took part in the war against the Turks, in which he had as compatriots John Sobieski of Poland, Charles of Lorraine, and Eugene of Savoy; he helped to deliver Vienna from the Moslems, and took a prominent part in from the Mostens, and took a pronuncing part in the numerous battles and sieges which have made the war memorable in history. He, on the death of Sobieski, competed unsuccessfully for the crown of Poland, and held a high comfor the crown of round, and need a high com-mand in the German army at the commence-ment of the war of the Spanish succession, and was opposed, not without credit, to the great Marshal Villars. On the junction of the armies of Prince Eugene and Marlborough with his own in 1704, he was virtually set aside from command, his tactics and skill being in every respect inferior to those of the two great warriors named. He died on the 4th of January, 1707; and as he had totally neglected his own terri-tory to engage in the quarrels of others, he left his lands in a miserable condition, from which it was many years ere they recovered. As a warrior, however, he was a man of much mark and great experience, having passed through 26 campaigns, 25 sieges, and commanded in 13 battles.

battles. Dr. Richard, ba'-den, the founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who, in 1326, was chancellor of Cambridge. In the same year he laid the foundation of a building to which he gave the name of University Hall; which, being burnt down, was robuilt about the year 1342 by

burnt down, was rebuilt about the year 1342 by Elizabeth, countess of Clare, who named Clare Hall. Lived in the 14th century. Badws, Francis, bu'-deen, a skilful Dutch historical and portrait painter. B. at Antwerp. 1517, D. 1633.—His warm colouring procured him the surname of the "Italian."

Badia Version, Domingo, bad-e-a e lebite, better known as Ali Bey, was born in Discay, in 1766. Conceiving the project of founding an European colony between Morocco and ing an European colony between Morocco and Algicre, he first obtained the sanction of the Spanish court, and resided for some time in Farls and London, collecting information and funds. He then assumed the Mussulman garb, proceeded to Tangler, where he proclaimed limself the son of a Syrian prince, and so com-pletely deserved the Mohammodan that he was pictely deceived the Monammedans that he was everywhere received with much distinction as a true son of Islam. So far did he carry this deception, that he was fêted by the emperor of Morocco, and on making the pilgrimage to Mecca, was allowed to sweep and perfume the Kasha after the scherif. After travelling over a good deal of Africa, and all Syria, Egypt, &c. in the latter of which hem that Chateaubriand, who pronounced him "the most polished Turk in resistence, and a worth decendant of Salain." existence, and a worthy descendant of Saladin," enstence, and a worthy descendant of Saladin, he returned to Europe, where he found the king of Spain in the hands of Bonaparte, in whose service he embarked, and held the prefetchip in several Spanish provinces subject to king Joseph. On the full of Bonaparte, he managed to recommend himself to Louis XVIII., who entered this commend himself to Louis XVIII., who can be approximated to the commend himself to Louis XVIII. to recommend himself to Louis XVIII., who encouraged him to pursue his plan of the African settlement, and funds were provided for a new journey. He was still to keep up his character of Mussulman, and to revisit Meeca, and then proceed to Africa to carry out his original scheme. But he was never destined to do either, having been out off by dysentery, in August, 1818, while accompanying the great caravan from Syria to

Mecca. Whether his plan of a colony of Europeans in Africa, which, as he represented, would have been the centre of commerce and civilization on that continent, and also a check upon Mohammedanism there, was practical or not, it is certain that his travels have thrown immense light on the condition and habits of the numerous peoples he visited; and his whole career entitles him to be regarded as one of the most

extraordinary men who ever existed.

BADIA, Tommas, base-de-a, a cardinal, who figured in the Reformation controversy begun by Luther, taking part ngainst the reformer, but with more moderation than many others. Paul III. appointed him one of the members who formed the congregation of Worns, held preparatory to the Council of Trent, and he had the largest share in drawing up the memorial ther agreed to, urging the reform of abuses which had crept into the church, but which, although printed by order of the Pope, was not then allowed to be circulated. For his services on this occasion he was, in June, 1542, created on this occasion he was, in other, 1525, created a cardinal, but died a few years after, on the 6th of September, 1547. Badia left several works behind him, which have never been printed, although constantly referred to by his Lio-graphers. B. at Modena, about 183, and educated by the Dominicans, whose habit he took

on becoming of age.

BADILE, ba'-de-lai, Antony, an Italian painter, whose portraits were far more natural and lifewhose portraits were far more natural and in-like in appearance than those of the carlier masters. He was the uncle and first instructor of Paul Verona, 14:50; p. 15:60. Banix, bad'e-le, an eminent naval com-mander in the time of Cromwell, who, with a much inferior fleet, fought a desperate sction

with the Dutch under Van Galen, off the Isle of Elba, in 1652, and although nominally defeated, he did so much damage to the Hollanders, as to leave them only a barren victory. He subsequently took part, along with Commodore Appleton, in another action with the same Dutch fleet, after both parties had quietly re-paired damages in the same neutral port; but of what finally became of him nothing is known. His early career is also involved in obscurity; but his gallantry in the battle referred to en-

titles his name to preservation.

Badus, Josse, bad'-e-oos, a distinguished scholar and printer, was a native of a village scholar and printer, was a native of a village called Asehe or Assen, in the vicinity of Brus-sels, and was hence called Ascensius. He was a complete master of Greek and Roman litera-ture, which he taught for some time at Lyons, and then became corrector of the press to John Trechsel, whose daughter he married. He sub-sequently established a printing press in Paris, from which were issued some good editions of the Latin classics, and many excellent works, some of which were of Badius's own composi-tion. He had three daughters, all of whom were married to printers. One of these was the wife of Robert Estienne, one of the family of famous

of Robert Estienne, one of the family of famous French printers of that name. B. 1482; D. 1335.
RADIUS, Conrad, son of the above, was still more eminent both as a scholar and a printer. The earliest editions printed by him that are known bear date 1546. Having embraced the reformed doctrines, he removed from Paris to Genera in about 1549, and there, in conjunction with his brother-in-law Estienne, he printed. a great variety of works, which are alike valuable for their accuracy, beauty, and the pres

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Badora

and introductions which Badius wrote to them. He enjoyed the friendship of both Calvin and Beza. n. 1510; p. about 1560, but the date of

his death is uncertain.

B LDOARO, bawd-o'-a-ro, a distinguished noble anily of Venice, which produced in the 16th century several eminent poets, senators, and orators, the most remarkable of whom were—1. Lauro, poet, n. 1546; n. 1593. 2. Daniele, senator, n. 1534. 3. Pictro, a famous advocate, and natural son of Daniele, n. 1591. 4. Frederice, statesman, and founder of the Academy Della Farina, at Venice, B. 1518; D. 1593. 6. Giacomo, dramatic poet, whose plays were represented at the San Giovanni theatre, and several of which have been published, and are still popular. Lived in the 17th century.

Balli, Francesco, baw-ai'-le, a distinguished Siellian poet and mathematician, who, to improve himself in knowledge, travelled all over Europe, and finally settled in Sicily; he contri-buted a variety of works to the "Bibliotica

into the 15th century.

BAERSTEAT, bar-strat, a Dutch painter, who excelled in sea-pieces and fish. His works are highly estimated. Lived in the 17th century.

BARER, Baron Alexander Balthazar Francis de Paul de, bair, a French senator and author, was born at Dunkirk, in 1750. In 1791, he was a member of the Legislative Assembly; but quitted France after the events of Aug. 10. 1792, and retired, first, to the United States, and then to England, where he resided for several years. He subsequently returned to France, and, rmong other works, wrote an account of Great Britain and her possessions, which is considered by the French as an excellent account of England, although in reality but an abridgment of previous works on the geography, constitu-tion, &c., of Great Britain. On the faith of or previous works on the geography, constitu-tion, &c, of Great Britain. On the faith of this work, he was regarded as a great authority on English afflirs, and was often consulted by Napoleon I, upon them. D. in 1955. Baffrix, William, buf-dis, an English naviga-tor, of whose early life little or nothing is known. In 1012 he made a vargae to the north-

west, of which he wrote an account, and which was the first in which a method was adopted by was the first in which it merhod was another by Baffin of determining the longitude at sea by observations made upon the heavenly bodies. In 1613 he made avoyage to Green-land, and in 1615 made another with Bylot, and in the following year acted as pilot to the same commander, and discovered the large sea which bears his name. In 1621 he joined the British expedition which, acting in concert with the Persians, was to eject the Portuguese from the Persian Gulf, where, at the siege of Kismis, a small fort near Ormuz, he was killed. p. 1581; D. 1622.

Bage, Robert, baje, a writer of novels which were popular in their day, was brought up as a paper maker at Darley, near Derby; but, being unsuccessful in business, took to novel-writing to divert his mind from brooding on his difficulties. His works are—"Barham Downs,"
"The Fair Syrian," "Mount Heneth," and
"James Wallace." He died at Tamworth, on Sept. 1, 1801. His life was written by Sir Walter Scott, which shows that his reputation was not insignificant.

Bagroup, John, bag'-ford, an antiquary and collector of rare books, prints, &c., was a native

of London, and devoted much of his time to collecting materials for the clucidation of points in its history. He was an uneducated man, wrote little-indeed, could not have done so, from want of education; but his collections have been of great service to others. He intended to have written a history of printing, but the prospectus was all that ever appeared of it. His collections are in the British Museum, and are both curious and valuable. He was bred a shoemaker, but afterwards obtained employment in buying rare books, &c., for booksellers and other collectors, one of whom was the earl of Oxford. B. about 1657. p. 1716.

DAGE D. A.418.

BAGGEEN, Emmanuel or Jens, baj-d-sen, a clover writer, both in Danish and Gorman, was a native of Corsocr, in the island of Zealand, where he was born on February 15, 1784. He was educated at Copenhagen, and when 20 years of ago produced his first work, called "Comio Tales," which display much liveliness of imawhich display much liveliness of ima-Entrope, men man'ty secured in series in the "Bibliotica planets, when a testing mean the means of mind at variety of works to the "Bibliotica gination, together with sattire humour, which Si. iliam" of Mont'ence. n. at Melezzo, in 1639; last quality, however, he said was not natural to the date of his death is uncertain, but he lived him, though it marks nearly all his works. He was of a very restless disposition, and spent a large part of his life in wandering from place to place. In one of his journeys he became acquainted with the daughter of the poet Haller, and married her. He was afterwards appointed and married mer. He was attenuated appointed professor, first at Copenhagen, and afterwards at Kiel; but neither of these positions did he long retain. His first wife died in 1797, and in the following year he married a second time, the name of the lady being Fanny Reibaz. His restless disposition involved him in debts and difficulty, and even conducted him to prison in France. He became an enthusiastic admirer of the first revolution, and remained in France from 1798 till 1810, when he again set off on his journeyings, and finally died at Hamburg, Oct. 3, 1828. His works are, besides the "Comic Tales," already mentioned —"Danish Ballads and Poems," an opera called "Holger Danske,"
"Labyrinthen, or Wanderings of a Poet," being an account of one of his journeys; an epic idyl, entitled "Parthenais, oder Alpenreise;" "Adam and Eve," a comic poem, notwithstanding the nature of its subject; and a volume of correspondence. Some of these works were published by his sons after his death. He was considered equally successful in writing German as his na-

tive language, Danish. BAGLIONE, Giovanni, bawg-le-o'-nai, a Roman artist, who enjoyed considerable reputation and patronage as a painter in oil and fresco, but is now better known for his "Lives" of his connow better known for his "Lives" of his con-temporaries than for his pictures. He was patronized by popes Sixtus V. and Paul V. and was elected principal of the Academy of St. Luke, in 1618. His works are to be seen in Rome, Naplos, and Mantina, he was especially excellent in colour and light and shade. The date of his death is not known, but must have been subsequent to 1649. His book of "Lives," which contains 81 memoirs, and is written in

which contains \$1 memotrs, and is written in an easy, simple, and pleasing style, was published at Rome, in 1642, again in 1643; and at Maples, in 1733, with some additions by G. B. Passari. n. at Rome, about 1573.

Basilvi, George, haung-the-ng, alistinguished physician, bornat Raguas, 1699, who, after studying at Salemon and Padus, became a professor at Supienza, and was mainly instrumental in restoring the ameliant principles of medicine—those of experience and observation of ng-

ture. He died at the early age of 33, in March, pretended to great shill in attrology. He was 1707, his zeal for science leving induced him to a great altainer of Paracelons, and wrote a sum-overwork himself, and so shorten his career, many of his doctrine. D.1005. Had he lived, he would probably have rendered still greater services to medicine. The works

he left are consulted even to this time.

BAGRATION, Peter Ivanovitch, Prince, bagrai-she-on, a celebrated Russian general, who commenced his military career under Potemkin, and in 1791 served under Suwarov in Poland, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1790, in Italy, under the same leader, he proved himself so able a soldier, that Suwarov called him his "right arm." He took Brescia and Tortona, and defeated a French division under Moreau near Marengo. At the taking of Turin, in the actions of Trebbia and the Adda, at the taking of Alessandria and of Serebasso, and at the battle of Novi, he added to his former reputation. In 1805 he commanded the vanguard of the allied Austrian and Russian army, under Kutusoff, and in that capacity displayed great Ruttsoil, and in that capacity displayed great abilities. He was present at the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, and Friedland, and at each showed his skill and courage. In 1897 he served in the campaign in Finland; and, gaining considerable successes, was mainly instrumental in detaching from Sweden a large portion of Finland. He afterwards had the command of Finland. He atterwards had the command of the Russian army in Turkey; and in 1912, when Napoleon invaded Russia, was appointed to the western army, and made a masterly retreat on Smolensko, where he joined his forces with those of Barclay de Tolly. After the battle there, he commanded the left wing at Borodino,

1912.

Bailey, or Baley, Walter, bai'-le, a native of Portsham, Dorset, where he was born in 1528, an eminent physician, who was successively Fellow, Proctor, and Regins Professor at New College, Oxford, He was also physician to Queen Coinege, Oxford. He was also physician to the Elizabeth, by whom, as well as by the courtiers generally, he was highly esteemed. He left several works on medicine, particularly on the

reatment of diseases of the eye. D. 1592.

Bailer, Peter, author of several humorous poems, and editor of a periodical entitled "The Museum," was the son of a solicitor at Natwich, Cheshire, and after being educated at Rugby and Merton College, Oxford, entered himself at the Temple with the view of studying for the bar. He gave more attention, however, to literature than to law. He wrote "Sketches from St. George's-in-the-Fields," "Idwal," a poem founded on occurrences connected with the conquest of Wales; a Greek poem, published in the "Classical Journal," and a poem, in the Spenserian stanza, published anonymously, called "A Queen's Appeal." He died suddenly,

January 25, 1823.

Bailer, Philip James, is a member of the bar, and the son of the proprietor of the Notingham Mercury. He is known in the literary world as the author of "Festus," the "Angel World," the "Mystic," the "Age," &c. "Festus" is his greatest work; and although it was finished when the author was little more than twenty years of age, it contains some beau-tiful passages, notwithstanding the peculiarity of many of the sentiments with which it is dis-

BAILLIE, Robert, bai'-le, a Scotch divine, who after taking his degree of M.A. in the Glasgow unior taking its terree of that it in the charges University received episopolorders, and became regent of philosophy. During the civil war he joined the Covenanters, and worth 5 Dordon to exhibit charges crained Archibship Land. He was one of the commissioners som by the Genewas one of the commissioners som by the congral Assembly of Suchard to Clarks II. at the Hagme. At the Restoration he was made principal of his college, and might have had a bishopric if he would have conformed. B. April 30, 1602; p. 1662. His letters, and journal of his transactions in England, were published at

nis transactions in Engand, were published at Bathlingh, in 2 vols, swo, 1775. BATLIE, Edward, a distinguished office of marines, was, in almost all parts of the world, present with his corps, both in land and sen service, during the wars with Napoleon from 1780 up to 1514. He rose to the rank of licutenant-colonel, and was much estimated as a brave, skillful, and able officer, as well as an amiable gentleman. n. 1775, of Irish parents; died near Pembroke, in Cet. 1833.

BULLIT, John, a distingui-led British officer, Persian scholar, professor of Mohumedan, law, director of the East India Company, and administrator of Indian affairs, who served for many years in India in almost all capacities, civil and military, and was especially useful to the settlement of Eundeleund, the Governorthose of Barciay de Tolly. After the battle General declaring that the Eritsh authority there, he commanded the left wing at Borolino, there "was alone preserved by his further, where he was struck by a shell, of which wound ability, and influence." He rose to the rank of he shortly after died. n. in Georgia, 1765; n. licatenant-colonel, and after his return to 1912. abino, and inducted. The rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and after his return to England was member of Parliament for Heydon from 1820 to 1834, and for the Inverness burghs from 1830 till his death in 1833. p. 1772

BATTLIE, Joanna, a distinguished writer in an age when good authors were not scarce. mother was Dorothen Hunter, a sister of the celebrated anatomists John and Wm. Hunter. The greater part of her life was passed at Hampstead, where she always lived in retirement, and, for some years before her death, in strict seclu-sion. Though not in the habit of receiving company, nearly all the great authors of her age hal, at one time or another, been her guests. Sir Walter Scott passed many delightful hours with her, and in 1806 she spent some weeks in his house at Edinburgh. She is best known by her plays, which were written with a view of delineating the strongest passions of the mind, and to each of which she devoted a whole tragedy or comedy. The canon by which she was regulated in the production of these effuwas regulated in the production of these effi-sions is thus set forth in the preparatory dis-course to her dramas in 1793:—"Let one single trait of the human heart, one expression of passion, gounine and true to nature, be intro-duced, and it will stand forth alone, in the boldness of reality; whilst the false and un-natural around it fudes away on every side, like the rising exhalation of the movining." In at Bothwell, 1782; D. at Hampstead, 1851, in her Stift year—Canna Ballile was esteemed." South year.—Joanna Baillie was esteemed "the Lady Bountiful" among the poor of the neigh-bourhood in which she lived, and up to the last retained the full possession of her faculties.

of many of the sentiments with which it is disfigured. B. 1816.

Baltal, Roche, bat(l')-ye, better known as "La

Riviero," was first physician to Henry IV, and

studying under his uncle, William Hunter, and

Bailly.

became one of the most distinguished anatomists Leyden, where he died. B. at Leyden about 1810 he was 1534; D. 1639. was offered

e wrote several works in connexion with his profession. B. at Bothwell, 1761; D. on his estate in Glouces tershire, 1823.—A monument has been erected to Dr. Baillie in Westminster Abbey, When Si W. Scott heard of his death he wrote to his sister Joanna, "We have, indeed, to mourn such a man as, since medicine was first esteemed a useful and honoured science, has rarely occurred to grace its annals, and who will be lamented as long as any one lives who has experienced the advantage of his professional skill and the affectionate kindness by which it was accom-

Batter, John Sylvain, Lai(l')-ye, an eminent French astronomer, who at an early age evinced a strong inclination for scientific pursuits, which was encouraged by his friends. When young, was encouraged by ins richads. When young, the communicated some valuable papers to the Royal Academy, and in 1768 published a work on the satellites of Jupiter. In 1768 he published an éloge of Leibnitz, for which he received a gold medal from the Academy of Berlin. This was followed by the cloges of Charles V., Lacaille, and Corneille, which, with the former, were printed together. In 1775 appeared the first portion of his "History of Astronomy," the concluding volume of which was published in 1787. Besides these works, he published several historical disquisitions and astronomical observations. In 1764 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and entering cagerly into the political discussions of his native country, was chosen president of the first National Assembly. In June, 1789, he presided at that meeting of the deputies at the Tennis-court when all took oath not to dissolve until they had prepared a new constitution for France. In the following month he was made mayor of Paris, but soon lost his popularity, owing to the kindly sentiments which he expressed towards the royal family, and his enforcing obedience to the laws. In consequence of this, he resigned the laws. In consequence of this, he resized its office in 1791, and sought that philosophical retirement for which he was so much more suited. In the sanguinary period which followed, he was apprehended, and after a summary process, condemned to be guillotined. In at Paris, 1736; suffered, 1738.—When on the scaffold, the demension of this philosopher is said to have been perfectly tranquil. "You tremble, Bailly," said one of his enemies to him. "My friend, it is with cold," was the calm reply. Although there is much eloquent writing in Bailly's astronomical works, we they are not Balliy's astronomical works, yet they are not always to be received as essentially correct, as the appears sometimes to deal in surmises and speculations, rather than in ascertained and calculated facts.

BAILLY, Edmond Louis Barthélemy, a pro-fessor at the college of Juilly, who afterwards became a member of the National Convention, took an active share in its proceedings on the moderate side, and mainly contributed to the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, which gave the chief power to Napoleon, by whom Bailly was appointed prefect of the Lot. He was subse-

Rains

BAILY, Edward Hodges, R.A., bai'-le, an eminent sculptor, who began his career as an artist by producing small portrait busts in wax. Obtaining an introduction to Flaxman, he was admitted into the studio of that distinguished man. At the same time he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, where, in 1809, he ob-tained a silver medal, and in 1811 a gold medal, with an income of 50%. The first work which fixed his popularity and placed him amongst the best sculptors of England, was his "Eve at the Fountain," which is now in the Bristol Library Institution. Many of the statues of late years creeted in London and the provinces are by him; and there is scarcely an exhibition of the Royal Academy that is not adorned by some of his embodied poetical conceptions. some of his embodied poetical conceptions. Some of his hippiest efforts have appeared in these; amongst which may be named his "Horvelles casting Hylas into the Sea," "the Sleeping Nymph," Eve listening to the Voice," "Helena," "Psyche," "Maternal Love," and "The Grip penaring for the Bath." Amongst his latest productions is "The Graces Seated, "which is expidiced and fill best performance," which is considered one of his best performances. B. at Bristol, 1788.—Although he made large sums of money during the earlier portion of his life, yet in 1850 the public discovered with astonishment that he was but indifferently provided for.

BAILY, Francis, the son of a banker, and himself a stockbroker up to his 51st year, when he began with ardour to cultivate the science of astronomy, which he unremittingly pursued throughout the rest of his life. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, and not only distinguished himself by his industry, but by the many works which he produced upon his favourite science. B. at Newbury, 1774; D. 184k. "Baily's beads," a peculiar appearance sometimes visible during the period of an eclipse,

someumes visible during the period of an edipse, take their name from this astronomer.

Baingaines, John, bain'-bridj, a physician and astronomer, who, after taking his degrees at Cambridge, and keeping a school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, settled in London, where he gained great a reputation for his mathematical knowledge, that Sir Henry Saville appointed the best of the control of the statement of him his first astronomical professor at Oxford, B. at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1582; D. at Oxford, 1643.—He published several astronomical works, and also left some mathematical MSS.

and also left some mathematical MSS.

Barra, Sir David, Jaird, an intrepid general, who, in 1799, led the storming party which took Seringapatam. For his bravery on this occasion he received the thanks of the Parliament and of the East India Company. This was the great explicit of his life, although he shared in the glory of Coruma under Sir John Moore. On the death of that Iditionally difference has been supported by the state of the Iditional Moore. On the death of that distinguished officer he became commander-in-chief, but could not take full advantage of the position, from his arm being so dreadfully shattered that it had to be imputated at the shoulder. For his gallant conduct, however, he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was created a baronet. His miitary career was both long and active, having served in various parts of the globe, B. at Vewbyth, in Scotland, 1757; p. 1829. Baius, Michael, bai'as, a divine, who became

appointed preced of his office, and lived in retire—

everyth, in Scotland, 1787; p. 1829:
ment till his death in 1810. p. 1700.

Battly, David, a Dutch painter, studied in professor of divinity in the university of Louvain,
Phland and Italy, and attained considerable which appointed him its deputy at the Council Polland and Italy, and attained considerable which appointed him its deputy at the Council eminence in portraits. In 1613 he settled at if Trent. His partiality for Augustine, however,





BANKS, SIR JOSEPH.



BARROW, ISAAC.



Bart, Jean.

brought upon him the charge of siding too throwster in Spitalfields, and whom he sucmuch with Calvin; and several of his opinions were condemned by his college and the pope.

n. at Melun, 1513; p. 1589.

Bajazet I., ba'-ja-zet, sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Amurath I., in 1389, and soon after put his younger brother to death. soon after put his younger ordner to death. He pushed his conquests far into Asia and Europe, and in 1396 gained a great victory over the Christian army under Sigismund, king of Hungary. In 1402, however, he experienced a terrible defeat from the famous Timur, or Tamerlane, on the plains of Angora. Bajazet ramertane, on the plants of Angora. Lagazer was taken prisoner. Different accounts are given of his treatment by the Persian and Turkish historians. The former assert that he was entertained in a liberal manner; while the latter maintain that Timur shut him in an iron

cage, and exposed him to the derision of the populace. D. 1403.

BATAZET IL, sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Mahomet II., in 1431. He was opposed by his brother Zizim, whom he desired. Vigin assemble 11 blocks feated. Zizim escaped to Rhodes, whence the grand master (see Augusson) sent him to Italy, where Bajazet caused him to be assussinated. He obtained several advantages over the Venetions and other Christian powers. His son tians and other Christan powers. Its son Selim rebelled against him; but Bajazet, in-stead of punishing him, abdicated in his favour, an act which, it is said, Selim repaid by causing

an accomment, a issuin, seam repeated by cassing him to be poisoned in 1512.

Baker, Sir Richard, bai-ker, an historical writer, who, in 1603, was knighted by James I., and, in 1620, was high-sherlif of Oxfordsire. An unfortunate marriage reduced him to poverty, and he was thrown into the Fleet poverty, and ne was thrown into the Flect prison, where he wrote several books, the chief of which is a "Chronicle of the Kings of Eng-land," which went through several cultions, and was long popular with the people. D. at Sissinghurst, Kon, 1568; D. 1645.—Blaker's is the chymical from which Addison. In the Carthe chronicle from which Addison, in his "Spectator," makes Sir Roger de Coverley say he drew "many observations." It brings the history of England down to the death of James I.; but it is, notwithstanding the praise of the simple knight of Addison, a dry and jejune performance.

BAKER, Thomas, a mathematician and divine, who published the "Geometrical Key; or, the Gate of Equations unlocked," 1684. The Royal Society sent him some questions, which he solved so satisfactorily that they presented him with a medal. B. at Ilton, in Somersetshire,

1625 : p. 1690.

BAKER, Henry, an eminent naturalist, who was brought up a bookseller, but which pursuit he relinquished, and undertook the tuition of deaf and dumb persons, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. He married a daughter of Daniel Defoe, by whom he had two sons. He was chosen fellow of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies, and in 1740 obtained from the latter the gold medal for his microscopical experiments on saline particles. B. in London, 1698; D. 1774. He published the "Microscope made Easy," Svo. 1742; and "Employment for the Microscope," Svo. 1764. He also wrote original poems, serious and humorous, published in 8vo, 1725. He left 100% to the Royal Society for an anatomical or chemical lecture, which is called the Bakerian lecture.

was adopted by an uncle who was a silk- stock being still distinguished as the new Leices-

ceeded in the business. Being fond of theatrical entertainments, however, he squandered his property and joined some strolling companies. Little is known of his history, but he is sup-posed to have died about 1770. He was the author of "A Companion to the Playhouse," 1764; since considerably improved and enlarged under the title of "Biographia Dramatica."

matten. BARER, Thomas, an antiquary and divine of the beginning of the 18th century, who, for refusing to take the oaths to the new government after the revolution of 1853, was deprived of the rectory of Long Newton, in the diocese of Durham. He then retired to Cambridge, where he had a scholarship, of which, however, he was subspannantly daysted himself to subsequently deprived; and devoted himself to study. He does not appear to have published any work of consequence, except one entitled "Reflections on Learning," which was often reprinted; but he kept up an extensive correspondence with the most eminent scholars and respondence with the most eminent scholars and authors of his time, many of whom he aided by his learning and rescarches in the pro-cention of their labours. Acknowledgments of these ob-ligations are to be found in the works of Dr. Walker, Burnet, Dr. John Smith (editor of Bede). Dr. Knight (Life of Erasmus). Dr. Richardson (Lives of the English Bishops), Ames (History of English Translations of the Bible), and others. Baker also left large collections of valuable MSS., transcriptions, &c. which have been of great service to students of ecclesiastical antiquities and cognate subjects ever since. The Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum contain many volumes of his collections, which he gave to the Earl of Oxford, from whose heirs the MSS. were purchased by the government. Baker was born in the parish of Lanchester, Durham, 1656; p. July 2, 1740, aged 83.

Baker, John, a distinguished British admiral of the end of the 17th and early part of the 18th century, served under Admiral Hopson in the attack on Vigo, and subsequently acted under Sir Cloudesley Shovel and Sir George Rooke. With the latter officer he was present at the capture of Gibraltar, and in the battle off Malaga with the French fleet, where he was wounded.

D. at Port Mahon, 1716.

BAKER, Sir Samuel White, an African traveller of the present century, who discovered the lake Albert Nyanza, in 1864, one of the great equatorial reservoirs that supply the river Nile. In the journey that resulted in this discovery he was accompanied by his wife. He has written various interesting accounts of his travels. He

various interesting accounts of his travels. He was knighted in 1866. B. June 9, 1821.
Bakewell, Robert, bake-uell, a celebrate agriculturist, who turned his attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle, for which purpose he travelled over England, and into Ireland and Holland. His endeavours were so encoesful that the Disblayer whose ware and retaind and Hohand. His endeavours were so successful that the Dishley sheep were so much distinguished above all others, that he let one of his rams for 400 guineas, and another for 800 guineas, for a single season. The race of Dishley sheep were known by the fineness of their bone and flesh, the lightness of the offal, disran anatomical or chemical lecture, which is ture and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight. He also greatly improved Barra, Dayd Erskine, eldest son of the above, the breed of black cattle, the descendants of his

Ralderic Rabi

1726; p. 1795.

BAKI (properly Abd-ol-Baki), bak'-e, the most eminent of Ottoman lyric poets, flourished in the reign of Soliman the Magnificent, which is usually reckoned the Augustan age of Mohammedan literature. At an early age Baki was not only patronized by the Sultan Soliman, but on presenting to that monarch his first work, was hailed by him in an ode of his own composition as the first of his country's poets. Baki has been pronounced the prince of Turkish lyrical versitiers, and by the critics of his country is ranked with Hafiz in the Persian and Molenabbi in the Arabie languages. His clary on the death of Soliman is esteemed the most perfeet gem of Turkish poesy. He adopted his native language for his compositions in preference to the Persian and Arabie, which were the

in the year 1600, of mortification at being a second time disappointed of being made grand mufti.

Balasst, Mario, La-las'-se, an Italian historical and portrait painter, whose best works are his picture of "St. Francis," and "The Miraele of St. Nicholas of Tolentino." B. at Florence, 1604; p. 1667.

Balbe, bawl'-bai, a distinguished Italian fa-mily of Quiers, in the little state of Piedmont, many members of which played prominent parts in the affairs of the Italian Republics in the 12th, 13th, and 1th centuries. The army which defeated the Emperor Barbarossa at Lignano, in 1176, was commanded by members of this family. The family became reduced in the middle of the 15th century, and its head removed to Avignon, and founded a house distinguished in French annuls. His name was Gilles de Barton; and from him the celebrated Crillon was descended

Balbi, Gaspar, bal-be, who, as a dealer in precious stones, left Aleppo, in 1579, on a journey to the Indies, and did not return till 1588. On his return he published an account of his journey. He visited Ormuz, Goa, Cochin, and Pegu, and describes what he saw with considerable spirit, and, it is believed, with accuracy. Lived in the 16th century.

Baldi, Adrien, a Venetian, who at an early period of his life was appointed professor of geography and natural philosophy in his native town, but, in 1820, went to Portugal. Here, in 1822, he published his "Statistical Essay on the Kingdom of Portugal." This publication having procured him considerable fame, he settled in Paris, where in LY26, he published his celebrated "Ethnographical Atlas," which was the first work to make the French acquainted with the researches of Adelung and other German philologists. This work raised him high in the estimation of the learned and the public generally, and under the administration of Martignae he was placed in easy circumstances by the French government. He subsequently gave to the world an "Abridgment of Geography," on a new plan, which has been translated into most of the European languages. In 1832 he quitted Paris for Padua, where he resided until his death. B. at Venice, 1782; D. 1818.
Balbis, Giovanni Battista, bawl-be, a distin-

tershire breed of "long-horned." B. at Dishley, and educated at Turin. He filled the post of professor of botany and keeper of the Botanical Gardens at Turin, but was obliged to quit it in 1814, and retired to Pavia. He subsequently occupied a similar position in Lyons, which, in 1830, he resigned, and returned to his native country, and died there in 1831. His writings are very voluminous, and are highly esteemed.

Balbinus, Decimus Cælius, băl-bi'-nus, a Roman senator, who was elected emperor in con-junction with Maximus in 237, after the death of M. Antonius Gordianus and his son in Africa, Assassinated 239.

Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de, vas'-ko noon'-yuis bul-bo'-a, a Castilian, was one of the first who visited the West Indies, where he gained in mense riches. He settled on the coast of Darieu, and built a town. In 1513 he crossed the isthmus, and returned next year with a pro-digious quantity of wealth. He sent an account of his discovery to Spain, and the king appointed Pedrar s d'Avila governor of Darien, who on his arrival was astonished to see Balboa in a cotton jacket, with sandals made of hemp on his feet, and dwelling in a thatched hut. The governor, notwithstanding that he had given Balboahisdaughter in marriage, was jealous of his abilities, and caused him to be beheaded in 1517.

Balbo, Count Cesare, bawl-bo, an Italian politician, author, journalist, and advocate of Romanism, was born in Piedmont, in 1789; was in early life employed by Napoleon I.; and after Waterloo was secretary of the Sardinian Legation in London. For the last thirty years of begind in London. For the last thing years of his life he devoted himself to authorship, and published various works, including a "History of Italy," "The Hopes of Italy," &c. A spirit of rigid and exclusive Romanism pervades all his writings. p. 1853.

BALCANQULL, Walter, bäl'-kän-quäl, a learned Seotch divine, who attended James I. to Eng-land, and became chaplain to the king, master of the Savoy, and representative of the Church of Scotland at the Synod of Dordt. In 1624 he was made dean of Rochester; and in 1639 dean of Durham. He suffered severely in the rebel-lion. D. at Chirk Castle, in Denblythshire, in 1645. —He wrote the "Declaration of King Charles I. concerning the late Tumults in Scotland," folio, 1630; "Epistles concerning the Synod of Dordt," in John Hales's "Golden Remains," and some

sermons. Balchen, John, bal'-chen, an English admiral, who, entering early into the navy, rose to the command of a ship, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the Mediterranean, under Sir by his bravery in the Mediterranean, under six George Dyng. In 1731 he was made an admiral; and in 1745 was appointed governor of Green-wich Hospital. He soon after went with a squadron to relieve Sir Charles Hardy, who, with a large feet of transports, was blockhade in the Tagus. Having accomplished this ser-tice, he sailed for England; but encountaring a violent storm, his ship, the Vistory, was lost on the Charles hear deserve and every one on on the Caskets, near Jersey, and every one on board perished, October 3, 1744. A monument in Westminster Abbey commemorates this me-

lancholy event. B. 1669.
Bilderik, a French historian, who became bishop of Dol, in Brittany, and was at the council of Clermont. He wrote a history of the crusade to the year 1099. guished hotquist, was born in Piedmont, in 1765, p. 1130,-There was another bishop, a contem-

porary, or she same mane, who wrote a chromicle of the towns of Arras and Cambray. D. 1697.

Baldi, Bernard, baub'-de, a learned Italian, who studied at Padua, and afterwards became mathematician to the duke of Guastalla. B. at mathematician to the duke of Guastalla. B. at Urbino, 1553; p. 1617.—He translated into Italian several works of the ancient mathematicians, and wrote some good poems in that language. He was also the author of several language. He was also the author of several philological works, and commenced a "Universal Historical Geography." His "Lives of Mathema-ticians" was printed in 1707.

ticians "was printed in 1707.
BALDY, Lazaro, an historical painter, a native of Tuscany, and the disciple of Pictro da Cortona, the was employed by Alexander VII. to paint for the paince of the Quirinal a "David killing Goliath." Many of his pictures are to be seen in the churches at Rome. B.1833 or 1824, p. 1703.
BALDENT, Baccio, bawled-a-e, a Florentine engraver, who is said to have been tangeth the art with control to the Country of t

graver, who is said to have been tangent the art by Finigueera, who, according to the Italians, was its inventor, but whose instructions were fill carried out by his pupil. His works, there-fore, have no value further than such as arises from their being specimens of the first efforts of one of the earliest Italian engravers. B. at Florence, 1436; D. 1515.

Baldini, John Anthony, a learned Italian

nobleman, who was employed as ambassador at nobleman, who was employed as ambassador at various courts in Europe, and attended the congress at Utrecht. n. at Placentia, 1634; p. 1725. BALDINGOT, Philip, bowl-de-noot-ches, an Italian artist and biographer, who passed an industrious life, working both with the pencil and the pen. n. at Florence, 1624; p. 1696. and the pen. B. at Florence, 1624; D. 1696.— He wrote, 1. "The General History of Painters," 6 vols. 2. "A Vocabulary of Designs." 3. "An Account of the Progress of Engraving on

Copper."

Balducoi, Francis, bawl-dootek'-e, an Italian poet of the 17th century, who was very successful in the Anacreontic style of composition, but whose improvidence, debauchery, and folly kept him in continual trouble. He at one time served as a common soldier, at another lived a sort of semi-beggar's life in Rome, and became notorious for the impudence with which he intruded himself into the houses and at the tubles of the great. So reckless and ill-tempered did he become, that he was thrust out of doors by every one, and had to obtain a living by many shifts, not always very reputable. He finally took orders, became attached to the household of Pompeo Colonna, prince of Gallicano, but died in the hospital of S. Giovanni Laterano, in 1643. His poems were numerous, have often been reprinted, and are esteemed the best Italian specimens of the Annoreontic style.

Balduccio, Giovanni, bawl-dootch'-e-o, an eminent sculptor of the Pisan school. He was born at the close of the 13th century, and attained a high reputation, though his statues have a hard, stiff, and exaggerated air about them. His works are to be seen in Lucca, and

Balbock, bal-dok, Ralph de, Bishop of London, whom, in 1807, King Edward I, appointed lord high chancellor. D. 1313. He wrote a history of British affairs, which Leland had seen, though it is now lost.—There was at the same time one Robert de Baldock, a divine, who was in great favour with Edward II., whose misfortunes he shared, and died in Newgate.

Baldows, Hans, bat doong, called also Hans Grun, a distinguished old German painter and

porary, of the same name, who wrote a chronicle wood-engraver. He was intimate with Albert Dürer, and as a painter was considered little inferfor to his great friend. His heads are the best points in his works. B. in Suabia, about 1470; p. 1545.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, bald'-win, was the son of Eustace, count of Bouillon, and accompanied his brother Godfrey of Bouillon into Palestine, where he gained the sovereignty of the state of Edessa. He succeeded his brother on the throne of Edessa. Hestacceaeledhis brotheron the throne of Jerusalem in 1700, and for elighten years waged war seninst the Turks, the Arabs, the Persians, and the Saraeens. He took many towns, and secured for the Christians the coad. of Syria, from the Gulf of Issus to the confines of Egypt. D. at Laris, in the desert, 1118, and was buried on Mount Calvay. In the first canto of the "Gerusalemme" of Tasso, the post has demisted the character of this mouved. Syria from the control of the "Gerusalemme" of the control of the second of the has depicted the character of this monarch, an well as that of his brother Godfrey.

well as that of his protuce Gootrag. The consin of the above, was cowned in 1118, after Eustace, brother of Paddwin I, had renounced all claim to the vacant throne. In 1125 he gained a grad victory over the Scancen, but in 112 he was taken prisoner by them, and was ransomed only by giving up the city of Tyre. In 1131 he abdicated in favour of his son-in-law, In 1131 he abdicated in favour of his son-in-law, Foulques of Anjou, and retired to a monaster, where he died in the same year. The military and religious order of the Templars, for the defence of the Holy Land, was instituted in the reign of this monarch.

BALDWIN III. was the son of Foulques of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 112, under the guardianship of his mother. He took Ascalon and other places; but under his reign the Christians lost Edessa. D. 1130; D. at Antioch, 1162. He was succeeded by his brother, Amauri 1. (See Amauri.)

BALDWIN IV., the son of Amauri, succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem on the death of his father, in 1173; but being a leper, Raymond, count of Tripoli, governed the kingdom for him. Heaterwards resigned the crown to his nephew, Baldwin V. D. 1185. In the year following, his successor died of poison, supposed to have been administered by his mother in order that her second husband, Guy de Lusignan, might enjoy the throne.—Soon after this event the Christians lost Jerusalem, which, in 1187, was taken by Saladin.

Baldwin I., emperor of Constantinople, to which position he was chosen in preference to Boniface of Monferrat, who competed with him for the dignity on the capture of the city by the Latins during the 4th crusade, and was crowned in St. Sophia on the 16th of May, 1204. He was previously count of Flanders and Hainault. He was successful in his wars with the Mohammedans, but having offended the king of the Bulgarians, that prince, aided by a revolt of the Greeks, made war upon the empire, and in a skirmish, where he imprudently attacked a superior force with a mere handful of knights, superior force with a mere handful of knights, Baldwin was defeated and taken prisoner. His subsequent history is unknown, but he is lelieved to have died shortly after his ceptivity, aged 32. He was a brave warrior, and just and moderate as a ruler. Taken prisoner 1205.

Baldwin H, empeor of Constantinople, was the son of Peter de Courtenay, count of Auxere, by the sister of the above competor. He succeeded his brother Robert in the enceeded his brother Robert in the enceeded.

pire of the East, in 1228, being only eleven years

of age. In 1261 Constantinople was taken by Michael Palmologus, and Baldwin escaped by sea to Italy, where he died in 1273.—With him terminated the dynasty of the Latin emperors

of Constantinople.

BALDWIN I., count of Flanders, called Brasde-fer, on account, as some writers say, of his immense strength, and, according to others, because of his being always in armour, was the son of Odoacer, whom he succeeded as Grand Forester in 837. On the death of Louis le Forester in 83%. On the death of Louis is Debonnaire, king of France, Baldwin espoused the cause of Lothaire, in opposition to Charles the Bald and Louis of Bavaria, his brothers, and took part in the battle of Fontenai, and the other events of the war which ensued. In 857 he waylaid and abducted Judith, daughter of he wayland and abducted Judith, daugnter of Charles the Bald, and widow of Ethelwolf, king of England, on her way home to her father. Charles sent his son, Louis the Stammerer, with an army to punish this outrage, but Baldwin defeated him in the battle of Arras, and having hanged several barons who were prisoners, he was excommunicated by the pope. In order to get the ban removed, he went to Rome, sub-mitted to the censures of the holy father, who received him into favour, and arranged his reconciliation with Charles, who consented to his marriage with Judith, raised Flanders into a county with enlarged limits, and confirmed Baldwin in the government on condition of paying homage to the crown of France. Baldwin, with the aid of Charles, afterwards built the castles of Bruges and Ghent, as a defence against castles of Brages and Onlett, as a defence against the Normans under Hastings. He died at Arras, in 877 or 879. He is celebrated by Longfellow in his poem of the "Belfry of Bruges," as "mighty Baldwin Bras-de-fer." He left two sons, one of whom succeeded him as Baldwin II.; the other, Raoul, was count of Cambrai.—Baldwin II. was married to a daughter of Alfred the Great, king of England .- There were six other counts of Flanders of the same name, whose history, however, exhibits only a succession of wars and quarrels with neighbouring princes

BALDWIN, Thomas, a distinguished English prelate, who, although sprung from obscure preiate, who, although sprung from obscure parentage, rose to beabot of Ford, Devonshire, bishop of Worcester, and finally archbishop of Canterbury. He was of a mild disposition, sober, and modest. Some of these characteristics or greatly swayed him as he rose to power, that the pope is said to have described him as a that the pope is san to have described inm as a ferrent monk, a cold abbot, a lazy bishop, and a remiss archbishop. He founded the archi-rolscopal parish of Lambeth, and subsequently preached the crusade with great success, and over accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land, where he died during the siege of Ptolemais in 1130 hearing been of escential service to the 1191, having been of essential service to the army from the influence his powerful exhortations had upon the soldiers. Some of his theolocical writings have been printed in the Biblio-theca Cisterciensis, and show him to have had

a good knowledge of the subject.

Baldwin, or Baldwin, William, a schoolmaster and divine, who pursued the occupation master and divine, who pursued the occupation "Barber of Seville." He continued a career of orpining in order to promote the Reformation. general good fortune on the continued till 1835, He is said to have written some comedies; at when he returned to London, and appeared in all events, he was "engaged in the reign of several of his own compositions. In 1839 he Edward VI. and Phillip and Mary, if not earlier, became lessee of the English (pera House, but in preparing theatrical entertainments for the the speculation did not succeed, and Mr. Balfe court." His name, however, is most endeared relinquished the managerial chair, and reto the lovers of literature by his having been sumed the composer's pen. His career since ong of the authors and editors of "The Mirrour has been a uniform success. His principal

for Magistrates." which "occupies the annals of English poetry from Surrey to Spenser."
D. about 1564.

Bale, John, bail, an English divine, who, from a Carmelite monk, became a zealous Protestant and writer against popery. On the death of his patron, Lord Cromwell, he went to death of his parron, Lord Cromwell, he went to Holland, but returned to England on the ac-cession of Edward VI., and obtained a living in Hampshire. In 1852 he was appointed to the bishopric of Ossory, in Ireland, where he laboured in reforming his diocese with such zeal that his life was threatened by the priests. On the accession of Marry, he retired to Bille, in Switzerland, where he remained till Elizabeth ascended the throne, when he returned to England, and became a prebend of Canterbury, p., at Cove, in Suffolk, 1495; p. 1563, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.—He wrote several works, the best of which is entitled "An Account of the Lives of Eminent Writers of Britain."

Balechov, Jean Jaques, bal'-shoo, a French engraver, who was expelled from the Academy of Painters for surreptitiously selling first-proof impressions of his print of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, contrary to the orders of the dauphiness. B. at Arles, 1715; D. 1765. His engravings are held in high estimation.

nigh estimation.

Balen, Henry Van, ba'-len, an historical and portrait painter, whose best works are "St. John Preaching in the Desert," and the "Judgment of Paris." a. at Antwerp, 1560: p. 1632.—His son, John Van Balen, distinguished himself as a

son, sonn van isaten, distinguished himself as a painter of history and landscapes.

Bales, Peter, beils, a celebrated penman, who excelled not only in elegant writing, but in miniature penmanship, and was employed by Welsingham in ministing the handwriting of conspirators whose letters he had intercepted. conspirators whose letters he had hiercryfted.

J. 1547: p. 1910. He published, hi 1369, the
"Writing Master," in three parts; the first
teaching swift writing; the second, true writing; the third, fair writing; and as a proof of
his attainments in penumaship, we are fold that
he wrote out the litile in shorthand so small
that it could be inclosed in the shell of an English walnut.

BALESTEA, Antony, baw-lais'-tra, an eminent historical painter, who, in 1694, gained the prize of merit given by the Academy of St, Luke. B. at Verona, 1666; D. 1740. His productions were numerous, and many of his works

are to be seen in the Venetian states.

BALFE, Michael William, balf, a pleasing and popular composer, was born in Dublin in 1808, and early exhibited the love of music which was an inherent element in his nature. His first public performance of note was as a violin player in the oratorios at Drury-lane in 1823 or 1824. In 1824 he appeared upon the stage, but an unfortunate accident at the Theatre Royal, an unfortunate accident as the frestre Royal, Norwich, had an unfavourable influence on his career. He afterwards went to Italy; and ap-peared with success, in 1827, at Paris, in the "Barber of Seville." He continued a career of

Balfour Baliol

compositions are: "The Siege of Rochelle,"
"The Jewess," "The Maid of Artois," in which
Malibran appeared with great éclat, and which Maibran appeared with great colar, and which in six nights realized 45690 lls., being an average of £335 per night; "Catherine Grey;" "Falstaff;" "Joan of Are;" "Kiolanthe;" "The Bohemian Girl;" "The Daughter of St.

Honour;" "Elfrida;" "The Rose of Castile." "Satanella," "Bianca," &c.
Balfour, Sir James, but foor, lord president

of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the reputed author of "Practicks of the Law," rose to eminence as a privy councillor and judge, and was with Mary queen of Scots at Holyrood on the night of the assassination of Rizzio. He was shortly afterwards knighted by the queen, was sauray and wants magneted by the diverging and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Bothwell, joining in the conspiracy against Darnley. He prepared the house in the Kirk of Field for the atrodous murder of that unfortunate nobleman, and was, in the despatch of the earl of Lennox, charged with being an accomplice in that crime. He seems to have changed sides with every party in power. After connegred states what every party in prover. National being concerned in nearly all the stormy intrigues of the times, now fleeing from his country to save his head, and now returning to become an accuser, a prosceutor, and condemner of others, he died in 1583.

BALFOUR, Sir James, a Scottish antiquarian and poet, was born towards the end of the 16th and puck was both towards at each of the refi-century, being sprung from an ancient family of Fifeshire. He wrote poetry both in Latin and in the native Scottish dialect; was the friend and assistant of Dugdale and Segar in their researches into ecclesiastical antiquities, on which subject he published some papers having reference to Scotland; was the friend of Sir Robert Aytoun and the Earl of Stirling, both perts; and, through the influence of the Earl of Kinnoul, chancellor of Scotland, was appointed Lyon king-st-arms. In 1633 he was created a baronet, and had the lands of Kinnaird, in Fife, conferred upon him. He joined in opposing the introduction of the liturgy into the Scottish church, and wrote an account of the riots which took place in connexion with the attempt to do so. Being, however, strongly attached to monarchical principles, he was deprived of his sifice by Cromwell, and retired to the country, where he pursued his studies. He died in 1657, having been four times married, and leaving issue. He wrote the Annals of Scotland, from Fergus I. to Charles, which were published in 1825 from the original MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, in which a great many

Library, Edinburgh, in Which a good other MSS, by him remain.

Balyour, James, an advocate of the Scottish the philosophical dissertations bar, who wrote two philosophical dissertations against the speculations of David Hume. These performances exhibited so much candour and good-feeling, that the philosopher whose opi-nious he had attacked, wrote to him sentiments expressive of his esteem, and, at the same time, requested the pleasure of his friendship. In requested the pleasure of ms members, 1754 he became professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh; and in 1764 was appointed to the chair of public law. B. 1703; p. at Pilrig, 1795.

His life was a comment on the amiable philosophy which he laboured to teach.

BALFOUR, John Hutton, M.D., F.R.S.E., professor of botany in the university of Edinburgh,

having previously occupied the same chair in the university of Glasgow, in which he succeeded Sir William Jackson Hooker. He has written much on botanical science, and deservedly stands high

on both call science, and deserven sciences mga in public estimation. Is at Edinburgh, 1803.

Balbour, Francis, a native of Edinburgh, where he was educated for the medical profession, and afterwards went to India, where he attained a distinguished reputation. He published several works intended to show the influence the moon exercises in diseases, especially fevers, the crises in which, he conceived, could be explained by the revolutions of that orb, and that the treatment should be regulated accordingly. Lived about 1750—1800.

Balfour, Alexander, a Scottish author, was

born at Monikie, Forfarshire, in March, 1767, of poor parents. Commencing life as a handloom weaver, he raised himself to a good position as a manufacturer; but being ruined by the panic of 1815, took to literature as a means of helping of 1815, took to hterature as a means or nepung to obtain a living, and published novels, tales, poetry, and contributions to the periodical literature of the day. In 1827, Mr. Canning gave him a donation of £100 from the treasury, in acknowledgment of his literary merits and his necessities, he having long suffered from paralysis. He died in September, 1829.

Baloux, Thomas, bull-gi, an eminent divine, who became prebendary of Winchester, and archdeacon of that diocese, and refused the bishopric of Gloucester. B. 1716; D. 1795.—A collection of his sermons and charges has been printed in one volume, 8vo.

BALIOL, or BALLIOL, Sir John de, bai'-le-ol, founder of a college called by his name at Oxford, and governor of Carlisle in 1248. Oxiot, and governor of carinas in 1235. On the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry III., to Alexander III., king of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as of the kingdom, was committed to Baliol and Ros of Werke; but in about three years they were charged with abusing their trust, and Henry III. charged with abusing their trust, and Henry III.

marched towards Scotland to punish them.

However, by paying a large sum into the royal

treasury, Ballol made his peace. In 1263 he laid
the foundation of Ballol College, Uxford, which
was completed by his widow. In the contest between Henry III. and the barons under Simon

abuntary of Dalladitable with the barbers. de Montfort, Baliolsided with the king; for which the barons seized his lands. B. at Barnard Castle, Durham; p. 1269.

BALLOL, John de, son of the above, who, being at the head of the English interest in Scotland, laid claim, on the death of Queen Margaret (known as the Maiden of Norway), to the vacant throne, by virtue of his descent from David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion, king of Scotland. His principal competitor for the crown was Robert Bruce, who was also descended from that nobleman, being the son of Isabella, his second daughter, while Baliol was Isaneins, his second taughter, white Bathol was the grandson of Margaret, his eldest daughter. Edward I, being appointed arbitrator, declared in favour of Bailol, who did homage to him for the kingdom, November 20, 1292. But he did not hold the sceptre long; for, remonstrating not hold the scoptre long; for, remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland, he was summoned to his tribunal as a vassal. Bailol, provoked at this, concluded a treaty with France, the consequence of which was a war with England. The battle of Dunber decided the fate of Bailol, who surrendered his crown into the hands of Edward, who sent him and his son to England, where they were comBall

Ballesteros

pope they were released, and delivered to his legate in 1299, when Balioi retired to his estates in Normandy, where he lived in retirement throughout the remainder of his life. D. 1314 .-His son Edward afterwards set up a claim to the kingdom of Scotland, invaded and recovered it; but kept it only a short time, and dying not long afterwards without issue, the family became

extinct. p. 1363.

Ball, John, ball, a Kentish preacher, who, in 1331, took part in the insurrection of Wat Tyler. To 100,600 of the insurgents on Blackheath he preached a sermon from these lines, which he

took for his text :-

When Adam delved and Eve span,

Where was then the gentleman?

We with Jack Straw and 1500 others, was hanged, July 2, 1381.

BALL, John, an English divine of the 17th century, who, after being educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1603, associated himself with the Puritaus, ultimately settled as curate of Whitmore, in Staffordshire, where he kept a school to eke out his miserable pittance of £20 a-year, and there he died, leav-ing behind him a high reputation for simplicity, purity, guilelessness, piety, and learning. Several treatises which he wrote were long used as family text-books among the sect to which he belonged, one of which, called a "Short Treatise containing all the Principal Grounds of the Christian Religion," was fourteen times printed before 1632; his "Treatise on Faith" passed before 1632; his "Treatise on Faith" passed through many editions, and other works of his were equally popular. Baxter, Fuller, and others speak of him in highly eulogistic terms. D. Oct. 20, 1640.

BALL, Thomas, another Puritan divine of the same period, was educated at Cambridge, and settled as a minister in Northampton, where he died, June, 1659, leaving, like the above a reputation for learning, piety, and sincerity. It has been supposed that John and Thomas Ball were

related; but this is uncertain.

Ball, Sir Alexander John, a British naval officer who served with great distinction in the officer who served with great distinction in the first American war, and afterwards in the Medi-terranean under Nelson. At the battle of the Nile he commanded the Lieumder, and it is said that to a peculiar combustible thrown from this ship, the explosion of the French aman-ofwar L'Orient is to be attributed. He subsequently was engaged in besigging the French garrism at Malta, but with the most inadequate means, both in men and supplies to the French lowwere were at lust commelled. The French, however, were at last compelled to surrender, and in 1800 Malta was occupied by the British, who have ever since retained it. Sir Alexander was made governor of the island, where he died in 1809, on the very day he was appointed rear-admiral of the Red. He was He was buried close to the remains of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and a splendid monument was erected crommy, and a spiemed monument was drected to his memory.—He entered the naval service at an early age, choosing a sailor's life, it is said, in consequence of the impression he received from reading "Robinson Crusoe."

Ballantune, bill-an-tine, a printer of

Edinburgh, at whose press the novels of Sir WalterScott were printed. He at one time edited a newspaper called the "Kelso Mail," and for

mitted to the Tower. At the intercession of the Edinburgh by Sir Walter Scott, in 1805; but the concern did not flourish, and is alleged by Lock-hart to have been the main cause of the difficulties which weighed on Sir Walter's latter days. Both brothers had much to do with the affairs

of the great novelist. B. 1776; p. 1821.
Ballard, George, bell-ard, a learned anticuarian and Salon scholar, who, born in
humble circumstances, was assisted to an education at Oxford, where he became one of the beadles, and made extensive collections of MSS, extracts, &c., which have often been used by historical and biographical students. They are in the Bodleian Library. He published "Memoirs of English Ladies who have been distinguished in Literature, Science, and Art," and asserts that England can claim more such females than any other country of Europe. He died comparatively young, in 1755.

Ballana, Admiral Samuel James, a distinguished officer, who, entering the navy in 1776, took part in most of the prominent actions fought by the flosts under Keppel, Rodney, Howe, and other commanders. He also performed eminent service while in command of small squadrons and single vessels. While in beadles, and made extensive collections of MSS.,

tormen emment service while in command of small squadrons and single vessels. While in command of the Pearl, from 1796 till 1802, he captured, retook, or destroyed nearly eighty ships, and on all occasions was prominent for daring and intrepidity, which were almost always successful. He does not appear ever to have been associated with Nelson. He was made near-offsitud in 1814 and did of Exponents. made rear-admiral in 1814, and died at Exmouth. on Oct. 9, 1829. B. at Portsmouth, of a family originally Dutch.

BALLARD, Volant Vashon, another eminent naval officer, who greatly distinguished himself in the service of his country, especially in the East and West Indies, in the latter of which he, while in command of the Blonde, under the orders of the above officer, was one of two captains who succeeded in destroying two French frigates at Ance la Barque, together with a powerful battery under which they had taken shelter. For this and other services he was warmly thanked by both the naval and military commanders engaged in the blockade of Guadaloupe in 1809. He was promoted to rear-admiral's rank in 1825, and when he died, in 1833, was a commander of the Bath. B. 1774

Ballender, or Bellender, Dr. John, ball-en-den, a clever Scottish poet and historian, who translated Boethius's "History of Scotland," and was highly commended for his poctical talents by Sir David Lyndesay. Opposing the Reformation, he was under the necessity of retiring to Rome, where he died in the year 1550. He held several high positions in the church before the introduction of the reformed doc-

trines, and was a doctor of the Sorbonne and member of other learned societies. Several of his poems are still extant.

BALLESTEROS, Don Francisco, ba'-lais-tair'-os, a Spanish commander during the Peninsular war. On the invasion of the French, he, with his regiment and the troops of Castaños and his regiment and the troops of Castanos and Blake, had frequent sanguinary encounters with the enemy in the south of Spain. The regency of Cadiz afterwards made him lieutenantgeneral, and gave him the command of the army of Andalusia, where he was opposed to the most famous of Napoleon's marshals, Soult, Mortier, nervespuer cuttet in e "n.etso. Mail," and for famous of Napoleon's marshals, Sout, Mortier, many years conducted the "Edinburgh Weekly &c., and when defeated, always adrolly made Journal." n. at Kelso; n. 1832.—His younger his escape. On the landing of the British, the brother, John, was established as a publisher in | chief command of the combined armies was 123

Ballexerd

given to the duke of Wellington. This measure French writer, who renounced his profession as Ballesteros resolutely opposed, and was, in con-sequence, banished to Ceuta, but was afterwards permitted to return to the army. When Ferdinand was restored, he was made minister of war, but soon after lost his office, and was sent to Valladolid. In 1820 we find him again commander of the Spanish forces, and compelled to yield to the superior strength of the French, when a convention was signed at Granada. Subsequently Ferdinand annulled the constitution, and dismissed all the civil and military non, and dismissed an the civit and military functionaries, when Ballesteros retired to Paris, where he died, 1332. B. at Brea, Aragon, 1770.

Ballekerd, James, bal-ex-erd, a citizen of Geneva, who wrote a book on the physical education of the physical education.

cation of children, which obtained the prize given by a society in HoHand. He was also the author of a dissertation on this question, What are the principal causes of the deaths of so many

are the principal causes of the deaths of so many children? n. 1726; p. 1771.

Bally, Claude, bul-ä, a French artist, who, at the age of nineteen, made four silver basins, on which were represented the four ages of the world, which were purchased by Cardinal Richelieu, who employed Ballin to make four vases after the antique, to match them. He also executed several handsome pieces for Louis XIV. On the death of Varin, he was made director of the mint for casts and medals,

1615: p. 1678.

Ballors, Louis Joseph Philippe, made himself eminent by his cultivation of the study of statistics at a time when little attention was given to the subject. He, in 1802, commenced the "Annales de Statistique," and was one of the founders of the Société de Statistique. He died in 1803, having scarcely

Ballates, Henry, ball-naves, of Halhill, a poet, and a prominent member of the Reformed party in Scotland in the 16th century. He suffered along with his coadjutors in the carly part of the struggle, and on the triumph of his part of the struggle, and on the triangle of more party, was, in 1683, made a lord of session. He left some theological works, such as a "Treatise of Justification," "The Confessions of "The Confessions of "The Left of the more cally in the confessions of the left of the more cally in the confessions of the left of the more cally in the confessions of the left of the more cally in the left of the le Faith," &c., in which extreme Calvinistic notions are inculcated. He died at Edinburgh, in 1579, leaving a reputation as a "godly, wise, and long-experienced counsellor," as

Wise, and long-experienced Combination, Sidney Melville phrases it. B. 1520.

Balsham, Hugh de, bal-sham, bishop of Ely, the founded Peter-house, Cambridge, in 1257.

D. 1286. B Mohammed Pasha, bal'-ta'-je, grand vizier of Turkey, who, while in command of the army on the Pruth, with which he had surrounded and had in his power that of Peter the Great of Russia, allowed himself to be bribed or duped by the Empress Catherine, and penetic of duped by the Empress Catherine, and permitted the Russians to seage—thus throw-ing away the only opportunity the Turks ever-hal of theroughly worsting their northern anta-gonists. On Charles XII., of Sweden, in aid of whom the Turks were acting, reproaching the vizier with his treachery, the latter retorted—"If I had taken the ear, who would have governed his states? It is not good for monarchs to quit their kingdoms"—a sneer at which Charles was so enraged that he resented it by tearing the vizier's robe with his spur. Baltadji was disgraced and banished for his conduct in this affair. D. at Lemnos, 1712.

Baluze

an advocate, and embraced the Protestant re-ligion. In 1659 the national synod at Loudun ngion. In 1803 the national synon at Louisin settled upon him a pension for his services, as the champton of the Reformers. He combated Baronius, the librarian of the Vatican in the time of Clement VIII., with great ability. B. at Villeneuve-le-Roi, 1888; D. 1870.

Balthazarini, bawl-ta'-saw-re-ne, an Italian musician, who was much admired at the court of Henry III. of France. In 1531 he composed a ballet for the neptials of the duke de Joyense with Mademoiselle de Vandemont, sister to the queen, called "Ceres and her Namphs," and supposed to be the origin of the ballet in France.

Baltimore, Lord. (See Calvert, Sir George.)
Baltir, John de la, ba'-luo, a Frenchman, who, by his servility, obtained the see of Angerr, after he had procured the deposition of patron and benefactor, the bishop of that discesse. By his intrigues, he induced Paul II, to give him a cardinal's hat. He engaged in a secret correspondence with the dukes of Eurgundy and Berri, disclosing all the secrets of the state, which, being discovered by Louis XI., he was imprisoned eleven years in an iron cage, which he himself, it is said, had invented. On which he missel, it is said, and inverted. On regaining his liberty, he went to Rome, and, working on the weakness of the pope, was sent to France as legate by Sixtus IV. B. in Poitou, 1421; D. at Ancona, 1491.

BALUZE, Etienne, bal-ooze, an enment French historian and annotator, especially on subjects connected with ecclesiastical history and canon law, was born at Tulle, Guienne, Dec. 24, 1630. Having, in 1652, when barely 22 years of age, published a work which attracted the attention of Montchal, archbishop of Toulouse, he obtained the friendship of that prelate, and of De Marca, his successor, the latter of whom brought him to Paris, introduced him into learned circles, and on his death, in 1662, left him his MSS. He next became attached to De Tellier, afterwards chancellor of France; then to La Mothe de Houdancourt, archbishop of Auch; on leaving whom he was appointed librarian to the minister Colbert, after whose death, Louis XIV, instituted for Baluze the professorship of canon law in the royal college, of which, in 1707, he became director, with a pension. These advantages he did not long pension. These advantages he did not long enjoy, however, for he lost both next year, in consequence of incurring the king's displeasure by publishing a history of the house of Auvergne in which he showed that the family of Cardinal Bouillon, then in disgrace, were the regular descendants of the dukes of Guienne and counts of Auvergne. In consequence of this, Baluze was deprived of his emoluments, and ballished from Paris; and though the sentence of exile was recalled, he never was reinstated in his offices. He now settled near Paris, where he pursued his favourite studies till his death, in 1718, at the age of 88. At the time of his death, he was engaged in editing an edition of the works of St. Cyptan, afterwards finished by Maran, in 1727. Baluze's publications, original narran, in 1727. Isaluze's publications, original or editorial, are very voluminous, at least 45 different works, some of which embrace severas volumes, having passed through the press under his own supervision. He had collected an immense library, which he ordered to be each separately, so that each purchaser might bid for work he wished; he had 150 MSS. an all of subjects, together with 115 works of diffi

Balzac Bancal

authors, full of notes, which he had intended to war between Charles I. and the Parliament publish. He did immense service to literature by the unwearied energy with which he collected the MSS, of good writers, which he compared with their published works, annotating, correcting, and extending wherever required. Indeed, his labours as editor alone have deserved the lasting gratitude of historians and lawyers, and have supplied a mine of wealth from which subsequent writers have drawn largely ever since, without, however, exhausting the riches it contains. He was buried in the church of St. Sulpice, Paris.

Balzac, Honore de, bal-zak, a French no-

Batzac, Honoré de bal-zak, a French no-velist, who, on quitting school, was placed with a notary in Paris, and commenced his literary career by writing for the journals. Under the name of Horace de St. Aubin, between the years 15-21 and 1827, he published many tales; but they attracted little attention. The first work which brought him prominently into notice was his "Peau de Chagrin," after which he continued to supply the public appetite for his pro-du tions with indefatigable industry. For twenty years he laboured at a series of compositions which, under the title of "Comedie Humaine, were to embrace every phase of human society; some of these were very successful, B. at Tours,

Buzze, Jean Louis Guez de, a noble French writer, to whem Cardinal Richelieu granted a pension, and gave him the places of councillor of state and historiographer royal. He gained great popularity by his "Letters," which were first published in 1624. At the close of life, Palzac, who had indulged in all the elegancies of a dissipated court, became very devout, had apartments fitted up for himself in a convent, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. p. at Angouleme, 1594; p. 1654. Be-sides his "Letters," he wrote—1. "Le Prince;" 2. "Le Sucrate Chrétien;" 3. "L'Aristippe;" 4. "Entretiens;" 5. "Christ Victorieux." Bamboccio, Antonio, bawm-bot-cheo, a good

A capolitan painter, architect, and sculptor, who especially excelled in designing and executing sepulchral monuments, several of which still exist. He also restored sculpture and architecture to more simple and natural principles; and in his school several eminent artists in each of these branches were produced. It also appears, from an inscription on his monument to Lodovico Aldemareschi, creeted in 1421, that he practised brass founding. B. at Naples about

1368; D. there 1435.

Bambocoto, bawm-bot-che-o, an eminent painter, whose real name was Peter Van Laer; but he is better known by the nickname of Bamboccio, on account of his deformity. He lived at Rome several years, and improved himself by a close application to his profession. He painted inns, farriers' shops, and cattle, with great effect. His style is soft, and his touch delicate, with great transparency of colouring. B. at Laeren, near Narden, 1613; D. 1673.

Bambeldge, Christopher, băm'-bridj, arch-bishop of York, a native of Westmoreland, who was sent by Henry VIII. as an ambassador to Pope Julius II., who gave him a cardinal's hat, In 1514 he was poisoned by his servant, in re-venge for some blows which he had inflicted upon him.

joined the king, held several commissions from him, and took part in defending Arundel against Sir William Waller; but his most memorable exploits were the stealing away the duke of York, whom he conveyed to Holland, and the part he took in inducing the fleet to declare against the government of Cromwell. He held an appointment in the household of the duke of York; but was afterwards cast off by the royal family, and returned to England to push his fortune under the new government, but did not succeed, and lived afterwards in neglect and obsucceed, and need alterwards in legrece and op-scurity in Holland, where, at an advanced age, he published his "Apology," a rare tract con-nected with the history of those stormy times.

BAMFIELD, OF BAMPFYLDE, Francis, a nonconformist divine, who, in 1641, obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and was also minister of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, but was deprived of both situations at the Restoration, for nonconformity. He was imprisoned in Newgate for holding conventicles, where he died in 1684.

He wrote a book in vindication of the observation of the seventh-day sabbath, and another called the "House of Wisdom." The object of this book was to make the Hebrew object of this book was to make the frebrew the universal language over all the inhabited earth, to be taught in all schools, and children to be taught it as their mother tongue." All books, too, that were in the world, were to be ranslated into that language; and the only philosophy that was to be tolerated, was to proceed from Scripture. The Utopian character of such notions will, we fear, in the reader's estimation, scarcely coincide with the title of his book-as containing much "wisdom."

BAMPTON, Rev. John, bamp'-tun, the founder of the celebrated series of lectures at Oxford which bear his name. He was educated at Trinity College, and to the university bequeathed, upon trust, his lands and estates, for the endowment of eight divinity lecture-sermons, to be delivered annually. These lectures form a valuable body of divinity, and a complete set of them is worth about £50. n. 1689; p.

1751.

BANCAL, Jean Henri, ban'-kal, one of the most able, courageous, and honest, though not noisy, men who figured in the first French re-volution. Elected to the National Convention in 1792, by his native department of Puy-de-Dome, he opposed the incorporation of Savoy with France; questioned the right of the Convention to try the king, and subsequently voted for an appeal to the nation for Louis's imprisonment or banishment; in February he demanded that there should be an official inquiry whether Marat was mad; and he even dared to oppose the appoint-ment of the Committee of Public Safety. He was sent as a commissary to observe the con-duct of Dumouriez; that officer delivered him up to the Austrians, who imprisoned him at Olmutz, and thus probably, saved him from the guillotine, for his boldness in resisting their measures had made him specially obnoxious to the leaders of the extreme party. Having been ex-changed for the Duchess of Angouleme, he was elected, in 1796, amember of the Conseil des Cinqcents, and on his entering the chamber he was re-ceived in triumph, carried to the president's chair, elected a secretary, and a decree passed approving the manner in which he had executed his mission. BANFIELD, Joseph, bim'-feeld, or, as Clarendon calls him, Banford, was a native of Ecland, who, on the breaking out of the civil in the proceedings of the Convention, proposing 121 He subsequently took an active and useful part

Banchi

for instance, the abolition of the gambling and other infamous houses, the foundation of a new social order of religion, though the time was not ripe for measures of that character. He retired in ripe nor measures of the character, the retrediti 1797 to Clermond Ferrand, where, till his death in 1826, he lived in perfect privacy, occupying his time in studying the Greek and Hebrew tongues, and in plous duties.

BINGER, SAIL IN PROUS GUEEN.

BINGER, SETRININ, DAVIN'-Ke, a Dominican of Florence, to whom Peter Barrière, a fundic, revealed his intention of murdering King Henry IV. The priest communicated the secret to a nobleman, whereby the horrid design was prevented. The king gave him as a reward the archbishopric of Angoulême, which he afterwards resigned, and retired to a monastery at Paris, where he died in 1622.

BANCROFT, Richard, ban'-kroft, archbishop of Canterbury, who evinced so much learning in combating the tenets of the Puritans, that, in 1597, he was made bishop of London. He bore a principal part in the famous conference at Hampon Court, about the beginning of the reign of King James I.; and, on the death of Archistop Whitgift, was translated to Canterbury, where he exerted himself with great vigilance in behalf of the Anglican church. 1. at Farnworth, Lan-cashire, 1544; D. in his palace at Lambeth, 1610.—Fuller says that, when Bancroft was out of passion, "he spake most politely;" but his or passion, "ne spake most pointery;" but his severity was very great against the Puritans. He was the principal supervisor of the autho-rized translation of the Bible.

BANCROFT, John, a nephew of the above, was in 1609 elected master of University College, Oxford, where he continued above twenty years. He was at great pains and expense to recover the ancient lands belonging to that foundation. In 1622 he was made bishop of Oxford, for which see he built the palace of Cuddesden. D. 1640.

Cuddesden. D. 1640.

BANCROFT, George, is an American, and the son of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D., author of a "Life of Washington." He was originally designed for the pulpit, but a love of literature turned the course of his studies into different channels from such as are necessary to form the deep theologian and sound divine. His first publication was a and sound divine. This list twenty-third year; and shortly afterwards he produced a translation of Lieeron's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1838 he was made collector of the port of Boston, and in 1845 was appointed secretary of the navy of the United States. In the following year he was despatched as minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, where he resided till 1849, and where he was much esteemed and respected. On his return to his native country, he adopted New York as the place of his residence, and entered cagerly the place of ms residence, and entered eagerly into literary pursuits. He published some of his orations, and contributed articles to the North American and Boston Quarterly Reviews; but it is by his "History of the United States" that he is most widely and likely to be most permanently known. Of this work seven vo-lumes have appeared: the last was published in 1855, and embraces the first period of the American revolution, leading us, in a lucid and well-sustained narrative, through all those stirring events and conflicts of opinion which characterized the first features of the revolution immediates.

Baner

the best American writers. B. at Worcester.

Massachusetts, 1800.

BANDAREA, Gonzales, ban-dar'-ra, a Portuguese poet, whose verses aspired to be prophetic of the fate of Portugal. He fell under the suspicion of the Inquisition, and figured in an piction of the inquisition, and usured in an auto-da-fe' in 1541, narrowly escaping being burnt as a heretic. b. 1556.—Although Bandarra could neither read nor write, his songs were in the mouths of all; and there appear to have been both talent and spirit in them.

Bandello, Metthew, baun-duit-o, an Italian Dominican monk, who wrote some lively novels after the manner of Boccaccio. On the invasion by the Spaniards of the Milanese territory in

1525, he went to France, where he obtained the bishopric of Agen, but resigned it in 1555. D. 1561.—This author, besides his novels, wrote a vast number of Italian verses on different subjects.

Bandettini, Teresa, baun'-dai-te'-ne, an Italian poetess. was designed by her parents for an opera dancer, but having shown considerable talent as an improvisatore, she was saved from that career, and devoted herself to poetry. She that career, and devoted nersel to poetry, one published, in 1788, a volume of short poems, and afterwards "The Death of Adonis," a poem in four cantos; and a tragedy, called "Il Poli-doro." In 1759, she was married to Pietro Landucci, of Lucea; and in private life is stated to have been acceler and anishba. In at Lucea. to have been modest and amiable. B. at Lucca. in 1763; D early in the present century.

Bandinelli, Baccio, bawn'-de-nail'-e, a distin-

guished Florentine sculptor and painter, greatly patronized by Cosmo de Medici, Francis I., and other eminent personages. His works do not place him in the first rank of Italian sculptors, but he is among the foremost in the second. Among his best performances is his "Hereules and Cacus," which was executed with a view rival the "David" of Michael Angelo, but which does not nearly approach the excellence of that composition. B. at Florence, 1487; p. 156). Many of the works of this artist are to be seen many or one works of this artist are to be seen in the churches and palaces of Florence. He was made a cavaller by Clement VII., and also by Charles V.

BANER, Johann von, bai-ner, sprung from an ancient family of Sweden, was one of the most distinguished lieutenants of Gustavus Adolphus, distinguished lieutenants of Gustavus Adolphus, and though his education had been very defactive, his great talents and industry enabled him to remedy that delect. He particularly distinguished himself against Pappenheim's cavalry in the battle of Breitenfeld, where he acquired the title of "The Lion of Sweden." He was charged with the pursuit of 'Illiy's defeated army, and finally drove Pappenheim out of Lower Saxony. He was afterwards present in the battles, per Donauwerth, before Inpoldthe battles near Donauwerth, before Ingoldstadt, and at Nuremberg, in the latter of which he was wounded in the arm; and commanded the troops in Bavaria when Gustavus marched to Saxony. The death of the king so affected him, that he wished to be dismissed from the army, but this was refused; and in 1833 he was named field-marshal, with the command of the army of Silesia; and during the subsequent portions of the Thirty Years' War played a comrican revolution, leading us, in a lucid and wellsustained narrative, through all those stirring Wallenstein, Piccolomini, and other imperial
events and conflicts of opinion which charactergreensts and conflicts of opinion which charactergreensts and conflicts of opinion which charactergreensts of note. Baner took and retook several
stedy ster the blockade of Boston. As an historian, his position ranks with Prescott and
ceived the bold idea of taking prisoners the

Banks

burg; owing, however, to the tardy action of his colleagues, the attempt failed, and Baner was compelled to make a retreat from Bohemia. in the midst of snow and harassed by the troops of Piccolomini. Baner was now so enfeebled by illness, that he could scarcely keep his seat on horseback, and, on reaching Lower Saxony, was utterly exhausted, and died in 1641.

Banier, Anthony, bal-ne-ai, a French writer, who, after studying at Baris, became tutor to the sons of M. de Metz. He wrote an historical the sons of M. de Mctz. He wrote an instorned explanation of the fables of antiquity, which was afterwards published under the title of "Mytho-logy; or, the Fables explained by History." B. 1673; p. 1741. He had a hand in Picart's "Religious Ceremonies," and other esteemed works. An Euglish translation of his "Mytho-works.

logy" was printed in 1741, in 4 vols. 8vo.

Banin, John, bai-nim, an Irish author of a number of popular novels, among which may be number of popular novels, among which may be particularly noticed the first and second series of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family," which, on their appearance, were immediately recognised as works of genius. He was also the author of the celebrated tragedy of "Damon and Pythias," The greatest defect, perhaps, in his writings is a degree of overstrained excitement, which he generally produces by calling to his aid the operations of the worst and darkest passions of human nature. B. 1800: p. near Kilkenny.

Hantster, John, ban'-is-ter, a distinguished botanist and student of natural history, who, born in England, emigrated to Virginia, and wrote several works on the botany and natural wrote several works on the botany and natural listory of that country, and on the natural productions of Jamaica, &c. Ray published a catalogue of the plants observed in Virginia by Banister, in the first volume of his "History of Plants;" and a plant was named Banisteria in honour of him, by Dr. Houston, of which-about twenty-four species are enumerated. He made a collection of Virginian plants, which was burneth to St. Hans Sloane. a paton 1880. bought by Sir Hans Sloane. D. about 1689.
BANNISTER, John, an eminent English come-

dian, was born in London, in 1760, and after an honourable career, relinquished the stage in 1815, and retired into private life, enjoying the esteem and affection of all who knew him till his death, in 1836.

Bankes, Sir John, banks, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas in the time of Charles I.. was born at Keswick, Cumberland, in 1589. His was born at Keswick, Cumberland, in 1539. His first public employment was that of attorney-general to the prince of Wales; in 1830, he became Lent reader at Gray's-inn, and in the following year treasurer of that society. In 1634, he succeeded Noy as attorney-general, on which occasion he was knighted. At the beginning of the troubles between Charles and the Parliament, he adhered to the king, but was so well-esteemed by the Parliament, that in their proposals to Charles, in 1641, they requested that Bankes might be continued in his office, Having, however, declared the conduct of the that isalies might be continued in his binde. Itaying, however, declared the conduct of the parliamentary generals, Essex, Manchester, and waller, treasonous, the Parliament voted him a traitor, and ordered Corie Castle, his seat in the Jale of Purbeck, to be beisged. His lady, however, and the seat of the parliament which though she was a galantity defended the castle, though she was the seat of the parliament of the seat of the parliament of the parliament

crowned heads assembled together in Regens died on Dec. 28, 1844. Lord Strafford wrote of burg: owing, however, to the tardy action of him-"Bankes hath been commended that he exceeds Bacon in eloquence, Ellesmere in judgment, and Noy in law." He was buried at Christ Church, Oxford.

BANKES, Henry, a descendant of the above, was long a distinguished member of Parlia-ment, first for the borough of Corfe Castle, and afterwards for Dorsetshire. He had a seat in the House from 1780 to 1830, and was of rigid conservative principles, but great personal in-dependence. He was more remarkable, however, for his fine scholarship than his political achievements, and will be mentioned with esteem achievements, and will be mentioned with esteem for his "Constitutional History of Greece," pub-lished in 1818, when the party warfare of his time is forgotten. He was born about 1757, and died 1835.

BANKS, John, an English play-writer, originally a lawyer; but, getting weary of the courts of Themis, he quitted them, and became a fol-lower of Thespis. He produced several pieces

deposited in the church of St. James, Westminster. Lived at the end of the 17th century,

Banks, Sir Joseph, a distinguished naturalist who, in 1760, enteredas agentleman commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1761 he came into possession of his paternal fortune, and in 1766 was chosen a member of the Royal Society. In was chosen a memoer of the acyan coercey. In the same year he made a voyage to Newfound-land for the purpose of collecting plants, and in the following winter returned by way of Lisbon. Henow made the acquaintance of Dr. Solander, a Swedish gentleman, who had been a pupil of Linnaus, and who had recently been appointed assistant librarian to the British Museum. In 1768, he and Dr. Solander, as naturalists to the expedition, accompanied Captain Cook on a voyage to the South Seas, the ostensible object being to observe the transit of the planet Venus over the disc of the sun. He remained four months on the island of Otaheite, and after being absent nearly three years, returned to being assent hearly three years, roturned to England with a large collection of specimens illustrative of natural history. He afterwards made a voyage to Iceland with his friend Dr. Solander, during which they examined the He-brides, and were the first to discover the colum-nar stratification of the rocks surrounding the caves of Staffa, an account of which was published in the same year, 1772, by Mr. Pennant, in his "Tour in Scotland." A large addition to his various botanical collections was the result of this voyage. In 1777 he was elected president of the Royal Society, which position he held till the time of his death. R. at Westminster, 1743; p. 1820. - Sir Joseph Banks bequeathed his books

BANES, Thomas, one of the best sculptors of Great Britain. By his thirty-third year his style was formed, and he competed, among many rivals, for the gold prize offered by the Royal rivus, for the good prize onered by the Royal Academy in 1770, and carried it away. His designs at this period were principally illustra-tive of classical history, and they discovered so much fertility of invention in the different modes in which the same subjects were treated, that the members of the Royal Academy determined to send him to Rome at the expense of

was, however, though much admired, little en couraged; and after spending seven years it Bome, he returned to England, only to meel with disappointment. He was now in his 30ty year, and setting out for Russia, he receive from the Empress Catherine an acknowledgment of his merits. She purchased a subject of his called "Psyche with the Butterfly," and placed that a temple expressly built for it in her gardeens. He soon again visited his native country, when his "Mourning Achilles," now in the hall of the British Institution, fixed him prominently and permanently in the eye of the public. He was now kept in constant employment throughout the remainder of his days. B. at Lambeth, 1735; p. 1805.

1785; p. 1895.

Banyatyn, George, bän'-a-tine, the compiler of the eclebrated MS. entitled "Corpus Poeti cam Scotorum," or, Body of Sootch poetry, now in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh. Of this work Allan Ramsay exhibited speedmens in his "Evergreen;" but little or nothing is known of its compiler. In his diary, Sir Walter Scott remarks, "Thought upon an introduction to the notices which have been recovered of George Bannatyne. They are very jejune." Yet is a satisfaction to know that this great benefactor to the literature of Scotland had a prosperous

1807. It was upon his name that the "Bennatyne Club" was founded in 1823, by Sir Walter Sooti, over the meetings of which he presided from its institution till 1831. Originally this association consisted only of 31 members; but as it rose in fame, many persons of rank and literary distinction were desirous of being connected with it; and, in 1823, the number was increased to 100.

NO. NEWLYNN, Sir William, an eminent Scottish, lawyer, judge, and man of letters, was born in Jamary, 1748. He rose rapidly in his profession, and enjoyed besides "high reputation for six contributions to the Marcy," Lawyer was the was raised to the bench in 1799, which has occupied till his resignation in 1898, which has occupied till his resignation in 1898, which has occupied which he resignation in 1898, which has occupied till his resignation in 1898, which has occupied till his resignation in 1898, which has received by the form of 1900 of the New York of the Ne

and Cumbin. The training and the control of November, 1834.

Bayser, Joseph van Tappen, and Adrien, Box-keirf, Rither and son, two distinguished Dutch admirals, who took a prominent part in the wars of Holland with Spain, France, England, and Portugal, in conjunction with the Van Tromps, the De Ruyters, and Hein. Joseph died of apoplexy on his return with the prizes he had taken after defeating the Portuguese fleet in the Brazils, in the year 1646. Adrien died at Middeburg, hi 1883. They were sprung from an obscure family of Flessingen, Joseph having entered the navy as a common sailor, and ruised himself to the rank of admiral of the Dutch fleets. There was a John Bankert killed in battle with the English in June, 1665, who is supposed to have been a near relative of the above.

Banquo, or Bancho, ban'quo, a Scotch general of royal extraction, who obtained several or victories over the Highlanders and the Danes, in the reign of Duncan I. He tarnished his giory by aiding Macbeth in a conspiracy 127

Barriste, John Baptist Monnoyer, tap-teet, a distinguished French painter in the department of fruits and flowers. He adorned the palaces of Versailles, Meudon, Marly, and Trianon. He visited England at the invitation of Lord Montague, and for nearly 20 years lived in this country, enjoying uninterrupted patronage from the great. B. at 1556, 1633. p. 1660.

age from the great. B. at Lisie, 1635; D. 1660.
BAPTISTE, John Gaspar, bap-list, a Dutch painter, who come to England during the civil wars, and was much engaged by Sir Peter Lely in painting his draperies and backgrounds. B. at Antwerp; D. 1691.

Barrisria, John Baptiste Stuck, Lampteston, an Italian musician, who first introduced the violoncello into France. He was, besides, a good composer. B. at Florence about 1077; D. 1755

BARDEUS, also called ZANNALUS JACOBUS, but rel-de'-us, a menk who revived the sect of the Monophysites, who maintained that there is but one nature in Christ. His party made him bishop of Edessa. He died in De's, and from him the sect took the name of Jacobites.

Bancara whiteness, Louis, but-negatively period, who served under bomparte in Italy, Humary, the Tyrol, Egypt, Spein, and Russia. After the capture of Matta, he was sent home with the news of the event, but was earth from the help of the English. Napoleon made him a grand officer of the Lection of Honour, and colonel-general of the nows, twice appointed him governor of Venice, and gave lum the command of a division of the grand army in the Russian Special of the Spein of the grand army in the Russian Special of the Spein of the Command of a division of the grand army in the Russian Spein of the grand army in the Russian Spein of the S

mand, and ordered him home for trial by courtmartial. He, however, died in Berlin, in December, 1812, on the way, and thus did not live to
see the downfull of the mighty genius whose fortunes he had so long followed. B. 1764.

BRARGUAT N'HILLIERS, as French marshal,
who, in his eighteenth year, lost his left hand
the battle of Leipsic. Under Louis Philippe
he served in Algiers; in 1849, under Louis Napoleon, was sent on a temporary mission to the
pope; and in 1854, during the war with Russia,
he commanded a force of 10,000 men, sent to the
Baltic to co-operate with the allied French and
English fleets in their attack on Bomarsund.
He subsequently received the bation of a marshal of France, served in the campaign in Italy
in 1859, and was entrusted with the command of
ne of the grand military districts into who
need the grand military districts into who
need the grand military districts into who
need the grand military districts in the Sapoleon III. divided the empire. B. Sept. 6,
755.

Brayre, Amable Gullhame Presper, Baron e Brugière, ba-rawit, the son of a French erristor, served in several offices in the time of Napoleon I., whose fail did not after Barante's oftenes unfavourably. He became, under Jouis XYIII., councilior of state, and severetary or the home department. In 1819 he was ominated a peer of France. After the revoition of July, 1899, he resided at the court of Sardinia, in the capacity of ambassador, and in 1835 occupied a similar position at the court of Gussia. After the revolution of 1848 he evited from public life, reading in Auvergne.

Baratier

Barbaroux

n. at Riom, 1782.—Notwithstanding a strict the allies till August 27, 1816. He died at Paris integrity in exercising his political functions, in 1830.—His brother, Jean Barbanegre, was Barante was able to devote much of his time also a distinguished officer in the armics of and tatents to literature. His most important Napoleon, and fell at the buttle of Jean and talents to literature. His most important work is his "History of the Dukes of Bur-gundy," which placed him amongst the first of the French historians of the day. He besides wrote a "History of the National Convention," in six volumes and various other works. Others

of this family were writers.

BARATIER, Johann Philip, ba-ra'-te-er, an extraordinary German youth, who at five years of age understood Greek, Latin, German, and French. He afterwards studied Hebrew; and at nine years of age was able to translate any part of the Scriptures into Latin, and made a dictionary of the most difficult Hebrew and Chaldaic words, studying with avidity the works of the Jewish writers. In 1731 he wrote a letter to M. le Maitre on a new edition of the Bible, Hebrew, Chaldaie, and Rabbinical, which is inserted in the "Bibliothèque Germanique." In his thirteenth year he published the "Travels of Benjamin of Tudela," translated from the Hebrew into French. In 1734 the margrave of Anspach gave him a pension of 50 florins a year and the use of his library. The year following he submitted to the Royal Society a plan for finding the longitude, which, however, proved to be an old exploded scheme. He was the same year admitted a member of the Academy at Berlin, and created M.A. by the university of Halle, B. at Schwabach, near Nuremberg, in 1721; p. at Halle, in 1740.—Besides the above, he wrote critical dissertations upon points of ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the Socinians, called "Anti-Artemonius," yet at his Socinians, called "Anti-Artemonius," yet at his death he wanted four months of being twenty years of age.

BARBACKNA, Felisberto Caldeira, marquis de Brant, bar'-ba-sai-na, a Brazilian statesman and soldier, who served with distinction in the Portuguese navy and army. He was chosen by Don Pedro, the prince-regent (afterwards emperor), to negotiate with Portugal, the mother-country, the independence of Brazil; and, by the mediation of England and Austria, a treaty was signed at Rio Janeiro, on August 27. 1823, which secured the separation of the two 1823, which secured the separation of the two crowns of Portugal and Brazil. He was after-wards employed to accompany the young queen of Portugal to Europe, and subsequently became finance minister of Brazil, and by his talents contributed greatly to the progress of his country. He was the first to introduce from Europe the steam-engine and steamboat. B. at Eators, 1772; D. at & G. Janetro, 1842.

BARBANEGEE, Baron Joseph, bar-ban-ai-jer, one of Napoleon's generals, was born in 1772, at Pontac, in the department of the Lower Py renees. In 1801, he had attained the rank of captain of brigade; as colonel of the 48th Regiment, he distinguished himself in the campaign of Austerlitz; in 1800 he was created general of brigade, and was conspicuous in the battles of Ratisbon and Wagram. In the expedition to the North in 1812, he held the posts of governor of Borrisov and Smolensko, was wounded in the retreat at Krasnoi, and took refuge with the remnants of his division in Stettin. which he defended with gallantry till compelled for surrender. Louis XVIII. took him into favour on his return to France; but on the escape of Kapoleon from Elfa, Barbanegre Barbanoux, Charles, bar-ba-roo, a member agains of the French National Assembly, and the

BARBADILLO, Alphonso Jerome de Salas, bar-ba-deel'-yo, a Spanish dramatic writer, who, besides several comedies, also wrote the "Adventures of Don Diego de Noche," 1624, 8vo. B. at

Madrid about 1580; D. 1630.

Barbaro, Francis, bawr-baw-ro, a learned Venetian, who was governor of several places, but distinguished chiefly on account of his oratorical powers and literary works, particularly his translations of some of Plutarch's Lives. He wrote "De Re Uxoriā," "On the Choice of a Wife, and the Duties of Women," printed at Paris, in 1616, and which were afterward trans lated into various languages. Besides these, a collection of his letters was printed in 1743. B. 1398: p. 1454.

BARBARO, Ermolao, grandson of the above, gave lectures on the Greek language gratuitously. The emperor Frederick, to whom he cousy. The emperor Frederick, to whom he went ambassador, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and Pope Innocent VIII. made him patriarch of Aquileia, for accepting which dignity the Venetians expelled him their republic. He then went to Rome, where as resided during the remaining years of his life. n. 1454; n. 1495. He translated the Rhetoric of the remaining the rem

20. 1455; D. 1495. He translated the knetoric of Aristotle, and other works; and publishe critical elucidations of Pliny.

Barnacoss, Horush, bar-ba-ras'-a, a famous pirate, who from being the son of a potter, rose by his skill, cunning, and bravery, to lay the foundation of the Turkish dominion in Algiers. After having acquired immense wealth by piracy, he was called in to assist the Algerines against the Spaniards, when he took possession of the throne, and had himself propossession of the shrone, and had man minister pro-claimed Horush, sultan of Algiers. He next defeated the king of Tunis, and having taken the capital, caused himself to be proclaimed king. After this he marched to Tlemsen, the inhabitants of which put to death their own monarch, and opened their gates to Horush. The heir to the kingdom of Tlemsen, however, applied for assistance to the marquis de Comares, governor of Oran, who besieged Bar-barossa in the citadel, and reduced him to the barossa in the ctadel, and reduced him to the greatest distriess. He escaped thence by a sub-terraneous passage, but was overtaken, with a small number of Turks, on the banks of the river Maileh, where he fell, with his follower, after making a desperate defence. n. at Mitty-lene, about 1474; slaim 1518.—It is said that the name of Barbarossa was given to this ad-

venturer by the Christian sailors, on account of the colour of his beard, which was red. Barrisses, Khair Eddin, "the good of the faith," succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Algiers, and became commander of the naval forces of Solyman II., the Turkish sultan, in 1533. He made himself master of Tunis, but was driven from it by Charles V., in 1536. After this he ravaged several parts of Italy, and reduced Yemen, in Arabia Felix, to subjection to the Turkish government. D. at Constantinople, in 1546.-It was under this adventurer that Algiers. in 1519, became subject to the dominion of the

enemy of Robespierre and Marat, against whom enemy of woospierre and Marat, against whom he repeatedly brought charges. It was he who proposed the trial of Louis XVI. and family. When the Girondists were overthrown, he was arrested, but made his escape. He was afterarrested, but made his escape. He was afterwards taken, however, and guillotined at Bordeaux, in 1794. n. at Marseilles, 1767.—Before entering the political arena, he had devoted himself to the study of scientific subjects, was a correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, and wrote an interesting sketch on the extinct volcanoes near Toulon.

BARBATELLI, Bernardino, bawr'-baw-tail'-e, surnamed Poccettr, an Italian painter, who studied at Rome with so much assiduity as fre-

studied at Rome with so much assiduity as frequently to forget the refreshments of food and sleep. He excelled in painting historical subjects, fruit, animals, and flowers. D. in 1612.

Ramavin, Anna Leutita, bar-baeed, an authoress of considerable celebrity, and, in fer Essays on Romanace, the best imitator of the style of Dr. Johnson. She edited selections from the "Spectator," "Tatlor," "Guardian," and "Frecholder;" and also a series of the British Novelists, "published in 50 vols. She also wrote several poetical cifusions, and, to some extent, assisted her brother, Dr. John Alkin, in producing his "Evenings at Home."

1. at Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestreshire. D. at Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestershire, 1743; p. at Stoke Newington, 1825.

BARBAZAN, Armand Guilhem de, bar-ba-zan'. BARBARN, Armand Guilleam de, bar-da-aw, a French captain in the time of Charles VI. and Charles VII. of France, called the "blameless knight," who defended Melun against the English in 1430, who kept him prisoner for eight years. He died of wounds received at the battle of Julguerille in Lorraine, in 1433, and was buried at St. Denis by order of Charles VII.

BARBEAU DE LA BRUYERE, Jean Louis, bar-BARDEAU DE LA BRUTERE, Jean LOUIS, 607-b brod-gair, a French writer, who published a historical map of the world, which combines geography, chronology, and history in one view. He also edited, and partly compiled, several other works of geographical and topographical merit. D. at Paris, 1710; p. 1781.

BARDE-MARDOS, Francis, marquis de, 607-boy mar-beaue, a French statesmun and writer,

born at Metz in 1745, who became in 1795 a member of the Council of Ancients. Suspected of holding communication with the exiled royalists, he was sent to Guiana, but was permitted to return shortly after, and became minister of finance under Napoleon I. In 1805 he was empowered to arrange the terms of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. In 1808 he became president of the Court of Exchequer, which he held till 1834. D. at Paris, 1837.

BARBER, John, bar'-ber, an eminent civilian who was the friend and confidential adviser of Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, who appointed him to visit the college of All Souls in 1541, to correct certain abuses in the habits of the members which had incurred the censure of the archbishop. Barber also assisted in the preparation of the treatises famous under the title of the "King's Book," the "Necessary Doctrine," and "Erudition of a Christian Man," Doctrine, and "gradition of a Christian Man," which it was proposed to substitute for the Bible in the hands of the bulk of the laity. Barber afterwards joined in a conspiracy to effect the downfall of Crammer, but, on its failure, was forgiven and reinstated in favour by the generous primate. He was educated at Oxford, and died at Wrotham in 1549.

cardinal, nephew of Maffeo Barberini, Pope Urban VIII., and legate in France and Spain. He was the father of the poor, and the patron of the learned. n. 1679.—His brother Anth-ny was also a cardinal; but on the chertion of Innocent X., who was the enemy of his family, he retired to France, where he was made archretired to France, where he was made archibishop of Rheims, and died there, in 1671.—
Taddeo Barberini, another member of this family, and general of the Pontifical troops under Urban Will, was a turbulent and ambitions man, who caused much commotion among the surrounding states. On the disgrace of the family, he retired to France, but was allowed to retain his principality of Palestrina. Bannes, Armand, Jar-Jai, a French revolutionist, whose first attempt against the then existing government of Louis Philippe was in 1834 when he was arrested. Acain, in 1855 he

1834, when he was arrested. Again, in 1535, he was included in those who were suspected of being privy to Fieschi's plot, and was liberated only to be once more brought before the authorities, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for secretly manufacturing cunpowder. Again in 1839, he was concerned in an overt act of rebellion, and was condemned to death, but was, at the last moment, pardoned by the king. The revolution of February, 1843, set him free, the 12th regiment made him their colonel, and the department of the Aude returned him as a member of the Constituent Assembly. But, the same year, he was found guilty of an attempt to overturn the government, and condemned to imprisonment for life in the prison of Belleisle-en-Mer. He was released in 1851, when he went into voluntary exile. D. at Pointe-à-Pitre, 1910.

BARDEYEAC, John, bac'-bai-rak, an eminent French professor of law and history, first at Lausanne, and afterwards at Groningen. He translated into French Puffendorf's "Law of Nature and Nations," his treatise on the "Duties of Man," and Grotius's book of the "Rights of War and Peace," with learned notes of his own. He also wrote a treatise on the "Morality of the Fathers," and another on "Gaming," the argument of which is to establish the proposiargument of which is to establish the proposi-tion that games of chance of any kind are not, in themselves, immoral. Besides these, he pro-duced other essays upon historical and juridical subjects. B. at Beziers, 1674; D. at Groningen. 1714.

BARBIE DU BOCAGE, Jean Denis, bar'-bai doo-bo'-kaje, a learned French geographer, who was long connected with the geographical departments of the Bibliothèque du Roi before the Revolution, and of the foreign office afterwards, for which he constructed a variety of valuable maps. He was also associated with the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, the Abbé Battheleny, and the Baron de Sainte-Croix, and others, in various works connected with geography, in various works connected with geography, voyages, &c. He became member of the Institute in 1806, professor of geography at the Sorbonne in 18-9, a special chair having been created for him; was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour in 1814, became dean of the faculty of letters in 1815, and, in 1821, member of the Academical Council of Paris. He was a member of most of the learned societies of Europe, and one of the founders of the Paris regiven and reinstated in favour by the general Geographical Society, of which he was twise map primate. He was educated at Oxford, and the control of the c secretary to the Geographical and Antiquaria. Societies of Paris; but close study impaired his Societies of Paris; but close study impared in health, and he died in 1835, in his 37th year He left a Dictionary of Biblical Geograph, an several memoirs. The dictionary was published in 1834. In at Paris, Sept. 14, 1789.

Babitan D'Aucour, John, bar-be-ai do' koor, a conneclior in the Parliament, of Paris

and tutor to the son of the famous Colbert. In

1633 he became a member of the Frenel Academy. On the death of his patron he re turned to the bar. B. at Langres, in 1641; D. at Paris, 1694. He wrote several pieces against

the Jesnits.

Barbieri, John Francis, baur'-be-air'-e, sur-named Guercino, a noted historical painter, who studied under the Caracci, but followed the manner of Caravaggio. His taste was natural, but not always elegant. B. in 1592; B. in 1666.—His brother Paulo Antonio excelled in painting still life and animals. D. in 1640.

BARBOUR, John, bar'-boor, a Scotch divine. who became archdeacon of Aberdeen, and one who became archdeacon of Aberdeen, and one of the earliest and best of Scottish poets and historians. King David Bruce made him his chaplain, and sent him on several embassics. He wrote in verse "The Life and Actions of King thobert Bruce," undertaken, it is supposed by Br. Henry, at the request of David II, the son of the celebrated monarch. This, however, he have deeped doubtful although the birth. has been deemed doubtful, although the high nus seen acemea coustul, atthough the high character of the work has never been ques-tioned. Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," speaking of Barbour and Henry the Ministrel, says, "I cannot pass over two Scotch poets of this period" (the middle of the 14th century), "who have adoured the English larguage by a strain of versification, expression, and poetical imagery far superior to their age, and who, consequently, deserve to be mentioned in a general review of the progress of our national poetry." Although a Scotchman, Barbour figures as a student among the eminent names that adorn the scroll of Oxford. D. in 1395.—The metrical chronicle of "The Bruce"

embraces the period between 1306 and 1329.

Barchay, Alexander, bar-klui, a writer who, according to some, was a native of Scotland, but who others maintain was an Englishman. However this may be, we find that he travelled through ever this may be, we must not return became a monk at Ely; but on the dissolution of his mo-nastery he obtained a living in Somersetshire, and afterwards in Essex. D. 1552. Barclay was one of the first refiners of our language by his productions, which are chiefly translations from foreign writers. He, rendered into English that curious book entitled "Navis Stultifera; or, the Ship of Fools," and to which he added much original matter. This book was first printed by Pynson in 1509, a copy of which edition is very rare, and is worth about £100. Barclay also wrote some eclogues, which Warton says were the first that appeared in the English language; and were like those of Petrarch and Virgil, that is, of the moral and satirical kind, and containing few touches of rural description and bucolic imagery.

BARCLAY, William, a native of Aberdeen-shire, where he was born in 1546, who in early life was attached to the court of Mary Queen of Scots, but being disappointed in his hopes of preferment, emigrated to France in 2573, and in 1578 became professor of common law in the newly-established university of Pont-

à-Mousson, of which Edmund Hay, his uncle, was the first rector. In 1600 he published a book advocating despotic principles; and in 1803, having resigned his chair in consequence of a quarrel with the Jesuits, he came to England, hoping to obtain the favour of James I.; in this however, he was disappointed, and in 1605 was appointed professor of civil law at Angers, where he died. He wrote a work against Bellarmin on the supremacy of the Pope, as well as several other learned works, some of which were subsequently translated into English.

BARCLAY, John, a son of the above, was educated in France, and on the death of his father visited Loudon, where he lived ten years. B. at Pont-à-Mousson, 1582; D. at Rome, 1621. -He wrote several ingenious works; the chief of which are, "Euphormio," a satire in Latin, and a romance entitled "Argenis." This last has been translated into several languages, and is an evidence of the flecting nature of literary nopularity. "It absolutely distresses me," says Coleridge, "when I reflect that this work, ad-mired as it has been by great men of all ages, and lately by the poet Cowper, should be utterly unknown to the general reader." It was of this Barclay that the learned Grotius said,

"A Scot by blood, and French by birth, this

man

At Rome speaks Latin as no Roman can." BARCLAY, David, born at Kirktown-hill, and prung from an ancient Scottish family, was one if the earliest members of the body called Quakers. He passed some years in the army of Sweden, where he attained the rank of major; 10 afterwards returned to Scotland, and during he government of Cromwell was one of the Scottish representatives in the English parliament, in the proceedings of which he took an etive part. After the Restoration, he was im-risoned in Edinburgh Castle, somewhat un-fairly, as he had been an adherent of the Royalist party in early life, and had a command in the ing's army. It was during this confinement that, about 1670, he embraced the doctrines of

he Friends. n. 1610; p. 1686.
Barclay, Robert, son of the preceding, who walked in his father's footsteps in so far as he mbraced the tenets held by the Society of friends. At an early age he was sent to Paris, o be under the care of his uncle, who was rincipal of the Scots college. He there emraced the Romish religion, on which his father ent for him home, and having himself become convert to the opinions of the Quakers, he persuaded his son to do the same. In 1760 he published a defence of his new religion, at Aberdeen; and in 1675 printed a catechetical dis-course, or system of faith, according to the pinions of his sect. But his greatest work is, An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as he same is held forth and preached by the people called, in seorn, Quakers," printed in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1676, and translated into English in 1678. He not only benefited his party by his writings, but travelled through ms party by his writings, but travelled through various countries, particularly Germany and Holland, to obtain converts. He spent the latter part of his life on his paternal estate of Ury, in Kincardineshire, Scotland. B. at Gor-lonstown, Morayshire, 1648; D. at Ury, 1690. Harcaky, John, a Scotch divine and founder

f the sect called Bereans or Barclayans, studied mder Dr. Archibald Campbell, some of whose emi-herotical notions he imbibed, and of whom

.... the Sec l became paster of a congregati-castle; in the following year he himself in Edinburgh, where he cont

controversialist. He printed an edition of his most blood-stained, of all the actors in the horworks in three volumes. The sect he founded

has since almost if not altogether died out,

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, bar-klai-dai-tol-le, a Rusan general, who, in the German and Polish

field-marchal. ander-in-chief,he

a supplians at the battle of Lei 1815 led them into France. commands, he at one minister of war, and h ince conferred on him. D. 1818.

BARCOCHEBAS, Or Barcochas, car works the Jews, who pretended to be the star predicted by Balaam. He gained many followers, who overran Judga, putting numbers of Romans to the sword. He was at last defeated and slain by Julius Severus, who, in revenge for the atroci-ties perpetrated by Barcochebas and his par-tisans, committed a dreadful massacre on the

Jewish nation, A.D. 134.

Babebone, Praise God, bair-bone, a Puritan. who was by trade a leatherseller, and who bewho was by trade a featherstele, and who came, in 1658, one of the most active members of Cromwell's parliament, which was named after him. When General Monk came to London to restore the king, this man appeared at the head of a formidable rabble, and presented a petition to parliament for the exclusion of the king and the royal family. Monk, in consequence, wrote a letter of plaints the consequence wrote a letter of plaints to the consequence of the consequenc

and "If Christ had not died, thou hads been feeter of st. Augustine and St. Faith, in Londamued, Barebone." The parent of this hoppful dou, known to the world he be the feeter of the state of the stat

family could searcely have carried his fanaticism further in christening his children.

BARRYS, Thierry, Lo-rents', a Datch painter of history and portraits, who studied in the school of Titan, with whom he continued severally sens. B. 21 Amsterdam, 165; D. 1892.

BARRYS DY SURVEAU, C Bertand, Dev-driv excluded in the school of Titan, with whom he continued severally sens. B. 21 Amsterdam, 165; D. 1892.

BARRYS DY SURVEAU, C Bertand, Dev-driv exclude.

BARRYS DY during the French revolution.

He voted for the death of Louis XVI., whom he shade Louis the Tailor. In the troubles of the trailor. He voted for the death of Lonis XVI., whom he styled Louis the Traitor. In the troubles of the two death, the sequired, from his flowery style, when speaking or writing of the acts of her and whom a most tender affective the regulations, he has most of the "Amerone of the and whom a most tender affection subsisted, the regulations, he has most of the "Amerone of they having both suffered much cruelty from the Guillotine." An intimate associate of Robe-their father. She was in early youth proposed editor of a paper to declaim against the English, latter's death; and he was made, by Bonaparte, Danish, Swedish, and Polish cowns, but the English, and became statched to the police. On the fall the was her and to the Prince of Bareath; and on Swedish and the refune of the English, and became statched to the police. On the fall the death of her father-in-law became margnation of Napolegap he returned to Belgium, but in vine. She cultivated librators with much saction of the state of the father in-law became margnation. The state of the

most violent of the revolutionists, although actuated by no high principle, and was for a considerable period the main organ of the Committee of Public Safety, and in that capacity proposed most of the measures which characterize the Reign of Terror. As a specimen of the sentiments Barère was in the habit of uttering, we may quote the remark he made in reply to Brissot, when the question of the king's trial was being discussed, that "The tree of liberty could nmest in Boundary and a second version of the after strain was a second version of the after strain was the best of the strain of the after strain was a sheet of the strain of the stra rors of the great revolution.

BARETTI, Joseph, baw-rait'-e, an ingenious Italian writer, and the son of an architect at Turin, of the early part of whose life little is known, except that he was a great traveller, In 1750 he visited England, and soon acquired a knowledge of the language, which he afters milit. wards wrote with facility and correctness, e post of About 1753 he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, by whose means he was introduced as a teacher of Italian into the family of Mr. Thrale. In 1760 he returned to Italy, and began to publish at Venice a periodical work entitled "Frusta Literaria," but on account of the freedom of its sentiments, found it expedient to quit that country, and once more visited England. In 1769 he was tried at the Old Bailey for killing a man who had assaulted him in the killing a man who had assaulted lim in the Haymarke, and was acquitted. Next year he published his "Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy," a vols, 8vo. On the esta-blishment of the Royal Academy, he was ap-pointed its foreign secretary, and during Loyd North's auministration obtained a pension. p. 1716: p. 1789,—He was a talented, pleasant,

> and manan," 2 vols. 4to; A Grammar of the Italian Language," 8vo; "An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy," 2 vols. 8vo; "An Introduction to the most Useful European "An introduction to the most useful caropean Languages," 8vo; "A Dictionary, English and Spanish," 4to; by which, and his Italian Di-tionary, he is best known.

lumes. For many years he was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," the "Literary Gazette," and other periodicals; and was the author of the popular novel entitled "My Cousin

Micholas." E. at Canterbury, 1788; D. 1845.

Barring of Barring, bo'roof, Frederica
Sophia Wilhelmina, margravine of, was the
daughter of Frederic William L. of Prussia, and

Barnes

Baroccio

tion, and some other books.

BARYES, Barnaby, a poet of some note in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was a son of Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Durham. His productions, which were popular in their day, consisted principally of somets, ades, madricals, eligies, and some pieces in imitation of the Greek poets, to which he gave Greeian titles. He was born about 1500. He is said to have been a soldier, and to have accompanied the Erl of Essex to France in 1591. In 1606 he translated Cicero's "Offices;" in 1607, published a tragedy founded on the life of Pope Alexander VI., entitled the "Devil's Charter," after which no further mention of him is found, the date of his death being unknown.

Barnes, Joshua, an English poet and pro-fessor of Greek at Cambridge, who, although he published a variety of works, is best known for his poetical version of the Biblical story of Esther, which was printed in 1676, after having been very carefully revised and polished. It was enriched by learned notes; is written in Greek hexameters, and was accompanied by a Latin scholia. He was author of a life of Edward III.: edited editions of Euripedes, Edward III.; edited editions of Euripedes, Anacreon, and Homer; and began a poen called Franciados, referring to the adventures of the Black Prince. He married, in 1700, a Mrs. Mason, a widow lady of Hemingford, who was so great an admirer of Barnes that she offered to settle £100 a year upon him; this, however, he declined, unless accompanied with the honour of her hand, which she accordingly granted.

n. 1654; n. 1712. His editions of the Greek classics, though distinguished by much painstaking and research, were not very successful, and are now totally forgoiten.

BARNES, Sir Edward, a distinguished military officer, who, after passing through the various subordinate grades, was made major-general in 1813, and commanded a brigade in the battles of Vittoria, Pyreness, Nivel, R.O., He also served in the campaign in the Netherlands, was wounded at Waterloo, and afterwards held commands in Ceylon and India. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1825, was a K.C.B. and K.G.B., was decorated with several foreign orders, and was M.P. for Sudbury in two parliaments. p. 1776; p. 1833.

BARNES, Albert, an American biblical commentator, well known as the author of "Barnes's Notes," which have gone through many editions in the United States, have been republished in England, and are so much esteemed, that a circulation of nearly half a million is said to have been reached up to 1859. B. at Rome, U.S., 1798.

Barner, Curtis, bar'-net, a commodore in the British navy, who did much excellent service, especially in the Indian seas, where his conduct in connexion with the defence of Madras, when becommends what are declared of magazas, when ou-siegred by the French, has been much com-mended. Instead of directly aiding in the defence of the British settlement, he attacked Pondicherry, and thus succeeded in drawing off the French army, which retreated from Madras, and returned by forced marches to the Madras, and returned by nored matches to and defence of Pondicherry. Previous to this, in 1746, he captured, in conjunction with the Earl of Northesk, their ships being the Dept. aford, of 60 guns, and the Preston, of 50, three valuable French ships, each mounting 30 guns, 134

zeal that he was arrestel, and burnt at Smith-dield in 1540.—He wrote a treatise on Justifica-tion, and some other books. at one time famous for a controversy in which at one time tamous for a controversy in which he engaged with admiral Lestock, and for having been twice concerned in questions of breach of neutrality, by the French on one occa-sion, and by himself, it is said in retaliation, on another. D. 17:16, in the prime of life, and when in a fair way to win an eminent name in British

naval annals. BARNEVELDT, John van Olden, barn'-velt. Grand Pensionary of Holland, who rose from the position of an advocate to the first dignities in the Dutch government. During the struggle of the Netherlanders with the Spaniards, he assisted in 1573, as a volunteer, in the defence of Haarlem; and in 1575, the year following the assassination of William, prince of Orange, was sent as ambassador to England. Here he was successful in procuring military assistance from queen Elizabeth, and on his return from the embassy was nade advocate-general. En-deavouring, however, to limit the power of the stadtholder, Maurice, prince of Orange, and also approving the doctrines of the Arminians, which Maurice, as a Gomarist, opposed, he made himself obnoxious to that prince, who was possessed of great power, and was arrested and tried for plotting to deliver up his country to the Spanish monarch. Of this he was found guilty, and beheaded in 1619. B. at Amersfoort, 1547.—His sons, William and René, formed a conspiracy against Maurice, to revenge their rather's death, which was discovered. William escaped, but Réné was taken prisoner and occuted. The widow of John Barneveldt having solicited the pardon of Réné, Prince Maurice expressed his astonishment that she should do for her son what she had refused to do for her husband. To this she nobly replied, "I would nussama. 10 tms sac nony repaid, "I would not seek pardon for my husband, because he was innocent; I ask it for my son, because he is guilty." (For full details of the life and labours of Barneveldt, see Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic.")

Banner, Joshua, bar-ne, a distinguished American seaman, who early sought the sea, and, at the commencement of the War of Indepen-dence was appointed mate of the American sloop Hornet. On board this and other vessels he soon showed his brave and seamanlike qualities, and was very active and successful in capturing British merchant-ships. He, however, was taken prisoner and sent to England; but escaping, prisoner and sent to England; but escaping, made his way home, and again commenced his attacks on the British. On peace being made, he was for a short time in the French navy, but resigned his command and engaged in commercial pursuits. In the second war between England pursuits. In the second war between England and America, in 1812, he was appointed com-mander of the flotilla in Chesapeake Bay, and having disembarked his men to assist the land forces, was present at the engagement of Bladens-burg, where he was wounded and again taken

prisoner. B. 1759; D. 1818.

Baro, Peter, bar'-o, a French Protestant divine, who, to avoid persecution, came to England, and, in 1575, was chosen Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge; but involving himself in disputes by opposing the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, le. in 1598, resigned his professorship. p. about 1600.—He published some polemical books in Latin.

BAROCCIO, or BAROZZI, baw-rot'-che-o, c

rods-e, Giacomo da Vignola, one of the most distinguished Italian architects of modern times, was the son of a Milanese gentleman, and was born at Vignola in 1507. The death of his father in reduced circumstances devolved the education of Giacomo upon his mother, who, finding his architecture, allowed him to follow the bent of his genius, and removed to Rome in order to afford her son the best opportunities of study. treatise on perspective, then little understood, and which he reduced to rule. He was then, on the formation of the Academy of Architecture on the formation of the action of Architecture at Rome, appointed director, and made a collection of drawings of all the ancient edifices of the Holy City for the use of the students. He next travelled in France, and made several designs for Francis I. On his return to Italy, designs for Francis I. On his return to Italy, he composed a façade for the church of St. Peter, at Bologna, built the Solani palace at Minerbio, completed the canal of the Naviglio, and designed the ducal palace at Piacenza. He again returned to Rome, where Popo Julius III. took him into his service, and for whom he designed and executed the luxurious villa Giulio. outside the Porta del Popolo, the interior of which has been characterized as a masterpiece of clegant, refined, and classic beauty and luxury. His other works are—the church of anxiery. This other works are—the charen of St. Andrea, near the same gate; the Capo d'Opera at Caprarola, 26 miles from Rome, one of the most elegant structures in Italy, the circular staircase in which is considered to be the circular staircase in which is considered to be the finest in the world; the church of the Madonna degli Angeli, near Assissi, those of Mazzano and St. Orestes, the rustic gateway to the Farnese Gardens at Rome, and various other buildings, which he either wholly designed or contributed to the decoration of. He succeeded Michael Angelo as the architect of St. Peter's, at Rome, and various portions of that stupendous building were executed under his care. When Philip II. were executed under his care. When Phili of Spain was about to erect the Escurial plans which had been prepared were submitted to Vignola, with a request that he would either splant the heat are splant to heat select the best, or form a combination of all such as should be worthy the object intended. It is beas sinducing with the object intended. It is be-lieved that he put the whole aside, and formed a design of his own, upon which the Escurial, which cost 5,260,570 ducats, and contains 12,000 doors and windows, was erected. Baroccio published a work on the orders of architecture, in which he reduced the proportions of the several parts to a consonant and harmonious principle, and which is still used as a textbook for the student. He died, 1573, at the age of 66, beloved and honoured for the vastness of his achievements, the originality of his genius, the attractive of his character, and the amiability and geniality of his disposition. It was his constant prayer that he should neither know poverty nor superfluity-a wish that appears to have been gratified; for it is said that he left to his son Hyacinth, also an architect, who com-pleted some of his father's works, no other inheritance than his name, his fame, and the example of his virtues.

example of his virtues.

Barcotta, Peter Jules, bar-rosh, a distinguished
French advocate, who on the 23rd February,
1848, signed the bill of charges brought by
Odillon Barrot against Guizot, for having prevented the reform banquet. Subsequently he
became, under the government of Louis Napoleon, minister of the interior, foreign minister,

president of the council of state, and minister without portfolio, or one of the two "talking ministers" whose duty it is to answer in the Chambers for all departments of the govern-

ment. B. at Paris 1802.

Baron, Hyacinthe Theodore, La'-rong, a French physician, who accomplished many useful re-forms in the mode of medical treatment adopted in his time. B. 16:6; D. 1758. His son, of the

Same name, was also an eminent physician.

Baron, Michael, barrong, a famous French
actor, the son of a leather-merchant, who himself was something of a performer. His proper family name, or surname, was Boyrum, For nearly thirty years he played with the greatest success in Mobère's troupe, and then, in 1691, without any apparent reason, suddenly retired from the stage. In 1720, however, he again returned, and was received with immense enthusiasm. playing, with great success, even the most youthful parts. In September, 1729, he was compelled by old age and a severe asthma to retire from the stage, and died in the December following. B. 1653.—Although his merit in his profession was very great, yet his vanity was equally so. This will appear from a saying of his, that "Once in a century we might see of his, that once in a central we might see a Casar, but that 2000 years were not sufficient to produce a Baron;" and he was about to refuse the pension granted him by Louis XIV, hethe pension granted him by Louis XIV, he-cause the order for it was worded, "Pay to the within-named Michael Boyrun, called Baron," &c. He wrote also some plays, three volumes of

his comedies being printed after his death.

BARONI, Leonora, baw-ro'-ne, a famous Italian singer, the daughter of the fair Adriana of Mantua, on whose beauty and accomplishments numerous panegyries were printed. Leonora possessed eminent talents, and a volume of poems in different languages, written in her praise, was printed in 1636. She herself produced several poetical pieces of merit. n. at Naples, and flourished during the 17th century.

BARONIUS, Cæsar, bå-ro'-ne-us, a learned car-dinal, who entered into the congregation of the Oratory; and, in 1583, was elected superior-general of that order, and subsequently became librarian of the Vatican and confessor to Cleincrarian of the Vatican and contessor to Cle-ment VIII, whom he would have succeeded as pope, but for the opposition of the Spanish party. R. 1538; D. 1607.—The fame of Barmius rests on his celebrated and laborious work, 'Annales Ecclesiastice," which was published at twelve volumes, and has been reproduced in many forms, and contains the history of the first truthe acce of the observa-

first twelve ages of the church.

BARRABAND, Pierre Paul, bar'-ra-bawng, a ce-lebrated French painter of birds, was the son of a carpet manufacturer of Aubusson, where he a carpor maintancurer of anousson, where in was born in 1967. Removing to Paris at the age of 16, he at first painted flowers, but afterwards deroted himself to the delination of ornithology, and illustrated a variety of works on that subject, among which were an edition of Buffon, the "History of Insects" of Latrelle, and others. He was employed by Napoleon I. to decorate the banqueting-room at St. Cloud, and also executed some works for Joseph Bonaparte, in which he exhibited fine taste and skill in colour. In 1807, he was named professor at the Lyons School of Arts, but died in 1809, at the early age of 42. His pupils erected a mon-ment to his memory in the principal esmetery

at Lyons. BARRAS, Paul François Jean Nicholas, bag-ra,

one of the five members of the French Directory, early entered into military life, and took part in the defence of Pondicherry, in India, against the English, and was present at the battle of Progua, and soon after returned to self, Barras assisted at the taking of the Bastille, and afterwards of the Tuileries. In 1792 he was elected a member of the National Convention, and voted for the unconditional death of Louis XVI. He was sent, in 1793, to the south of France, and commanded the left wing of the bot stance, and commanded the left was of the besieging army under Dugomm'er at Toulon, and it was here that he first met Napoleon Bona-parte, then captain of artillery. The patriotic re-putation of Barras was so well established, that he and Fréron were the only representatives not denounced by the popular societies. Robespierre, however, was no friend of his, and often wished to arrest him : Barras, knowing this, became one of the principal actors of the 9th Thermidor, and put himself at the head of the troops which surrounded Robespierre at the troops which surrounded thoosphere at the Hotel de Ville. In 1794 he was named one of the "Committee of General Security," and be-came a great enemy to the members of the Mountain. In February, 1795, he was cleeted president of the Convention, and, in that capapresident of the Convention, and, in this capa-city, declared Paris in a state of siege when the assembly was attacked by the populace. After-wards, when the Convention was assailed, Bonaparte, by Barras' advice, was appointed to command the artillery; and that general, on the 13th Vendemiaire (Oct. 5, 1795), decisively re-pressed the sectionary movement. For his pressed the sectionary mevement. For a services, Barras was now named one of the Directory, and took a prominent part in the changes which that body underwent until Nachanges which that body underwent until Na-poleon's comp d'edat of the 18th Erumaire (Nov. 9, 1799), which effectually overthrew the power of Barras and his colleagues. Ills life, from this date, was, generally speaking, one of ro-tirement; and after living it Grosbo's, Mar-seilles, and Brussels, he went to Challet, near Paris, where holied, 1829. n. 1755.—Napoleon said of him, "The passion with which he spoke would make one imagine he was a resolute, determined man : but he was not so,-he had no decided opinion on any subject connected with government.'

Barre, Louis François Joseph de la, bar-rei, an Ingenious writer, who assisted Ansilm Banduri in his "Imperium Orientale," and the collection of medals of Roman emperors from the emperor Decius, for which he had a pension given him by the Duke of Thecnuy. He also published "Hemoirs for the History of Fenne and Burgundy," and soveral other works. n. 1883; p. 1783.—There are others of this name distinguished in French literature and history.

distinguished in Freeho interature and instory.

Barrelle, borrelle-ad, a French botanist, at first a physician, but who became a Dominican, and devoted himself to the study of botany, travelling through the south of France and Spatin collecting specimens of plants. He subsequently visited Italy, and founded at Rome a botanical graden. Here he also had engraved some of the plants he had collected, and after remaining at Itome twenty-three years, returned to Paris, where he endeavoured to perfect his labours, with a view of publishing an account of his discoveries, but died there, 1973. 2, 1966.—His available MSS. were, after his death, nearly all destroyed by fire, and only a few of his copper-plates saved; i these, however, were used by

Antoine de Jussieu in a work published in 1714; and Plumier, in honour of Barrelier, established the genus Barreliera, of the order Acanthac &.

the genus Barreltera, of the order Acentheo's.

Barrelt, Goorne, 6hr-ef. a landscape pointer,
who was self-taught, and obtained, when young,
the premium of \$20 offered by the Dublin
Society for the best landscape in oil. In 1702
he came to London, and the year after his arrival he gained the premium given by the Society
for the Encouragement of Aris, &c, for the best
landscape. n. at Dublin, 1732; n. at Paddington, 1731.—He was one of the first who sucgested the foundation of the Royal Academy, of
which he became a member.

Markert, William, an English topographical author, who spent more than twenty years in collecting materials for a history of his native city, Bristol, which he published in 1788. p. 1789.—He was the early patron of the gifted but eccentric Chatterton.

Diametr, John, D.D., vice-provest and professor of Oriental languages in Trinity College, Dublin, was distinguished alike for his learning, his penurious habits, his eccentricities, and his utter want of worldly knowledge. It was said of him, that though he had been cating the college mutton for more than half a century, he was unable to tell a sheep from an ox when he saw them alive. His learning, however, was profound, and his "Inquiry into the Origin of the Codiad," and other works, gained for him a wide renown. He died, Nov. 15, 1821, leaving the greater part of his property, which was considerable, to charitable need

BARRI, OF BARRY, Giraldus dc. (See GIRAL-DUS CAMBRENSIS.)

DIS CAMBRENSIS.

Bardingtors, John Shute, Lord Viscount, bär-ing-ton, the first Lord Barrington, was the son of Mr. Shute, a merchant; but a Mr. Barrington, who had married his coust, having left him his estate, he, by act of parliament, assumed his arms and name. He wrote several works advocating the rights of Protestant dissenters, and, in 1720, was created an Irish peer, being then member for Bervick. In 1723 he published his "Miscellanea Sacra." He also wrote "An Essay on the Several Dispensations of God to Munikind," and other works. In at Theobalds, Herts, 1678; p. in Berkshire, 1734. — It is remarkable that another gentleman, John Wildman, of Decket, should also have left Lord Barrington a considerable estate in Bertshire, atthough they were but slightly acquainted.

quainted.

Barniwarox, William Wildman, Viscouni, clusts son of the above, played a conspicuous part in politics between 1730 (when he was chosen member for Berwick) and 1773, when he retired into private life. In 1746 he became one of the commissioners of the Admiralty; in 1731 he was chosen to represent Plymouth, and was named master of the Great Wardrobe; in 1763 he became secretary-at-war; in 1761, chancellor of the excheque; in 1762, treasurer of the navy; and in 1765, again secretary-at-war. In 1710; D. 1709.

BARTHEROX, the Honourable Daines, fourth son of the first Lord Barrington, was brought up to the law, and in 1737 was made a Welsh udge, after which he was appointed second usatice of Choster. He resipned these offices long before his death, and lived in retirement in the Temple, occupying himself principally in the stady of antiquity and natural history,

He wrote "Observations on the Statutes," a work which has frequently been reprinted, and to which, in the later editions, new matter has He also wrote tracts on the possibeen added. bility of reaching the north pole. These were intended to promote a favourite project of the author, and embodied a vast amount of tradi-tionary as well as conjectural evidence as to the possibility of finding a passage to the pole. Besides these, he contributed several papers to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, of both of which he was a member, and of the latter vice-president. B. 1727; D. in the Temple, 1800.

BARRINGTON, Samuel, younger brother of the above, who was, in 1778, created rear-admiral of the White, and sent to the West Indies, where his valour and prudence gained him the highest reputation; and, against a far superior force, he greatly distinguished himself by the taking of St. Lucia. In 1782 he served under Lord Howe, and bore a part in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. B. 1729; D. 1800.

Barroccio, Frederigo, baw-rot'-che-o, an emi-

nent Italian painter, who, under the patronage of Pope Pius X., assisted in embellishing the Belvedere palace at Rome. The Annunciation, in fresco, on one of the ceilings, and a picture in fresce, on one of the ceilings, and a picture of the Holy Virgin with the infant Saviour, were of his execution; but his finest performances are the Presentation in the Temple, and the Visitation of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, which he painted for the Chicasa Nuova during the poutlicate of Gregory XIII. B. at Urbino, 1529: p. 1612.

BARROS, Or DE BARROS, John, bar'-ros, a learned Portuguese historian, who was tutor to teamed Fortuguese instorian, who was turb to the sons of King Emanuel; and when his pupil Don Juan ascended the throne as King John III., he had conferred upon him the governor-ship of St. George da Mina, on the coast of Guinea. He was subsequently recalled to Lisbon, and appointed agent-general for the Por-tuguese colonies, in which capacity he composed his great work entitled "Asia Portugueza," and which he divided into four decades of ten books each. B. at Visea, 1496; D. near Pombal, 1570.

—The style of this writer is considered a model

of Portuguese prose.

BARROT, Camille Hyacinthe Odillon, bar-ro, a celebrated French statesman, who showed great talents at an early age, and acquired considerable reputation as an advocate. After the revolution of 1830, in the principal transactions of lution of 1830, in the principal transactions or which he was deeply engaged, he accompanied the dethroned dynasty to Cherbourg. Under Louis Philippe, Barrot, as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was in opposition to Guizot, and was ardent in agitating for reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets, the interdiction of which ultimately led to the revolution of 1819, at the commencement of which he pleaded in vain for the establishment of the regency of the duchess of Orleans. He subsequently became, in December, 1848, president of the council; and, in September, 1849, from ill health, resigned; and, in 1852, withdrew from public affairs. B. at Villefort, 1791.

Barrow, Isaac, bar'-o, an eminent mathema-tician and divine, who was first placed in the Charter-house, and afterwards removed to Felsted school, in Essex, whence he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1647 he was

list. This was in strict conformity with the remarkable antagonistic and belligerent spirit reintrante anagoniste and beingeren souries which, up to the present period, he had fre-quently, if not usually, displayed. At a hool he was distinguished for his pugilistic qualitie; and in the eves of his father, who was lin u-draper to Charles I., seemed such an incor-rigible boy, that in his conversation he would express himself that if it pleased Provilence to remove any of his offspring, that it might be Isaac, for he could best be spared. But however high might be his combative qualities, they were by no means superior to his intellectual powers. He had been a hard student, and the writings of Bacon, Descartes, Galileo, and similar philosophers were his favourites, because they were profound. In 1619 he was chosen fellow of his college, and studied physic with a view of making it his profession; but by the advice of his uncle, afterwards bishop of sr. Asaph, he forsook it, and devoted himself to theology. In 1655 he went on his travels, and at Constantinople read over all the works of St. Chrysostom. During this cruise up the Mediterrane m, the vessel in which he sailed was attacked by an Algerine pirate, when he assumed carnal weapons, and took his part with the rest of the crew in driving off the enemy. On his return he was episeopally or-dained, and in 1660 was chosen Greek Professor at Cambridge. In 1662 he was appointed Gresham professor of geometry; and in the year following was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664 he gave up the Gresham piofessorship, on being appointed Lucasian pro-fessor of mathematics at Cambridge, which chair he resigned in 1669 to his pupil, then Mr. Isaaa Newton. In 1670 he was created D.D., and two years afterwards appointed master of Trinity College; on which occasion the king said that he had given it to the most harned man in England. In 1875 he served the office of vice-chancellor, at which time the life of this truly great man was drawing to a close. B. in London, 1630; B. 1677, in his 47th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Not only as a mathematician, but as a divine, Barrow merits to rank with the highest of England's ments to rank with the highest of Englands worthles. In the former capacity, Dr. Pemberton remarks, "He may be esteemed as having shown a compass of invention, equal, if not superior, to any of the moderns, Sir Isaac Newton only excepted." He was the originator of the idea of what has been called the incremental triangle, and proved the error of his predecessors in affirming that a portion of a curve may be taken so small, that it may, in carre may be taken as small, that it line, accountant, be considered as a straight line. He was the author of many mathematical works; amongst which we may mention his "Lectiones Mathematica," which are esteemed perfect models of sound geometrical reason. ing. As a divine, he seems inexhaustible in argument, knowledge, and power. Jishop Heber, speaking of the three greatest religious teachers of England, Taylor, Hooker, and Barrow, thus distinguishes them:—"Of such a trimputation who held self-them contains a second self-them." triumvirate, who shall settle the pre-eminence? The first awes most, the second convinces most, the third delights and persuades most Barrow the praise must be assigned of the closest and clearest views, and of a taste the most controlled and chastened." If the opinion as Trainty Conggo, Camoringe. In tow news crosses and creates views, and or a second achosen a scholar, and subscribed the engage—most controlled and chastened." If the opinion ment; but repenting of what he had done, he of Charles II, is worth anything on such a went back and struck out his name from the point, it may be mentioned that, in judging of

Barry Barrow

him as a preacher, he said Barrow was the most unfair he ever heard, because he exhausted every subject on which he discoursed. Bishop Warburton remarks that in reading him you are obliged to think; and the great him you are obliged to thank, and the great earl of Chatham, when, in early life, he was qualifying himself for public speaking, read Barrow's sermons again and again, till he could relite many of them from memory. Of his personal prowess and courage there are many anecdotes. Walking about the premises of a friend in the evening, he was attacked by a fierce mastiff, which being chained all day and let loose at night, set on him with great fury. The doctor caught him by the throat, and throwing him down, lay upon him; once he had a mind to kill him, but he altered his resolution on recollecting that this would be unjust as the dog only had done his duty. At length his shouts were heard by some of the family, who came out and freed both from their disagreeable situation. As a proof of his wit, we are told that, situation. As a proof of his wit, we are told that, being on one ocusion at court, he met the witty Lord Rochester, who, by way of banter, thus accosted him — "Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-fie" Larrow, seeing his aim, returned his caute obsequiously, with, "My lord, I am yours to the ground." Rochester replied, "Doctor, to the ground." Ho-shester replied, "Doctor, I am yours to the centre," which was followed by Barrow, with, "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Upon which Rochester, scorning to be folied by a musty old piece of divinity, as he used to call him, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of h—!." On which have the state of the lowest pit of h—!." On which have the state of the lowest pit of h—!." On which Barrow, furning on his heel, answered, "There, my lord, I leave you."

Barrow, Sir John, rose from being a mathe-

matical teacher at Greenwich to the post of second secretary to the Admiralty, which he discharged for forty years. His first step to advancement in public life, however, arose from invarience in pine no, nower, and remainded in the decompanying, as private secretary of Sir George Staunton, the expedition of Lord Macariney to China. On his return he published his "Travels in China," which, at the time, was considered one of the most valuable and interesting accounts which had appeared of the Chinese. In 1797 he accompanied Lord Macartney to the Cape of Good Hope in the capacity of private secretary; and on his return pub-lished a volume of his "Travels in Southern Africa." In 1814 he received from Lord Melville his appointment to the second-secretaryship ville insupplication of the Admiralty, when his ardour in the pursuit of geographical knowledge and scientific discovery was soon evineed by the manner in which he endeavoured to serve his country in bringing before various governments the desirability of prosecuting voyages to the arctic regions. These services were honourably noticed in various ways; and in 1835 he was ercated a baronet. B. near Ulverstone,

D. 1848. BARRY, Robert and Philip de, bar'-e, two brothers, natives of Wales, who took an active part along with Robert Fitzstephen and Raymond le Grosse in the conquest of Ireland, where they greatly distinguished themselves, and were the founders of the numerous families of that

more are descended from the gallant companions of Fitzstephen.

Barry, Lodowick, was the author of a co-medy called "Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks," which for liveliness of incident, and spirit and humour in dialogue and character, is one of the best of our old English dramas. It was first printed in 1611, again in 1636, and is contained in Dodsley's collection of old plays. Of the author little is known with certainty, but he is believed to have been an Irish gentleman.

Barry, Spranger, a celebrated actor, who was bred a silversmith, which trade he aban-doned for the theatre, and made his first appearance in the character of Othello in 1744. In 1747 he came to England, and was engaged at Drury Lanc, which he soon quitted for Covent Garden, and proved a formidable rival to Gar-rick, who was the leader of the former house. In 1753 he went to Ireland; but his speculations in two theatres, one in Dublin and the other in Cork, proving unsuccessful, he returned to England, when he and his wife were engaged by Mr. Foote, at the Haymarket. In 1765 he by Mr. Poole, as the Haymarket. In 1768 he accepted proposals made by Garrick, and removed to Drury Lane. About 1773 Barry left Drury Lane for Covent Garden; but he did not live long after, being worn out by an hereditary out. B. in Dublin, 1719; D. 1777. His great excellence was in tragedy.

BARRY, James, an eminent lawyer, whose father, in the time of Charles I., was a representative of the city of Dublin. In 1629 he was made king's serjeant, and in 1634 one of the barons of the Exchequer, with the honour of barrons of the Exemediar, when the monour of knighthood. He was a great friend to the earl of Strafford, and, at the Restoration, was ad-vanced to the office of chief justice of the King's Beach in Ireland and the peerage. n. at Dub-lin; n. 1673.—He wrote "The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of Defective Titles," Dublin, 1637, folio.

Baner, James, a celebrated painter, who, at the age of nineteen, painted an historical picture on the legend of the baptism of the king of Cashel, which was exhibited to the Dublin Society for the Encouragement of Arts. The genius exhibited in the treatment of this subject brought him under the notice of Burke, the dist.nguished statesman, who introduced him to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent men. Burke enabled him to visit Haly, where he studied with ardour. On his return, in 1775, he published "An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England," Svo., a work of considerable merit. About this time he proposed to paint gratuitously for the Society of Arts a series of pictures, illustrative of the position, that the happiness of mankind is promoted in proportion to the progress of knowledge. His offer was accepted, but his labour was ill requited, and these great works now adorn the institution in the Adelphi. Ho was subsequently elected royal academician, and in 1782 was appointed professor of painting to the Royal Academy, where his lectures were greatly admired. In 1797 he was removed from his office, and soon after expelled from that the founders of the numerous surmers of that greatly admired. In 1997 ne was removed from mane in Cork and other counties, especially his office, and soon after expelled from that that of Barry Court, in Cork, where Philipbuilt institution, on account of some severe allegan castle in 1206. Flourished between 1189 and tions which he made against the Academia 1230. Giraldms do Barry, usually called Giraldms onto the davancement of art. In at Cork, 1794; another brother. Lords Duttevant and Barry.

in London, 1806.—MI, Barry was engaged

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some years in painting a large picture of Pandora, eighteen feet long and ten broad; but it was not finished at his death. It is, however, on his "Victors of Olympia" that his fame pringally rosts. It forms the third of the series painted for the Society of Arts. "There is a panned for the Society of Arts. There is grasp of mind in it," said Dr. Johnson when he saw it, "you will find nowhere else;" and the celebrated Canova, when in this country,

highly commended the work.

Barry, Sir David, a very distinguished phy-sician and physiologist, was a native of Ireland, having been born in the county of Roscommon, on the 12th of March, 1780. He joined the medical staff of the army in 1806, and served with distinction in the Peninsular war, at the close of which he was named staff-surgeon of the district of Braganza, and remained in Portugal till 1820, when he returned to England. He devoted himself for several years to the development of certain views he entertained regarding the circulation of the blood, the function of absorption, and the treatment of poisoned wounds. These speculations attracted much attention, were reported on by Cuvier, Laennec, and others, and are considered to have thrown much valuable light on the points to which they refer. Dr. Barry was afterwards employed by government to investigate the fever which prevailed in Gibraltar in 1928; in 1831, he was sent to St. Petersburg, along with Sir William Russell, to inquire into the character of the cholera which then appeared in Europe, and on his return was named a member of the board appointed to investigate the epidemic. In 1833, he was one of the commission of inquiry into the health of children employed in factories; and in the following year was one of the com-missioners appointed to investigate the condition of the poor, and of the public charities in Ireland. In all these inquiries he rendered valuable services, in consideration of which he vanuable services, in consideration of which he was knighted by his sovereign. He rose to the rank of physician to the forces; and died from the bursting of an aneurism in the thoracic aorta

the bursting of an aneurism in the thoracic aorta in November 1935, while engaged in arranging his papers on the Irish inquiry.

Barry, Martin, a distinguished physiologist, who, having studded in the universities of Edinburgh, Paris, and Berlin, merits notice principally on account of his having devoted the greater portion of his time to the study of animal development and embryology. On these subjects he wrote a number of treatises, and in 1839 was the first to appears the iris. and in 1839 was the first to announce the important discovery "that the segmentation of the yolk, which had been observed in batrachian reptiles, was also true of mammals." B. at Fratton, Hampshire, 1802; D. at Beccles, in

Suffolk, 1855.

Suffols, 1855.
Blanzy, Mario Jean, Countess du, bar'-re, the favourite of Louis XV., was the daughter of an exciseman of the name of Vaubernier. After having passed some portion of her early life in a convent, we find her, at little more than the age of fifteen, engaged at a fastionable milliner's in Paris. Possessing a remarkably handsome per son, which she displayed with a vulgar familiarity of democraces, which debed are to see the bad due for years of the state of the second of the s awourse or Louis XV., was the daughter of an sex sexiseman of the name of Vauhenier. After In the following year he landed on the coast of having passed some portion of her early life in Soniand, and distroyed several vapeurs of a convent, we find her, at little more than the 1892 he had the command of the goal of fitteen, engaged at a fishionable milliner's in Paris. Possessing a remarkably handsome person, which she displayed with a valgar familiar by the same of the

was all-powerful; but when he died, in 1774. she was shut up in a convent near Meaux. She was subsequently released by Louis XVI.; and the residence of Luciennes, which the preceding sovereign had built for her, was restored to her with a pension. After this she lived in retire-ment and all but forgotten, till the Revolution broke out. It is gratifying to have it sometimes to record, that there are, in life, situations which will call forth, from the most depraved, virtues the most exalted. Gratifude is one of the noblest-entiments of the human mind; and, whatever may have been the vices of the Countess du Barry, she seems to have possessed this one virtue in an eminent degree. Appreciating the kindness with which she had been treated by Louis XVI., she now took the deepest interest in the misfortunes of him and his family. She left her retirement, not only to mourn over, but to endeavour to repair, the broken fortunes of royalty. Regardless of danger, she visited England in 1793, that she might disvisited England in 1755, that she might dis-pose of her jewels, and, with the proceeds, assist the queen of France and her children, who were then prisoners in the Temple. On her return, in the same year, she was arrested, taken before the revolutionary tribunal of her country, and, on the charge of being a conspirator, and of having worn mourning in Lon-don for the death of the tyrant," was condemned and executed in November. B. at Vaucouleurs, suffered, 1703. RY, Sir Charles, R.A., bar'-e, architect of

the Houses of Parliament, whose first building which attracted attention was the Travellers Club-house, Pall-Mall. Fifteen years later he cano-nouse, Pair-Mail. Fitteen years later he built the Reform Club-house; and amongst other edifices of which he was the architect may be named King Edward's Grammar-school, Dirmingham; the new buildings at University College, Oxford; and Clifden House, near Maidenhead. B. in Westminster, 1795; knighted,

852; p. 1860.

BART, Jean, bart, a celebrated French naval hero, whose father was a poor fisherman, and was killed in a naval action. Bart early entered he Dutch navy, and served under Admiral De Ruyter, distinguishing himself, from time to time, by his courage and strength, in which ha come, or his courage and strength, in which ho was superior to most of his shipmates. When, in 1672, war was declared by France against Holland, Bart quitted the butch service, and attered that of France. After several private metroprises, in which he greatly distinguished himself, his name became haven to Louis XIV. who sent him a gold medal and chain, with the rank of lieutenant in the royal navy. He now rapidly rose, and, in 1690, commanded a 40-gun ship in the Brest fleet under Admiral de Tourwile, to whom he was of signal service in the action off Dieppe, in which the French were successful over the English and Dutch fleets.

turs, and carried the whole to France. For this

a patent of nobility was granted to him and his descendants. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, put an end to the war, after which he retired to live with his family. B. at Dunkirk, 1651; D. 1792. —The eldest son of this brave seaman became a

vice-admiral, and died in 1755.

BARTAS, William Sallust du, bur'-ta, a French poet, was the son of a treasurer of France, rose to be honoured so far as to be sent by Henry IV. on several embassics. He wrote a poem, entitled "The Week of the Creation," in seven books, translated into English by Sylves-ter. The reputation of this work was so great. that it passed through thirty editions in six years. It was translated into several languages: and yet, although se popular on its appearance, it has long ago fallen into neglect. B. at Montfort, 1514; D. of the wounds he received at the battle of Ivry, 1590.

Bantu, Dr. Heinrich, bart, a celebrated African traveller, who, in early life, commenced the pursuit of travelling, with the view of advancing geographical discovery. In 1845 he left Marseilles, and followed the French and Spanish shores as far as Gibraltar, passed over to Tangier, in Africa, and proceeded to Algiers, making excursions to Tunis, and other places in the interior. On his way to Cairo, he was wounded in an affray with the Arabs, and lost wounded in an analy with the Arabs, and loss all his papers. He then explored Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece; thus nearly making the circuit of the Mediterranean. An making the circuit of the Mediterranean. An account of these travels he published at his own expense. He afterwards accompanied Dr. Overweg and Mr. Richardson in their travels through North and Central Africa, during which they traversed more than 12,000 miles. The volume in which he gives an account of these explorations is a most valuable work.

Berthe, Nicholas Thomas, bart, an ingenious French writer, the author of severel dramatic pieces, and a translator of Ovid's "Art of Love" into French verse. B. at Marselles,

1734; D. at Paris, 1785.

Bartheleny, Jean Jacques, bar-tai'-lai-me, a learned French writer, who received his education first in the college of the Oratory at Mar-seilles, whence he removed to that of the Jesuits. In 1714 he visited Paris, and was no-manted associate in the care of the cabinet of medals, afterwards became secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, and obtained the appointment of keeper of the cabinet of medals. In 1754he visited Naples, then rendered interesting to an antiquary by the discovery of the treasures of Hereulaneum. He wished much to have a speriver of the ancient writing in the Greek ma-nuscripts; but he was told by those who had the care of the curiosities, that they could not grant his request. On this he only asked to see a manuscript page for a few minutes. It contained twenty-eight lines, which Barthélemy tained twenty-eight innes, which partitioners read attentively, and, going aside, transcribed the whole, and sent the fac-simile to the Academy of Belles-lettres:—an act which many may applaud for its eleverness, but few for its honesty. In 1758 the duke de Choiseul gave him a pension, to which he subsequently added the treasurership of St. Martin de Tours and the place of secretary-general to the Swiss Guards. In 1788 he published his great work, entitled "The Voyage of the Younger Anachar-sis" in Greece," upon which he had been em-

ployed thirty years. Of the merits of this work it is now hardly necessary to speak, yet the sketches of Greeian manners which it gives are not much to be relied on. In 1780 he was chosen a member of the French Academy; and sen a member of the French Reademy and now, when he was nearly eighty years of age, he was arrested during the reign of terror, and, as an aristocrat, east into prison. He was, how-ever, released by Danton the next day, the Jacobins being themselves ashamed of the atrocity of such an act. B. at Cassis, in Provence, 1716; D. at Paris, 1795.—Barthélemy was a member of the most distinguished foreign societies, as well as of those in his own country. He united with his profound learning, modesty, simplicity, and good-nature. Besides his "Anacharsis," he wrote a number of papers, chiefly on medals and coins, in the collection of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in the "Journal des Savans." If ever a man was weary of life, it was he; for the French revolution had not only swept away his income of 25,000 francs a year, for which he cared little; but he had seen his oldest, dearest, and best friends first cast into prison, and thence led to perish on the scaffold.

BARTHEZ, Paul Joseph, bar'-tai, a celebrated French physician and voluminous writer on arener physician and voluminous writer on medicine, pathology, physiology, &c, having been educated at Narboune and Toulouse, was a professor, and afterwards chancellor, of the university at Montpellier, the school of which he largely contributed to render famous. He afterwards removed to Paris, where he was appointed consulting physician to the king, Louis XVI., and first physician to the duke of Orleans, and where he practised with eminent success for ten years. The revolution compelled him to retire to his native town, where, although he had lost the greater part of his fortune, he practised his the greater part of his fortune, he practised his profession gratuitiously, devoting his leisure to the philosophical speculations connected with mad cine, which had always been his favourite study. On the restoration of the university, he was named honorary professor, age and infirm health precluding him from taking an active share in teaching. He published a great variety of works, the most important of which are his "Treatise on Gouty Diseases," the "Now Elements of the Science of Man," "New Doctrines Cucerning the Human Eventions" & which concerning the Human Functions," &c.; which, although they contain some fanciful speculaatthough they contain some material specials tions, and display an induct tendency to generalise, are repicte with valuable facts, and had a large influence in overthrowing many crude theories and absurd doctrines, which had prevailed in the French medical schools. Barthez's writings are much better known on the continent than in England, where they have attracted comparatively little attention. His style is simple, accurate, and excellently suited for teaching the sciences he treats of. B. at Montpellier, 1734; D. Oct. 15, 1800. BARTHIUS, Gaspard de, bar'-te-us, an erudite

scholar, born at Custrin, in Brandenburg, June 22, 1587, was descended from one of the oldest families in Europe, an ancestor of his having commanded the cavalry of the emperor, in 836, in the wars with the Vandals, in the in 550, in the wars with the vandals, in the course of which he was killed. Grapard Barthius early became such a master of languages, that while yet a boy he translated the momoirs of Comines, and thirty romanes from French, Spanish, and Italian into Latin; besides rendering seventeen of the Psalms into different kinds of Latin yerse, when only twelve years of age;

Bartholdy

derable collection of Latin poems. Joseph Scaliger, who was anything but profuse of praise, said of him, that there was in Barthius another genius born to eternity; and should he live, sound learning would be preserved for a time. Barthius afterwards edited editions of Virgil, Claudius, Statius, &c.; in all of which he displayed prodigious learning, as well as extraordinary powers of memory, having generally quoted the passage he was commenting on from recollection. He subsequently abandoned profane for sacred studies; and his "Soliloquia" was said by Spenzel to contain thoughts well worthy of St. Augustine himself. He was twice married, and by the second wife left a son to transmit the ancient honours of his family, a matter about which he is said to have been extremely

about which he is said to have been extremely anitious. D. Sopt. 19, 1659.

Bartroldy, Jacob Solomon, bar-tal'-de, a diplomatis greatly employed by Prussia in secret missions, was born of Jewish parents, at berlin, in 1779, and after studying at Halle, travelled in Greece, upon which country he wrote a book which greatly contributed to direct the attention of Europe to the condition of that then oppressed land. In 1805, he was baptized by the Protestant pastor, Reinhard; and shortly afterwards, conceiving a violent hatred of Napoleon, he went through Germany preaching against him, joined the Austrian militia, and fought bravely at Ebersberg, where he was severely wounded. In 1813 he was appointed to a high place in the Prussian chancellery: followed the allies to Paris in 1814; took part in the deliberations of the Congress of Vienna; was sent on secret missions to London and other courts; in 1815 was appointed Prussian consul-general at Rome; afterwards filled missions to Florence and Naples, and again at Rome, where he devoted himself to archaelogical studies, and died there in 1825. Although of a repulsive exterior, Bartholdy was a man of rare genius, and was highly esteemed by all the distinguished men of his time — Metternich, Hardenberg, Consalvi, &c. He was a great patron of art, and had an extensive collection of articles of vertu, such as coloured glass, antique vases, oil-paintings, &c. He was a staunch op-ponent of revolutionary ideas, and a firm sup-

BARTHOLINE, Thomas, bar-to-leen, a celebrated physician at Copenhagen, who took his doctor's degree at Bâle, in 1615. In 1617 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Co-penhagen, and in the following year obtained the anatomical chair. Whilst he held this office, he published many valuable medical and anatomical works, the most celebrated treating of the discovery of the lymphatic vessels, to which he laid claim; but this is contested in favour of Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist. In 1061, owing to delicate health, he resigned his professorship, and retired to the country; but, in 1670, a fire destroying his house, with his library and manuscripts, he returned to Copenhagen, when the king appointed him his phy-sician, and afterwards, in 1675, member of the Grand Council of Denmark. B. 1616; D. 1680. -He left five sons and three daughters, most of whom were distinguished for their talents and learning.

porter of the doctrines of legitimacy.

Barrholomew, bar-thol-o-mu, archbishop of Braga, assisted at the council of Trent,

and, before he was nineteen, published a consi- of a reform among the clergy. He was the derable collection of Latin poems. Joseph father of his flock, and, in a time when the plague raged among t them, remained at his post doing good. He subsequently resigned his archbishopric, and retired to a monastery, the convent of Viana, which he had founded. D. at Lisbon, 1514; D. 1590,-His works are in 2 vols, folio.

BARTHOLOMEW, commonly called ANGLIUS, an English Franciscan monk, whose family name was Glanvil, and who studied at Oxford. Paris, and R3me, was the author of a cele-brated work, entitled "De Proprietatibus Rerum," and nineteen books treating of God and the whole circle of created things. Lived in

the middle of the 14th century.

Bartnoromew, St., one of the twelve appstles. He preached the gospel in the Indies, in Ethiopia, and Lycaonia, and is said to have been flayed alive in Armenia; but this assertion dies

not seem to be well founded.

BARTHOLOMEW, David Edwin, a native of Inititionship, David Edwin, a narry of Linithgowshipe, and captain in the Bitti h navy. He was impressed in 1705, and was promoted, for his exemplary conduct, to the petty officer's posts of master's mate. In 1708 he we have the patronage of Sir Home Popham, and to three years served under that officer, on the three years served under that oneer, on the coast of fulls, in the Rommey; and on the return, in 1803, was paid off. Failing to obtain promotion, he applied to the first lord of the Admiralty, which led to a most unwarrantch's proceeding on the part of that minister, who relatively a govern by the part of the minister, who took steps to secure his impressment a se ond time, on his presenting himself at the Admiralty. This proceeding was brought under the notice of the House of Commons, who severely censured it as a violation of the usage of the navy. He was sent to join the Inflexible as foremastman, but was quickly replaced on the quarter-deck. In 1915 he was advanced to the rank of post-captain for gallant conduct in the river Potomac; and the same year obtained a companionship of the order of the Bath. In 1818 he fitted out the Leven for surveying service, and, after examining the whole of the Azores. and, and examining the whole of the Arriva, part of the African coast, and some of the Cape Verd Islands, terminated his career at the island of St. Mayo, in 1821.

BRITLEMAN, or BRITHELEMON, Hypolite, bar-tel-man, a celebrated violinist and com-

poser. He was engaged by Garrick to set several dramatic pieces for the theatre; and was afterwards engaged for several seasons as leader at the Italian Opera. He was greatly admired for his taste and execution. B. 1741; D. 1901.—His facility in setting music to words was so great that he is reported, on his first in-terview with Garrick, to have written down the notes of a song, to be introduced into the "Country Girl," as fast as the manager composed the verses.

Barrott, Cosmo, a celebrated Italian writer, who lived at Florence in the 16th century. He wrote a life of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, and several historical works.

parossa, and several historical works.

Barrott, Giovanni, bare-to-le, a goldsmith of
Siena, who made, with G. Marci, in 1399, by
order of Pope Urban V., the silver busts of
Peter and Paul, on which the skulls of these
apostles were placed.

Barrott, Daniels on Visitan the

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that order in the Italian language. He arranged his subject according to the several missions which the order had established; and his most interesting volumes are those treating of the first success of the Jesuits on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, the missions to Cochin China and Tonquin, and the rapid diffusion of Christianity in Japan, from the landing of Francis Xavier, in 1519, till its total eradication in 1637, when Japan was closed against all Europeans except the Dutch. He also wrote various works on morality, physical phenomena, and language, and was appointed rector of the Gregorian or Roman college, in 1671. B. at

Ferrara, 1803; p. 1835.

Barrott, Pietro Santi, a painter and engraver of Bartola, who bore also the name of Perugino. He was a pupil of Nicolas Poussin. His original pictures are few, as he chiefly copied from others; but he is celebrated for his engravings, which are very beautiful and highly finished. He was appointed antiquary to the pope and to Christina, queen of Sweden. B. 1635;

p. at Rome, 1700.

BARTOLOMEO, Andreas de, bawr'-to-lo'-mai-o, aneminent Italian jurist, who studied at Bologna, and took his doctor's degree in 1439. He afterwards became professor of canon law at the warus necame processor of canon law at the university of Ferrara, which post he reliminished for the chair of civic law at Bologna, of which place he was created a clitzen in 1442. He is supposed to have been present at the comeil of Bale, in 1431, and distinguished himself by advocating the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. He was created, in 1166, by John, king of Aragon, his counsellor, and was also knighted. His nativity is uncertain, both Messina and Note having been named as

both Messina and Noto having been named as the place. B. 1809; D. 1879. Barotomeo, a Spanish sculptor of the 13th century, who executed the nine statues at the portal of the eathedral of Tarragona. Barotomeo Dr. Capta, an Italian jurist, created, in 1284, by Charles II. of Naples, proto-notary of his kingdom; which situation he held till his death. He took his doctor's degree in 127s, and D. 1328.

1278, and D. 1028.

Berotomeo, Leonardo di, a native of Palermo, one of the most celebrated politicians of Sicily in the 15th century. In 1431 he gained great popularity among his countrymen for having obtained most important privileges for the city of Palermo from King Alfonso the Magniticent. He exercised a great part of the supreme power in 1436, when the viceroy went supreme power in 1439, when the vicerory went to Gaêta; and conferred a great benefit on the state, by obtaining for it the statute called Ritus Magna Regia Curica et active Regni Sicilia Curiarum, a regular code of legal procedure long known under the title of Rito del Redullen on the state of the stat Alfonso, to whom his popularity had become offensive. The murderer (Tommaso Crispo) was never punished. D. 1450. Bartolomeo, Dionisio di, a Neapolitan archi-

tect, who built, in the years 1586 to 1597, the church and convent of the PP. Oratorii at Naples, a celebrated architectural work.

Bartoomeo, Maestro, an Italian artist of the 13th century, who painted the picture of the "Annunciation" in the church of the Servi in Elorence.

eminent Florentine designer and engraver, was the son of a silversmith, and commenced engraving under Joseph Wagner, of Venice. When he had completed his engagement, he married a Venetian lady, and removed to Rome, whither Cardinal Bottari had invited him, and here he Cardinal Bottari had invited him, and here he catablished his reputation by his plates from the "Life of St. Nilus," and his portraits for a new edition of Vasari. He shortly, however, returned to Venice, where he was engaged by Mr. Dalton, librarian to George III., to engrave a set of plates after Guercino, and afterwards was invited by him to England, on a stipend of £300 per annum. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1769; and, for thirty years after, was incessantly occupied in his profession, especially in the new mode of stippling in imitation of chalk. His most numerous engavings are from the pictures of Angelica Kauffmann and his fellow pupil at the Florentino academy. Cipriani, who had also settled in England, and with whom he had ever maintained a close intimacy. In 1802 he accepted an invia close intimacy. In 1802 he accepted an invi-tation from the prince regent of Portugal to superintend a school of engraving at Lisbon, superintend a school of engraving at Lisbon, with a handsome salary, to which was annexed an elegant residence and the profit of the engravings. n. 1725; p. 1815. —Batrolozzi was the father of the celebrated Madame Vestris.

Barrox, Elizabeth, bär-ton, commonly called "the Holy Maid of Kent," first became known

in 1525, when a servant at an inn at Aldington, in Kent, for her sanctity and miraculous en-downents. About 1534, during the negotia-tions for Henry VIII.'s divorce from Katherine of Aragon, she under the influence of a trance, spoke words which were taken by those about her for the effect of inspiration, and a priest, her for the effect of inspiration, and a prise, named Richard Masters, conveyed an account of her proceedings to Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, who encouraged him to note carcilly all she should say. Masters, in conjunction with Dr. Bocking, a mouk of Canterbury, took her under his direction, and put into her mouth pretended revelations against the doc-trines of the Reformation and the king's divorce. Among other things, she predicted that, should the king proceed with the divorce, "he should not be a king a month longer, and, in the reputation of Almighty God, not one hour longer; but should die a villain's death." This denunciation was followed by others still more menacing spoken by the favourers of Queen Katherine, and at length moved the king to harsh measures. The Maid of Kent, with her principal accomplices, was cast into prison, and a most wretched series of impostures was elicited. The parliament adjudged the offence one of treason and she, with five priests, was executed at Tyburn in 1534.

BARTON, Benjamin Smith, M.D., a distinguished American naturalist, was born in Penn-sylvania, in 1766, studied at Edinburgh and Göttingen, and was the first to occupy a chair of botany and natural history in the United States, having been chosen to that office in the college of Philadelphia in 1790. He was after-wards president of the American Philosophical Society, and professor of Materia Medica at Philadelphia; and his lectures and writings en-Introdephia; and his lectures and writings en-title him to be considered the founder of the science of natural history in America. D. 1815. BARUFFALD, faw-ropi-cud-da, a Jesuit, who, after the suppression of his order, became libra-

Bartolozzi, Francesco, bawr'-to-lots'-e, the rian and secretary of the Ariostean Academy,

Barwick

and wrote several religious and literary works. the chief of which is the "Life of Ariosto." at Ferraro, 1740; D. 1817.

BARWICK, John, bar'-wik, an English divine, who exerted himself with singular dexterity in hehalf of the royal cause during the civil war, for which he was committed by the parliamenfor which he was committed by the parlamentarians to the Tower, where he remained a long time. At the Restoration, in producing which he had a considerable share, he obtained the deamery of Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for that of St. Paul's. n. at Witherstack, Westmoreland, 1612; n. 1664.

BARWICE, Peter, brother of the above, also favoured the royal cause; and, on the Restora-

tion, was appointed physician to Charles II., and was assiduous in his duties at the time of and was assistations in ms duties at the third of the plague, being one of the few who did not desert his post. Of his writings, which are numerous, the most celebrated are those in defence of Dr. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood; works which were received with considerable favour. B. 1619; D. 1694.

Barziza, Gasparino, bawr-tseeds'-aw, an Italian writer, who was one of the principal revivers of classical literature in Italy. Owing to his diligent research, three books of Cicero's "De tratore," the treatise on Rhetori, and Quin-

Oratore," the treatise on Inector', and Quintilian's Orations, were resented from oblivion. n. about 1370; n. 1431.

BAS. (See Lie Bas.)

BASAITT, Marco del Friuli, baw'-zaw-e'-te, an Italian painter, the rival of Bellini, whom he surpassed in composition, but not in colouring. His principal pictures are, the "Descent from the Cross," in the Gallery of Munich; a fine "Christ Praying in the Garden," in the church! of St. Giobbe; and the "Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew," in the Academy of Venice, which St. Morew, the Reaction of Jenus 1, 1816,

catalogues of prints, and a dictionary of ancient and modern engravers, which, notwithstanding some faults, is the best yet published. An edition of this re-appeared in two volumes 8vo, in 1809. n. at Paris, 1723; n. 1797.

BASCHENIS, baws-kai'-nes, an Italian priest and painter, who is famed for his representations of every kind of musical instrument, which he interspersed with inkstands and other objects

interspersed with missiands and other objects with a truthfulness which has not yet been equalled: his productions are still Fighly esteemed. a. at Bergamo, 1017; b. 1077.

BASOURYOW, WASSIII, Jun's ke-non, a Russian architect, who studied at the academy of Moscow. He designed a model for the rebuilding of the Kremlin, and built the palace of Zarizin in the Gothic style, but this palace was destroyed soon afterwards by order of the empress Catherine II. B. at the commencement of the

15th century; p. 1798.

Basons, Matteo, baws'-ke, founder of the Capuchin Friars, was admitted at an early age into the order of St. Francis at Montefalcone, and the order of St. Francis at Monteficcone, when, shocked at the abuses which had crept into this society, he set himself to restore the primitive discipline in all its original severity. For this purpose he gave out that St. Francis had appeared to him, clothed in a particular labit, which was surmounted by a hood, terminative in the property of had appeared to him, elothed in a particular the Greek church, but also the divisity of labilit, which was surmounted by a hood, terminate the Greek church, but also the divisity of labilit, which was surmounted by a hood, terminate the first has been a surmounted by a hood, terminate the church but had been the first had been the fir

Bashkin

Pope Clement VIII. permission to adopt the habit, and to observe literally the rule of St. Francis. This reform raised him many conmies, especially amongst the body of monks ha left, who succeeded in getting him sent to prison, from which he was liberated by the i

Clement, and in 152 prointed vicar general of the order. Two years after he regeneral of the order. Two years after he resigned the appointment, and went about preaching for nearly twenty years. In about the end of the 16th century; D. at Venice, 1552.

BASEDOW, John Bernard, bar-e-dow, a German writer and philosopher, who made great address to refuse dependent and on more arithment to refuse a direction and on the second second.

ellorts to reform education, and entered with zeal into the disputes concerning the truths of Christianity, avowing himself a sceptic. In 1774 under the patronage of Prince Francis of Anhalt-Dessau, he established the "Philanthropinum," a school which became the model of many others which afterwards arose, and produced a number of excellent teachers. At Magdeburg he also busied himself with the re-

n of the system of instruction, and with some success. B. at Hamburg, 1723; D. at Magdeburg, 1790.—The principal of his works are "Philalethia; or, New Views into the Truths

and Latin. This latter was an enlargement of the educational plan of J. J. Rousseau and Comenius.

Baselliac, John, La-sail-hak, a celebrated French lithotomist, who studied surgery under his uncle at Lyons, after which he was admitted a student at the Hotel-Dieu at Paris. Attracted by his talents, the archbishop of Bayeux ap-pointed him his surgeon in ordinary, and built hospital, which he confided to his care. In 1728 the archbishop died, leaving Baseilhae a collection of surgical instruments, and a sufficient sum of money to enable him to be received eight sum of money to enable min to be received as a master in surgery. He was, however, so grieved at the loss of his patron, that he repaired to Paris, and was admitted, in 1729, into the fraternity of the Feuillars, or Begging Friars, under the name of Frère Jean de St. Come, but continued still to exercise his profession, and soon became celebrated in Paris. He took no recom-pense from the poor, and devoted the sums received from the rich to the support of a hos-pital near the Rue St. Honoré, which he esta-blished in 1753. Although Baseilhac was eminent in every branch of his profession, he was particularly celebrated for his success in opera-tions for the cure of stone and of cataract. In rectifying the first-named disorder, he used an instrument, which he had invented in 1743, known as "lithotome eache," and is said to have performed more than one thousand operations for this disease, and up-wards of five hundred for cataract. Simple in his habits, soler in life, generous to the poor, and truly religious, Baseilhac ranks amongst the most celebrated men of his time. n. at

Poyastruc, near Tarbes, 1703; D. at Paris, 1781.

Bashkin, Mattel Semenof, bash'-kin, the leader of an heretical sect at Moscow, which not only opposed the ordinances and caremonies of

Baste, bas-il, a physician, the founder of sect who asserted that God had another son be sides Jesus Christ, called Sathaniel, who, havin revolted against his Father, was, with his com rev. Red against his Father, was, with his com-panions, east down from heaven to earth; and that Jeans Christ being sent to destroy his power, shut him up in hell, and altered his name by cutting off the last syllable. His fol-lowers were allowed to have everything, even tickie wives, in common. By order of the em-peror Alexius Comnenus, he was Furnt alive in 1118.

Basia, first bishop of Ancyra, was ordained to that office by the bishops of the Eusebians, in place of Marcillus, but was himself excommuni cated, and his ordination annulled in the council of Sardiea, in 347, though he still retained the see. In 351 he attended the second counthe sec. In 301 ne attenue the second coun-cil of S mium, where he disputed success-fully against Photinus. He was one of the greatest enemies to the Arians, but considered the head of the Semi-Arians; and procured their opinions to be established by a council held at Ancyra in 358. He was deposed in 30) D. 362.

BASIL, ST., surnamed THE GREAT, bishop of Cic-area, was ordained by Eusebius, whom he succeeded in 370. He was persecuted by the emperor Valens, because he would not embrace Arianism. The best edition of his works was published by the Benedictines of St. Maur. 3 vols.

folio, Paris, 1721-30. B. 326; D. 379. Basic, archbishop of Thessalonica, known as Ascholius or Acholius. He baptized Theodosius on the occasion of a fit of illness, 380, and was the beloved friend of St. Ambrose. . D. 331.

Basilisous, bus-e-lis'-kus, emperor of the East, was brother to Verima, wife of the emperor Leo I., Ly whose means he was appointed to the command of a fleet sent against Genseric, king of the Vandals, who had conquered Africa; the greater part, however, of his fleet and army perished, and he fell into disgrace. At the death of Leo, he conspired against his successor Zeno, and succeeded in placing himself on the throne in 475; but subsequently Zeno defeated him and entered Constantinople, putting Basilisens into confinement, where he died, 477.

BasiliusI., or Basil, ba-sil'-e-us, surnamed the "Macedonian," rose to be emperor of the East, though originally a common soldier. His conduct recommended him to the emperor Michael III., who made him his equerry and chamberlain. He accused Bardas of conspiring against the emperor, and afterwards assassinated him in the emperor's tent, and was made by Michael his colleague in the empire, in 866. Basilius remonstrating with the empire, in our basines re-monstrating with the empiror for his eruelty, Michael attempted to depose him; but he an-ticipated his design, and one evening, when he retired intoxicated, murdered him in his bed, 867. His conduct on the throne was wise and equitable. He reformed the abuses in the state, defeated the Saracens in Asia, and carried the arms of the empire beyond the Euphrates in 872. He entered into a treaty with the Russians of Kiew, and sent them an archbishop; from which time the Russians acknowledged the authority of the Greek Church. B. at Adrianople, 813; D. from a blow by a stag while hunting, 886.

Basilius II. succeeded John Zimisces in 976. He was the son of Romanus the younger, and was associated in the government with his bro-

the Bulgarians, over whom he obtained a great the burgarrans, over whom he obtained a great victory in 1014; but treated his prisoners with horrid barbarity, dividing them into hundreds, and then putting out the eyes of ninety-nine, left the hundredth with one eye to guide the rest. In this condition they were sent to their king. Samuel, who was so horrified that he died two days after. B. 958; D. 1025.

Basilowitz, John, emperor of Russia. (See IVAN.)

BASKERVILLE, John, bas'-ker-vil, a celebrated printer, who, in 1736, kept a writing-school in Birmingham. He subsequently engaged in the japanning business, and became possessed of japaning outsies, and occasing possessed of considerable property. In 1750 he turned printer and letter-founder, in which he was most successful. His types were purchased by a society in Paris, in 1779, who made use of them in printing an edition of Voltaire's works. B. at wolverley, Worcestershire, 1706; p. 1775.—His works now possess a high value, especially his editions of some of the classics, which are greatly esteemed both in this country and on the continent.

BASMADJI, bas-mad'-je, "The Printer," the sur-name bestowed upon IBRAHIM EFFENDI, an Hungarian, who, having become a convert to Mohammedanism, was the first to introduce printing into Turkey, he having, under the patronage of Said-Effendi, established a printing press at Constantinople, in 1728, under the sanction of the Sultan Achmet III. Ibrahim continued to superintend the establishment till his death, in 1746, but only produced sixteen works during that time. The original office is still in existence.

Basque, Michael le, bask, a famous bucca-neer, who, in connexion with L'Olonnais, took, about 1660, the towns of Maracaibo and Gib-raltar, in the Gulf of Venezuela; the plunder

amounting to upwards of 400,000 crowns. Bass, George, bas, the discoverer of Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, was a surgeon on board H.M.S. Reliance. With Cap-tain Flinders in a small boat, called Tom Thumb, with only one boy, Bass doubled the heads of Botany Bay, and explored George's River, and afterwards Port Hacking River. In 1797, being furnished with greater resources, he made furher explorations, and in 1798 determined the xistence of the strait which now goes by his ame. He died, it is said, somewhere in S. merica, and received, for his discoveries, cared out with so few advantages, neither distincon nor reward.

Bussant, John Baptist, Law-zu'-ne, a musical composer of the 17th century, and master of the famous Corelli. His compositions, consisting of six operas and thirty-one other pieces, range from 1680 to 1703, and are characterized as pure and pathetic. B. at Padua, about 1657. D. 1716.
Bassano, James, baw-za'-no, called The Old,

an Italian painter, who excelled in landscape, and whose works are held in high estimation. Three of his sons were eminent artists. Francis put an end to himself in 1592; Leander was knighted; John Baptist imitated the manner of Angueret, John Spales initiated the manner of his father; Jerome, another son, was educated for a physician, but became a painter also, n. at Bassano, 1510; p. at Venice, 1592. Bassanvin, James, bis-an-tin, a Scotch astronomer, who was educated first at Glasgow,

and afterwards at Paris, where he became teacher was associated in the government with his bro-ther Constantine. He tunned his arms against his return to Scotland in 1503, he had an interBasser, Peter, băs'-et, an He was chamberlain to King H history he wrote, which is still in the Heralds' College. He l

conture.

Bassy, Laura, baw-se, a learned Italian lady, sician, who attacked the Church of Incident lands, was famed for her knowledge in philosophy, several publications for which he lost his care attainments procured her, when twenty-one years of age, the title of doctor of philosophy. In 1745 she read lectures upon experimental philosophy, and continued to do so till her death. In 1738 she married Dr. Verati, and preserved an excellent character by the practice of every virtue. B. at Bologna, 1711; D. 1778.

Bassompieere, François, bas'-som-pe' marshal of France celebrated for his gal

> ice, and 625 was

BASTA, George, bas'-ta, a soldier and military writer of the 16th century, served under the duke of Parma, and distinguished himself in 1596, by provisioning the town of La Fère, which was besieged by Henry IV. Afterwards he was engaged by the emperor, to whom he rendered signal services in Hungary and Transylvania, and was made a count. B. at Rocca; D. 1607. -He wrote two works on military discipline.

Bastiat, Frederick, bas'-te-a, a distinguished French economist and advocate of free trade, was born at Bayonne, June 19, 1801, and edu-cated at Saint Sever and Sorese. He subsequently embraced commerce as an occupation, quently embraced commerce as an occupation, visited England about 1845, and published several works on economic subjects, the most important of which are his "Economic So-phisms," "Property and Law," "Protectionism and Communism," "Capital and Rent," "Harmonies of Economics," &c. D. Dec. 24, 257, 1976, 19 monies of Economics," &c. D. Dec. 24, 1850. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly after the revolution of 1818.

Bastide, Jules, bas-teed, an eminent French politician and journalist of the republican school, was an active member of the Carbonari and a determined opponent of the institution of monarchy after the revolution of July, 1830, and continued, though defeated on that occasion, to advocate his opinions with great energy and force. He conducted the "National," in and rover. The conducted the Sational, in Conjunction with Armand Carrel and Armand Marrast; and, later, the "Revue National," along with Buchez. His best work is on the "Religious wars france." B. at Paris in 1800.

HASTON, Robert, bas'-ton, a monk, a prior of the convent of Carmelites at Scarborough, and him, in order that he might celebrate the victories to be won there, but the result of the battle of Bannockburn, where he was taken prisoner, compelled the poet to change his note, and instead of singing the triumphs of Edward, he celebrated those of Bruce. He wrote volume of tragedies and comedies in English, and several pieces, in Latin, on the wars of Scotland, together with satires on the laxurics

the priests, sermons, &c. D. about 1910.
BASTWICK, John bast-nik, an English phyin the pillory, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the Seilly Isles. In 1640 he was released by the Parliament, and had a reward of £5000 allowed him out of the archbishop of Canterbury's estates. B. at Writtle.

Essex, 1593; D. about 1650. Bare, George, bait, a writer and doctor, who became principal physician to Charles I. at Oxford. During the civil war he resided in London, where he was highly esteemed, and in 1671 attended Cromwell. At the Restoration he was made physician to the king, and elected a fellow hade physician to the anis, and necess a leady of the Royal Society. Dr. Bate wrote a history of the civil wars in Latin, and some tracts on physical subjects. B. at Ma.ds Morton Buck-inghamshire, 1608; D. in London, 1905.—Bate was charged with administering some potion to

distinguished for his great labours in the cause of medical science, principally connected with diseases of the skin. B. at Whitby, 1778; D. 1821. -He is the author of several medical works, some of which have been translated into French

Bares, William, bails, an English nonconformist divine, who was one of the commissioners and was offered the deanery of Lichfield, which he refused. E. 1625; D. at Hackney, 1699. His he refused. B. 1825; D. at Hackney, 1899. His theological wave collected and published in one volume folio, after his death. He published the "Livrs of Learned and Plous Men" in one volume 40.1881, Latin.—Bates is considered the politest writer, if not the best scholar of the whole who will be the public with a found with the public from the church, and founded what is called the Dissenting interest.

Bathoer, Stephen, ba-to'-re, king of Poland, who was sovereign prince of Transylvania, and was elected to the throne of Poland in the place of Henry of Valois. He reformed many abuses, and defeated the Russians, who were forced to cede Courland and a part of Livonia to the Poles. D. at Grodao, 1596. Others of his family succeeded him.

Bathurst, Allen, Earl, bath'-urst, an eminent statesman, who was a zealous opposer of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole. In 1742 he was admitted of the Privy Council; in 1757 was the convent of Carmelites at Scarborough, and appointed treasurer to the Prince of Wales, ob-rished in the 19th century. When Edward II. sion of 22000 a year; and in 1778 was created invaded Scotland, in 1304, he took Baston with Cirencester, 1775.-His son Henry was, in 1771, created Lord Apsley, and made lord chancellor, and afterwards president of the council under

Lord North. B. 1714; D. 1794.

BATHURST, Ralph, M.D., an uncle of Earl Bathurst, was born in 1620. He studied first for the church, but changed his career for that of medicine, and was, after the breaking out of the civil war, appointed physician to the State. At the Restoration he again abandoned physic, and resumed divinity; was elected a fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; entered into Loly orders, was appointed chaplain to the king, dean of Wells, appointed enapian to the king, dean of Wells, vice-chancellor of Oxford, and was even offered the bishopric of Bristol, by William and Mary, but this he declined. He was an accomplished philosopher, orator, poet, and wit—his powers of ridicule being so great that he used no other means of correcting the delinquents of his college. Some poetical pieces by him were printed in the "Musæ Anglicana," and are excellent of their kind. He wrote both in Latin and English. D. 1704, aged 84.

Batoni, Pompeo, baw-to'-ne, an Italian painter, whose pieces are celebrated for their truthfulness, character, and colouring, and of which the most admired is "Simon the Sorcerer contending with St. Peter." B. at Lucca, 1708; D. at

Rome, 1787.

BATTAGLINI, Mark, baw'-tal-le'-ne, bishop of Cesena, wrote a History of Councils, 1686, folio, and "Annales du Sacerdoce et de l'Empire du XVII. Siècle," 1701 to 1711, 4 vols. folio.

B. 1645; D. at Cesena, 1717.

BAUDET, Stephen, bo'-dai, a French engraver, whose chief work is a print of Adam and Eve, from a painting by Domenichino. B. at Blois,

1643; р. 1716.

BAUER, Bruno, bow'-er, a modern German bib-lical critic and political writer, who at an early accommenced his theological disquisitions by reviewing Strauss' "Life of Jesus," and other works. Many of his writings contain very bold and speculative opinions, and one of them, "Christianity Unreiled," was destroyed in 1843, at Zurich, before its publication. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he argues that the four leading ones were not written by the apostle, but are the production of the 2nd century. B. at Eisenberg, 1809.

BAUHIN, Jean and Gaspard, brothers, bou'-a, two distinguished botanists, were born at Bâle. Jean in 1541, and Gaspard in 1560. They were Jean in 1941, and dispared in 1990. They well both educated for the medical profession, in which they attained considerable eminence; but their favourite study was botany, to the advancement of which science their researches and writings greatly contributed. Jean died in

1613, and Gaspard in 1624.

BAUMGARFEN, Alexander Theophilus, boum-yur-ten, a German philosopher, who studied at Halle, and became professor of philosophy there, and afterwards at Frankfort on the Oder. B. at Berlin, 1714; D. at Frankfort on the Oder, 1762.—Baumgarten may be considered as the creator of the esthetic, or of the philosophy of the beautiful. He wrote "Metaphysica," 8vo; "Ethica Philosophica," 8vo; "Æsstea, "8vo; "Etnica Philosophica," 8vo; "Etnica Philosophica," 8vo; "His brother Sigrismund was a distinguished divine of the Lutheran church, and professor of theology at Halle. He died in 1787.

BATB, 40th William, bour, a painter and engraver of Strasburg, whose pictures of build-

ings and landscapes are very excellent. B. 1600: D. at Vienna, 1640.

Baur, Frederick Wilhelm von, a Russian engineer-general, who engaged early in military life: and in 1755 was in the British service, as an officer in the Hessian Artillery. In 1757 he obtained the rank of general and engineer. Frederick II. of Prussia ennobled him. In 1769 he entered into the service of Catherine II., empress of Russia, and was employed against the Turks. The empress had a high notion of his talents, and employed him in making the aqueduct of Tsarskoe-Selo, to supply Moscow with water, and in deepening the canal near St Petersburg, at the end of which he constructed receiving, at each of which he constructed a large harbour, and other important undertakings. B. at Bieber, 1735; D. at St. Petersburg, 1733.—Liaur had for his secretary the celebrated Kotzebue, who directed in his name the German theatre at St. Petersburg.

BAUTRU, William, bo'-troo, member of the French Academy, and a celebrated wit. B. at

Angers, 1588; D. at Paris, 1665.
BAYUS and Mæyius, bai've-us, me've-us, two SATUS and natevolent poets, in the age of Augustus, who attacked the superior talents of contemporary writers, and have therefore become immortalized by the satire and ridicule

which they drew upon themselves.

Baxtrs, Richard, bax-ter, a celebrated nonconformist divine, who in 1638 was ordained by Bishop Thornborough, and two years later was chosen vicar of Kidderminster; but, on the breaking out of the civil war, he became suspi-cious of the designs of the Parliament, and resolved to repair instantly to the army and use his utmost endeavours to bring back the soldiers to the principles of loyalty to the king and submission to the Church. There was a grand sense of duty abroad in the breasts of the men of the 17th century. The moral as well as military heroism which sprung from this high sense merosin which spring from this right some makes us overlook, yea, almost forget, much of the violence by which many of their actions were crimsoned. Batter, however, belonged to the church; but, so strong was the sense of duty in him, that when Cromwell was declared Protector, he bravely withstood him to the face, telling him that "the honest people of the land took their ancient monarchy to be a blessing and not an evil." His sympathies, however, being with the Parliament, he became chaplain to Colonel Whalley's regiment. Whilst officiating in this capacity, he wrote his "Saint's Rest;" and was present at the taking of men capacity, ne wrote his "Saint's Rest;" and was present at the taking of Bridgewater, and the sieges of Exeter, Dristol, and Worcester. Ill-health compelling him to leave the army, he, in 1657, returned to Kiddenninster. Before his appointment to Whalley's regiment, however, he had passed some time at Coventry, officiating in the ministry; and he had even preached within hearing of the sound of cannon, when the roll of battle was passing over Edgehill. At the Restoration it was expected that moderation would have pervaded the councils of the nation, and that a form of ecclesiastical government that should reconcile all parties would be established; but this was not the case, and the Act of Uniformity of 1662 drove Baxter from the church. He now occupied himself with literary composition, and his "Call to the Unconverted" was one of the fruits

of this retirement. In 1672, when the flames of religious persecution, which had run over the land, began to expire, he once more came



BAYARD, CHEVALIER DE.



Beattie, James.



BEUST, BARON VON.



BLAKE, ROBERT.

Plate 9.]

Baver

forth from his retreat. He settled in London, and preached usually at Pinners' Hall and in a chapel in Fetter Lane. He now occupied

without fear and without rewhom fell on various mental batt

His fat

wants he was sunering from indisposition, and whiles he was suffering from houseposition, and he was only saved from being dragged to a prison by the accidental interposition of his physician. Two years later he became one of the victims of the sanguinary Jeffreys. He was apprehended on a charge of sedition, and for being hostile to episcopacy. His trial took

place in 1684-5. On this occasion Jeffreys d.s.

not once, I wan not give aim a moment s time more to save his life. Yonder stands to the pillory with him. I would say two greatest roques and rascals in the kingdom stood there. When Baxter made an attempt to speak, the lord chief justice exclaimed. "Richard! Richard! dost thou think we'll hear thee poison the court? Richard, thou art an old fellow, an old knave; thou hast written books enough to load a cart. Hadst thou been enough to load a cart. Hadst thou been whipped out of thy writing trade forty years that been happy." The result was a fine of 500 marks, impresonment till paid, and bonds for good behaviour for seven years. Lord Powis, however, stepped in, got the fine remitted, and Baxter was liberated in eighteen months. He lived for five years after this, preaching the gospel without molestation. B. in Shropshire, 1615; p. in London, 1691, and was buried in Christ Church.—The fame of this persevering, brave-spirited, and long-enduring man rests principally upon his two popular treatises, "The Saint's Everlasting Rest," and A Call to the Unconverted."

BAXTER, William, nephew of the above, who was celebrated for his proficiency in the classics was constant for his produced in the crassics and his antiquarian research, was appointed master of the Mercers' School in London. He are grammar of the Latin tongue in

; an edition of Anacreon in 1695; an ediof Horace in aridsh Antiquities

Roman Antiquities B. at Laulugan, Shropshire, 1650; p. 1728.

B. at Lamungan, Shropshire, 1990; B. 1756.

Baxter, Andrew, an ingenious writer on metaphysics, was the son of a merchant in Old Aberdeen, where he was born in 1886 or 1887, and was educated at King's College. His life was spent in the capacity of tutor lege. Ans me was spent in the capacity of dutor to young gentlemen of rank, and among his pupils were the lords Blantyre and Gray, and other youths of good family. His leisure was occupied in metaphysical speculations, which he embodied principally in a work called "all Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," inquiry into the Auture of the Human Soul; which went through several editions, and in which he deduces the immateriality of the soul from reason and philosophy. He travelled much on the continent, especially in Germany and was the friend and correspondent of such appropriate characters as Wilkes and Dr. Warburn and the such as ton, bishop of Gloucester. He was much esteemed for the uprightness, benevolence, and

arms, Bayardsat 13 years old, was plant in the house of the duke of Savoy, where he remained for five years. On the completion of his duties of a soldier. The first battle at which he fought was that of Fornovo, in 1193, under the banner of Charles VIII.; and the chival ic spirit of his ancestors, it was evident, had found a fitting representative in the young hero. Two horses were killed under him in that field; and he himself performed feat that progured him the approbation of all who beheld him. Several years after this he was engaged in the Italian wars of Louis XII., when, on one occasion, it is said that he held a bridge over the Garigliano, said that he neid a bridge over the currigiano, single-handed, arainst 200 Spaniards, and en-abled the main body of the French to make good their retreat. In 1513 he fought at the lamous battle of the Spurs in Pieardy, where his valour saved the whole French army from dis-

of Marignano, fought September 13th, 1515,

France, against the count of Nassau, with a force of 35,000 men, assisted by a powerful erritlery. In 1524, whilst fighting against the Imperialists in 1tdly, he continued to display his usual romantic valour until he felt from his horse, wounded by a bell. In this condition have a pressed to withdraw the significant of the property he was pressed to withdraw from the field; but answering that he never turned his back upon an enemy, desired that he might be placed with his back against a tree, that he might watch the varying fortunes of the fight; and he there sunk under his wound. B. in Dauphiny, 1476; n, in battle, by the Sesia, 1524.—The marquis of Pescara, who on this occasion commanded the Spanish troops, caused the body of Bayard to be emblimed and sent to his relations. When it drew near the country of his birth, people of all ranks came forth to meet it.

BAYER, Johann, bai'-er, a German astronomer, who, in 1603, published an excellent work, entitled "Uranometria," being a celestial atlas, or folio charts of all the constellations. He was the first to distinguish the stars by the letters of the Greek alphabet, and according to the order of the magnitude of the stars in each constellation. This work was republished, with great improvements by the author, in 1627, under a new title, viz., "Colum Stellatum Christianum." 3. at Augsburg, in Bavaria, about the year 1572; p. 1660.

BAYER, Gotlieb Siegfried, grandson of above, a learned philologist, who acquired a great know-ledge of the eastern languages, particularly the tenned nor the upreprinters, penerousnec, and regard of the disposition, no. at Whittingham, Chinese. In 1717 he was a profited in Saringsberg; and in 1725 was invited to St. Baxam, Peter, Chevalier de, bui'-yar, the celebrated French warrior, and called "the Greek and Roman antiquities. His "Museum L 2

Bayle

Beaton

Sinicum," printed in 1730, in 2 vols. 8vo, is a it was conducted by the commander-in-chief, very curious and learned work. B. at Königs- General Whitelocke, the most efficient aid was very enrious and learned work. B. at Königs-berg, 1694; D. at St. Petersburg, 1738. BAYLE, Peter, bail, a celebrated French writer, author of the well-known "Historical and Criti-

eal Dictionary," was educated for the ministry among the Protestants; but while attending the Jesu.ts' college, became a Roman Catholic. Jesurs college, became a Roman Catholic. Shortly afterwards, however, returning to his former communion, he went to Geneva, where he formed an intimacy with Bastrage. He was subsequently appointed to the chair of philosophy at Sedan; but when that academy was suppressed, in 1981, he removed to Rotterdam, and was chosen professor of philosophy and history there. In 1648 he began a literary journal entitled "Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres," which obtamed great etcelority. In 1689 has deprived of his professorship; and in two years atterwards appeared the first volume of his greatest work, "The Historical and Critical Dictionary," which quickly reached a second edition. B. at Carlat, in Foix, 1647, p. 1706.—Besides the works already mentioned, he works already mentioned, he works. "Thoughts on Comets," "A Criticism on Maintoning 'Blistory of Calvinism," "A Philosophical Comment on the words of Christ, 'Compet them to come in," "Ae. His writings, however, are generally allowed to betray no small portion of scepticism on religious subjects. was chosen professor of philosophy and history scenticism on religious subjects.

BAYLE, Moses, one of the leaders of the Montagnards and Ferrorists of the firstFrench revolution, among whom he was distinguished for his violence and determination. He strongly defended the massacres of the 2nd of September: was president of the Convention in 1793; was a firm friend of Robespierre, whom he had the courage to defend after his fall; and when it was proposed to prosecute Barère, Collot-d'Herbois, and others, he refused to be separated from them. He ultimately submitted to the ascendancy of Napoleon, held a small office in the police, but was always more or less connected with the restless demagogues of the period. He died in

Pastess demand governs.

1815 in great poverty.

Bayla, Lewis, bai-le, an eminent prelate, educated at Oxford, who was ordained bishop of Bangor, 1616, and is eelebrated for his well-known work, entitled, "The Practice of Piety." B. at Carmarthen, about 1565; D. 1632. BANNTUN, Admiral Sir William Henry, G.C.B.

bain'-tun, a distinguished naval officer, was the son of a gentleman who held the office of British consul at Algiers, and who, after taking part in the capture of Martinique in 1794, of Trinidad in 1797, on all which occasions he greatly distinguished himself, was commander of the ship Reunion when she was wrecked in the Severn, in December 7, 1796. He subsequently served in the West Indies; and in the Leviathan in the Nelson in the pursuit of the combined French and Spanish fleets, and was fortunate enough to be present in the memorable battle enough to be present in the memoranic battle of Trailalgar on the 21st of October, 1805, where, after breaking the enemy's line, and being hotly engaged with several ships, among which the huge Santissian Trinidada was one, he came the huge Santissian Trinstada was one, he came to close quarters with the Saint Augustin, and quickly compelled her to strike. In the latter part of the same year, he accompanied the expedition under Admiral Murray and General Cruntind, originally intended for the reduction of Chili, but afterwards sent to the La Pitata, Chere, although the success of the expedition was marred by the unmethodical way in which

given by the naval squadron. Bayntun attained the honour of a flag, August 12, 1812, was made K.C.B. in 1839, received a medal and a pen-

sion of £300 a year for good service, and died at Bath, December 16, 1840, aged 75. Beales, Mary, beel, an English portrait-painter, who copied with great exactness the works of Sir Peter Lely and Vandyke. B, 1631; D, 1697.

Braton, David, be'-ton, a cardinal, and arch-bishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France, and in 1523 he obtained the rich abbey of Arbroath. In 1528 he was made lord privy seal and negotiated the marriage of James V. with Princess Magdalen of France, and afterwards with Princess Mary. Paul III. raised him to the cardinalate in 1538; about which time he was made primate of Scotland. On the death of the king, the lords of the council sent the cardinal to prison, whence he was released, not long after, by the regent, and made chancellor. He persecuted the Protestants with great fury : and, among others, caused the celebrated Wishart to be burnt before his own palace. B. 1494; fell by the hands of assassins. 1546.

Beaton, James, the uncle of the cardinal, was likewise an eminent divine and statesman. He was successively abbot of Dunfermline, bishop of Galloway, and archbishop of Glasgow and of St. Audrew's, and held the political offices of lord-treasurer, chancellor, and president of the council of regency during the absence of the council of regency during the absence of the duke of Albany in France, while James V. was a minor. The nobility was split up into two factions, at the head of one being Albany, the king's uncle, who had been chosen regent by the purliament of the kingdom, and at that of the other the earl of Angus, husband of the queen-mother and head of the powerful house of Douglas. Beaton espoused the interests of Albany, and was the principal stay of the party, the duke himself being a man of mild temperament, and little fitted for those turbulent times. It was customary for the adherents of each faction to enter into a bond pledging themselves to support, by every means in their power, the interests of their leaders and friends. Beaton had entered into such a compact with the noblemen of his party, and Angus, alleging that he had good reason to believe that it con-tained a plot against his life, sent his uncle, Gawin Douglas, the learned bishop of Dunkeld, to remonstrate with the archbishop and his friends. Gawin boldly charged them with the crime of intended assassination, on which Beaton protested his innocence "on his conscience," striking his breast at the same time to give force to his assertion. The blow caused the coat of mail which he wore beneath his cassock to ring. "Alas, my lord," exclaimed bishop Gawin, "I perceive your conscience is unsound. Did you not hear it clatter?" In a subsequent affray between the partisans of the rival factions, Beaton was attacked, had to take refuge at the altar, and was only saved from massacre by the interference of bishop Gawin Douglas. Beaton interference of bishop Gawin Douglas.
was an able, learned, skilful, but bold and unscrupulous man, much better fitted for the cares of state than for the cure of souls. whole life nearly was passed in the midst of political intrigue and turmoil, and he made himself particularly useful to both James IV. and James V. in resisting and curbing the over-

weening pride and power of the great barons. He was determinedly opposed to the reformed doctrines in religion, which were then making documes in rengon, which were don making way in Socialand; and several persons, among them Patrick Hamilton and Henry Forrest, suffered martyrdom at his instance. After James V. broke loose from the control of his father-in-law, and

Douglas of the stalwart hand Was exiled from his native land,"

Beaton was the chief counsellor of the young king, by whom he was entru-ted with some of the most important affairs of state, in the conduct of which, if he was not always just and forbearing to his opponents, he cannot be accused of incapacity or want of zeal. He died in 1539.

Beaton, James, a nephew of the cardinal, was also archbishop of Glasgow, and, under his uncle's auspices, took part in the government of the state, and in other public employments. He likewise had his share in the troubles of the t me, the old feud between the Beatons and the tine, the old lead between the Beatons and the Douglases having been handed down to him, with the addition of an equally bitter quarrel with the earl of Arran. In convequence of with the action of an equally office quarret with the earl of Arran. In consequence of these disputes, and the growing influence of the adherents of the reformed doctrines, he was compelled, in 1500, to flee to France, where he long acted as ambassador, both of the unfortunate Mary and of her son James VI. He was not only a learned man himself, but a great patron and encourager of learning in others. and contributed materially to extend the Scots College in Paris, where he died in 1603. famous churchmen were sprung from the old family of the Be tons, or Bethunes, of Balfour, in Fifeshire, a race which has still landed repre-

nis "Kerum Gallicarum Commentaria, ab anno piler of several useful works, among which are "A Poetical Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland," "N Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," "N Memoirs of Great Britain and Teland," "N Memoirs of Great Britain Register of both House-se.

Register of both Houses of 1807." &c. He was in the army in carly life, the Prince Frederick, in 1740. and for several years held the office of barrackmaster at Aberdeen, from the university of which he received the degree of LL.D. B. 1742;

D. 1818.

BEATTIE, James, LL.D., be -te, a distinguished Scotch writer, was the son of a shopkeeper and farmer, who sent him to the University of Aberdeen, where he pursued his studies with so much success as to receive a bursary, which is equivalent to an exhibition or scholarship in the English universities. After following the profession of a schoolmaster for some time, and publishing a volume of poems and other works, he, in 1771, produced the first canto of his poem called "The Minstrel," which was received with great favour. He was now admitted to the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other celebrities of the period. Previous to the appearance of "The Minstrel," he had published an "Essay on Truth," designed na had published an "Essay on Truth," despread to stem, if possible, the tide of infidelity which the philosophic speculations of David Hume were then diffusing over the land. For this he received, in 1773, a substantial token of the royal favour in a pension of £200 a year. The Becond centro of "The Minstel" appeared in 1774, and was as enthusiastically received as the first. Hold once here there are not the first. the first, the had now been sixteen years pro-fescor of moral philosophy and logic in Maris-chal College, Aberdeen, an appointment which John, duke of Somerset, and married Edmand

Beaufort

he retained until a short period before his death, в. at Laurencekirk, Scotland, 1735; р. 1863.— Beattie wrote several other works, which were much thought of in his day; but his fame rests principally on his "Minstrel," which was designed to trace the progress of a poetical genins, from the first dawning of fancy and reason till that period at which he may be supposed capable of appearing in the world as a n.mstrel.

Beattis, James Hay, eldest son of the above, was a youth of great promise, being many city plous and talented. He was a good much lan performing well on the organ and violin, and succeeded in building an organ for himself. at Aberdeen, 1768; D. November 19, 1790.

BEATUS RHENANUS, be-ai-tus re-nai-nus, 3 learned man, whose name was Bilde, which he altered to lihenanus, from the place of his natiartered to the manus, from the place of his nativity, Rheinach. He was a profound scholar, and was the first who published the History of Velleius Paterculus. He also edited the works of Tertullian, adding valuable notes, which he likewise did to several other classical works. D. at Strasburg, 1547.

Beau, Charles le, le(r) bo, a French writer, was professor in the Royal College, and s tary of the Academy of Inscriptions. B. 1701; tary of the Maddeny of inscriptions. B. 1701; b. at Paris, 1778.—He is the author of a "History of the Lower Empire," in 22 vols. 12mo, and also of "Opera Latina," 3 vols. 12mo.—A brother, John Louis le Beau, was the editor of an edition of Homer in Greek and Latin.

BRAUCATRE DE PEGUILLON, Francis, bo'-kair, a bishop of Metz, who, at the count if of Trent, pleaded with great eloquence in favour of reformation in the church. He afterwards resigned his bishopric, went into retirement, and wrote his "Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria, ab anno

BEAUFORT, Cardinal Henry, bo'-fort, bishop of Winchester and cardinal of St. Eusebius, was an illegitimate son of John of Gaunt, duke of an liegitimate son of John of Gaint, duke of Lancaster, the father of Henry IV., by atherine Swynford. He assumed the guardianship of Henry VI. in opposition to Humphry, duke of fleury vi. in opposition to humpury, one or (flouester, who was the nominal head of the council of regency which took the reins of go-vernment on the death of Henry V. in 1229, after several years of determined rivaliship, the cardinal succeeded in destroying the power of the duke, and had the young king crowned. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the hostility between them continued until the death of the duke of Gloucester, which took place on the 28th of February, 1447. The cardinal survived him only six weeks, and died, according to Shakspeare's delineation, in an agony of despair—
"Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's

bliss.

Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope. He dies, and makes no sign.

His last words to those by whom his deathbed was surrounded were, "I pray you all to pray for me." B. about 1370; D. 1447.—He was buried in the elegant chantry which bears his name in Winchester Cathedral.

Resufort Beaune

Tudor, earl of Richmond, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry VII. Her first husband dying in 1456, she married Sir Henry Stafford, by whom she had no issue; and on his death she became the wife of Thomas Lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby. B. 1441; D. 1509, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. She distinwas buried in westminster Abbey. The distin-guished herself as an authoress, and founded Christ's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge. Beauvons, Francis de Vendome, duke of, the son of Cæsar, duke of Vendome, was im-

prisoned on the charge of conspiring against Cardinal Mazarin, but escaping, began a civil war, which soon ended. He was subsequently made admiral of France, and in 1665 defeated the Turkish fleet near Tunis. B. 1616; killed

at the siege of Candia, 1669.

Beatfort, Louis de, a learned writer, who was chosen fellow of the Royal Society of London, and is the author of the "History of Germanicus," "Dissertations upon the Uncertainty of the First Five Ages of the Roman Re-"History of the Roman Republic; or, public," "History of the Roman Republic; or Plan of the Ancient Government of Rome.

p. at Maestricht, 1795.

Beaumarnais, Eugène de, bo-har'-nai, was the son of Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon I., and of Vicomte Alexandre de Beauharnais, who, in his 34th year, suffered on the revolutionary scaffold at Paris. Eugene entered the army, and under the eye of Napoleon fought in the campaigns of Italy, and also went with him to Egypt, where he acted as his aide-de-camp. As a matter of course, he rose to rank with his years, and with the fortunes of Napoleon I., and fought in the Consular Guards at Marengo. When Napoleon assumed the emperorship, he was created a prince, and in 1805 was appointed viceroy of the kingdom of Italy. In the following year he was adopted by Napoleon, and married to the daughter of the king of Bavaria. When, in 1809, the war between Austria and France broke out, he was actively engaged, being placed in command of the French and talian army, and displayed great knowledge of his profession. He was with the emperor in the Russian campaign of 1812; and during the retreat, after Napoleon and Murat had left the army, he took the chief command. At the battle of Lutzen he commanded the left of the new army which the emperor had raised. He adhered to Napoleon so long as fortune lent a ray of hope, but, on the final ruin of his patron, he retired with his family to Bavaria, and during the remainder of his life lived principally at Munich, with the title of Prince of Leuchtenberg. B. at Paris, 1781; D. at Munich, 1824.

Beautieu, Sebastian Pontault de, bole-yu(r),

a French engineer and field-marshal under Louis XIV., and the author of "Views and Plans of the Sieges and Battles of Louis XIV."

D. 1674.

BEAULIEU, John Peter, Baron de, an Austrian general, who was actively engaged as an artillery officer during the Seven Years' War, and in 1792 commanded the Austrians against the forces which the French republic sent into the Netherlands, and gained several victories over them. In 1796 he was commander-in-chief over them. It is not we commended in several conflicts with General Bonaparte, whose fame was then beginning to dawn. B. 1725; D. 1820.

BEAUMARCHAIS, Peter Augustin Caron de, bamar-shai, a celebrated French writer, was the son of a clockmaker at Paris, and applying

himself to the same trade, was the inventor of a new escapement, which brought him into notice at the French court, where he became a great favourite with the daughters of Louis XVI., having great musical talent, and playing exceedingly well on the flute and harp, which latter instrument he much improved. He now became acquainted with Duverney, the rich farmer-general, and at his death was involved in lawsuits with his heir, gaining great noto-riety from the wit, satire, and reasoning which distinguished his pleadings and memorials. He is best known to the world, however, by his being the author of several comedies, of which The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro" are the best; the latter meeting with immense success. B. at Paris, 1732; D. 1799.

BEAUMONT, Francis, bo'-mont, a distinguished dramatist, of whose life very little is known. His grandfather was a master of the Rolls, and his father, Francis, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He himself became a member of the Inner Temple, but from the shortness of his life, and the great number of his productions, it is to be presumed that he his productions, it is to be presumed and ne devoted very little of his time to the study of law. He tells us himself, in an epistle, that he was intimate with rare Ben Jonson, whom, with other wits of the period, he would seem to have been in the habit of meeting at the Mermaid tayern. Here he would, no doubt, also see William Shakspeare; but how or where he be-came acquainted with his friend Fletcher, who was ten years older than himself, we have no means of knowing. It is beautiful, in retro-spect, to contemplate the friendship of these two celebrated dramatists. Their affection for cach other appears, in every respect, to have been of the closest kind; they lived in the same house, and, it is affirmed, held their worldly goods in common; and although their geniuses would seem to have been cast in different moulds, yet how well and how sweetly do they amalgamate! "I have heard," says Aubrey, "Dr. John Erle (since bishop of Sarum), who knew them, say that Beaumont's main business was to correct the overflowings of Fletcher's wit." But be this as it may, the names of Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher will, as long as the English language shall last, be associated as two of the brightest ornaments of our dramatic literature. p. in Leicestershire, 1586; D. in London, 1616, being not quite thirty.—His brother, Sir John Beaumont, was also a poet of some merit, being an excellent versifier, but deficient in vigour and invention. B. 1582: D.

BRAUMONT, Jean Baptist Armand Louis Leonec Elie de, bo-mawny, an eminent French geologist, who has done more, perhaps, for the advancement of the science of geology than any man living. He succeeded Arago as secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1883, and, as a testimony to his striking talent, was made by Napoleon III. a senator, and deco-rated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. He has written many works on mines and mining, and geology. B. at Canon, Calvados, 1798.

BEAUNE, Florimond de, bone, a French mathematician, who discovered a method of determining the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. B. at Blois, 1601; D. 1652. Beauns, James de, baron of Samblançay, was superintendent of the finances under Francis I.

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Resurain

and lent to the queen-mother a sum of 300,000 crowns, which had been sent to Lautrec to pay his troops, and for want of which the expedition ns trajos, and to wait of which the expension to relieve Milan failed. The queen-mother hribed his secretary, Gentil, to deliver to her the receipts she had given, which being the only testimonies poor Samblaneay had, he was accased of having applied the money to his own use, and was hanged in 1527. The fraud was afterwards discovered, and his secretary, Gentil. hanged.

BEAURAIN, John de, bo'-ra, a celebrated geographer at the court of Louis XV., who constructed a number of charts, and published a topographical and military description of the campaigns of Marshal Luxembourg, from 1690 to 1694. B. at Aix-en-Essart, 1696; D. 1772.

BEAUREGAED, Peter Gustave Toussaint, bo're-gar, a general in the service of the Confederate States of America, who deteated the Federal army at Bull Run in 1861, and defended Charleston, South Carolina, during a siege of many months' duration against the Federal

nany manus deration against the rederat forces. B. near New Orleans, 1818. Beauvilliers, Francis de, bo'-nil'-e-ai, Duke of St. Aignan, a member of the French Academy; he wrote several poems, and had the direction of the court fêtes of Louis XIV. B. 1607: D. 1657. There are other members of this family who figure in French history.

Beauvois, Ambrose Maria Francis Joseph Palisot de, bo'-vicaw, a French naturalist and traveller, whose enterprising disposition led him travener, whose cheep rising disposition for the to pursue his investigations over a great portion of W. Africa and America. During his wander-ings in the latter country, he discovered, on the banks of the Ohio, the jaws and molar teeth of the great mastodon, and from the west of Virginia brought the tooth of a megalonyx. He published various works in connexion with his travels and pursuits. B. at Arras, 1752; D. at Paris, 1820.

Beauzee, Nicholas, bo -zai, a French writer and member of the academy, who wrote the arti-cles on grammar in the Encyclopedie; and though allied with sceptics, was himself a sincere Christian. Beauzée once asked Diderot how they came to elect him a member of the academy, as he was a Christian? "Because," answered the other, "we had not a grammarian among us, and we knew you to be an honest man." He wrote a "Universal Grammar; or, an Exposition of the Elements of Languages; an "I xposition of the Historical Proofs of Religion," and other works. B. at Verdun, 1717; D. 1789.

BECCABELLI, Antonio, baik'-kaw-dail'-e, called Antony of Palermo, and also Panormita, was professor of belles-lettres and rhetoric at Pavia, where he, in 1432, received the poetic laurel from the emperor Sigismund. Alfonso, king of Naples, created him a nobleman, and gave him Napies, created nim a nonleman, and gave nim several honourable employments. He wrote a book on the sayings and actions of Alfonso, king of Aragon; and a collection of his epistles and other pieces was printed at Venice in 1453. B. at Pelermo in 1304; D. at Naples, 1471.—This man is said to have sold a farm in order to

BECCAFUM, Domenico, baik-kav-foo'-me, ori-ginally a shepherd, became an historical painter, and studied the works of Raphael and Michael Augelo Buonarotti. B. at Siena, 1484; D. at Siena, 1549.—His "Saint Sebastian" is one of the finest pictures in the Borghese palace.

Bechstein

Beccaria, John Baptist, bai-kaw'-re-a, a Pied montese philosopher, who was professor at Pa-lermo and at Rome, whomse he removed to Turin. He was greatly respected by the king of Sardinia, to whose sons he was tutor, and made several discoveries in electricity, publishing some valuable works on that and other philosophical subjects. B. at Mondovi, 1716; D.

Beccaria, Cesare Bonesana, Marchese di, a political philosopher, who wrote on members affairs, but whose most remarkable production was a small work on crimes and punishments, which met with the most marvellous success, having run through six editions in Italy within eighteen months; and in the course of a few years two translations were made into French both of which passed through several editions; it was likewise translated and published in English, German, Itussian, Swiss, and Greek. It received the approval of several crowned heads of Europe, and was incorporated into the laws of Russia by Catherine II., and into those of Austria by Joseph II. Beccaria afterwards filled the chair of political economy in Milan, and his lectures were published in the collection of the Ita ian Reconomists. He, however, was persecuted by the priesthood, and it was only the decided and firm conduct of Count Firmian of Milan that prevented his falling a victim to their malice. He was also one of the founders of a society called the "Caffe," which had for its object the publication of essays on men and manners, and the elucidation of important questions in philosophy, politics, and morals. B. at Milan, 1738:

where he died in 1794, of apoplexy.

BECEBRA, Gaspard, bai-ver'-ra, a celebrated
Spanish sculptor, the pupil of Michael Angelo.

Light principal work is a status of the Visition principal work is a statue of the Virgin, executed by order of Queen Isabella de Valois. He also painted well in fresco. B. at Bucza,

1520; D. at Madrid, 1570. Ввенев, Johann Joachim, bek'-er, an eminent German chemist, who was appointed professor of medicine in the university of Mentz. He was of a roving disposition, residing for some time at Vienna, and assisting in a variety of manufactures; then at Haarlem, where he inwented a machine for throwing silk. In 1690 he came to England, and examined the mines in Cornwall and Scotland, and returning to Germany, he there died. B. at Spires, 1625; D. 1632.—His principal works are "Physica Subterranea," "Institutiones Chymica," and Theses Chymicae.

BECHSTEIN, Johann Matthew, bek'-stine, a celebrated German ornithologist, who, intended celeorated German ornithologist, who, interacts for the church, relinquished theology for natural history; and, in 1785, was made professor of the Botanic Institute of Salzmann, at Schnepsenthal. In 1791 he proposed to the duke of Cotta to create a forest school; but, not meeting with success, he resolved to establish one at his own cost, at Kemnote, near Walterhausen. He afterwards published a journal devoted to forest science, called "Diana," and in 180% offered his services to the duke of saxe-Meiningen. who gave him the direction of a botanic academy, newly founded at Dreissgacker. B. at Walterhausen, 1757; D. 1822.—Bechstein's whole life was spent in enriching natural history with most important observations. He published many valuable works, of which may be named "German Natural History," "Forest Entomology," "Complete Course of Forest S

"Natural History of Cage-birds," which has been translated into English, and has passed

through several editions.

BECK, John, baron de, bek, a distinguished soldier in the service of Spain, who, after beginning life as a shepherd, a postilion, and a private soldier, rose rapidly, till he became a general officer, was governor of Luxemburg, did eminent service in the wars in the Low Countries between 1639 and 1648, and finally, after having nearly destroyed the rear-guard of Prince Conde's army, was taken prisoner, and carried to Arras, where he died. He received a patent of nobility from the Spanish sovereign, carried his honours with great humility, never forgot what had been his origin, and was deservedly reckoned one of the ablest soldiers of servedly reconnect one of the ablest solutiers of his age. The exact date of his birth is un known. D. 1648. BECKET, Thomas à bek'-et, archbishop of Canterbury, distinguished in English history by

the haughty demeanour which he displayed in his quarrels with his sovereign, King Henry II. B. in London, 1119; assassinated before the altar of the cathedral of Canterbury, 1170.—It attar of the cathedral of Canterbury, 1170—It was an expression of momentary passion which caused the death of Becket, for which King Henry was afterwards obliged, by the Pope, to do penance before his tomb, by having his royal back securged by the monks, and passing one whole day and night fasting upon the bare stones. Two years after his death, Becket was canonized: and his pretended miracles were so numerous that his shrine became the richest in Europe.

BECKEY, Isaac, an early English engraver in mezzotinto, in which branch of art he attained some eminence. He was originally apprenticed to realice printer, but afterwards devoted him-se to engraving. He worked in connexion with one Lutterell, who had stood his friend in one or two matters of difficulty into which Becket fell, and with whom he contracted an intimate friendship. Becket's early years were beset with troubles, chiefly arising from an in-veterate inclination to intrigue which characterized him; but having at length married a wealthy lady, he settled quietly to the practice

of his art. s. in Kent, 1653; D. about 1715.

BECKFORD, William, bell ford, the only legitimate son of Alderman Beckford, who had the honour of being twice lord mayor of London. He is known by his great wealth, which enabled him to erect the magnificent structure called Fonthill; and by his being the author of "Vathek," and several other works. This work "Vatnes," and several once words. This word is an Arabian tale, which was composed at one sitting. "It took me," said he, "three days and two nights of hard labour. I never took off my clothes the whole time." It is a work of great genius, and, according to Byron, for corpreciness of costume, beauty of description, and power of imagination, the most sublime of all European imitations of Eastern tales. B. 1770; D. near Bath, 1844.

BECKINGHAM, Charles, bek'-ing-ham, an English dramatic author, who wrote two plays of merit, viz., "Henry IV. of France," and "Scipio Africanus." He also wrote some poems. B. in

London, 1699; D. 1730.

of his cathedral, but a still greater pluralist, as he held many benefices. He was dean of the Court of Arches, and one of the prosecutors of the Wickliffites. There is a book by him, still the Waximucs. There is a book by min, still in MS, in defence of the right of the English kings to the French crown. B. towards the close of the 14th century; D. January, 1465.
Beckman, John, Lew man, profitsor of philosophy at the university of Göttingen, known

to the world by his remarkable work entitled to the world by his remarkance work emblode.

"Contributions to the History of Inventions."

This work has, in several different editions, appeared in England in a translated form. A Hoya, Hanover, 1789; D. at Göttingen, 1811.

BROWNITH, Sir George, bek-with, second son

of Major John Beckwith, was born in 1753. entered the army in 1771, and after serving with distinction in North America, both in a military and diplomatic capacity, was, in 1797, made governor of Bermuda; in 1804 of St. Vincent; in 1805, of Barbadoes, with the command of all the British troops in South America. In this latter capacity, in 1809, he captured Martinique from the French, and took the first cagle ever lost by France. For these services, he was made K.B., and received the thanks of the House of Commons. He also took Guadaloupe shortly afterwards; and such had been the excellence of his government, that, on quitting Barbadoes in 1814, on account of ill-health, a service of plate was offered him, which he declined, and a speaker at a farewell dinner declared his the most "unsullied administration our annals can boast." The local legislature sur him 25500 worth of plate after his departure, notwith-standing his own objections. After his return to England, Beckwith was appointed to the command of the troops in Ireland, which office he held from 1816 to 1820, during which time not a single outrage occurred—a rare state of things at that time. His health broke down under his long and arduous services in different climates, and he died on the 20th of March, 1823, leaving a reputation for talents, zeal, and integrity seldom equalled.

BECQUEREL, Antoine Casar, bek-ai-rel, a dis-

tinguished French physicist, to whom we are indebted for several discoveries in electro-chemistry, especially the method of electric coloration on gold, silver, and copper, now generally adopted in the arts. B. at Châtillon-

sur-Loing, 1788.

SUL-LONG, 1788.

BEDA, or BEDB, beed, the Venerable, an ancient English writer, whose fame for learning was so great, that Pope Sergius wrote to his abbot to send him to home; but Bede declined the honour. He devoted the whole of his life to writing his "Ecclesiastical History" and other works, and to instructing the young monks. B. at Wearmouth, Durham, 672; D. 735.—An English council directed his works to be publicly read in churches. BEDA, Noel, bat-da, a turbulent doctor of the

Sorbonne, Paris, who opposed the study of lan-guages in the university of Paris on the groundthat they tended to introduce heresies; attacked, calumniated, and mutilated and falsified the caudinated, and muniated and faisfined the works of Erasmus, who, in replying to Beda, accused him of publishing 131 lies, 310 calumies, and 47 blasphenies—charges to which he only replied by further falsification and abuse. He succeeded, however, in getting the works of Erasmus condemned by the Sorbonne. Beda London, 1889; D. 1730.

Brexingrow, Thomas, belt-ing-ton, an English prelate of the 15th century. He was tutor to Heary VI., who made him secretary of State, keeper of the Privy Seal, and bishop of Bath took an active part in opposition to the divorce and Wells. Beekington was a great improver of Henry VIII., and made a violent attempt to

pervert the decision of the Sorbonne on the most who lived in these modern times." B. 1562. question by tearing the record of the votes from the hand of the beadle, and substituting another list of his own. He was twice banished for his mutinous and turbulent conduct, and on being recalled, and still continuing incorrigible. he was compelled to make a public apology for slandering the king, Francis I., and for other offences, and was exiled to the Abbey of Mount St. Michael, where he died in 1537. His writings are barbarous, abusive, coarse, and devoid of critical skill and taste; and but for the influence his violent and domineering conduct gave him. he would never have attained to any prominence, or have merited notice by posterity.

Beddoes, Thomas, bed'-does, an eminent English physician, chemist, anatomist, geologist. lish physician, chemist, anatomist, geologist, botanist, controversialist, and even poet, was born at Shifiball, Shropshire, April 13, 1769, being descended of an ancient Welsh family. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Darwin, and was either the correspondent or the personal friend of all the eminent scientific men of his time. His writings are numerous, principally on pneumatic chemistry, which, amid his multi-farious pursuits, was his favourite theme. He held the chemical lectureship at Oxford, and is said to have so successfully imitated Dr. Dar-win's style in the poem on the "Economy of Vegetation," as to have imposed some poetry of his own on a company of connoisseurs as that of Darwin, and subsequently avowed the manuscript lines as his, to the confusion of the critics. D. at Clifton, Nov. 24, 1808. Sir Humphry Davy says he was "a very remarkable man, more admirably fitted to promote inquiry than to conduct it; he had talents which would have eminence, if they had been applied with discretion." exalted him to the pinnacle of philosophical

BEDFORD, John, duke of, bed'-ford, was the third son of Henry IV. of England, and one of the greatest commanders ever opposed to the French. By the will of Henry V. he became regent of France, and well sustined the glory of his country in the whole of the struggle which raged in that kingdom throughout his career. He laid siege to Orleans, which, on account of the supernatural awe which his troops entertained for Joan of Arc, he was com-pelled to raise; but was subsequently one of the principal instruments in bringing that extraordinary maid to the stake. B. 1390; D. at Rouen, 1435.

BEDFORD, Arthur, an English divine, who wrote several works, the principal of which are against stage plays and vocal music, espe-cially condemning the immoral character of many of the dramatic productions of his day. B. 1668; D. 1745. His other works are chiefly on controverted points of divinity.

BEDLOE, William, Captain, bed-lo, an infamous informer, who gave evidence respecting the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and for his perjury received a reward of £500. D. 1650.

BEDWELL William, bed-well, a distinguished divine and topographical writer, who was engaged on the revised translation of the Scripwas vicar of Tottenham, in the church of which place he was buried; and the epitaph on his tomb, which still remains, says he was "one of King James' translators of the Bible, and for the eastern tongues was as learned a man as born at Berlin in 1500, and wrote a variety of

church at East Hampton. He subs quently church at East Hampton. He suos quanty became paster of a church in Baston, and took an active part, in opposition to Dr. Channing and others, in a crutz-very which occurred among members of a number of the churches of New Encland in 1856. In 1821 he became president of the Lant Theological Seminary of Captimodi; but since 1841 he has resided principally at Boston. B. at New Harca, Cannecticut, 1775. D. 1833.—He wrote many thouleries were seemen and treaties for many thouleries were seemens and treaties for many thouleries. logical works, sermons, and treatises on temperance, and was father of Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

BEFUGER, trenry ward, son of the above, studied theology under his father, at Lane Seminary, and in 1347 became pistor of the Ply-mouth church, in Brooklyn, New York. As a preacher, he is said to have the largest uniform congregation in the United States. B. at Lichfield, Connecticut, 1813—He is the author of several works, which have for their edgect the promotion of the religious welfare of the community, and a novel called "Norwood,"

BEECHER, Harriet, (See Stown.) BEECHEY, Sir William, R.A., be'-che, a celebrated English portrait painter, who, although originally articled to a conveyancer, pursued his art with such ardour that he became portrait painter to the queen of George III. He painted the portraits of most of the celebrated characters of his time, became a loyal Academician, and received the honour of knighthood. B. at Burford, in Oxfordshire, 1753; D. at Hampstead, 1839.

BEECHEY, Frederic William, son of the above early entered the navy, and in 1818 accompanied Franklin as a lieutenant in his voyage in search of the north-west passage. Being possessed of considerable artistic talent, he made drawings of many of the natural objects which came ander his observation in this expedition, and tinder his observation in this expectation, and for which he was rewarded by a parliamentary grant of £200. In 1843 he published a narrative of the voyage. In the following year he accompanied Sir Edward Parry to the Polar seas, and in 1821 was commissioned, with his brother, to examine the coasts of N. Africa to the east of Tripoli. On his return from this service he received the command of the Blossom, with orders to penetrate the Polar Sea by the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Strait, while Franklin was to make the attempt overland by North America. This expedition occupied two years and a half. In 1827 he received the rank of post-captain, and being afterwards unemployed for some time, devoted himself to writing accounts of the various expeditions in which he had been engaged. Between 1:29 and 1:30 he was employed in surveying the coasts of S. America and Ireland, and in 1854 was created rear-admiral of

the blue. B. in London, 1796; D. 1856.

BEER, David, boke, a Dutch artist, and a pupil of Vandyck, was much estecned by Charles I. of England, and subsequently was appointed portrait painter to Queen Christina, of Sweden, who commissioned him to paint the sovereigns of Europe for her gallery. B. at Delft, 1621; p. at the Hague, 1656.

BEER, Michael, beer, brother of Meyerbeer, the composer, a German dramatic author, was

Belgrado

plays, which much resemble Schiller in style. but are too rhetorical and subjective. His plays were not very successful in representation, though his language is pure and elevated, and though his language is pure and elevated, and much reflection is displayed in the management of his plots. The tritles of the tragelies are, "The Brides of Aragon," Clytennestra;" "The Paria; "and "Struensee." The two last are the best known, p. 1833, at Munich.
BERTHOVEN, Ludwig von, phil' how, n, a celebrated musical composer, and the pupil of Hayan.

In his thirteenth year he was cap: le of playing extemporaneous fantasias, which were the admiration of the most accomplished musicians of his time. About 1701 he composed his opera of "Leonore," better known in England by the mame of "Fidelio," which, however, had not much success. He continued, however, to compose in every style of music, bequeathing to posterity a noble monument of his industry and genius in his many brilliant compositions. B. at Bonn, 1770; D. at Vienna. 1827.—In 1845 a statne was erected to his memory in his native town, and inaugurated in the presence of the queen of England.

BEGARFLLI, Antony, bai'-gaw-rai'-le, an emi-nent modeller in clay, was born at Modena about 1493, and died 1565, after having filled the churches of his native town with statues, groups, &c., besides many which he executed for Parma, Mantua, and other towns. Michael Angelo said of Begarell's works, "If this clay were only to become marble, wee betide the ancient status of the said o taes"-high praise when coming from such a

BEGEYN, Abraham, be'-gine, a Dutch painter, who executed some fine landscapes for the royal palaces, and several good pictures, which are at

the Hague. Lived between 1630 and 1700.

Begor, Michael, bri-garan, a magistrate of
the French West India Islands, who collected a noble library, and a cabinet of antiquities and curiosities. He also caused to be engraved portraits of the illustrious men of the 17th century, and collect d memoirs of their lives. Blois, 1638; D. at Rochefort, 1710. In his honour the order of plants Begonia was so named.

BEHEM, Martin, be-hem, a German geographer and navigator, who accompanied Diego Cam, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, in his voya cetebrater forugates havgator, in his vor-age of discovery along the west coast of Africa, in the year 1485. John II. of Portugal con-ferred on him the honour of knighthood. He made a curious globe, which is still in exist-ence at Nuremberg, and several imps and charts. b. at Nuremberg, 1189; p. at Lisbon, 1508. BBnx, Aphra, bee, an English authorses, who

at Surinam became acquainted with Prince Croonoko, whose story she afterwards published. In 1666 she was at Antwerp, where, it is said, she was employed as a spy by the English government, and discovered the lesign of the Putch to ascend the Thames and burn the English fleet. This intelligence she communianglish fleet. Ins intelligence she communicated to the English court; but it was treated with contempt. She subsequently returned to London, and devoted herself to pleasure and the muses, writing several plays, histories, and novels, which evince a lively but ligentious

for the purposes of geographical discovery. Behring Strai derives its name from him, although it is believed that he never reached it; and he was the founder of a settlement at Petropaulovski. Shipwrecked on Behring Island, where he died, 1741.

Beich, Josehim Francis, bike, a German painter and engraver, who excelled in painting landscapes and battles, B. at Ravensburg, 1666;

D. at Munich, 1748. Beinaschi, or Benaschi, John Baptiste, bai-naws'-ke, an historical painter, was a native of Piedmont, whose principal works are cupolas, ceilings, &c.; and are to be seen in the churches of Naples. B. at Turin, 1636; D. about 1690.— He was so little able to bear criticism, that he would assault, sword in hand, those who discovered faults in his works.

BUITHAR, OF ABEN BEITHAR, Abdallah-ben-Ahmed, bi'-thur, an African botanist and physician, who wrote a work treating of all substeanes, animal, vegetable, and mineral, used in pharmacy, which is considered to be the best treatise of the time on medicine and botany.

Reakes, Balthasar, bek'-er, a Dutch divine, who published a book entitled "The World Bewitched;" in which he opposed the popular superstitions respecting witcheraft, incantations, &c.; and which was a great thing to attempt in those days. This work has been translated into French, English, and Italian. B. in Friesland. 1631; p. 1698.

BEL, Matthias, bel, an Hungarian divine, the author of "Apparatus ad Historiam Hungariæ, and "Notitia Hungariæ novæ Historico-geo-graphia," for which Charles VI. made him imperial historiographer. B. at Orsova, 1684; D. 1749.

His son Charles Andrew was librarian and professor of philosophy and poetry to the Leip-

sic university.

Belcher, Sir Edward, K.C.B., F.R.S., and F.G.S., bel'-cher, hydrographer, and one of the most scientific naval officers of the day, was born in 1799. After serving several years in the navy, which he entered as a first-class volunteer in 1812. Mr. Belcher was, in 1825, appointed assistant-surveyor to Captain Beechey, in his voyage to Behring's Straits. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1829; and from November, 1836, to August, 1842, was employed in the Sulphur surveying vessel, and made a voyage round the world, of which he has published a "Narrative;" in 1841 he explored and sounded Natrative; in loss he explored and sounded the various inlets to the Canton river, and contributed materially to the success of the war in China under Sir Hugh Gough. In 1843 he was knighted; and in 1852 to 1854 was in command of a searching expedition for Sir John Franklin. He was compelled to abandon his ships, for which he was tried by a court-

martial, but acquitted.

Belesis, bet-e-sis, a Chaldean, who raised
Arsaces to the throne of Media, for which he was rewarded with the government of Babylon, 820 B.C. When Sardanapalus, with his gold and silver, was burnt in his palace, Belesis was permitted to take away the ashes, and extracted

one inuse, wrining several plays, insories, and permitted to case away the assess, and extracted novels, which evines a lively but lienthous immensionation. But can be sufficiently 10.0 But

Belidor, Bernard Forest de, bel'-e-dor, a continental engineer, professor of the French school of artillery at La Fère, well known by his "Dictionnaire Portatif de l'Ingénieur," and his "Dienomaire Portant de l'ingeneur, an-his "Course of Mathematics, Hydraulies, an-Architecture," for engineering and artillery officers. This work rapidly passed through many editions, and Belidor's fame brough' around him military men of all countries and high rank to gain instruction. B. in Catalonia, 1693; p. at Paris, 1701.—He made numerous experiments on, and entered deeply into, the powers of gunpowder; and discovered that it was erroneous to suppose that the greater the and he proved that nearly one-half of the powder used at that time was wasted.

Beling, Richard, be'-ling, an Irish writer, who was concerned in the rebellion of 1: 41, and was appointed ambassador from the council of Kilkenny to the pope in 1645. On his return, he went over to the marquis of Ormond, through whose intercession at the Restoration he recovered his estates. B. at Belingstown, Dublin, 1613; D. Dublin, 1677.

Belisarius, bel-i-sai'-re-us, a Roman general in the emperor Justinian's reign, who ended the war in which that prince was engaged with the Persians. In 533 he took Carthage, and made prisoner G-limer, king of the Vandals. He was prisoner Grunner, king of the vandars. He was next sent against the Goths, in Italy; and ar-riving on the coasts of Sielly, he took Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and other places. He then proeeded to Naples, which he captured, and then marched to Home. After this he conquered Vitiges, king of the Goths, and sent him to Constantinople, at the same time refusing the crown, which was offered him. For these great exploits he was appointed sole consul in 535, and was regarded as the saviour of the empire; medals are still extant which bear this inscription, Belisarius gloria Romanorum. He was soon obliged to go into the East against Chos-roes I., king of Persia; and, having succeeded, he returned to Italy, whence he expelled the Huns in 558. In 563 Belisarius was accused of participating in a conspiracy against the emperor, who imprisoned him, and confiscated his estates, to which, however, he was shortly re-stored. The tradition that he was deprived of his eyes is not authentic. B. at Germania, in Illyria, about 505; D. 565.—Belisarius married, 527, Antonina, an actress of abandoned character, who exercised great influence over him, and doubtless was the cause of the worst passages of his life.

Bell, Dr. Andrew, bel, a clergyman of the Church of England, who introduced the Madras system of education, was born at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1753. In 1789 he was chaplain of Sconand, in 1795. In 1795 he was chapten. Fort St. George, and minister of St. Mary's, at Madras, and there, in superintending the Military Orphan School, he adopted those arrangements, borrowed from the practice of the native schools, which were afterwards introduced into England, and have since become very generally adopted, especially in the National Schools. The system consists of forming the school into classes, and appointing the more advanced scholars to teach the younger; and the result is that each pupil has a tutor, and each tutor a pupil—and the merit claimed for the system is, that both the class of tutors and of pupils learn faster than they would under other systems. Joseph Lancaster is often said

to be the introducer of this system into England: but the merit is, we believe, due to Dr. Bell. He was rewarded for his exertions by a prebend's stall in Westminster Abbey, and the mastership of sherburn Hospital, Durham. He amassed a large fortune, £120,000 of which he left for the establishment of schools to be taught upon the Madras system, and for other charitable purposes. He died at Cheltenham, June 27, 1832; his remains being brought to London, and interred in Westminster Abbey, with all the marks of distinction which his worth so well merited

BELL, George Joseph, a Scottish advocate and

writer on law and jurisprudence, was born near Edinburgh, March 26, 1770. Among other works, he published, in an enlarged form, one entitled "Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland, and on the Principles of Mercantile Jurisprudence, considered in relation to Bankruptey, Competitions of Creditors, and Imprisonment for Debt," which was long a standard work on Scottish law, being held next in estimation to Erskine's "Institutes," and is even now, although the alterations in the law of bankruptcy in that country has made much of it obsolete, still considered an authority on all points of the old law not now repealed. D. 23rd Sept. 1843. Bell, Henry, bel, was the first person who ap-

plied steam successfully to the purposes of navi-gation in Europe. In 1812 he launched a small steam-vessel, which he called the Comet, on the river Clyde, to be propelled with a steam-engine of his own construction; and so successful was his experiment, that it encouraged others of greater means to undertake similar enterprises.

Bell, Sir Charles, one of the most distinguished anatomists of modern times, and the discoverer of the arrangement and operation of the nervous system, which places him on an equality with Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. B. at Edinburgh, 1774; D. at Hallow Park, the scat of Mrs. Holland, on his way to London, 1842.

BELL, John, an eminent modern sculptor, who BELL, Joini, an eminent modern scuiptor, who has executed many beautiful and graceful figures; among which may be noticed his "Una and the Lion," his "Buston in the Wood," his "Dorothea," and his "Child's own Attifude," which is now the property of the queen. He has also scuiptured some of the historical statutes for the new Houses of Parliament; and as Falkland, Shakspeare, and some others, B. in

Norfolk, 1812.

Brut, Thomas, an eminent naturalist, who, conjointly with Kirby and McLeay, originated the Zoological Club of the Linnzan Society. B.

at Poole, 1792.

Bellarmin, Robert, bel'-ar-meen, a Roman BELLARMIN, ROBERT, bell-dr-meen, a komparational, who, at the age of eighteen, joined the society of Jesuits. In 1599 he was made a cardinal, and in 1801 archbishop of Capuany, 1542; D. at Rome, 1621.—His writings are numerous, but chiefly polemical, and have acquired a great reputation. He was one of the most virtuous members of the con-lare, and was accustomed to say that "one unce of peace was worth a pound of victory."

Its works were published at Cologne in seven olumes folio, in 1617.

Bella, Stefano Della, bail-aw, a distinguished talian etcher in copper, was originally appresized to a goldsmith of Florence, b

devoted himself to the arts, and selected exchine as his special walk. He was patronized by the Medici family, who sent him to Rome to pursue his studies, and there he laid the foundation of his future fame by several views of that city, etched in a very superior manner. He afterwards accompanied the Florentine embassy to Paris, where he acquired great fame by his works. He subsequently returned to Florence, and was appointed drawing-master to Fibrence, and was appointed drawing-master to Prince Cosmo, afterwards Cosmo III., which office he held till his death, in 1648. n. at Florence, 1610.

Bellegard, gabriel du Pac, bark-a gard, a

learned I rench critic and historian, who was a earner a rener critic and instorain, who was canon at Lyons, but subsequently joined the Port Royal party, and retired to the seminary of Rhynswik, near Utrecht, where he occupied himself with studies and compositions, chiefly connected with ecclesiastical history. His great work is an edition of the works of Arnauld, one of the founders of the Port Royal School, whi h was published at Lausanne, in 1782, in 45 vols., having occupied four years in printing. Bellemaying occupied our years in printing. Designed intended to have executed a similar work for Nicole, the colleague and friend of Arnauld, but he died in 1750. n. 1717. Bellar, Josephim du, bell-ni, a French poet, sarnamed "The Franch Iviid," was celebrated for

his odes, both in French and Latin. B. at Liré, near Angers, 1524; p. at Paris, 1560.— Forty-seven sonnets of his on the "Antiquities of Come" were, in 1611, translated into Eng-

Bluke, Alexis Simon, bel, a French portrait-painter, who was a disciple of Francis de Troy. в. 1674; р. 1734.

Belleau, bail'-lo, a French poet, one of the seven poets known as "La Pléiade Francaise." and whose pastorals are held in great esteem. B.

at Nogent le Rotrou, 1528; D. at Paris, 1577.
Bellenden, Dr. John. (See Ballenden,)
Bellenden, William, bell-en-den, a native of Scotiand, and an eminent scholar, especially in Ciccronic literature, having composed several works on the life and orations of the great Roman orator. Three of his works were reprinted in London, in 1787, by Dr. Parr, who accompanied them with a preface, in which he held up Burke, Fox, and Lord North as the three great luminaries of British politics and oratory—an idea derived from an essay by Bellenden, in which Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny were so distinguished among the ancients. Lived in the 17th century. Bellin, Jacques Nicholas, bell-lä, a French

BELLIN, Jacques Steinus, over-ma a French marine geographer, who was a member of the Royal Society of London, and published the "Hydrographie Française," containing maps of all the seaboard in the world then known, and several other valuable geographical works.

BELLINI, or BELLIN, Gentile, bail-le-ne, a
Venetian artist, who was employed by the republic in painting pictures for the councilhall. It is said that, while at Constantinople, he was engaged by Mahomet II. to paint the Beheading of St. John the Baptist. The sultan, who was a connoisseur, pronounced the work who was a commisseur, pronounced the work innocurate, and ordered a slave to be beheaded in his presence, to prove that the skin of the Baptist's neck was faultily portrayed. This sight so shocked the painter, that he took the earliest opportunity to return to his own country. B.

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founder of the Venetian school of painting which afterwards produced Giorgione and Titian. B. 1426; D. 1516.—In 1819, at Lebrun's sale, a half-length figure of the "Virgin holding sme, a mair-neugan ngureot the "Virgin holding the Infant Jesus," by John Bellini, was sold for £4000, and the "Virgin at her "Ihrone," once in the Louvre, but restored to the church of St. Zacharias, in Naples, is estimated to be worth £8000.-James, the father of these two painters, was likewise an artist of merit.

Bellin, Vincenzo, a distinguished musical composer, who in his youth discovered so much genius as to induce the inhabitants of the town of Catania to send him to Naples to study at their expense. In his twenty-third year, he produced his first opera, which was performed within the walls of the Conservatorio at Naples, and contained sufficient indications of the originality of his genius to raise high expectations in those who heard it. In 1831 he produced, at Milan, "La Sonnambula" and "Norma," both of which were received with the utmost enthusiasm. In 1833 appeared his "Beatrice di Tenda," which was heavy; and in 1834 came forth his "I Puritani," which is one of his most brilliant efforts. Shortly after this he was taken ill, and ended his short career in a few days. B. at Catania, in Sicily, in 1802; D.

at Pateaux, near Paris, 1835, aged 33.

Bellman, Charles Michael, bell'-man, one of the most popular and national poets of Sweden, was born at Stockholm in 1741, and began his literary career by some serious effusions, which tone rary career by some serious entisions, which tone speedily gave way to a very different style. He devoted himself to the delineation of the domestic and social life of his countrymen, and definished that some has control and happy as to have obtained for him the title of the "Literary Teniers of the North." He appears to have been to the Swedes what Burns was to the Scots, though with less of power, elevation, and senti ment, but a larger share of fun and jollity. Many of his pieces were the spontaneous effu-sions of his rather boisterous festive hours, and such lyrical improvisations were not only enthusiastically welcomed at the moment, but enanusastically welcomed at the moment, but are still chanted by the thresides and at all social gatherings of the Swelish peasantry, Gustavus III, was an admirer of Bielman, and appointed him to the post of secretary of the national lottery. He died in 1795. Several posthamous editions of his writings, especially his songs, were published. His compositions all breathe a spirit of gay, merry carelessanes, and it is said that his core characters are all the said that his core characters a and it is said that his own character was precisely such as his verses depict-enjoying the passing hour, and careless of the next

Beloe, William, be'-lo, an eminent scholar and critic, and a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Samuel critic, and a pupil or one censorated Dr. Samuer Parr, was born at Norwich in 1756, and edu-cated at Cambridge. He entered the church, in which he held several preferments, though not of any great pecuniary value. His chief occu-pations were literary, and his publications numerous, being mainly of a classical and critical character. He was also, however, en gaged in periodical writing, and was, along with archdeacon Nares, the founder and joint editor of the "British Critic," which he also conducted as sole editor. He was at one time a warm admirer of the French revolution, but subsequently went over to the other side, in All 21; D. 1501, brother of the above who, abouse from some of his former friends. He aboug with him, is generally held to be the died in 1817, leaving behind the reputation of

Ballot

having been an amiable, religious, and accom-

RELLOI. Joseph René, bail'-lo, a lieutenant in the French navy, who volunteered to accompany the expedition sent out in 1851, under Captain Kennedy, to search for Sir John Frankin. He volunteered in another expedition, under Captain Inglefield, in 1883, and was unfortunately drowned, August 18, off Cape Bowden. B. at Paris, 1826.

Belloy, Peter Lawrence Buirette de, bail-loi', a French dramatist, who was for some time an advocate, but quitted the law for the stage, and went to Russia, where he acted as a comedian with considerable success. Returning to France in 1758, he brought out his tragedy of "Titus," which was followed by the "siege of Calais," and other pieces. B. at St. Flour, 1727; D. 1775.

Bellucci, Anthony, bail-loot'-che, an Italian painter of the modern Venetian school, whose chef-d'œuvre is the ceiling at Buckingham House. B. at Pieve di Soligo, 1654; D. 1726.

Below, Peter, bail'-awig, a distinguished French naturalist, who travelled into Palestine, Greece, and Arabia, and formed during his travels a valuable collection, enriched natural history with a number of entirely original observations, and also examined the ruins and anciquities of the countries he visited. For his numerous works Henry II. gave him a pension in 1556. He was assassinated in the Bois de Boulogne in 1564. B. 1517.—The result of his trayels he communicated to the world, in his "Observations of many Singular and Memorable Things found in Greece, Asia, Judwa, Egypt, Arabia, &c.," which has been translated into Latin and German.

BRISHAM, Thomas, bel'-sham, a Socinian divine of some eminence, succeeded Dr. Priestley as minister of the congregation at Hackney in 1794, where he continued till 1895, when he removed to a chapel in Essex-street, London, where he officiated till 1826, when old age and where he officiated till 1826, when old age and infirmity compelled him to retire. B. at Bed-ford, in 1750; D. at Hampstead, 1839. Belsham was the son of a Presbyterian minister, and began life as pastor of a congregation of that body at Worester in 1778; but resigned in 1789, on embracing the doctrines of Dr. Priestley, 17, output

He published a great many works in nearly all departments of metaphysics and theology, a large proportion of which are controversial, and had a principal share in the preparation of what was entitled an "improved" translation of the New Testament, published by the Unitarian Society.

Belsham, William, younger brother of the historical writer. Besides essays on all the leading topics of the day, he composed a History of Great Britain from the Revolution of 1688 to the Peace of Amiens, 1802, first published in separate divisions, and afterwards combined into one work. He was a decided Whig in politics, and was intimate with many of the leaders of

hat was infinite with many of the featies of that party. B. 1752; D. 1823.

Belsunge, Henry Francis Xavier de, bailsooms, a French prelate, who, in 1720, while a pestilence raged in Marseilles, of which he was bishop, went into every infected district carrying spiritual and temporal aid to the sick and dying, putting to shame the inactivity and selfish cowardice of the civil authorities, and displaying a perfect picture of Christian charity, self-abnegation, and holy zeal. It has been truly said, that in the conduct of Belsunce, and of Charles

Rembo

Borromeo, at Milan, on a like occasion, the world has had set before it examples of the purest and has had set before it examples of the purest and holiest devotion of which humanity is capable. He, happily, passed safely through the risks to which he exposed himself; the contagion spared him, and he lived to give a further proof of disinterestedness, by declining several rich prefer-ments which were offered, and remained in Marseilles, endeared to him for the labours and trials he had borne for its sake. Pope, in his "Essay on Man," has made a fine allusion to Belsunce's exemption from the contagion that was immolating multitudes all around him :

"Why drew Marseilles' good bishop purer breath.

When Nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?"

Unhappily, his later years were not blessed with omiaphy, in after years were not bessed with the repose which his devotion so well merited. He was a zealous opponent of the Jansenists, and his persecution of the sect involved him in a contest with the civil authorities, and at his death Marseilles was a prey to confusion and bitterness. B. 1671; D. 1755.

Belzoni, Giovanni, bail-dsol-ne, a distin-

guished traveller, whose Egyptian explorations have been of great value to those who are engaged in the study of antiquities. He caused to be transported from Egypt the colessal bust now in the British Museum, and was the first to open the great temple of Abousambul, which is cut in the side of an Egyptian mountain. In 1817 he commenced his excavations at Karnak, and opened the splendid tomb in the Beban-el-Molouk, or Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. also opened numerous other sepulchres, and in all that he did, not only displayed great ingenuity, but much perseverance, under labours and diffi-culties of the most discouraging kind. In 1818 he visited the shores of the Red Sea, and discovered the ruins of the ancient Berenice, and visited the emerald-mines of Mount Zabarah, After an absence of five years, he returned to acter an assence of the years, he returned to England, and published an account of his opera-tions. In 1923 he set out for Africa, with the view of exploring part of that country. Arriving at the Bight of Reinh, he was well received by the king of the country, and prepared to set out on a journey to Houssa, when he was attacked on a journey of rouses, when he was accessed by dysenter, which carried him off. B. at Padua about 1774; D. at Gato, in Benin, 1823.

BEM, Joseph, bem, a brave general, who first

served in the army under Marshal Davoust, and subsequently under Macdonald, at the siege of Hamburg. In 1819 he was made a captain, and became professor of a school of artillery estab-lished at Warsaw. In 1830 he took part in the Polish insurrection, and after the deteat of the patriotic army, fied into France. On the com-mencement of the revolution of 1848, he tried to organize an insurrection at Vienna, and afterwards attached himself to the Hungarian cause. In 1849 he fought at the battle of Temesvar, in which the Hungarians were defeated. Seeking refuge in Turkey, he subsequently became a Mussulman, and was raised by Abdul-Medjid to the dignity of a pasina. B. in Galicia, 1798; D. at Aleppo, 1850.

BENEO, l'eter, baim'-bo, a cardinal and poet, who, in 1513, was appointed by Leo X, his secretry, and made bishop of Bergamo by Paul III. He was also a favourite of the celebrated Lacrerie Borgia when residing at Venice. His pricipal works are the "History of Venice;" Letters," containing anecdotes of the age; a

Venice, 1470; D. 1547.

Benbow, John, ben'-bo, a brave Fuglish admiral, who early entered the merchant service. and in 1680 commanded a ship in the Mediterranean trade, with which he beat off a Sallee rover. The gallantry of this action being reported to Charles II. of Spain, he invited the captain to court, and presented him with a letter of recommendat on to King James II., who gave him an armountment in the navy. William III. disappointment in the navy. William III. dispatched him to the West Indies to protect the British colonies, and on his return he had great respect paid to him; he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and after a brief period, during which he was sent to blockade Dunkirk, he was once more, in 1701, dispatched to the West Indies. Shortly subsequent to his arrival there, he fell in with the French admiral Du Casse, near St. Martha, on the Spanish coast, when a skirmishing action commenced, which continued three or four days; in the last day the admiral was singly engaged with the French, his other ships having fullen astern. Though a chain-shot had shattered his leg, he would not be removed from the quarterdeck, but continued the fight till morning, when the French bore away. The admiral made signal for his ships to follow; but his orders were disobeyed. In consequence of this, he was obliged to return to Jamaica, and on his arrival ordered those officers who had behaved so ill to be confined, and, on their return to England, they were brought to trial by court-martial, when the most culpable of them suffered according to their des rts. B. 1650; D. from the effects

of his wound, 1702.

Bendish, Bridget, ben'-dish, is worthy of notice here, as being the daughter of General Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. Her husband's name was Thomas Bendish.

D. about 1727.

BENERATTO DA MAJANO, bai'-nai-det'-o, a distinguished Florentine, who, as well as his brother Julian, excelled in both sculpture and architecture. He was the architect of the celebrated Strozzi palace at Florence, which, begun by him in 1450, was finished by Simon Palajola about 1500. B. at Florence, 1444; D. in his native fown, 1493.

BENEDICT, ben'e-dikt, a famous English abbot, who made frequent tours to Rome, and

took to England several artists, eminent in architecture, painting, and music. He founded the monastery at Wearmouth in 674, and that of Jarrow in 682. B. in Northumberland: D.

BENEDICT, St., founder of the religious order of the Benedictines, and who retired at an early age to Sublaco, 40 miles from Rome. He was followed by a number of persons, who adopted the rules he established, and in a short time he had twelve monasteries under his direction. About 528 he withdrew to Monte Casino, where he founded a monastery, which became the pro-totype of all the institutions of that kind in western Europe. B. at Nursia, 480; D. 542 or 543.

BENFRICT, a name adopted by a great number of the Roman pontills, among whom the most distinguished were:

BENEDICT VIII., who obtained the tiara in 1012. He crowned the emperor Henry II. and chis wife in the church of St. Peter, on which occasion the pope presented the emperor with

a "Treatise on the Nature of Love." B. at an apple of gold, surrounded with two circles of precious stones crossed, and surmounted with a cross of g ld. This pope united the character of the warrior with that of the ecclesiastic and defeated the Saracens and Greeks, who invaded

his territories. p. 1024.
BENEDICT XII. was the son of a baker, and became doctor of the university of Paris, and cardinal priest. In 1334 he was elected to the papal chair, on the death of John XXII. On this occasion he said to the cardinals, "You have this occasion he said to the cardinals, "100 have chosen an ass." He corrected several abuses in the Church. D. at Avignon, 1342. BENEDICT XIII, was born at Rome in 1649, of

illustrious family, and took the religious habit among the Dominicans at Venice. In 1671 he was made cardinal, and, in 1685, became archbishop of Benevento, where, in 1688, his palace was shattered by an earthquake, and the cardinal narrowly escaped with his life. In 1724 he was chosen pope; and the year after he called a council at Rome, in which the bull Unigenitus

was confirmed. D. 1730.

Benedict XIV. was born at Bologna in 1675, of the noble family of Lambertini. In 1728 he received a cardinal's hat; and in 1731 was nominated archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII., the cardinals were a long time deliberating on the choice of a successor. Lam-bertini, by way of quickening them, said, "Why do you waste your time in discussions? If you wish for a saint, elect Gotti; a politician, choose Aldrovandus; a good companion, take me. sally pleased them so much that they elected him at once. He reformed abuses, introduced good regulations, cultivated letters, encouraged good regulations, dutavated fetters, encouraged men of learning, and was a patron of the fine arts. p. 1758. His works make 6 vols, folio. Benedict, Jules, a modern German planist

and musical composer. He stadied under Hum-mel and Weber, and in 1824, on the recommen-dation of the latter, was appointed musical director of the theatre of the Cartustans at Vienna. At the San Carlo of Naples he produced his first compositions, and was subsequently very favourably known as an admirable performer on the piano in most of the large cities in southern Europe, and finally settled in Lon-don. He was with Jenny Lind in the United States, during her remarkably successful engagement there under the auspices of Barnum, B. at Stuttgart, 1805. The principal of his works are, "I Portoghesi a Goa," "Un Anno ed un Giorno," "The Gipsy's Warning," "The Lily

of Killarney," &c. B. at Stuttgart, 1801. of Killarney," &c. s. at Smittgert, 1804.
BEREZET, Antony, bew's-cet, an American
philanthropist, who, at an early age, removed
with his family from London to Philadelphia,
where they became Quakers. He devoted his
life to acts of charity, the negroes being especially the objects of his care. He published
various fracts on Guinea and the slave trade,
an account of the Society of Friends, &c. a.
in London, in the year [713, p. 1784.—A fine
eunogutum was promounced over his remains by
an American officer. "I would rather," said
he, "he Antony Benezet in that coffin, than
George Washington with all his finme." George Washington with all his fame."

BENNET, Henry, ben'-et, earl of Arlington, statesman, who served in the royal army during the civil war, and after the Restoration made one of the ministry known by the name of the Cabal, which word was formed from the initials of the noblemen who composed it; viz. -Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington

Landerdale. In 1672 he was created an earl, and afterwards invested with the order of the and anerwards invested with the order of the Garter, and appointed Lord Chamberlain. B. at Arlington, 1618; D. 1635. Bennett, William Cox, a modern English song-writer, whose poems of childhood and other

song-writer, whose poems or continuou and other home subjects have deservedly attained cele-brity. His first volume of "Poems" was pub-lished 1547; "Wur Songs," 1857; "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance and other Poems," 1883; "Songs by a Song-writer," and "Baby May and other Poems on Infants," both in 1850. B. at (ireenwich, 1820.—His verses have a large number of readers as well in America as in England.

England.

BRNNET, William Sterndale, an eminent composer and planist, was born in 1816 at the principal church. He was organist of the principal church. He was brought up by his grandlather, John Bennett, one of the lay clerks of the choir of Cambi dage University, by whom he was entered, when dight yoars of age, as a charister of King's College, and is now professor of music in the university where he thus early began his career. After studying in London, he spent serical years in Germany, where his compositions were very favourably received, and where he formed an intimate friends-ip with Mendelssohn, which had a most beneficial influence on the career of the young composer. He subsequently fixed his residence in London. was appointed professor of music at Cambridge in 1856, and has published a great variety of pieces of high merit. Indeed, Professor Bennett has gained a European reputation, and, as a performer, has done credit to the English a penormer, mas uone credit to the English school. His works include overtures to the "Naïades," "Parisina," the "Wild Nymphe," the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with concertas, sonatas, songs, duets, pianoforte pieces, &c. &c. He composed a cantata for the inauguration of the International Exhibition of 1862, to which Tempson wrote words, and which, with marches composed by Auber and Meyerbeer, was performed on the opening day.

Benseeade, isaac de, bain'-se-rad', a French

poet, whose wit and political talents introduced him to the court of Louis XIV, where he ob-tained the patronage of Cardinal Richellen. His writings consist principally of sonnets and dramas.— at Lyons la Foret, 1612; n. at

Paris, 1691.

Bensier, Thomas, bens'-le, a distinguished English printer of the beginning of the present century, who, among other improvements he made in typography, was connected with the early attempts to introduce machine-printing, which was first applied with success to the execution of the *Times* in 1814, and has since received immense developments and improve-

BENTHAM, Jeremy, ben'-tham, the son of an attorney, and remarkable from his earliest years for the fascination which books had over him. In his fifth year he was named by his family the in his fifth year ne was named by his faithfy the "philosopher;" and in his fourteenth was admitted to Queen's College, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself among his fellowstudents. He studied for the law, but abandoned that profession, in disgust at the exorbi-

tion, he became acquainted with M. Dumont. the Swiss librarian of the marquis of Lansdowne, then residing at Bowood. This gentleman greatly assisted him in the improving and the polishing of his compositions before they were given to the world. The biography of such a person as Bentham can contain little more than the record of his writings and opinions. The sum of his existence was the improvement of legislation and jurisprudence. The leading principle of his philosophy is, that the end of all human actions and morality is happiness. Finding, in a pamphlet of Dr. Priestley, the phrase, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," he saw delineated, for the first time, "a plain as well as a true stan-dard of whatever is right or wrong, useful, dard of whatever is right or wrong, userun, useless, or mischievous in human conduct, whether in the field of morals or politics." From this his whole life took its direction, and he this his whole life took its direction, and he laboured long and continually for winh he conceived to be the happiness of his species. p. in London, Feb. 16, 1748; p. in Westminster, 1832.

—The principal works of this distinguished justical philosopher are his "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," a "Frangment on Government," a "Book of Fullacies," the "Rationale of Judicial Evidence," the "Plan of a Judicial Exidence," and his "Panoptieon," a work on prison discipline. "Panoptieon," a work on prison discipline the words of Sir James Mackintosh, "has done more than any other writer to rouse the spirit more than any other writer to rouse the spirit of juridical reformation, which is now gradually examining every part of law; and, when further progress is facilitated by digesting the present laws, will doubtless proceed to the improvement of all. Greater praise it is given to few to earn."

to lew to earn.

m, William, ben'-tink, the first earl of Portland, was a page to William Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.), to whom he Orange (atterwards whitam 111.), to whom to endeared hinself by a sincular set of devotion. The prince being ill of the small-pox, it was deemed necessary that he should receive the natural warmth of a young person in the same bed with him. Bentinck, though he never had been also been had the distemper, immediately proposed him-self for this hazardous service. He subsequently suffered severely from the disease, but recovered, and his master ever afterwards esteemed him as one of his greatest friends. He accompanied William to England, and, on the prince's accession to the English crown, he was created earl of Portland, and was employed in several high offices, military and civil, and at-tended his master on his death-bed. B. in Holland, 1648; p. in London, 1709, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Bentinge, Lord William Charles Cavendish,

the second son of the third duke of Portland. entered the army, and, after serving in Flan-ders, Russia, and Egypt, attained to high rank, and, in 1803, became governor of Madras. Here the singularity of his reforms in reference the tensing warms of the second in receive in the beards, moustaches, and turbans of the sepoys led, in 1805, to the mutiny at Vellore, which caused him to be recalled. On his return he received several diplomatic appointments, filled some military commands with indifferent tant and unjust charges which he beheld made success, and ultimately, under the government upon suitors, and from other corruptions by of Caming, was appointed to the government which he saw the machinery of the law upheld.

After visiting France three different times previous to the breaking out of the great Revolutions and the soldiery. He, however, effected the

lition of suttee, or the practice of widow-burning, which, on December 14th, 1829, was declared illegal. He also obtained the liberty for Englishmen to settle in India, although belonging to neither the military nor the civil service; sys-tematically favoured the native population, and extended the liberty of the press. He also annexed the territory of the rajah of Coorg to the British possessions. In 1835 his health began to fail, when he resigned his office, and left Calcutta in the month of March of the same year. The native population recretted his de-parture, and erected an eque-trian statue to commemorate his administration. After his arrival in England he became, in 1836, M.P. for Glasgow, for which city he sat until a few days before he died, when he resigned. B. 1774; p. at Paris, 1839.

BENTINCE, Lord William George Frederick Cavendish, was the third son of William Henry, fourth duke of Portland. This nobleman is best known as Lord George Bentinek, and best known is Lord George Teaching, and entered the army, but quitted the profession of arms to take a part in the politics of his country. In 1826 he became private secretary to his uncle, George Canning, who was then secretary for foreign affairs. In 1827 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of King's Lynn, for which he sat till the close of his life. Up to 1846 he may be said to have been an ardent supporter of Sir Robert Peel; but when, in that year, that states-man repealed the corn-laws, he became one of his greatest opponents. n. 1802; n. 1848.— Lord George threw great ardoar and energy into all that he undertook; and, with Mr. Disanto all that he uncertook; and, with Mr. Dis-raceli for his ally, was one of the strongest op-ponents of free trade. He was passionately fund of horereacting, and was wont to say that "the winning of the Derby was the blue ribbon of the turk"—(See "Life" by Disraell. BENTIFOGLIO, GNy bain!-fe-on/le-o, acardinal,

was sent as nuncio to Flanders by Paul V., to endeavour to bring it again under the papal authority; and here it was he wrote his historical work on the insurrection of Flanders against the Spaniards, and the subsequent wars of the duke of Alva and the Hollanders. In 1616 Bentivoglio was sent as nuncio to France, and in 1621 was made a cardinal, and afterwards be-came the confidant of Urban VIII., whom it was supposed he would have succeeded as pope but for his death. B. at Ferrara, 1579; p. 1644. Bentivogio, Hercules, an Italian poet, whose satires are considered next in merit to

those of Ariosto. B. at Bologna, 1506; D. at Venice, 1573.

BENTLEY, Richard, hent'-le, a celebrated di-vine and critic, who, from Wakefield school, was sent, at the age of fifteen, to St. John's College, Cambridge. Thence he removed to Oxford, campringe. Thence he removed to Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., and, in 1691, published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, containing critical observations on the Chronology of John Malala. He was the first appointed to preach the lecture founded by Mr. Boyle, on which occasion he delivered eight admirable discourses in confutation of atheism. In 1693 he was ap-pointed keeper of the royal library. In 1697 printed sceper of the royal library. In 1897 the lades of proceeding to that country and real-commenced his famous controversy with the isling a dream of riches and giory with which Honourable Mr. Boyle on the genuineness of the epistless of Phalairs, in which much personal stances persented; and, in 1803, when suffering abuse passed on both sides; but, though some of the greatest wits of the age were on the side is Luciel Bonaparte, who subsequently assigned

favour of Bentley. About this time he was nresented to the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, with which he held the archdeaconry of Ely; but, in consequence of some encroach-ments made by him on the college for his own emolument, a charge was laid against him, which never came to a determination. He afterwards became regius professor of divinity, when having exacted an exorbitant fee from persons who were admitted to the degree of D.D. by mandate, he was suspended in the vice-chancellor's court This arbitrary decree was subsequently reversed by the court of King's Bench, and the doctor by the cours of Anig's Denois, and the doctor was restored to his privileges. B. at Oulton, in Yorkshire, in 1661; D. 1742.—Dr. Bentley is advantageously known as a critic by his editions of Horace, Terence, and Phagrus, his unrivalof Horace, terence, and Friedrus, his unrival-led epistle to Mill, and his splended dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris. These last esta-blished his reputation throughout Europe as a critic of the very highest order of excellence.

BENTLEY, Sir John, a brave English admiral. who, having served under A atthews, Anson, Hawke, and Boscawen, with much distinction, was knighted for his gallant conduct, having been present in every affair which could be dignified with the name of a battle from the action under Admiral Matthews, in 1744, to the defeat by Sir Edward Hawke of the last naval armament attempted by France during the war. While capattempted by France during the wir. While can be court-martial which tried the unfortunate admiral Byng. In 1768 he was appointed rear-admiral of the White, and after attaining the rank of vice-admiral, he died, Dec. 14, 1772.

Benvenuto Cellini. (See Cellini.) Benvowsky, ben'-e-ous'-ke, Count Mauritius Augustus de, an Hungarian adventurer, who Acquestus de, an Hungarian adventurer, who in 1768 joined the confederacy of the Poles against the Russians. Falling into the hands of the latter, he was exiled to Kantrichatka; but, gaining the good offices of the governor, Nilof, he was made preceptor to his children, which gave him favourable opportunities of maturing a plan of escape. Afterwards, accompanied by eightly-five exiles, his companion, he quitted Kantchatka, and, in 171, sailed to Formosa, and afterwards to Macad, where the greater part of his companies. salica to Formosa, and atterwars to Masca, where the greater part of his comrades died. On his return to France, he was commissioned to found a colony in Madagascar, and in 1774 landed there, but, through endeavouring to make conquests in the island, he offended the natives, who destroyed the settlement, and compelled him to quit the country in 1779. In 1783 he sought assistance from England and America for souther servicition. In Medicascare. America for another expedition to Madagascar, and landed there in 1785. At the commencement of hostilities against the French he was mortally wounded. Benyowsky wrote his memoirs and an account of his travels. B. at Verbowna, 1741; fell, 1786.

BERANGER, Pierre Jean de, bai'-rawnzh'-ai, a French poet, who, from being first a tailor, became a printer, and then a writer of poetry. His first performances were by no means pro-pitious to his fame or his fortunes; and when Napoleon I. was in Egypt, Béranger entertained the idea of proceeding to that country and realizing a dream of riches and glory with which he had been haunted. This, however, circum-stances prevented; and, in 1803, when suffering of the greatest wits of the age were on the side to Lucien Bonaparte, who subsequently assigned 6 Boyle posterity has determined the case in him an income as a member of the Institute,

He now continued to write, became an editor. and, in 1809, was appointed a clerk in the secre-tary's department in the Academy. By this time he had written many songs, and had become popular. His eliusions had spread far and wide; and as many of them were pointed satires against the governments which succeeded the against the governments which succeeded the fall of Napoleon, he was, in 1821, discharge from his office, and subsequently, up to 1830, was twice fined and imprisoned. In the revolution of that year, he says, "he was treated with as one of the great powers;" but he remained free and independent. After the revolution he was elected a representative of the department of the Seine, in the Constituent Assembly, but soon resigned the honour which the admiration of his country had forced upon him. In his retirement he continued to chant and employ himself with a biography of his contemporaries, but did not publish so freely as he had formerly done. B. at Paris, 1780; D. in Paris, July 17, 1857.—His funeral, on the day after his death, was attended by an immense concourse, who assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of one of the greatest of the national poets of France.

BENGHETT, Peter, bair'-shai, a French historical painter and engraver, who painted the ceiling of the chapel in Trinity College, Oxford.

B. 1659; D. 1720.

Berengaria, wife of Richard Cour de Lion. (See Richard I.)

Berengarius, Jacobus, bai'-rain-ga'-re-us, an eminent anatomist of Carpi, was the first to discover the peculiar curative qualities of mercury, and used it with great effect. Lived in the first half of the 16th century.—He amassed great wealth, which he bequeathed to the duke of

BERENGER or BERENGARIUS, bai'-rainzh'-ai, a conspicuous controversialist of the 11th century, was the contemporary and rival of the great Lan-frane, master of the seminary of Bee, and after-wards archibishop of Canterbury under the Con-queror and Rufus. Berenger was unequal in ability and learning to Lanfrane, and feeling his inferiority, took to somewhat heretical opinions in order to obtain, as is alleged, that distinction from novelty which he could not gain by his talent. This involved him in difficulties, and he was several times tried and condemned for unsoundness of faith. In consequence of his controversies with Lanfranc and others, on the cucharistic presence, it is believed the church of Rome was first induced formally to adopt the doctrine of transubstantiation, p. at St. Cosme.

near Tours, Jan. 6, 1083, aged 90.

Beernce, ber's-ni-se, daughter of Agrippa
the Elder, king of the Jews. She was married to Herod, her uncle, after whose death she became the wife of Prolemy, king of Cilicia; but she afterwards left her husband, and lived, until she west to Rome, with her brother Agrippa. Titus fell in love with her, and would have declared her empress, but for fear of the Roman people. B. 28.—Berenice forms the subject of one of Racine's tragedies.

BRENICUUS, Paul Peter, ber-e-nis-e-us, a Dutch poet and adventurer, who was conjec-tured to be an expelled Jesuit, and got his live-lihood by sweeping chimneys and grinding knives. It is reported that he would turn into extempore verses what was said to him in prose; translate the gazettes from Flemish into Greek or Latin verse, standing on one foot; that modern and ancient languages were quite fimodern and ancient tanguages were quite in-miliar to him; and that he knew by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, and se-veral parts of Cicero and Pilny. He was sufficeated in a bog, into which he fell while in a state of intoxication. The "Georgarchenisma-chia" is attributed to him. Lived about the middle of the 17th century.

BERESFORD, William Carr, Viscount, ber-es-ford, was the natural son of the first Marquis of Waterford, and early entered the army, the of Waterford, and early entered the army, its several in Novo Scotia, at Toulon, and several other places, when, in 1808, he went to Portugal with the British forces, and organized the Portugal taggese army. On May 4th, 1811, he invisted Badajox, and on the 16th defeated Marshal Scotia. at Albuera. In 1812, he was wounded at Sala-manca; and, under Wellington, had command manda; and, under weiningon, man command of a division at Vittoria and Bayonne, where he greatly distinguished himself. On the loth of April, 1814, he carried the heights of Toulouse, and was created a British peer, with the title of Baron Beresford. In 1814 and 1815 he was at Brazil, and on his return resumed the com-mand of the army of Portugal, but in a few years resigned it. In 1923 he was made Viscount Beresford; in 1923 was appointed mastergeneral of the ordnance; and, at the time of his death, was governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and also reversor of Jersey. B. 1763; D. at Bedgebury Park, Kent, 1854.

BERETTINI, Peter, surnamed Peter of Con-TONA, bai'-rai-te'-ne, an eminent Tuscan pointer, remarkable for the boldness of his concentions. He decorated many chapels at Rome, as also the Barberini Palace; then went to Florence, where he painted the ceiling of the Pitti Palace. His style, however, is described as loose, and as having tended to corrupt the taste of his age.

BERG, Mathias van den, bairg, a Flemish painter, who became a publi of Rubens. He excelled chiefly as a skilful copyist, being de-

extend chery as a saint copyin, being defective in composition. B. 1615; D. 1617.

Bergen, Dirk van den, bair-jen, a celebrated andscape and animal painter, who was a puril of Vanderveldt. B. at Haarlem, about 1640;

. 1659

BERGHEM, Nicholas, bairg'-hem, a Dutch painter, celebrated for his landscapes, into which he introduced architectural ruins, and groups of figures and cattle so admirably argroups of figures and cattle so admirably arranged that they appeared directly copied from nature. Some of his compositions are in the Dulwich Gallery. His drawings and etchings are also very beautiful, and are eagerly sought after. B. at Haarlem, 1624, D. 1634.

BESCHIER, Nicholas, Initragail, a French Haberth and Property of the Company of the Com

great utility to the student of ancient geo-graphy, and the best edition is that of 1736, published at Brussels. B. at Rheims, 1507;

published at Brussels. B. an ansumer, and, at Grignan, 1623.
BESGLES, Joseph, bairy'-ler, an eminent hisbridal painter, and director of the Academy of
Prague, where he trained several distinguished
artists. His principal works are altar-pieces for
the churches in Prague and the neighbourhood. B. at Salburg in 1753; b. at Prague in
1829. He was especially distinguished as a
manufacture colourist.

generally effective colourist.

Bregman, Torbern Orlof, bairg-man, a celerated Swedish chemist, was educated at Upsal.

where he devoted himself to medicine and the sciences connected with it. Here he gained the friendship of Linnaus, to whom he communicated a collection of nondescript insects, to one of which Linnaus gave the name of Bergman In 1761 he was appointed professor of mathe maties and natural philosophy at Upsal, and we find his name in the list of those who observed the transit of Venus in 1761. In 1767 he ob-We are tained the chemical professorship. indebted to him for the knowledge of the nature of fixed air, and for a number of chemical dis-coveries. He was knighted by the king of Sweden, and received a pension of 150 rix-dol-lars; and his wife, at his death, received a pension of 200 rix-dollars, on condition of giving up his library and apparatus to the Royal Soup in intrary and apparatus to the Loyar So-ciety of Upsala. His works were published in 6 vols., under the title of "Opuscula Physica et Chemica." B. at Catherinberg, 1735; D. at 734.

BEBELEX, George, earl of, berk'-le, descended from Hobert Fitcharding, of the royal house of Denmark, was one of the privy council to Charles II., and bestowed on Sion College a valuable library. He was the author of an ex-cellent little book, entitled "Historical Applica-tions and Occasional Meditations upon Several Subjects, written by a Person of Honour," 12mo, 1670. D. 1699.

Berkeley, Sir William, of the same family, was vice-admiral of the white, and led the van in the desperate engagement with the Dutch, June 1, 1666. He steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was overpowered by numbers, was mortally wounded, and at the close of the action was found dead in his cabin, covered with blood.

BEBRELEY, John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton a distinguished British admiral, who, in concert with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Admiral Russel, and Vice-Admiral Aylmer, undertook various expeditions against the coast of France between the years 1688 and 1696, several of which—such as those at Brest and Dunkirk—were unfortunate in their results, while others were eminently successful. He died of pleurisy and fever in 1696, aged 34, after having been eight years an admiral—an almost solitary instance of any one attaining so high a rank at so early an age in the British service. He owed his promotion, however, not to favouritism. but to the general confidence in his ability, integrity, and parrintiam

THOUSEM.
BERREITY, George, a celebrated divine, who was educated first at Kilkenny, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was chosen fellow in 1707. The same year he published Arithmetica absence Algebra and Enclide demonstrata." In 1709 he published his "Theory O' Vision," which was the first attempt that ever was made to distinguish the immediate and natural objects of sight from the conclusions we have been accustomed from infancy to draw from them. In 1710 appeared the "Principles of Human Knowledge," and in 1713 the "Diawe have been accustomed from infancy to draw
from them. In 1710 appeared the "Frinciples of America, and on his return obtained a penof Human Knowledge," and in 1713 the "Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous;" the object of both being to disprove the common
notion of the existence of matter, and to establish the hypothesis that material objects have
no other existence than in the mind. However,
singular his opinious were, there was so much
beauty in his writings that the greatest men—
amonest others Steele and Swift—courted his
filendship. For the former he wrote several

filendship. For the former he wrote several

for highly his related the British commissioner
from them. In 1710 appeared the "Dish is related to the remainder of his return being his related to the resistance of the property of

papers in the "Guardian," and through him became intimate with Pope. Swift recom-mended him to the earl of Peterborough, who took him abroad as his chaplain. In 1714 he returned to England, but set out again for the continent, with a son of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, and continued on his travels four years. He returned in 1721, and became chaplain to the duke of Grafton, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. At this time he took his degree of D.D., and a fortune was bequeathed to him by a lady of Dublin. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanery of Derry, and the year following he printed a proposal for converting the American printed a proposal for converting the American Indians, by erecting a college in the Bermudas. His mind was so intent on this project that he obtained a grant of £10,000 from the Commons, and set sail for America, where he resided nearly two years: but the scheme failed, owing to the two years: but the scheme failed, owing to the minister having applied the money to other purposes. In 1782 he published the "Minula Philosopher," in 2 vols. 8 vo. which is a masterly attack on infidelity. The next year he was made bishop of Clopue, and about this time published the "Analyst," in which he endeavoured to prove the "Analyst," in which he endeavoured to prove that the mathematicians admitted mysteries, and even falsities in science, particularly instancing the doctrine of fluxions. He was answered by several writers, to whom he replied in 1739, in "A Defence of Freethinking in Mathematics." In 1736 he published the "Queries," addressed to magistrates, occasioned by licentiousness of the times; and in 1744 his book on the virtues of tar-water made its appearance. n, at Kilerin, in Ireland, 1834; D. at Oxford in 1753, and was buried in Christ-church, where there is a monument to his memory.—Pope asthere is a monument to his memory.—Pope as-oribed, no lessistly than beautifully, to lierke-ley, "every virtue under heaven." But Pope was not the only one who admired and ployed the good bishop of Cloyne. Bishop Atterbury says, "So much understanding, so much inno-cence, and such humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman." He, of all mankind, died

That which should accompany old age, As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends."

As noncin, love, obedience, troops of friends."

Berken, or Berquen, bair'-ken, a Fleming, who, in 1478, discovered the art of cutting and polishing the diamond by means of a wheel and diamond-powder. D. at the commencement of the 15th century.

BERKENHOUT, John, bair-ken-bout, a physician and naturalist; who was descended from a Dutch family, and intended for the mercana Duten family, and intended for the mercan-tile profession, which he quitted, and entered first into the military service of Prussia, and next into the for England. In 1780 he went to Edinburgh, and studied physic, but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1785. While at Edinburgh he published his "Clavis Anglica Lingua Botanice," a book of considerable merit. In 1778 he attended the British commissioners

Berlioz

Bernard

Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1641 he was named governor of Virginia; and, during the civil war, took the side of the king, Virginia being the last of the colonies to acknowledge the authority of Cromwell. In 1651 he was compelled to submit to the rule of the Commonwealth; but, on the death of Governor Matthews, who had been appointed by Cromwell, he thews, who had been appointed by Cromwell, he resumed the government, on condition that the people would submit to the kimg's authority. This was agreed to, and Charles II. was accordingly proclaimed in Virginia before his restoration to the throne took place in England. p. 1677. Governor Berkley had local as well as national difficulties to contend with, the most harassing of which were his quarrels with Gen-

harassing of which were his quarrets with Gen-eral Nathaniel Bacon, the "rebel" (kwhom see). Brillow, Hertor, buir'-le-ox, an eminent French musician, whose father was a physician, and who was forced to study for the medical profession greatly against his inclinations. When he reached his twentieth year, he was When he reached his twentieth year, he was sent to Paris to finish his studies; but there the natural bent of his genius prevailed over every other consideration. He quitted the loctures of the faculty and entered the Conservatoire de Musiqua, and in 1890 gained the first prize of the Conservatoire by his cantata of "Sardanapalus." He then went to Italy, where he studied for eighteen months, when he returned and produced his overture to "King Lear." He now gradually rose in fame, and is the author of a great many works, although public ophino is divided as to his merits as a comopinion is divided as to his merits as a composer. As a conductor of concerts, however, he has attained considerable eminence in England, Germany, and Russia. B. at Côte-St.-André, in the department of Isère, 1803.

BERNADOTTE, Jean Baptiste Jules Marshal. (See Charles XIV. of Sweden.)

BERNARD of Menthon, St, bair'-nard, founder of the monasteries of the Great and Little St. Bernard in the Alps, was born at Annecy, in 923, and died in 1003, after having established, and himself superintended for several years, these most benevolent institutions, the monks of which have ever since continued to fulfil the aims of their excellent founder-that of rescuing lost travellers in the snows of the Alps, a task in which they are greatly aided by the celebrated St. Bernard race of dogs.

BERNARD of Thuringia, a hermit, who, at the close of the 10th century, announced that the end of the world was approaching. A total eclipse of the sun happening at that time, many people hid themselves in caves; but the return people int themselves in caves; but the return of light dispelled their fears; the hermit retired to his cell, and the world resumed its tran-quillity, although confidence was not entirely re-

stored till the end of the 11th century.

Bernard, Sr., the founder of the order of Bernardines, one of the most distinguished saints of the Romish calendar, was educated at the university of Paris, which in his time was one of the most celebrated seats of learning in one of the most cerebrated seas of rearring in Europe, and, at the age of 22, entered the Cis-tercian monastery of Citcaux, near Dijon, in-ducing upwards of thirty of his companions to accompany him in his retirement. By his rigorous practice of the austerities of the order (the strictest in France), Bernard so recommended himself, that he was chosen, in 1115, head of the colony which founded the abbey of Clair-vaux. His celebrity was so great, that, in 1128, he was employed to draw up the statutes of the

order of the Templars; and his influence prevailed so far at the courts of both France and vanied so har at the courts of both France and England as to induce them to acknowledge, contrary to justice, Innocent II. as legitimate pope, in opposition to Anaclete. In 1146 he persuaded the king of France, and other sove-reigns, to enter on a crusade, and was offered the command of the army, which, however, he recommand of the army, which, nowever, he re-fused. He was canorized by Alexander III. in 1174. p. at Foutaines, 1091; p. at Clairwar, 1153.—His works were published in Paris in 4 vols. by Gaume, in 1835–40.

BERNAED, Claude, surnamed "Poor Bernard." was the eldest son of a distinguished French magistrate, in the time of Henry IV., and after a youth spent in dissipation, took orders and con-secrated his life to alding the poor, the sick, and the criminal. For twenty years he exercised his charity at the hospitals in Paris, devoting his

charity at the nospicals in trais, devoling instantic. It is a factor of £20,000 to the use of the unfortenate. D. at Dijon, 1539; D. at Paris, 1641.

Bernard, duke of Saxe-Weimar, a celebrated general, who was one of the principal supports of the Protestant cause in Germany during the Thirty-years War. His first essay in arms was made under the king of Bohemia, and when nineteen years of age he distinguished himself at the battle of Wimpfen. He afterwards served under Gustavus Adolphus, gaining several adtadde Custavis According to the taking of Wurtsburg and Maunheim. On the death of Gustavis, at the battle of Lutzen, 1632, he took the command of the army, and followed up the victory. In 1834, however, he was beaten in the decisive battle of Nordlingen, which was gained by the Imperialists. From that time he allied himself closely to France, which had joined the Protestant league, and succoured and retook several towns-amongst others, Mayenee, in 1635, and effected an admirable retreat into Lorraine. Subsequently, in 1636, he supported the movements of Condo IN 1000, HE SUPPORTED THE MOVEMENTS OF CONGRIGHT OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE MOVEME

senoiar, was the first to translate Ference into English, and also wrote several original works, such as "The Faithful Shepherd," "Look Beyond Luther," "Thesaurus Biblicas," & c. Ho was educated at Cambridge, and was vicer of Workson, in Notte, and subsequently rector of Datembe, Somerset, where he died in 1611;

в. 1566.

Bernard, Samuel, a French painter and engraver, who was a pupil of Vouet and professor in the Royal Academy at Paris. He excelled in miniatures and paintings in water colours. His son, the celebrated banker, Samuel Bernard, rendered valuable services to the government of Louis XIV, and XV. B. at Paris, 1615; D. there, 1687.

BEENARD, J. Frederick, a learned Dutch writer and publisher, who established himself at Amsterdam in 1711. He is the author of a number of works, of which the most important numeer of works, of which the most important are a "Collection of Voyages to the North," "Religious Customs and Ceremonies of all Na-tions," and "Ancient and Modern Supersti-tions." D. 1752.

BERNARD, Catherine, a celebrated French anthoress, who composed many nevels, poems, and two tragedies, "Brutus" and "Laodania," the former of which was much esteemed. She M 2

was admitted a member of the Académie des Ricovrati at Padua, and obtained the poetical prizes many times at the Freuch Academy, and at the Floral Games at Toulouse. She was the friend of Fontenelle. B. at Rouen, 1662; D. at Paris, 1712.

Bernard, James, a French divine, who was educated at Geneva, after which he became minister of the church of Vinsobres; but whon the persecution commenced, he retired to Switzerland till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, eriand till the revocation of the cauc of Nantes, and then went to Holland, where he established a school for fine arts, philosophy, and mathematies. He wrote an historical and political account of the state of Europe, and succeeded Le Clere in the management of the "Bibliothèque Universelle." In 1883 he continued the "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres."

"Nouveles as a Republique des Lettes." In 1705 he was chosen one of the ministers of the Walloon church at Loyden, and professor of philosophy and mathematics in that university B. at Nions, 1853; p. 1718.
Bernard, Edward, a learned astronomer and philologer, who, in 1899, was appointed deputy to Sir Christopher Wren in the Savillan professorability of extraores and in 1879. professorship of astronomy, and, in 1673, sucprocessorand of astronomy, and, in 1676, Suc-ceeded that great man. In 1684 he took his degree of D.D.; and, in 1691, was presented to the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire. B. near Towerster, 1683; p. at 0.0 ford, 1697—Bernard is celebrated for his knowledge of the Eastern languages and mathematics, and for the labour he expended in scarching for and collecting MSS, for the reprints of the old mathematicians which rendered the Oxford press famous at that period. His works are very numerous.

BERNARD, Peter Joseph, called by Voltaire, Gentil-Bernard ("pleasant"), showed, at an early age, a great taste for poesy, and though at first only an attorney's clerk, afterwards became secretary to Marshal Coigny, who had the command of the army of Italy. After the mar-shal's death, he obtained a lucrative appointment, and was now able to indulge his poetic tendencies. He wrote an opera, "Castor and Pollux," which had a great success; "The Art Pollux," which had a great success; I he Art of Loving," and a number of odes, songs, &c. His works were collected and reprinted in 1803. B. at Grenoble, 1710; D. at Paris, 1775.—In 1771, Gentil-Bernard, having been guilty of an excess, entirely lost his memory, and for four

years was in a state of imbeelity.

Bernardes, Diego, buirnar'-dais, a Portuguese poct, who especially succeeded in the idyl, and is regarded as the Theoretius of Portugal. He called a collection of his eclogues "Lyma," from the name of the stream on the banks of which he composed his verses. B. about

1540; D. 1596.

BERNARD, Charles de, a French novelist, who wrote many novels and romances of a pleasing character from 1837 to 1347. His best works are "The Yellow Rose," and "Gerfaud." He belonged to a distinguished French family.

B. at Besançon, 1804; D. at Sablonville, 1850.
BERNARDIN, Sr., bair-nawr'-den, of Siena, an Italian monk, whose courage and charity were conspicuous during the plague which ravaged Siena in 1400. In 1404 he entered the order of Franciscans, and was sent to the Holy Land. On his return to Italy he founded above 300 monasteries. He was much respected by the emperor Sigismund, and his elequence had the most beneficial effect on all classes in Italy. B. at Massa-Carrara, 1380; D. at Aquila, 1414.

BERNAZZANO, bair-nawd-dsa'-no, an Italian painter of the 18th century, who excelled in landscape, fruit, flowers, and animals. p.1538. BERNERS, John Bourchier, Lord, ber'-ners, a favourite of Henry VIII., who employed him in several capacities, and gave him the appointment of governor of Calais, where he remained until his death. p. about 1474; p. 1532. manner until his death. B. 2000 1474; D. 1532.

—He was the author of several productions;
but his greatest work is his translation of
Froissart's "Chronicles," which was undertaken
by the king's command.

Berners, Juliana. (See Barnes, Juliana,)
Bernertr, Thomas, bernet-ti, a cardinal
and Italian statesman, born at Ferme in 1779; ber-net'-ti, a cardinal was minister of war under Pius VII, in 1816. was minister of war under russ vii, in 1816, He was created a cardinal in 1827. After the accession of Gregory XVI. he offended the Austrian government by persuading the pope to enrol troops for the defence of the state, to enrol troops for the defence of the state, instead of depending as formerly on Austrian soldiers. On quitting office in 1836, Gregory made him vice-chancellor of the Romish church. When Plus IX. became pope, he laboured earnestly to bring about the reforms that were so much needed at the Papal court, and when the pope left Rome in 1849, and retired to Gaeta, he returned to Fermo, where he died, 1852.

BERNIA, or BERNI, Francis, Lair'-ne-aw, an Italian poet and canon of Florence, who is famous for his witty and satirical pieces, and has given his name to that class of writing in Italy. He was attached to Alexander and Hippolitus de Medici, who had quarrelled, and is supposed to have been poisoned by the former.
D. 1536.—He is called the Scarron of the

Italians.

Bernier, François, bair'-ne-ai, a French traveller and physician, whose account of his travels was much appreciated, as he visited countries before unknown to Europeans, and threw considerable light on the state of India up to the time of Aurungzebe, at whose court he resided twelve years, during eight of which he held the appointment of physician to the

emperor. E. at Angers, about 1825; p. 1688.
BERNINI, or BERNIN, bair-ne'-ne, Giovanni
Lorenzo, a Florentine sculptor and architect,
exercised his profession chiefly at Rome, where the produced his most famous works; amongst which may be mentioned "The Confession of St. Peter," the Barberini Palace, and the front of the College de Propaganda Fide. He executed also three busts of Charles I. of England from a picture by Vandyck, on viewing which he is said to have observed, that it was "the most unfortunate face he ever beheld." At the age of loruinate late he ever benefit. At the age of 68 he visited Paris, at the pressing invitation of Louis XIV., and his progress to that city was one continuous ovation. He was received by Louis as a man whose presence honoured France; but when he saw the front of the Louvre, then being erected under Claude Par-rault, Bernini said "that a country which had architects of that stamp had no need of him;" While at Paris he executed a bust of Louis XIV. and on his return to Rome an equestrian status of the same monarch, which was placed at Versailles. At 80 years of age he executed a statue of Christ, and presented it to Queen Christian of Sweden, who, however, declined it, saying she was not rich enough to pay for it as it is served; he, however, bequeathed it to her by his will. Barnini was also a painter, and left about

150 nictures. B. at Naples, 1598; D. at Rome, when he ceded to Russia the Gottorp part of 1680.

Holstein for Oldenburg and D.Imeniorst. He introduced a new system of finance, and pre-BERNIS, Francis Joachim de Pierres de bair-ne, introduced a new system of finance, and pre-a French cardinal and archbishop of Albi, who pared the abolition of villenage in Schleswig was indebted to the marchioness de Pompadour and Holstein; he was also warmly opposed to

1100; D. 1101.

affairs, and obtained a cardinal's hat. But the ill success of the French arms, and the derangeill success of the finances, occasioned his disgrace ment of the finances, occasioned his disgrace and temporary banishment from court. In 17th was recalled, and nominated archishop of Albi. He afterwards was appointed ambassador to the pope, and had a considerable share in procuring the destruction of the Jesuits. He had the additional title of Protector of the French Church at Rome, where he lived in splendour and hospitality till the Revolution disordered his finances, on which he obtained a pension from the court of Spain. He wrote Bene works, consisting principally of poems.
B. at St. Marcel, 1715; D. at Rome, 1794.
Been quilli, James, bair'-noo-eel'-e, a famous

mathematician, who was destined for the Re-formed church, but whose inclination led him to the study of mathematics, which he pursued privately and without any assistance but from books. In 1676 he set out on his travels, and at Geneva devised a method of teaching a blind girl to write. He wrote a treatise on the comet which appeared in 1680, and soon after went to Holland, where he studied the new philosophy. He returned to Bâle in 1632, and read lectures on experimental philosophy and mechanics.
About 1884, Leibnitz published, in the "Acta
Eruditorum" at Leipsic, some essays on his new calculus differentialis, but without discovering the method. Bernouilli, however, and his brother, discovered the secret, and were highly praised by Leibnitz. His works were printed at

Geneva, 1744. n. at Bâle, 1654; p. 1705.
Bernoulli, John, brother of the above,
whose labours in the sciences he shared, was in 1695 appointed professor of mathematics at Groningen, and on the death of James he re-turned to Bale, where he succeeded him in the professorship of mathematics. In 1714 he published a treatise on the management of ships; and in 1730 his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets gained the prize of the Academy of Sciences. His writings were published at Geneva in 1742. n. at Bâle, 1667; p. 1748.— John Bernouilli left two sons, Daniel and John, and a nephew Nicholas, who were all celcbrated for their mathematical acquirements.

BERNSTORFF, John Hartwig Ernest, Count of bairn'-storf, a celebrated Danish statesman, who ourn-noor, a celebrated Danish statesman, who in 1750 became prime minister of Demmark under Frederic V., in which office he distinguished himself as the patron of manufactures, commerce, and art. Under Christian VII. he was created a count, but was deprived of the offices he held at the instigution of Struensee; at whose death howevers he was created to the contract of the contraction. at whose death, however, he was reinstated. He emancipated the peasants on his estates, who in gratitude raised a monument to his memory. B. at Hanover, 1712; D. at Hamburg,

BERNSTORFF, Andrew Peter, Count of, nephew of the preceding, was educated at Leipsic and Göttingen, and after travelling through Europe, became gentleman of the chamber to the king of Denmark. He was created count in 1767, and in 1769 was appointed prime minister,

BERNSTORFF, Christian Gunther, son of the bove, was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1797, after his father's death; but his conduct did not contribute to maintain the reputation of the family name. His obstinacy in persisting in arming Danish neutral merchant ships brought his country into collision with England, and led to the attack on Copenhagen. He was sulsequently ambassador at Vienna and Berlin; and finally renounced his country, and joined the Prussian ministry in 1818, as chief foreign minister, and distinguished himself by his deter-

tutional government in Germany. B. 1769; D. 1835. Bernulf, or Beornwulph, bair-nulf, a king of Mercia, of Mercia, who, in 821, usurped the govern-ment on the death of Ceolwulf. He only held power for about a year, having been killed by the East Anglians in their efforts to throw off

mined opposition to the introduction of consti-

the Mercian yoke, BEROALDO, Filippo, bair'-o-awl'-do, conside one of the greatest literary characters of his and was born at Bologna in 1453, of a noble and

opulent family. He was carefully educated, and became professor of belles lettres in the university of his native town. He wrote numerous works in elegant Latin, which extended to 40 volumes. D. 1505.

BERQUIN, Arnauld, bair-ka, a French writer, who first distinguished himself by his idyls. which are full of sensibility and sweetness, but whose principal work is his "Ami des Enfans" (The Children's Friend), which the French Academy declared to be the most useful book that had been published during the year. He translated from the English, "Sandford and Merton," and several other interesting and wholesome books for youth. n. at Bordeaux, 1749 : p. at Paris, 1791,

BERE, Frederick, bair, an eminent French musician, who at the age of sixten, became bandmaster of a rigiment of the line, was professor of the clarionet at the Conservatoire at Paris, and a member of the Legion of Honour. He wrote 500 original pieces of mili-tary instrumental music, besides several arrangements and solos, especially for the clarionet, which are highly esteemed as some of the finest music for that instrument in existence. B. at Mannheim in 1794; D. 1838.

BERRY, or BERRI, bair-re, the title born by several princes of the royal family of France, at various periods of the history or that country, none of whom, however, were particularly dis-tinguished for either ability or virtue. Two of the dukes of Berry-John, son of John II. of France, and Charles, son of Charles VII.-took part, from ambitious and selfish motives, in the wars which desolated France in the 13th and 14th centuries, and generally known as the wars of the Burgundians and Armagnacs, and those between Charles the Bold of Burgundy and the crafty Louis XI.

BRENK SI JOHN, Der-Le, an English naval commander, who first distinguished himself as the bettler, Sentimed Descenting the Sentimed Descenting wars which desolated France in the 13th and

the battle of Southwold Bay, for which he was

Berry

knighted. In 1632 he commanded the Gloucester frigate, in which James, duke of York, was proceeding to Scotland; and when that vossel was wrecked at the mouth of the Humber, he by his presence of mind, saved the prince, with many about him. On the prince of Orange's approach, in 1633, Sir John Berry became sole commander of the fleet; but on William HII. Saccession to the throne, heattached himself to his government, and so retained his appointments and influence. He was presented while paying offa king's ship. 2, in Deronshire,

1635; p. at Portsmouth, 1691.

Eight Garelinn Fruinande Louise, Duchess of, burirre, the daughter of Fredhand I, king of Naplet and Siedit, was married to the Dukede Berry, the second son of Charles X. The Cuke was usessimated on a Sunday, whilst handing the duchess to a carriage as she came out of troubles, and in 1839, after the second French revolution, accompande Charles X. to Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. In 1832 a movement in La Vendet coto place in her favour. She was under hiding in Nantes, when, being betrayed by a converted low, she was found in a small hole behind a store, where she had been inclosed for sitteen hours, and was carried to the castle of Blage. In 1833 she was released, having married a son of the prince of Lucchesi-Palli, with whom she retired to Sielly. n. at Naples, 1798.

"Busyru Pierre Antoine, Jain'-re-ai, a distinguished French advocate and pleader, who, in 1815, assisted in the defence of the generals who followed Napoleon L to Waterloo. From that period he rose to great eminence as a defender of order and an asserter of the liberties of his country. He unsuccessfully defended Louis Napoleon on his trial for landing at Boulogne, and in 1853 was engaged for the defence of the count de Montalembert, when that nobleman was proceeded against by the French government for certain alleged libelious expressions contained in his celebrated article in the "Correspondant" newspaper, "A Debate in the English Parliament on India." M. Berryer was a legitimist in politics—or rather had a chivalrous respect for the race of the ancient kings of France; but has all through life been distinguished for the moderateness of his views and his opposition to tyranny and despotie rule. In 1830, he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the Haute Loire, and was the ornament, but never the tool, of his party. He did not follow the Bourbons into exile after the revolution of 1830, but remained in France to act as a centre for the action of the friends of the dynasty. Since the coup d'état of the 2nd December, 1831, which placed all but despotic power in the hands of Louis Napoleon, M. Berryer has taken little part in polities, excepting to use his influence to effect a reconciliation of the two branches of the French Bourbons, He was elected a member of the French Bourbons, He was engaged in the famous Patterson-Bondrot cause; and on the amiversary of his fiftieth year at the bar, was entertained at splendid bounet by his conferers of all shades of opinion. In In Parls, 1780; p. 1808.

Berwick

BERRAUR, John, bair-to, a French bishop and poet, whose first essays charmed the court of Henry HI. He was mainly instrumental, with the eardinal of Penon, in the conversion of Henry IV., who gave him the rich abber of Aunay, and he was named chief chaplain to Marie de Mcdici on Her marriage with the French monarch. In 1806 he was made bishop of 56cz. His poems were printed at Paris in 1820; and besides these he wrote several theological pieces. p. at Caen, 1852; 2. 1011.

of seez. Ins points were printed at Faris in 1820; and besides these he wrote several theological pieces. n. at Caen, 1852; n. 1811.

BERTHIER, Alexander, bair-te-ai, one of the marshals of Napoleon I., prince of Neulleiniel and Wagram, and vice-constable of France. Ho

marshis of Napoteon I., prince of Neutlehieft and Wagram, and vice-constible of France. He first served in the American War of Independence, under Laffrette, and at the commencement of the French revolution was, made a general. He behaved with great brivery La Vendée, and was at the head of Napoleonis staff in Italy, Egypt, and Germany. Indeed, he occupied the first place in the confidence of the emperor, and was with him all his expeditions. In 1814 he submitted to the new regime and was created a peer; but when the emperor escaped from Ella, he retired to his family at Bamberg, where he shortly afterwards committed suicide by throwing himself from the third story of his relace.

escaped from Ella, he retired to his family at Bamberg, where he shortly afterwards committed suicide by throwing himself from the hird story of his palace. D. 1783; D. 1815.

Brattoler, Claude Louis, beir-tol-ai, one of the most eminent chemists of his day, who, with Lavoisier, Foureroy, and Guyton de Morveau, planned a new chemical nomenclature, which, with all its drawbacks, was found of essential service to chemical science. He necompanied Napoleon I, in his Egyptian expedition; and on his return became a senator and an officer of the Legton of Honour. On the fall of the emperor, however, he was among the first to desert him; and Louis XVIII. conferred on him the title of count. His greatest work is "Essai de Statique Chimique;" but he wrote a great number of memoirs and other setentifice seasor. a set Tallorie, in Savoy, 1783; p. 1822.

cssnys. B ac amore, in cavoy, *iras; n. 1022.
Berrins, Peter, boir-f-coo, a Flemish geographer, who became professor of philosophy at Loyden, which office he lost for 'eing an Arminian. He then went to Paris; joined the Romish church, and was made cosmographer to Louis XIII., and professor of mathematics, at Baveren, 1865; p. 1629.—His best works are "Theatrum Geographic Verlest," and as "introduction to Universal Geography."

Brawrex, James Fitz-James, duke of and marshal, ber-is, was the illegitimate son of James II. of Sngland, by Arabella Churchill, sister of the celebrated John Churchill, duke of Mariborough. Betwick was educated in France, inded the imperial army, and fought under the duke of Lorenzine in Hungary. He was acreated duke of Berwick by his father in 1887; and on the companied historia James from England, accommander-in-chief of his father in 1887; and on the latter of the Borne, and in 160 research at the battle of the Borne, and in 160 research at the battle of the Borne, and in 160 research at the battle of the Borne, and in 160 research at the battle of the Borne, and in 160 research at the battle of the Borne, and in 160 research at the battle of the Borne, and in 160 the threath army, He subsequently joined the French army, as tempted in 1686 to excite an insurrection is England, and is said to have been cognizent of Barkly's plot to assassinate William III. He afterwards distinguished himself in suppressing the religious wars in the south of France, gained high reputation in the war of the Spanish succession, defeating, in 1706, the spanish succession, defeating, in 1706, the earl of Stanhope at Almanza, thereby seating Philip V. on the Spanish throne. If we war or created a Spanish grandee for his services, war

made duke of Liria and Xerica; and was from at his institution that Pope Paul III. Issued the that time reckoned one of the ablest generals of the day, the French government entrusting him with a variety of important commands, in all of which he acquitted himself with ability. He was killed by a cannon-ball on the 12th of June, 1734, before the walls of Philipsburg, on the Rhine, the siege of which had been under-taken by his advice. The duke of Berwick was twice married: first, in 1695, to a daughter of the Earl of Clanricarde; and, second, to a lady named Bulkeley, in 1699. From the first marnamed Sulkeley, in 1995. From the hist mar-rage the dukes of Liria, in Spain, are descended; from the second sprung the dukes of Fitz-James in France. B. at Moulins, 1670.

Berzelius, Jons Jacob, ber-ze'-le-us, a distinguished Swedish chemist, whose powers as an analyst were considered perfect. He rose to the highest honours in his native country, and, in 1836, the Royal Society of London awarded him the Copley medal. He was a member of almost all the learned societies in the world; and at his death the members of the scientific and at his death the members of the scientise scientises of his native country were mourning for two months out of respect for his memory p. at Wasersunda, East Gothland, 1779; p. at

Stockholm, 1848.

BESSEL, Frederick William, bes'-sel, an eminent Prussian astronomer, who, in 1810, because director of an observatory creeted by the king of Prussia at Königsberg. Here he pursued his labours uninterruptedly, and in 1818 produced his "Fundamenta Astronomia," a work which struck the greatest philosophers with amaze-ment, and placed his reputation on the highest pinnacle of scientific renown. He produced many other works, and was elected a member of the most celebrated learned societies of the

of the most celebrated learned societies of the world. B. at Minden, 1784; D. 1816.
BESSIERS, Jean Baptiste, bes-se-air, one of the marshals of Napoleon L, and created by that emperor duke of Istria. He distinguished himself in many memorable battles, and at Marengo led the final charge which decided the fate of the day. He defeated Katussoff at Olmutz, and at Jena, Friedland, and Eylau displayed the most consummate skill in handling his troops. For his conduct in the Peninsula, he was, in 1809, made duke of Istria, and at the battle of Relingen, in Germany he worsted the division. Eslingen, in Germany, he worsted the division of the Austrian general Hohenzollern. In the Russian expedition, he was commander of the cavalry of the Guard, and in 1913 commanded the whole of the French army in Germany. On the morning before the battle of Lutzen, Bessières fell, struck by a bullet in the breast, and for some time his death was kept a secret from the army. B. at Preissac, near Cahors, 1769; killed 1813.

Bassus, bes'us, a Persian satrap of Bactria, who at first aided Darius against Alexander of Macedonia, but when the affairs of the Persian monarch became desperate, Bessus put him to death, and assumed the title of king; but he fell into the hands of Alexander two years after, was given up to the successor of Darius, and put to death with much cruelty.

BETANÇOS, Domingo de, be-tan'-so, a Spanish

bull forbidding the persecution of the native Mexicans, on the ground that they really were of the same blood as the Spaniards, and that their destruction was not at all necessary to the glory of St. James and the spread of Chris-

the glory of St. James and the spread of Christianity. Belances returned 1/2 St. him July, 1839, and died a month of the st. him July, 1839, and died a month of the st. him to the Berman, St. William & St. Hand, or a cultant antiquary and cenacided, was well by two Keeper of Records at Durin, in the st. and according to the st. him to mation of this description, together with a large collection of rare and previous MSS. In 1526-7, concetton of rare and previous MSS. In 1895. In 1895. Anti-partitle of the published a work, entitled "Irish Anti-quarian Researches," in 1814, "The Origin and Ristory of the Constitution of Endand," and of the Early Parliaments of Iridand," and the "Gaol and Crim;" in 1812, "Ercent Coffenting preared, in which he maintained the Kental The Historic Coffenting The Iridan and Physical Iridan Internation, and Stradoughes, Sight," in 1774.

the inference of the plantage, and Proof in Infragance, and Stratowners, Said St. in 1779; D. saddenly near Dable, from an about not the heart, October 26, 173; B. Bernencover, John G. beittenderen, a Norman beron, who was demanded in total or in the war with England, sought to repair his fertures in Gorden countries, and made a descent from Gorden countries, and made a descent from Spain on the Canary Isles, in 102. Not having sufficient force, however, he returned, and obtained reinforcements from Henry III. of Castile, with which he was successful, and became governor of the islands as a flef of Spain, He converted the greater portion of the Cameric to Christianity, the native king of the islands

to Christianity, the hardweining of the islands being banjized under the name of Louis. In the year 1506 he returned to Normandy, wher-he passed the remainder of his days. In 1125. Bernheid, Sir Richard, Lord Westbury, 84th 4, an eminent English lawyer, was born at Bradford, Wiltshire, in 1800, his father boars Dr. Bethell, a physician of Bristed, and de-scended from an ancient Welsh family. Bethell was called it, the hear by the Middle Townle. scended from an ancient Welsh family. Bethell was called to the bar by the Middle Temple was careful of the bar by the Anthre Temple benchers in 1823; was made Q.C. in 1840; wrs returned to Parliament for Aylesbury in 1852; in 1853 was appointed solicitor-general; in 1851; attorney-general; and in 1851 was selected by Lord Palmerston to succeed Lord Campbell as Lord High Chancellor, when he was raised to the house of Peers by the title of Baron Westbury. His lordship is especially famous as a chancery lawyer, is an earnest advocate of law reform, an able debater, and had the chief share in accomplishing the change in the law which led to the establishment of the Court of Prohate and Matrimonial Causes, presided over by Sir Cresswell Cresswell. His latest achieve-ment is the reform of the bankruptcy laws,

which he several times proposed, and only succeeded in passing in a modified form.

BERLEN, Gabriel, Prince of Transylvania, basic-len, one of the most distinguished men of his time, as well for high character, enlightened Dirt.reco., Domingo do, co-tan-to, a Spainsn bista-ten, one of the most distinguished them of missionary, who, after having spent some years his time, as well for high character, onlightened as a hermit in a cave on the island of Form, even and firmness, as for ability. He was a near Naples, went to South America on a mission to the natives, and there pend a large profuso of his life, displaying throughout a minedly resisted the personning that the perform of his life, displaying throughout a minedly resisted the personning tendencies of simplicity and purity of life somewhat musual Ferdinand II. of dermany, whom he defendence of the beautiful clargy of the period. It was in many batties, and completed to sign treating

securing toleration in Hungary and elsewhere, Bethlen was elected king of the Hungarians in 1620, but declined to be crowned, satisfied with securing freedom to the country under the treaty of Nikoloburg, concluded in 1621. never lost a battle, was a mediator between the Emperor and the Turks, and when he died in 1629, left Transylvania in a high state of

prosperity. B. 1580.

BETHUNE, Alexander and John, beth'-u two brothers born in the humblest rank of life in Fifeshire, Scotland, who lived in a rude cot-tage built by themselves, received no education save what they taught themselves, struggled hard with poverty through life, but are famous in death "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry,"
"Practical Economy," poems, songs, &c., which they wrote in common, and which were published in two volumes. Alexander was born in 1804, and died in 1843; John was born in 1810, and died

in his 30th year.

Beris, be-tis, governor of Gaza, for Darius, which city he courageously defended against Alexander the Great, who, after taking it, put him to death, and dragged his corpse at his

chariot wheels, B.C. 332.

Betterton, Thomas, bet-er-ton, an English Tothill-street, Westminster, being the son of an under-cook in the household of Charles I. He, however, received a good education, conceived a liking for the stage, was brought out by Sir William Davenant, and attained to the reputation of being the best actor of his day. He was especially famous for his rendering of Shak-speare, his Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth, Hotspur, and Brutus being deemed perfection. In 1695, he opened a theatre of his own, but failed in securing success, although Congreve wrote for him; and he died in reduced circumstances in 1710.

BEUST, Frederick Ferdinand, Baron von, boost, an eminent statesman, born at Dresden, January 13, 1809. After serving as secretary of the Saxon legation at Berlin and Paris, and holding various diplomatic posts at Munich and London. he became minister of foreign affairs for Saxony in 1849, and in 1853, minister of the interior. He was the representative of the Germanic Diet at the Conference of London in 1864. At the close of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, he transferred his services to the latter, becoming minister of foreign affairs, and, in 1867, president of the council. He has in-augurated judicious reforms in the government

of Austria and Hungary, and has shown himself a sincere promoter of civil and religious liberty. Hevering, William, bev-er-dy, an eminer bishop and theological writer, who at the age of cighteen wrote a treatise on the excellence and use of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan tongues, with a Syriac grammar. In 1660 he was ordained, and soon after presented to the vicerage of Ealing, in Middlesex, which he resigned on being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. His earnestness and diligence were so unwearied, that he was called "the restorer so unwearied, that he was called "the restorer and reviver of primitive piety," and his parish was referred to as a model of Christian regularity and order. He was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1704 he was preferred to the see of St. Asaph, in which he behaved as an apostolical prelate. His works, with the contraction of th which are very numerous, and are highly

esteemed, were published complete in 9 volumes 8vo, in 1824. B. at Barrow, in Leicestershire, 1638; D. at Westminster in 1708.

BEVERLEY, John of, bev'-er-le, an English ecclesiastic, who was one of the first scholars of his age and tutor to the Venerable Bede. He his age and tutor to the veneratie occu. He embraced the monastic life, and became abbot of St. Hilda, till Alfred, king of Northumberland, made him bishop of Hexham, whence, in 687, he was translated to York, which see he held for upwards of thirty-three years. In 704 he neu for upwards of thirty-thiree years. In 704 he founded a college for secular priests at Boverley, n. at Harpham, York; n. at Beverley, 721. So highly was he venerated, that when William the Conqueror ravaged the north, he ordered that the town of Beverley should be spared for his sake.

Beverninge, Jerome van, bai-vair-neenk, a Dutch statesman, who was one of the most Dutch statesman, who was one of the most skillful diplomatists of his day, and obtained the cognomen of the "Pacificator." He concluded the peace between England and Holland in 1854; and was successfully employed in various other negotiations, the chief of which was the treaty of Nimegruen, in 1678. He was, besides, a celebrated botanist, and on account of his scientific acquirements, was named curator of the University of Leyden. B. at Tergau, 1614;

the University of Leyden. B. at Tergan, 1614;
D. at Leyden, 1890.
BEWICK, Thomas, 5u-ik, an English artist, who, from his spirited illustrations of his "History of Quadrupeds," imparted the first impulse to the art of wood-engraving, which has now attained to such a high state of perfection. He, in conjunction with his brother, illustrated nu-

in conjunction with his brother, illustrated numerous other works, and descreedly rose to considerable celebrity. B. at Cherryburn, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1753; n. 1823.

BENTLE, Marie Henri, baile, a French nevelist, poet, and publicist, was born at Grandble in 1783, and died at Paris in 1842. He published his early works anonymously, and practised much mystification to conceal his name. One of his books was reviewed and present the Tellyburch Parison. praised in the "Edinburgh Review," an extract being given to justify the commendation, which passage was subsequently discovered to have been taken from the pages of the Review itself. Besides literature, Beyle was engaged in almost Desides literature, peyre was engaged in amoust every conceivable occupation—he was a farmer, a merchant, a diplomatic agent, a consul, a writer of public documents, was in the army, in the civil service-"everything by turns, and nothing long."

long." a learned divine, and one of the chief reformers of his age, was cented for the bar at Orleans, and there, after a youth of dissipation, imbibed the principles of the Reformed religion, retired to Genera, and shortly after was appointed to the Greek presents in the Lausanne. After residing there about ten years, he became assistant to Calvin in the church and university of Genera, which in the church and university of Geneva, which and the clutters and university of General, when had just been founded. Some time afterwards he went to Navarre by desire of the king, to assist at a conference held with the Catholic divines, where he displayed his eloquence to great advantage, converting to Protestantism "King Henry of Navarge." In the war between the Catholics and the Higuenots, he accompanied the prince of Condé, and was present at the battle of Dreux. In 1563 he returned to Geneva, and in the following year, on the death of Calvin, was every-where regarded as the head of the reformers.

Rezont

Bickersteth

In 1571 he went to France, and presided at the synod of Rochelle, where all the churches of the reformed religion were represented; and he ceased not till his death to work most zealously towards the propagation of his doctrines. B. at Vezelai, Burgundy, 1519; p. 1605.—The principal works of Beza are a "Translation of the epai works of Deza are a "Translation of the Fsaims of David into French Verse," a "His-tory of the French Reformed Churches," and a new translation of the New Testament. A Greek MS. of the New Testament which once belonged to Beza is now in the University library at Cambridge.

BEZOUT, tephen, bai-zoo(t), a French mathematician, who was a member of the Academy of manueran, who was a memoer of the Academy of Sciences. In 1763 he was appointed by M. de Choiseul examiner of the marines and the pupils of the artillery corps. He wrote a course of mathematics for the use of the navy, with a treatise on navigation; another course of matreatise on navigation; another course of mathematics for the corps of artillery, a general theory of algebraic equations, and other esteemed works. B. at Nemours, 1730; D. in le

Gatinais, 1783.

BIANCHI, Francesco Ferrari, be-awn'-ke, an Italian painter, whose works are not of much importance; but he is worthy of notice as being the reputed master of Correggio. B. at Mo-

dena, 1447; D. 1510.

Blarcht, Peter, an Italian painter, who was celebrated for the comprehensiveness of his style; painting with equal facility historical solve; painting with edges see-pieces, and animals, as well in oil as distemper. B. at Rome, 1094; D. 1740. There are other Italians of this name, which signifies "white."

BIANCHINI, Francis, be-awn-ke'-ne, an Italian stronomer and antiquary, who at an early age went to Rome, where he enjoyed the favour of Pope Alexander VIII. and his successors, being employed in several important scientific mis-sions. He was Alexander's librarian, and was secretary of a commission charged with the re-form of the calendar. He also erected a dial on a very large scale in the church of St. Mary of the Angels, drew a meridian line through Italy, improved many astronomical instruments, and discovered the spots on the planet Venus. His principal works are "Universal History," in Italian, and "Observationes circa Planetam Veneris." B. at Verona, 1662; D. at Rome,

1729.

Biard, Peter, be-ar, a French sculptor and architect, who executed many excellent pieces, the chief of which is the equestrian statue of Henry IV., placed over the grand entrance to the Hôtel de Ville, Paris. B. at Paris, 1559; D. 1609.

BLARD, Auguste François, a distinguished French artist, whose paintings of "Crossing the Line" and "The Slave Trade" have made him as well known in England as in France. In 1832 his picture of a "Family of Mendicants" gained him the prize of a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition. He has exercised his genius

Paris Exhibition. The has executed his general one a year number of subjects, and has attained very high celebrity. B. at Lyons, 1800.

Bias, bi-di, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and practised what he learnt. He photosophy, and practised what he searth. He took an active part in public affairs, and made good use of the ample fortune he possessed. After the defeat of Crosus, Bias recommended the Iemians to settle in Sardinia; but they would the Ienians to settle in Sardinia; but they would Herts, where he died after several weeks' illness not listen to him, and were subsequently subju- on the 28th of February 1850. z. at Kirkby

gated by the generals of Cyrus. The inhabitants of Priene, his native town, alone resolved to leave, and take their household goods with them; and, seeing that Blas was unencumbered, asked "why he was not saving something?" to which he replied, "All my goods I carry with me," n. at Priene, about 570 n. c.

Briblena, Bernard, beeb-be-air-naw, a Roman cardinal, who entered into the service of the Medici family, and was made cardinal by Leo Medica family, and was made cardinal by Leo-X., who employed him on several important missions. Aspiring to the papacy, he is said to have excited the pope's jealousy, and is suppassed to have been poisoned. Bibblena wrote a timous comedy called "Calandra," which is still in re-pute among the Italians. B. at Bibblena, 1870; D. 1520.

BIBBIENA, Ferdinando Galli, a very skilful Italian painter and architect, one of the most eminent artists of his day. He introduced a new form in the building of theatres, and was the inventor of theatrical decorations. He went to Barcelona, on the marriage of the archduke of Austria, to superintend the fetes, and was named by him, when emperor, superintendent of the court fêtes at Vienna. He wrote on architecture, perspective, and thentical decoration. B. at Bologna, 1657; D. blind, 1745.

Bibliander, Theodore, beeb-le-an-der, a

Protestant divine, whose real name was lundmann, and who became professor of divinity at Zurich, after Zwingle's death. He published a translation of the Koran, with a life of Mohammed, and commentaries on the Scriptures. u. at Bischoffzell, 1504; D. at Zurich, of the plague,

BIRULUS, Marcus Calpurnius, bib'-u-lus, consul of Rome at the same time with Casar. On posing at first the agrarian measures proposed by his colleague, he saw that his resistance was useless, and took no further part in the public affairs. The wits of Rome were accustomed to designate that period as the year of the consulate of Caius and Julius Cesar, alluding to msar's two names. D. about 40 B.C.

BICKERSTAFF, Isaac, bik-er-staf, the author of a number of light comedies and musical pieces, produced under the management of Garrick. His "Love in a Village" and his "Maid of the Mill" for a long time held possession of the tage. B. in Ireland, 1735; D. on the continent

n obscurity.

BIGHAT, Marie François Xavier, be-wha, a selebrated French physiologist, who, at the age of 29, was appointed physician to the Hotel-Dien at Paris. He, at the same time, was engaged in the duties of a professorship, and, surrounded by pupils, still pursued laborious anatomical researches, and published son expect works. His health failed, however, under these numerous occupations, and he died in 1802. B. at Thoirette, near Bourg, 1771 .- A statue was erected to his memory at Bourg.

BICKERSTEIN, Edward, bik-er-stell, a clergy-

man of the evangelical section of the Church of man of the evangelical section of the Church of England, many years secretary to the Church Missionary Society, was originally a lawyer, but in 1816 obtaining priest's and deacon's orders from the bishop of Norwich, went to Africa as a missionary; he returned to England the following year, and was at once appointed mis-sion secretary. This office he held for fisi-cion secretary. This office he held for fisi-ty of the property of the property of Walton, there there have the property of the property of the lifety through the property of the property of the proLonsdale, Westmoreland, in 1786. Mr. Bicker-steth published a vast number of works on re-ligious subjects, and was held in great respect by the church generally, but especially by the particular section of it to which it belonged.

Вісковятети, Henry, baron Langdale of Lang-dib. was born at Kirkly-Lonsdale, in 1783, was called to the bar in 1311, became king's counsel and bencher of the Inner Temple in 1327, and was treasurer of the society in 1336. In the latter year he succeeded Lord Cottenham as master of the rolls, and was called to the House of Peers and made a privy councillor. He devoted much attention to the reform of the court of Chancery, his exertions in connexion with which so impaired his Let.lth, that he was unable to accept the offer of the chancellorship made to him on the resignation of Lord Cottenham in 1850. D. at Tunbridge Wells in 1851, having continued to discharge his official duties to with-

in a month of his death.

BIDDLE, John, bid'-cl, usually denominated "The father of English Unitarianism," because he revived the system of belief so called, was born in Gloncestershire in 1615, studied at Oxford, was admitted to orders, and appointed master of the free school of St. Mary Crypt, Gloucester. His heretical opinions, however, getting him into trouble with the magistrates, he was committed to gool, tried before a committee of the House of Commons at Westminster, and continued in confinement for five years; a paper of his called "Twelve Arguments," published in his defence, having been ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. His death even was demanded, but this Cromwell refused to allow. At length, in 1651, he was discharged, and established a society of his adherents in London, where he published a number of pieces from time to time, till 1655, when he got into fresh trouble, and was banished to the Scilly islands, where he remained five years. After the Re-storation he was less mildly treated than under Cromwell's sway, for he was fined and committed to prison, where he died in five weeks, on the 22nd of September, 1662.

Bibloo, Godfrey, beed'-loo, a celebrated anato-BILLOO, GOGITCY, occar-100, a celebrated anatomist, who was successively professor of anatomy at the Hague and at Leydon, and afterwards became physician to William III. His writings are numerous, but his best work is a follow volume of anatomical plates published in 1885. n. at Amstordam, 1619; n. at Leyden, 1713. Biela, William, Baron von, bee-ai'-la, a Prus-

sian nobleman, born at Stolberg, March 19, 1782. He entered the Austrian service, and acquired some reputation as an astronomer, discovering, in 1826, the comet which bears his name, p. 1856.

m 10:20, the comes when the area mis mande. J. 1890. BERZENINGNN, becz-ling-en, Christian Jans van, a Dutch portrait painter, whose portrait of William prince of Crange, the opponent of Philip II. of Epain, after his assassimation, was considered a better likeness than any taken during his lifetime. p. at Dufft, 1863; p. 1800. Blooks, drom, bear-jearag, a French writer

and statesman, who became preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. At the age of ten years he wrote a description of the Holy Land, and at fourteen an account of the prin-cipal antiquities of Rome. When only thirtyone years old, he was made advocate-general in was years out, he was must unvestigered in the grand council, and, some time after, the king appointed him counsellor of state, and advocate-general in the parliament. The next year he cologne, about 1800, and lived some time in was made king's librariam, His learning Nuremberg, and has hence been thought by 170

was said to be so great, that there was no branch of human knowledge in which he was not pro-foundly versed. B. at Paris, 1589; D. 1656. Bildernyk, Willem, best-day-dike, one of

the most eminent litterateurs of Holland. works embrace poetry, prose, and translations from the Greek classics. B. at Amsterdam, 1756.

p. at Haarlem, 1831.

Brillaria, Augustus Adolphus Marie, beel-oull, a French politician, who, in Louis Philippe's reign, at first supported the policy of M. Thiers, but afterwards opposed that minister, and also M. Guizot. At the revolution of 1843 be joined M. Guizot. At the revolution of 1838 be joined the Socialist party, and subsequently effached himself to the tortunes of Louis Napoleon. After the coup-d'état of December 2, 1851, he was made president of the legislative body, and on the institution, in 1881, of "speaking ministers," or ministers without portfolios, he was appointed with M. Records Coxy, and M. Socialist Coxy, and Coxy, and M. Soci pointed, with M. Baroche for a colleague, to answer for the government in the chambers on

all questions. n. at Vannes, 1805; n. 1863.
BILLINGSLEY, Sir Henry, bit/lings-le, an eminent mathematician, who was educated at Oxford; after which he was bound apprentice to a haberdasher in London. He acquired a large fortune, and became successively sheriff, alderman, and in 1596 lord mayor, when he was knighted. He received into his house Whitehead, an expelled friar, from whom he learned mathematics, in which he became remarkably skilled. Sir Henry was the first who published Euclid's Elements in English, with annotations drawn from the MSS, of his master. This was

drawn from the arcs, of his master. This was in 1570. p. 1606.

Bilson, Thomas, bil-son, a learned prelate, who was educated at Winchester School, of which he afterwards became master, prebendary of the cathedral there, and warden of the college. In 1585 he published a treatise on the "Difference In 1838 he published a treatise on the "Difference between Christian Subjection and Unehristian Robellion," dedicated to Queen Elizabeth; and in 1838 another, on the "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church," one of the most able tractises in favour of episcopacy over written. In 1809 he was made histop of Worcester, and the following year was translated to Winchester, In 1601he published a famous book, on "Christ's Descent into Hell;" and in the same year was one of the managers at the Hampton-court conference. He had also a share in the authorized

terence. He mad also a small and account translation of the Bible. B. at Winchester, 1636; D. at Westminster, 1616.

Bingham, Joseph, bing-ham, a learned divine, who was elected a fellow of University College. Oxford, in 1689, and became one of the college tutors. In 1695 he delivered a sermon on the doctrine of the Trinity, which raised such a party against him, that he was compelled to party against him, that he was compelled to resign his fellowship and retire to the rectory of Headbourne-worthy, in Hampshire, to which he was presented by Dr. Radelliffe, the most the was presented by Dr. Raddinke, the most celebrated physician of his day. Here he began the "Origines Ecclesiastice," which was com-pleted in 1772, in 10 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols. folio, and which is one of the most celebrated eccle-siastical works in the English language. In 1/12 Bishop Trelawny gave him the rectory of Havant, near Portsmouth. B. at Wakefield, 1668:

Nat. Head Formsouth J. 1733.

Bine, Jacob, benk, a famous old German engraver and painter, who was ranked among what were called the "little masters," was born at Cologne, about 1500, and lived some time in

some to have been a native of that city. He some to have been a harve of that city. He was a pupil, as is believed, of Albert Dürer, and engraved a vast number of plates, but as he seldom put his name in full to his works, but only his initials, J. B., which were likewise those of several other artists of his time, it is difficult to fix definitely whether many pieces attributed to him are really his or not. p. abou 1500 or 1568.

Bron. bi'-on, a Greek bucolic poet, who was contemporary of Theoretius and Moschus. He wrote some idyls, which are marked by greataste, and which have been translated into several languages. B. at Smyrna. Flourished

in the 3rd century B.C.

Bior, a philosopher and sophist of Borysthe nes, in Scythia, who rendered himself famous for his knowledge of poetry, music, and philo-

sophy. D. 241 B.C.

Bror, Jean Baptiste, be'-o, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of France, manufacture in connexion with the po-larization of light, procured him the award of the Rumford medal by the Royal Society of London in 1849. He was an extensive contributor to science, and a member of several of the leading learned societies of Europe. B. at

Paris, 1774; D. 1862.

Paris, 1172; D. 1503.

Biragus, Réné de, be'-rawg, a Milanese of a noble family, who entered the French service, and became a favourite of Henry II., who gave him the government of the Lyonnais. Birague soon became a confidant of Catherine of Medici, and, under Charles IX., one of the principal instigators of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. By this monarch he was naturalized, and, in 1570, was appointed keeper of the seals, and, in 1573, chancellor. He entered into all the follies and vices of the court of Henry III., and intro-duced the fashion of keeping the breed of small Maltese and Lyonnese dogs. On becoming a widower he took orders, and was made bishop of Lavaur, and then cardinal. He restored and magnificently endowed the church of St. Catherine du Val des Ecoliers, at Paris, and creeted close by a monumental fountain. Indeed, so lavish was he, that at his death, his only daughter was supported by alms. p. 1583.—He was a time-serving and unprincipled character.

Brasers, Clement, a Spanish engraver, who invented the art of engraving on diamonds. The first work he executed of this kind was a portrait of Don Carlos, son of Philip II.; and he also engraved on a diamond the arms of Spain, to serve as a seal for that prince. Lived in the

second half of the 16th century.

Biscii, Thomas, birch, an English divine, who was indefatigable in literary pursuits, and has left many valuable historical and biographical works. He was designed by his porents, who were Quakers, for business; but, at his earnest desire, was permitted to indulge his taste for literature. In 1730 he was ordained in the established Church, and was introduced to Lord tablished Church, and was introduced to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, to whom he principally owed his advancement. He was a fellow and scoretary of the Royal Society, and a trustee of the British Museum, to which institution he bequeathed his library and MSS, and £500 towards increasing the stipends of the three assistant librarians. His principal work was "The General Dictionary Historical and Chit-cal," in 6 volumes, which included a transla-tion of Bayle's and besides this he work tion of Bayle's; and, besides this, he wrote several other biographical and historical works. B. in London, 1705; p. by a fall from his horse.

BIRDE, William, bird, an English musician, who was attached to the chapel royal of Edward VI.; and, in the reign of Elizabeth, was organist of the queen's chapel. His composi-tions are numerous and ex ellent, he being one tions are numerous and excilent, he being ono of the principal contributors to Queen blizabeth's "Virginal Book," and the celebratel canon, "Non Nobis, Domino" is also generally ascribed to Jim. p. 1633, p. 1623.

Brup, Edward, R.A., bird, an artist, who con-

fined himself chiefly to comic subjects, but produced many historical and religious pieces besides. He became historical painter to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. B. at Wolver-hampton, 1772; p. in Bristol, 1819.—His "Vil-lage Politicians" is a well-known picture.

BIRD, John, a famous mathematical instru-ment maker of the last century, was a native of ment maker of the last century, was a native of the county of Durham, brought up to be a cloth-weaver. He subsequently turned his attention to making clock-dals, and gradually extended his operations, till he became one of the most eminent scientific mechanicians of his time. He constructed quadrants for Greenwich, Oxford. the Ecole Militaire at Paris, and various other places. He introduced great improvements in the method of dividing astronomical instruments, and in the construction of mural quadrants, for which the commissioners of longitude gave him £500 on condition of his instructing an apprentice, and freely disclosing the methods

he used. D. March 31, 1776, aged 67.

Bird, Dr. Robert Montgomery, an American novelist, was born in 1803, and educated at Holdadelphia. He first appeared as a writer of godies, and published the "Gladiator," "Orasa," and "The Broker of Bogota." He then

ssa," and "The Broker of Bogota. He tine: timed to rounnee, and in 183 appeared "Cala-var, the Knight of the Conquest," a Mexican tory; followed in rapid succession by "Tho nfidel, or the Fall of Mexico," the "Hawks of dawks 'Hollow," "Niek of the Wools," "Peter Pilzrim," and "The Advantures of Robin Day," which, "A consecuted the "Peter Pilzrim," and "The Advantures of Robin Day," which appeared in 1839, after which Dr. Bird abandoned literature, and took to farming on an extensive scale.

extensive Sciic.

Birmy, John Ernest, bé-rð, dake of Courland, as deseended from a mean family in that country, and reptied in 1714 to St. Fétersburg, where he ingratiated himself into the good graces of Ann, duches-dowager of Courland, wito made him her favourite; and, when she became empress of Raussa, intrusted to him the administration of the kingdom. His conduct vas arbitrary and cruel. Several noble families were reduced to ruin, and more than 20,000 persons were exiled by him to Siberia. In 1737 he empress compelled the nobles to choose him luke of Courland, where he governed in the like lespotte manner. On the death of the copress ne assumed the regency, by virtue of her will; but, in 1740, a conspiracy was formed against him by Marshal Munich, and he was condemned

him by Marshall Mounch, and no was condemned, videath, which sentence was changed to banish-ent. Peter III. recalled him, and Catherine II. restored him to his former dignity. In 1783 diren re-entered Mitan; and, profiting by the essons of misfortune he had experienced, go-erned for the remainder of his fife with midd-

ess and justice. B. 1690; D. 1772.
BIRGHE DE BIELEG, ber jer des cent of Sweden, who married ingeborg f King Eric le Bègue, In 1236 he saved

Biringoccio

which was besieged by the Danes, and subsequently brought over to Christianity the inhabitants of Finland, whose incursions had desolated Sweden. At the death of Eric IX, he was named regent, and governed well and wisely till his death, in 1266. B. 1210.—It was he who founded the city of Stockholm.

BIRINGOCCIO, OF BIRINGUCCI, Vannuccio, be'ren-got-che-o, an Italian mathematician, who was the first of his countrynien who wrote on the art of easting cannon, makings gunpowder, and fireworks. His work, entitled "Pyrotechnia," was printed at Venice, in 1510, 4to. Lived

in the first half of the 16th century

BIRKBECK, George, M.D., birk-bek, one of the greatest friends of the working classes of England, and an active promoter of every profes-sional or scientific pursuit which had for its aim public utility. In 1799 he became a lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow. In 1304 he relinquished his professorship, and went to London, where he settled, and rapidly rose into enimence as a physician. He was the ori-ginator of the mechanics' institutions, and in 1923 presided at a meeting which had for its object the founding of the "London Mechanics' Institution." On the 15th December of the same year, he was elected president of that institu-tion, an office which he held to the time of his death. B. at Settle, in Yorkshire, 1776; D. in London, 1811.

B: BKENHEAD, Sir John, birk'-en-hed, a polihieal writer, who, in the civil war, conducted, in favour of the court, a periodical work, called "Mercurius Aulicus," and also wrote a number of pamphlets against the parliamentarians, when these were in power, for which he was several times imprisoned. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made master of requests; and was a member of the Royal Society. B. at Northwich, Cheshire, 1615; D. at Westminster, 1679.

Biron, Armand de Gontaut, baron de, berawng', a celebrated French general, who was for some time page to Queen Margaret of Navarre; and, afterwards entering the army, sig-nalized himself in the wars of Piedmont, under Marshal Brissac. He displayed great courage and prudence in the civil war, being present with the Catholic army at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and Moncontour, although he secretly favoured the Huguenot party, and saved several of his friends in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. In 1577 he was made a marshal of France, and was dispatched by Henry III. to the Low Countries to succour the duke of Alencon, but was defeated by the Duke of Parma. On the death of Henry III. he was one of the first to recognise Henry IV., and rendered great services to that prince at the battle of Arques and the attack on Paris. B. in Périgord, 1524; p. 1592, at the siege of Epernay, in Champagne.
BIRON, Charles de Gontaut, duc de, son of

the above, was admiral and marshal of France, and is noted for the friendship which Henry IV. entertained for him, and for his treason towards that monarch. He made his first essays in war under his father, and covered himself with glory at the battles of Arques and Ivry, and at the sieges of Paris and Rouen. The king loaded him with honours, and saved his life at the fight of Fontaine Française, and sent him am-bassador to England. Notwithstanding, however, all these favours, Biron, swollen with

Blackburne

pride, ambition, and avarice, entered into a conspiracy with Spain and Savoy against his sovereign; and the plot being revealed by Lafin, who had been its instigator, he was beheaded. Henry endeavoured to make him avow his erime, with the view of pardoning him, but was unsuccessful in his magnanimous attempt. B. 1562: suffered 1602.

BISCAINO, Bartholomew, bes-kai'-no, an Italian painter and engraver, the best of whose works are in the Dresden Gallery; viz., the "Adoration of the Magi," the "Circumcision," and the "Woman taken in Adultery." B. at

Genoa, 1632; p. 1657.

Bischor, John van, bees'-kop, a Dutch de-signer and engraver, who, although following the profession of an advocate, executed a great number of prints, the most considerable of which is a set of plates for the "Paradigmata Graphices variorum Artificum." B. at the Hague.

1646; D. at Amsterdam, 1686.

BISHOP, Sir Henry Rowley, bish'-op, one of the best of our English musical composers, who received his musical tuition under Signor Bianchi . and in the course of nearly twenty years, during which he was connected with Drury-lane or Covent-garden theatres, produced upwards of seventy operas, ballets, and musical entertainments. Many of his songs and glees are the most beautiful effusions in English melody, and by their qualities of animation, grace, and pathos, will, probably, long continue to please the He relinquished composing for the stage car. He relinquisaet composing for the sage in 1828, and in 1838 was elected professor of music at Oxford University. B. In London, 1789; p. 1855.—We may mention, as among his best works, "Guy Mannering," "The Siave, "The Virgin of the Sun," "The Darber of the Sun," and "The Marriage of Figaro." Many "State of the Composition of the C

of his arrangements are also extremely beautiful.

BISMARE-SCHENHAUSEN, Otto Edward Leopold, Count de, bees'-mark shern'-hou-sen, a Prussian statesman, who, after spending many years in the diplomatic service of his country, became minister of foreign affairs in 1862. After the aggressive war which Prussia and Austria carried on jointly against Denmark in 1864, Bismark, who had long wished to render Prussia supreme in Germany, found a pretext of declaring war against Austria, and after a campaign of seven weeks, in 1866, compelled that power to submit to exclusion from all participation in German affairs. In this war Bis-mark added Hanover and other independent states to Prussia, and raised his country to a po-

sition to cope single-handed with France. p. 1814. BLACK, Joseph, blak, an eminent Scotch chemist, who, in 1765, succeeded Dr. Cullen in the chemical chair at Edinburgh. He was the author of several chemical works, and was the discoverer of latent heat, on which subject he issued a pamphlet; but his researches princi

Royal Society of Edinburgh." James Watt. the great improver of the steam-engine, was greatly indebted to the knowledge of Dr. Black. B. at Bordeaux, of Scotch parents, 1729; D. at Edinburgh, 1799.

BLACKBOURN, William, blak-boorn, an English architect, who obtained considerable reputation by his plans for the erection of penitentiaryhouses and prisons. B. at Southwark, 1750; D.

BLACKBURNE, Francis, blak'-burn, an English

divine, archdeacon of Cleveland, who wrote in favour of religious liberty, and was desirous of removing subscriptions to the Articles of the Church, and remodelling the liturgy so as to embrace every description of Protestant against the Papists. He leaned so much towards the dissenters, that the congregation of Dr. Chandler, on his death, invited him to become their minister, but he declined. His principal work is "The Confessional," which first brought him into notice, and a complete edition of his works was published in 1805, 7 vols. Svo. E. at Richmond, Yorkshire, 1705; D. 1787.

BLOKLOCK, Thomas, blük-lok, a Scotch di-

vine and poet, was the son of a mason, and lost his sight by the small-pox in his infancy. In 1740 he was deprived of his father, who had In 1740 he was deprived of his father, who had been particularly attentive to his education; and Dr. Stephenson, a physician of Edinburgh, then placed him at the university, where he made considerable progress in the classics and sciences. In 1762 the earl of Selkirk produced for him a presentation to the church of Kirkcudbright: but the appointment was violently opposed by the congregation on account of his blindness and the too great elevation and re-finement of his preaching. After two years' litigation, he resigned, and retired to Edinhtigation, he resigned, and retried to Edil-burgh on a small annuity. His poems were pub-lished in 1754. B. at Aunan, 1721; D. at Edin-burgh, 1791.—Dr. Blacklock was a friend of the poet Burns, some of whose poetical epistles are addressed to him.

addressed to him.

BLACKSTONE, Sir William, bläk'-stone, a
learned English judge, who, in 1738, was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, and at the age of 20 composed a treatise on the elements of architecture. He also cultivated poetry, and obtained Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton. These pursuits, however, were abandoned for the study of the law, when he composed his well-known effusion, called "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse." In 1740 he was entered at the Middle Temple, and in 1743 chosen fellow of All-souls College. In 1749 he was appointed recorder of Wallingford, in Berkshire, and in the following year became LLD, and published an "Essay on Collateral Consanguinity," occasioned by the exclusive claim to fellowships made by the founder's kindred at All-souls. In 1788 he printed "Considerations on Copyholders;" and the same year was appointed Vinerian professor of the common law, his lectures in which capacity gave rise to his celebrated "Commentaries." In 1789 he published "Reflections on the Opinions of Messrs. Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham," relating to Lord Lichfield's disqualification; his lordship being then candidate for the chancel-lorship. The same year appeared his edition in Berkshire, and in the following year became lorship. The same year appeared his edition of "The Great Charter, and Charter of the Forest." Of this work it has been said that forest. Of this work it has been said that there is not a sentence in the composition that is not necessary to the whole, and that should not be perused. In 1761 he was made king's not be perused. In 1761 he was made king's counsel, and chosen member of parliament for Hindon in Wilts. The same year he vacated principal of New-inn Hall. In 1763 he was appointed principal of New-inn Hall. In 1763 he was appointed solicitor-general to 166 upon, and bencher of the Middle Temple. In the next year appeared the first youtme of his "Commentaries," which was followed by three others. pointed solicitor-general to the queen, and commissioner of trade and plantations, bencher of the Middle Temple. In the next of the Ne

the correctness and depth of the matter they contain, the beauty, precision, and clegance of their style have called forth universal admiration. In 1766 he resigned his places at Oxford; and in 1759 was chosen member for Westbury, in Wiltshire. In 1770 he lecame one of the judges in the court of King's Bench, whence he removed to the Common Pleas. He now fix discount in the court of the common Pleas. his residence in London, and attended to the duties of his office with great application, until overtaken by death, B. in London, 1723; D. 1780.—The fundamental error in the "Commentaries" is thus pointed out by Jeremy Bentham. "There are two characters," says he, "one or other of which every man who finds anything to say on the subject of law may be anything to say on the stagest of his may be said to take upon him,—that of the expositor, and that of the censor. To the province of the expositor it belongs to explain to us what he supposes the law is; to that of the censor, to observe to us what he thinks it ought to be. Of these two perfectly distinguishable functions, the former alone is that which it fell necessaril within our author's province to discharge."
Blackstone, however, makes use of both these functions throughout his work, and hence the confusion. confusion. His productions have found several

translators on the continent.

BLACKWOOD, Sir Henry, blak-wood, a brave British admiral, who entered the navy in his eleventh year, and was present at the engage-ment off the Dogger Bank. When hostilities began with the French in 1793, he was made first-lieutenant in the Invincible man-of-war; and when "the glorious 1st of June" of 1794 arrived, he fought with such gallantry that he was promoted to the rank of commander. In 1798 he became captain of the Brilliant, of twenty-eight guns; and off the island of Teneriffe, defeated two French frigates, each of them nearly double his strength. He continued to be actively engaged till he was appointed to the Penelope, of thirty-six guns, serving under Lords Keith and Nelson, Sir Sidney Smith, and other distinguished commanders. At Trafalgar he was captain of the Engalus, and was present at the death of the heroic Nelson, whose last words to him were, "God bless you, Black-wood I shall never see you more." In 1906 he was appointed to the command of the Ajar, of eighty guns, which, on the night of the 14th of February, 1807, took fire, and went down, carrying half of her crew along with went down, enrying half of her crew along with her. Sir Henry was saved with the greatest difficulty. He now commanded the Warrpite, and continued throughout the wart to be constantly employed against the enemy. In 1814 he was made captain of the fleet, and was deputed to convey to this country the allied sovereigns. On this occasion he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and made a baronet. In 1819 he became commander-in-chief of the naval forces in India, and

mander-in-chief of the naval forcis in India, and in 1837 was elevated to the command at Chatham. B. 1770; D. 1832.
BLIDEN, Martin, blair-den, a lieutenant-colonel under the duke of Mariborough, to whom he dedicated a translation of "Casar's Commentaries." He sat in five parliaments, and in 1715 was made comptroller of the Mint, and in

East Lothian, Scotland. He is known to as being the author of "The Grave," in which is the often quoted sentiment of "Angels" visits, few and far between." B. at Edinburgh.

1699; D. 1746.

BLAIR, John, a learned Scotch chronologist who, in 1752, published his "Chronological Tables," folio, which were well received, and Tables, folio, which were wen received, and reached a second edition in 1763. He subse-quently was appointed mathematical tutor to the duke of York, and in consequence obtained several church preferents, the principal of which was a prebend of Westminster. B. at Edinburgh; D. 1782.—Sir Henry Ellis, principal librarian in the British Museum, edited an edi-

tion of the Chronology of this author in 1844.

Blair, Hugh, an eminent Scotch divine, was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, where he received his education. While yet a student, received his education. While yet a student, the formed a comprehensive scheme of chronological tables for his own use, which being communicated to his learned relative John Elair, mentioned above, were improved and extended by the latter into a work of great labour and value. In 1739 he took the degree of M.A., and in 1741 was licensed to preach. The year fol-lowing he was ordained to the parish of Colessie in Fife, and then to the charge of the Canongate church at Edinburgh, where he officiated till 1758, when he was removed to the High Church, which was the most important ecclesi-astical charge in Scotland. The university of St. Andrew's conferred on him, in 1757, the degree of D.D., and in 1759 he began a course of lectures on rhetoric and belles-lettres, which were so much applauded, that in 1762 George III. endowed a professorship for him at Edin-burgh, with a salary of £70 a year. In 1763 he wrote a dissertation on the poems of Ossian, in which he urged many ingenious observations in behalf of their authenticity. In 1777 a vo-lume of his sermons appeared, which attained so rapid a sale as to induce the author to publish another volume in 1779, which was as well received as the former: and these were subse-quently followed by three volumes more. In 1780 he obtained a pension from the crown of £200 a year; and three years afterwards he quitted his professorship through infirmities; but his salary was continued to him for life, and an addition of £100 a year was made to his pension. At that time he published his lectures, which have had an immense circulation. and, as has been the case with his sermons, have been translated into various languages. B. at Edinburgh, 1718; D. 1800.

BLAKE, Robert, blaik, one of England's most skilful and intrepid naval and military commanders, was educated at Oxford, where, in 1617, he took the degree of B.A. In 1640 he represented Bridgewater in parliament, and at the beginning of the civil war took part with the Parliamenta-rians, and served under Colonel Fiennes at Bristol, when that town was taken by Prince Rupert. He afterwards assisted in taking Taunton by surprise, of which place he was made gover-nor, and in 1645 defended it against Goring with not, and in ross detended a sgams coring with such bravery for two successive sieges, that he was publicly thanked and rewarded by Parlia-ment. In 1649 he was appointed commander of the fleet in conjunction with Deane and Popham; and soon afterwards sailed in search

Blake, who demanded leave of the king of Portugal to attack him, and, being refused, he took several of the Portuguese ships coming home from Brazil laden with treasure. his absence Prince Rupert made sail to the Mediterranean, whither he was followed by Blake, who attacked him in the harbour of Malaga, and destroyed nearly the whole of his fleet. After this he returned to England with several prizes, again receiving the thanks of Parliament, by whom he was also made warden of the Cinque Ports. Soon after this he reduced the Scilly Isles, Guernsey, and Jersey, for which he was again thanked by the House, and appointed one of the council of state. On the prospect of a war with the Dutch in 1652. he was appointed sole admiral of the ficet, and was attacked in the Downs by Van Tromp, who had 45 sail, whilst Blake had only 23. He fought, however, with such determination that The Dutch admiral was glad to retreat. In the November following, Van Tromp sailed into the Downs, with above 80 ships of war, and off the Goodwin sands, on the 29th of that month, an obstinate battle was fought between him and Blake, who had only half his force, and who was compelled to run with his shattered ships into the Thames. It was on this occasion smips into the frames. It was on this occasion that Van Tromp passed through the English Channel with a broom at his maintop, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In February, 1653, Blake was enabled to put to sea with 80 men of war, and off Cape la Hogue fell in with the Dutch, who had an equal number and 300 merchantmen under equal number and soo incrementation under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued, which lasted three days, and in which the Dutch lost 11 men of war and 30 merchant vessels, whilst the English lost only one ship.
In June following the fleets of the belligerent admirals fought again off the Foreland; and the Dutch, sustaining a severe defeat, barely sayed themselves by taking refuge in the shallow waters of Calais. In 1654 Blake saded into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the eastle of Tunis because the dey refused to deliver up the English whom he held as captives. In 1656, a fleet under Blake was sent to blockade Cadiz, when some of the ships under his command intercepted and took some Spanish vessels laden with treasure. Blake having received information that more treasure ships lay at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, sailed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place, boldly went in, burnt the ships, and came out with compara-tively little less, whilst the slaughter of the Spaniards was immense. For this he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was presented with a diamond ring worth £500. He soon afterwards returned to his station at Cadiz, but his ill health inspired him with a strong desire to return to England; and accordingly he set sail for his native land, but cordingly he set sail for his hattre land, but died as his ship was entering Plymouth harbour, August 17, 1637. His body was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster Abbey, whence it was removed at the Restoration, and burled in St. Margaret's churchyardion, and bridgewater, 1588. (See "Life," by W. H. Press, 1589.

H. Dixon.)
Blake, William, an extraordinary man, who of Prince Rupert, whose fleet he blockaded in his mission on earth to be, not gathering gold, Kansle harbour. The prince afterwards estate but to make glotous shapes, and express capin; to Lisbon, he was there followed by godlike sentiments." In his poetry the ideas



BLESSINGTON, COUNTESS OF.



BLOOMPIELD, ROBERT.



BLUCKER, FIELD-MARSHAL.



BRADSHAW, JOHN.

are generally elevated and noble, the sentiments benevolent and pure, though the versification is often inharmonious. He illustrated this way peems, both the verse and the pattern switch great discretion, but the news of his being etched on copper. His drawings are being etched on copper. His drawings are sometimes of a singularly mystic character, and there is little doubt that there was a vein of and there is little doubt that there was a vein of chronic insanity in his mind, for he ultimately came to requard his imaginings as a species of spiritual realities. He illustrated Young's "Night Thoughts," Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims," Blair's 'Grave," and other works Flaxman and Blake were warm friends, and Charles Lamb considered him "one of the most extraordinary persons of the age," B. in London, 1757; D. 1837.

BLANC, Louis, blong, a talented French political and historical writer, who, in 1839, established a paper in Paris, called "La Revue de Progrès," intended to be the organ of certain democratife and communities sestions then in 1

demogratic and communistic sections then in existence in France. In 1840 his work on the "Organization of Labour" appeared, advocating the destrine that men should labour for the community, rather than for themselves, and that they should be remunerated in accordance with their wants by a central government under a chosen administration. These principles enjoyed an ephemeral popularity even in England, which, however, was soon at an end. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the provisional government, and was principally instrumental in abolishing the punishment of death for political offences. In the same year he was compelled to leave his counsame you lie was compened to leave in scountry, when he took retuge in London. In at Madrid, 1812.—Louis Blane has written a "History of the French Revolution." He has likewise delivered lectures in London and elsewhere, on certain historical and social phenomena, and writes on English affairs in the "Temps,"

writes on English affairs in the "Temps," and other French journals and periodicals, BLANCHARD, Land, blünch and, a various and frequent contributor to English periodical literature. His first work was entitled the "Lyric Offering," which was published in 1823, and in 1831 he became editor of the "New Month), Magazine." He was afterwards clott of the "True Son." nowspaper, and was subsective the "True Son." nowspaper, and was subsective the "True Son." nowspaper, and was subsective the subsection of the "True Son." nowspaper, and was subsective the subsection of the "True Son." nowspaper, and was subsective the subsection of the "True Son." nowspaper, and was subsective the subsection of of the "True Sun" newspaper, and was subsequently on the staff of several other papers, and at his death assisted in conducting the "Examiner." R. at Great Yarmouth, 1803. Put an

amner." E. at Great Yarmouth, 1993. Put an end to his life in London, 1945. BLANGHARD, Jaques, blong-shar, a French rrist, who attained to great pen feetion as a colo-rist, and has hence been called the Titim of France, but whose death at the carly age of 38 frustrated the hopes entertained of him, was born at Paris in 1600, and died in 1638. The majority of his works are on religious sub-jects, and of small size, though with the figures of life dimensions.

BLEWORE of Castile, blansk, queen of France, was the daughter of Alphonso IX., king of Castile, and in 1200 married Louis VIII. of France, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters. On the death of her husband in 1226, she On the death of her husband in 1229, she became regent, her son Louis (afterwards Louis IX) being only twelve years old. In this position, aided by Cardinal Romain, she acted with firnness and prudence, and defeated several attempts made against her and the government. The education of the young king she seculously promoted, and he was early thetes and imprisonment so arretted her spirit, that she died in 1252. B. 1184. Planche was equally noted for her beauty as her wi-dom. Thibaut, count of Champagne, was greatly enamoured of her, and sang her charms in his verses.

BLAND, Rev. Robert, Mand, an eminent scholar and poet, was born at London, in 1779. He studied at Cambrid.e, was an assistant master at Harrow, and afterwards curate of Kenliworth. He published two vols, of original poems, en titled "Edwy and Elgiva," "The Four Slaves of Cythera," and was the author of a work on the "Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentathe Elements of Lacin recommends and com-meters," which has gone through severa-editions. He is best known, perhaps, for his translations and commentaries on the Greek minor poets, some of which he executed in ec

junction with Mr. Merivale, and which have been several times reprinted. D. 1825. BLEDDYN, blcd-in, an ancient British prince, who reigned, with his brother Rygwallon, in who reigned, with his brother Rygwalton, in North Wales, till 1065, when he ruled alone. Fell in battle in 173. Eledigm was an active prince, and framed a code of good laws. BEDDENS, a British bard, many of whosy pieceare in the WeishArchaeology,—Flourished is the 1294 Northern

in the 13th century.

in the 18th century.

BLEEGE, Peter van, bleek, an eminent painter, who executed the celebrated picture of Johnson and Griffin, two famous comedians, in the characters of Amenias and Tribulation, in the characters of Amenias and Tribulation, in the "Alchymist." n. 1700; n. in London, 17th "BLEES, Henry, blees, an historical and language paintict, whose pieces are called and serious because he placed that bird as a mark in Borine more Theoret. 18th, n. 1850.

B. in Bovine, near Dinant, 1480; p. 1550.

BLESSINGTON, Marquerite, countess of, bles-sing-ton, was the third daughter of a Mr. Edhaund Power, whose fortunes were entirely dissipated by reckless extravagance. She, in her 15th year, was married to a Captain Farmer, with whom she led a very unhappy life, and whose house she left. Subsequently, he, in a state of intoxication, tell from a window in the King's Bench prison, and was killed. Four months after this event she married the carl of Blessington, and after passize a few years in the enjoyment of every luxury, she and her husband in 1922 set out on a continental tour, which was prolonged to the death of the earl, which took place in 1829. In 1827 Count D'Orsay had married a daughter of Lord Blessington, by his first wife; but this marriage proving unhappy, they separated, and he, after the death of the earl, continued to live with Lady Blessington during the remainder of her After the decease of the earl, she came to London, where, for twenty years, her salous were as popular as those of Holland House, and were the resort of all the celebrated men of the day. To support her expenditure, she entered upon a career of authorship, which knew little relaxation throughout the remainder of her life. She tion throughout the remainder of her life. She wrote "Conversations with Lord Byron," sereral novels, an endless number of tales and sketches; edited Heath's "Book of Beauty," "the Keepsake," "Gems of Beauty;" and also contributed to the columns of the Duily News, and those of the Sunday Trass. With all his industry, however, she could not support her extravagance, and in 1849, the costly furniture of Gore House had to be sold. Count D'Orsay, in the hope of getting employment under Louis Napoleon, went to Paris, where he died in 1852. The countess had followed him in April, 1849,

the ship Bounty, in which he made a voyage to Otahelie for the purpose of Otahinjus pread-fruit plants and others, to be transported to the Islands of the West Indies. A mutiny took place on board his ship, when he and eighteen others were cast adrift in an open boat, in which, after sailing upwards of \$500 miles, they arrived at the island of Timor without having lost a man. Blich subsequently reached England, and narrated the history of his adven-tures, when he was again sent out to the South Seas, and carried out the object of his original mission. In 1806 he was appointed governor of New South Wales, but the wildness of his conduct and the severity of his measures caused him to be arrested by order of the civil and nim to be arrested by order of the civil and military officers of the colony, which ended his government. B. 1753; D. 1817.—The mutiny of the Bounty was made use of by Lord Byron for some of the passages in his poem of "The Island." (For an account of the fate of the

BLOOM, Mark Eleazer, blok, a German natura-list, who practised medicine at Berlin, and was a member of the Society of the Curiosities of Nature. He wrote a "Natural History of Fishes," with 432 plates, which has been translated into French, and forms 12 vols. folio. It is one of the finest works of its kind. B. at

Auspach, 1723: n. at Berlin, 1799.

BLEMART, blo-mart, a family of Flemish painters and engravers, of whom the best known is Cornelius. He went to Paris in 1630, and executed the engravings for the "Temple of the Muses." He afterwards went to Rome, and was Masses. He atterwards went to home, and was the head of the school which produced the Natalis, Rousselet, &c.

Blowfield, blom'-feeld, Charles James,

ISLOMIFELD, blom-'jeetd, Charles James, bishop of London, was the son of a school-master, and received his university education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was distinguished by his classical, critical, and philological abilities. In 1824 he was raised from the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgute, to the episcopal bench as bishop of Chester; and, in 1828, accessed blishop Howler as bishop of Vandon copat bench as bishop of Chester; and, in 1823, succeeded Bishop Howley as bishop of London. From that time he exerted himself to extend the influence of the Church, and in the discussion of all ecclesiastical subjects took a promi-nent part in the House of Lords. B. at Bury St. Edmunds, 1786; D. 1857.—He edited, with commentaries, an edition of the tragedies of Æschylus.

Eschylus.

BLONDEL, blon-del', a favourite minstrel of Richard I., Creur-de-Lion, who, on being made prisoner and thrown into a German dungeon, on his return from the Crusades, was accidentally discovered by Blondel singing, beneath the walls of his prison, the first part of a lay of their joint composition. Lived in the 12th century.

Escon. Colonel Thomas, Med. oxidically on

composition. Lived in the 12th century.

Bloop, Colonel Thomas, blad, originally an officer in Cromwell's army, and who has rendered himself famous by his extraordinary exploits. One of these was the scizing of the duke

by his servants. A second was the stealing of the crown and other regalia from the Tower. In this daring enterprise he was taken disguised as a clergyman. Charles II. caused him to be Napoleon, went to Paris, where he died in 1852. as a clergyman. Charles 11, caused him to be The countess had followed him in Abril, 1819, brough before him; and in his presence, Blood and shortly afterwards suddenly expired. 2. confessed that he had once formed a design care Clonnel, Ireland, 1789, p. at Paris, 1919, against his life, but that the sight of his ma-Baten, William, bif., a seaman, who, when a jesty awed him so greatly, that he desisted from Ileutenant, was appointed to the command of its execution. The king granted him a pardon, the ship Bourly, in which he made a voyage to and gave him a pension of 2500 a year for Chahelte for the purpose of Outship for bread-fruit life; but for what reason, or upon white principle of justice, history has never yet explained. p. 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, Robert, bloom'-feeld, was the son of a tailor, and himself a shoemaker, in which position he was when he composed "the Farmer's Boy," a beautiful didactic poem, in which the scenes of rustic labour are truthfully described. seenes of rusic labour are truthining usserned. He was patronized by Capel Lofft, Esq., who brought out his poem in 1800. The admiration which it excited is attested by the fact of 26,000 copies having been sold in three years. He

copies having been sold in turse years, in words several other effusions, but his first was the best. B. at Honington, Suffolk, 1768; D. at Shefford, Bedfordshire, 1823.
BEOUNT, Charles, Johant, Jord Mountjoy and earl of Devonshire, was the second son of Janes Lord Mountjoy. His person and accomplishments attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knight hood: and some of our readers will remember the manner in which he is introduced, among the courtiers of that queen, in Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." In 1594 he was made Scott's "Keniworth." In 1894 he was made governor of Portsmouth, and succeeded his brother in the peerage, assembling some troops, with which he served in the Netherlands and in Brittany; but the queen was displeased at his absence, and ordered him to remain at court. She made him knight of the Garter in 1597, and gave him a military appointment in Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion. In 1603 he returned to England, bringing with him Tyrone, the rebel chieftain. Subsequently, James I. created him earl of Devonshire, and made him master of the ordnance. Towards the close of his life he fell into disgrace, by marrying the divorced Lady Rich, daughter of Essex. B. 1563; D. 1606.

BLUCHER, Field-Marshal Lebre bloo'-ker, a distinguished Prussian Field-Marshal Lebrecht von. whose bravery and boldness procured him the sobriquet of "Marshal Forward." In his four-teenth year he marshal forward." teenth year he entered the Swedish service as teenth year he entered the Swedish service as an ensign, and fought against the Prussians in the Seven Years' War. He was made a pri-soner, when he was persuaded to enter the Prussian service, in which he was afterwards to become so distinguished. He soon rose to a senior captaincy, but, taking disgust at the system which promoted an inferior officer to merit over him, he requested permission to re-tire, which was eranted by this eccentric sov-tire, which was eranted by this eccentric sovment over num, as requested permission, so ra-tire, which was granted by his eccentric sor-reign, Frederick the Great. He now became a farmer in Silesia, where, by findustry, he accu-mulated a good estate, upon which he seemed likely to settle for life, as he had already passed fifteen years in getting it together. In 1788, however, Frederick-William succeeded to the however, Frederick-William succeeded to the throne of Prussia, when Blucher was courteously through the prussia of the prus recalled to the army, invested with the rank of major in his old regiment of Black Hussars, Gered nimen; tamous by his extraorunary ex- major in his our regiment of black aussain, ploits. One of these was the solzing of the duke and legan to serve against the French. In of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Ty- 1789 he received the order of Merit; and, in "burn; from which fate his grace was oddivered 1782-4, toght at the battles of Orelins, Luxemy-

Blumenbach

bourg, Oppenheim, Frankenstein, Kirchweiller, family, made the Roman enperor or hir with and Edesheim. In 1802 he possessed himself of his daughters. On this, the Roman officers Frank and Mulhausen; and, in the same year, after the battle of Jena, made a successful re-treat before Soult, Murat, and Bernadotte, and although ultimately forced to capitulate, only did authous mutually occasion of the so in consequence, as stated in writing, of being "without ammunition and provisions." Being now a prisoner to the French, he was exchanged for General Victor; and, in 1813, was again in the field, at the head of a combined force of Prussians and Russians. At the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Haynau, he greatly distinguished himself, and received, in acknowledgment, the order of St. George from the emperor Alexander of Russia. In 1813 he held the un-Alexander of Russia. divided command of 60,000 men, with whom he defeated Marshals Ney, Macdonald, Sebastiani, and Lauriston, and contributed greatly to the victorious results of the battle of Leipzie. In 1814 he took possession of Nancy; and, at Brienne, withstood a determined attack from Napoleon I. In the same year he entered Paris. and would have taken a dreadful revenge upon its inhabitants, had he not been restrained by Wellington and the other generals. He now wore on his breast the insignia of all the illustrious orders of Europe, and the king of Prussia created a new one in his especial honour. Its symbol was a cross of iron, as the sign of his invincible courage. At this time Blucher nis invincible courage. At this time little re-visited England, where he had the academical degree of D.C.L. conferred on him by the Uni-versity of Oxford. After this he returned to his country, and retired to his Silesian estate. In 1815, however, the escape of Napoleon from Elba summoned him once more to the battlefield, and he took command of the Prussian army in Belgium. He was defeated, with great loss, at Ligny, on the 16th of June, where his horse was shot under him, and he himself lay, covered by the animal, until several regiments of French culrassiers had passed over him. He was reported dead to Napoleon; but le vieux diable, ("the old devil.") Napoleon's name for him, appeared at the close of the battle of Waterloo, and inflicted a territic slaughter upon the flying French. After this crowning triumph, he once more retired to his château in Silesia, where his sover ign visited him in his latest moments. "I know I shall die," said the veteran; "I am not sorry for it, seeing that I am now no longer of any use." n. at Rostock, on the Baltie, 1742; p. at Kriblowitz, Silesia,

1819. BLUMENBACH, Johann Friedrich, bloo'-men-bak, a distinguished German anatomist and physiologist, who in 1775 published a work on the "Varieties of the Human Race," which fixed his fame. In 1776 he became extraordinary professor of medicine in the university of Göt-tingen; and from that time devoted himself to ungen; and from that time devoted nimself to the promotion of the sciences connected with medicine, anatomy, and physiology. He pub-lished numerous works, and in 1812 was ap-pointed secretary to the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen. In 1816 he was made physician to the kings of Great Britain and Holland; and in 1821 a knight commander of the Guelphic order. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. B. at Gotha, 1752; D. 1840.

BOLDICEA, bo'-a-dis'-e-a, or bo-a-di-se'-a, an smolent British queen, the wife of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, who, for the security of his

Boccold

to revence, assembled her countrymen and stormed Camalodunum (the present Colchester) and put its garrison to the sword, . u sequent y Suctonius Paulinus defeated the Britons, and Boadieca either fell among the slain or paisoned herself after For defeat, a.p. 61.

Boccaccio, John, bok-kat-che-o, a celebrated

Italian writer, the son of a Florentine merchant, and who, when young, became intimate with the poet Petrarch. He resided a long time at Na-ples, where he fell in love with the natural daughter of the king, and where the sight of daughter of the king, and where the sight of the tomb of Virgil determined his future voca-tion. His "La Teseide," written in octave-syllable measure, was the first chivalrous poem in the Italian language. Chancer borrowed from it his "Knight's Tale," to which Dryden gave a new name, and re-east it as "Palamon and Arcite." He wrote several other poems; but the work upon which his fame rests is the "Deca-merone," consisting of one hundred tales, to of which are supposed to be told in the afternoons of ten successive days, by a party of three young men and seven young women, The stories chiefly consist of love-intrinues, and are of a licentious character. p. at Paris, 1814; p. at Certaldo, in Tuscany, 1375—Bosecaccio and Petrarch were the revivers of classical learning in Italy, and the former may justly be considered as the father of Italian prose in its purer state; for, although he is chiefly known as an admirable story-teller, yet he, at the same time, was a learned man, and wrote several treatises on classical subjects, and was the first to introduce into Italy copies of the lliad and Odyssev. Of Boccaccio's works many editions and translations have been published.

BOCCAGE, Maria Anne Lepage du, bo'-knje, a French poetess, who at the age of 16 married Peter Joseph du Boccage. At an early period she displayed a taste for poetry, and acquired the friendship of several eminent literary characters; amongst whom were Voltaire, Heinault, and Montesquien. In 1746 she obtained a prize from the seademy at Rouen; and contended for another given by the French Academy for a culogium on Louis XV.; but on this occasion succumbed to Marmontel. She published a poem entitled "Paradis Terrestre," taken from Milton, and translated the "Death of Abel."

B. at Rouen, 1710; D. 1802.

Boccherini, bok-kai-re-ne, a musical composer, who excelled in symphonies, in which is was the pre-ursor of Haydn. The king of spain attached him to his court, and he settle! at Madrid. B. at Lucea, 1740: D. 1846.—Continental critics say that his compositions are of so religious a kind, that if the Almighty wished to listen to mundane music, He would choose

Boccherini's.

Boccoin, John, bok'-kold, commonly called
JOHN OF LEYDEN, li'-den, a funnic tailor of
that city, who associated himself with Mathias, that city, who associated himself with Mathias, a baker of Hazarlem. They, at the head of a rabble of Anabaptists, made themselves masters of the city of Munster. Here, however, they were besinged by the bishop, and Mathias being slain in a stilly, Boccold succeeded him, assuming the regal and prophetic character. He set up a government modelled according to a perhimself king of Sion. He allowed a plurality of wives, and took fourteen to himself; one of whom he put to death for questioning his di-vine authority. The city before taken, Boecold was haured, in the year 1530. B. about the close of the 15th century. BOCHARY, Samuel, bok'-ar, a celabrated Ori-ental scholar, a minister at Cena, Normandy, He was versed in most of the Eastern languages.

He was versed in most of the Eastern languages,
—Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Arphe, Ethiopian,
&e., Christina of Sweden wishing to see him,
he in 1653 went to Stockholm, where he was
received with great honours. On his return to
Caen he died suddenly, whilst arguing against
linet in the academy there. He is the author
of many works; of which the principal are,
"Sacred Geography," "History of the Animals
of Scripture," "An Account of the Minerals,
Plants and Persions Stores of the Bible." nat of Scripture," "An Account of the Minerals, Plants, and Precions Stones of the Bible." B. at Rouen, 1599 : D. 1667.

Bock, Jerome, bok, called also La Bouc. a German naturalist, one of the fathers of botany, being the first who attempted a natural classifieation of plants, and to seck under their modern names those mentioned in the Bible. B. at

Heidelbach, 1493; D. at Hornbach, 1554.

Bodley, Sir Thomas, bod-le, the patron of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and from whom it derives its name, was, in 1564, chosen fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and served the offices of Netron College, Oxford, and served the offices of public orator and proctor. He was subsequently employed by Queen Elizabeth in several embassies; but, in 1307, falling into disgrace, he determined to retire from public life, and the same year began to restore the University Library of Caford. That noble charge was almost wholly rebuilt by him, and furnished with a greet number of books collected at considerable expense, and at his death he bequeathed nearly his whole property for its support and augmentation. By this means the Bodleian Library has come to be the first of its kind in the world. On the accession of James I., Bodley received the honour of knighthood. B. at Exeter in 1541: D. at Oxford in 1612, and was buried in the chapel of Merton College.

in the chapel of Merton College.

Boxes, or Dorriturs Heetor, bo-et-the-us, a
Scotch historian, who, on the foundation of
King's College, Aberdeen, by Bishop William
Elphinstone, was made the first principal.
In gratitude for this honour, he, on the death
of that prelate, wrote his life, with an account
of his predecessors in that see. But his greatest
work is the "History of Scotland," in Latin,
which is written in an elegant style, although
full of legendary tales and perverted facts, n. ac
pundee in 1465; n. 1836, and was buried and
the tomb of Bishop Elphinstone, in the chapel
of his college.

of his college.

BOERHAAVE, Herman, boor-haf, a celebrated physician, who was educated at the university of Leyden, with a view to the ministry, and in 1630 took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In two discourses he had refuted the doctrucs of Epicurus and Spinosa, by which he raised of Epicurus and Spinosa, by which he raised bis character for picty and learning. Subsequently, however, a report spread that he had become a disciple of Spinosa, and which, at-though untrue, determined him to renounce the ministry, and adopt medicine for his profession. Amore, "Jean de Paris," &c. s. at Romen, In 1701 he read leterus upon the institutes of 1775; h. at Grosbots, near Bordenux, 1832, physics; and in 1709 was appointed professor of Bollinar, Nicholas, summed "Despreaux," medicine and botany. In 1715 he was chosen boot-lo', a tamous French poet, who was bred rector of the university, and displayed so much to the law, in which, however, he made little

version of scriptural declarations, and called spirit against Cartesianism, as to rouse the re-himself king of Sion. He allowed a plurality of sentment of the friends of that system against him, particularly a theological professor at Francker, who charged Boerhaave with being a deist; for which the furious divine was obliged. by his own university, to make an apology.

> a science which he greatly improved. In 1730 he was again made rector of the university of Leyden, in addition to the offices which he already held. His fame had now spread over the world. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London; and a Chinese mandarin is said to have written him a letter with this disaid to have written than a fetter with this di-rection, "To the illustrious Boerhaave, physi-cian, in Europe." B. at Voorhout, near Ley-den, 1668; D. in 1738.—Boerhaave was the most distinguished physician of his age, and wrote a great many works upon those sciences in close connexion with his profession. He excelled as an illustrative experimentalist, and it is said that he had such unwearied patience, that he performed one experiment 300 and another 877 times.

> BOETHIUS, OF BOETIUS, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, bo-e'-the-us, a Roman philo-sopher, who was descended from a patrician sopher, who was descended flour a patrician family, and who in 510 was advanced to the consulship. He was a profound scholar, and well versed in mathematical learning. He defended the Catholic faith against the Arians, and for his zeal in defence of Albinus, a senator, Theodoric, king of Italy, sent him prisoner to the tower of Pavia, where he wrote his immor-tal book, entitled "Consolation of Philosophy," which has passed through numerous editions, and was translated into Anglo-Saxon by King Alfred. n. at Rome, 455; beheaded in prison, in Pavia, 526, In 996 Otho III. crected to his memory, in the church of St. Augustine, in Pavia, a monument, which existed till the last century, when the church was destroyed.

Bonemond, or Bormond, Mark, bo-he'-mond. the first prince of Antioch, who, in 1081, accompanied his father, Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, in his attempt on the Eastern empire, On the return of Guiscard to Italy, he left the command to his son, who defeated the emperor Alexis in two battles. On his father's death in 1085 he became prince of Tarentum; but, de-siring to increase his dominions, took part in the first crusade. In 1093 he captured Antioch, of the inst crustace. In 1005 the eaptitive Attnoor, or which he was made prince by the Crusaders, and established there a little kingdom, which custised nearly 200 years. Its afterwards took Loodiece, but was hinself made prisoner. Ogading his liberty, he returned to Greece with galling his liberty, he returned to Greece with 1112 garney how me with little success. D. 1112 garney has been been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been successful to the little success. D. 1112 garney has been succe in the sovereignty of Antioch, the last, Bohe-mond VII., being dethroned in 1268.

Boiledieu, Francis Adrien, bwoild'-yu(r), a French composer, who was made professor at the Conservatory, and subsequently quitted Paris for St. Petersburg, where the emperor Alexander appointed him master of the chapel. In 1812 he returned to Paris. His principal works are, "The Caliph of Bagdad," "La Damé Blancha," "La Famille Suisse," "Ma Tante Aurore," "Jean de Paris," &c. B. at Rouen, "The Caliph of Bagdad," "La Famille Suisse," "Ma Tante Aurore," "Jean de Paris," &c. B. at Rouen, "The California of the Califor

progress. His satires gained him great reputaprogress. His sauries gained him great reputa-tion, and placed him in the foremost rank of the reforming poets of his time. Louis XIV. was highly pleased with thom, and distin-guished him by several marks of his favour. His "Art of Poetry" appeared in 1673, and served in some degree as a model for the English poet Pope, who imitated it in many of his best passages in the "Essay on Criticism." In 1684 Boileau was chosen member of the French Academy, and in 1701 was elected pensionary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Medals, which he held till 1705, when his growing infirmities obliged him to resign. The best edition of his works is that of Brossette, Amsterdam, 1708. B. at Paris, 1636; D. 1711.—Boileau ren-dered great services to French literature in superseding the vicious works of his age, and teaching the people to admire Corneille, Molière, and Racine, and at the same time himself offering the most beautiful models of pure and perfect poetry.—He had two brothers, who were the authors of some unimportant writings.

Boismort, Nicholas, bwaw making, a French preacher, well known for sermons and pane-gyrics, in which are many very eloquent passages, and who was admitted to the Academy sages, and who was admitted to the reademy in 1755. His sermon which is most to be noted was preached in 1782, in order to gather contri-butions for the establishment of an asylum for disabled soldiers and ecclesiastics. Such was its great effect on his auditors, that a sum of £150,000 was collected, and the asylum founded at Rougement. He delivered the funeral ora-tions over the Dauphin, queen Maria Leczinska, Louis XV., and Maria Theresa. p. 1715; p.

1786.

Boissy D'Anglas, Francis Antony, buois'-se BOISSY D'ANGLAS, Francis Antony, broofs-edamy-drain, a French statesman, who was, in 1792, elected by the department of Ardichee a member of the Convention, in which assembly he distinguished himself by his moderation, powers of application, and by his heroic firmness. He was president on the 1st Prairial (1798), when the mob, invading the Assembly, wished to force the Convention to establish the Beken of Force. Boises was twentled and more wished to force the Convention to establish the Beign of Terror. Boissy was insulted and mo-naced; and, to territy him, the head of repre-sentative Féraud, who had just been beheaded before his eyes, was shown to him. He unco-vered himself, and satuted this relic of his unfortunate colleague; then, resuming his seat, remained unmoved in the scene of disorder and anarchy which ensued. He took a part in all the affairs of his country during the Republic and the Empire, and at the Restoration was made the Empire, and at the Restoration was made

the Empire, and at the Restoration was made a peer. B. at St. Jean la Chambre, near Annonay, 1756; D. at Paris, 1826.

BOLEXY, Anne, bool'-en, wite of Henry VIII., king of England, and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, afterwards created Viscount Rochford and earl of Wiltshire. Her mother was lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the duke of Norfolk. Her movaru, cangager of the carse of Acticity. Here early years were spent at the French court, where she attended the wife of Louis XII., on whose death she returned to England, and be-came maid of henour to Queen Katharine, which occasioned her to be often in the company of

queen, and she so continued till he conceived a queen, and she so continued the the concess of a passion for Jane Symour. He then caused her to be tried for high treason, in having been undeaste with her brother and four other persons,—Henry Norris, Sir Francis Weston, William Breeton, and Mark Smeton, all of whom suffered death for their alleged erime. B. 1975. helphadad on the own he down that for their alleged erime. beheaded, on the green before the Tower, 1330.

The body of this unfortunate lady was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree, "us," I to put into a common class to felm-tree, "us." I to put arrows in," and her brutal husband married Jane Seymour the day following her execution.

Jane Seymour the day molowing her execution.

Bolingbroke, boll-ing-brok, or bool-imp-brok,
Henry St. John, Viscount, a distinguished political writer and statesman, who, in 1701, entered parliament as member for Wotton-Basset, tered parliament as member for Wotton-liasset; and, in 1704, became serentary at war. In 1704 he resigned; but, in 1710, he was again one of the ministry. For the next four years he assisted in governing the country, and, by the inglorious treaty of Utreett, in April, 1713, brought the war with France to a close. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolimptone; but the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, was a fatal blow to folimetroke, who had caurerfield with his old Bolingbroke, who had quarrelled with his old friend Harley, the earl of Oxioni, and who was endeavouring to form a new cabinet. The death of the queen disarranged all Bolinehoke's schemes, and in the following year he wate mpelled to make his escape to France in disguise, to evade the vengeance of his enemies. In the accession of George I., he was impeached, by Walpole, at the bar of the House of Lords, and, not appearing to take his trial, was attauted by act of purhament. Meanwhile he had a the service of Charles Stuart, the Pretend r, who appointed him his prime minister, but wao, after his return from Scotland, dismissed him, In 1723 he was permitted to return to England, but was not re-admitted to the House of Lords. This excited his animosity, and he began to write against the ministry with consilogan to write against the ministry with considerable effect, and finally succeeded in over-throwing Sir Robert Walpole. In 1735 he once more withdrew to France, where he resided until the death of his father; which event a salled him to take possession of the miny estates at Battersea. Here he passed the re-mainder of his days, employing his pen upon other subjects besides such as had political tea-dronies. We Hettersea (1873), no literaturadencies. B. at Battersea, 1678; D. at Battersea, 1751,—The works of Bolingbroke are now little

his style possesses. BOLIVAR, Simon, bol'-e-var, a South American, and the liberator of Bolivia from the rican, and the increasor of isolava from the Spanish yoke, was the most distinguished general that has yet appeared in that country, the received his university culcustion at Madrid, and afterwards visited Italy, Switzerland, the y, France, and England. In 1822 he re-turned to Madrid, and married a beautiful 1

read, notwithstanding the many charms which

three years younger than himself, he being then only 19. In 1809 he returned to S. America, where, shortly after his arrival, his wife died, when he once more visited Europe, and did not return till the following year, when he dedi-cated himself to the freedom of his country, and consistent her to be often in the company of in Yencusia entered upon his military career Henry. That monarch became enamoured of her person, and in order to make her his wise. The present and in order to make her his wise. The design he carried into execution, and martied Anne privately; but, when his became royalist, and in the following year his was extended to the product of the publicly acknowledged her his ing as governor of Puerto Cabello, the stromesst 179

fortress of Venezuela. He was now fairly committed to the revolutionary cause, serving under General Miranda, whom he afterwards accused as a traitor, and who subsequently died in a dungeon in Spain. The war continued to rage, and after many reverses and changes, Bolivar gradually won his way to that goal for which he heroically and disinterestedly fought. At length, in 1821, the independent troops were successful in the battle of Carabobo, where the royalists lost upwards of 6000 men, and which decided the cause against Spain. On the 20th of August of the same year a republican consti-tution was adopted, and decreed to continue, as then defined, till 1834. Bolivar was chosen president, and turned his attention to the internal administration of the country. In 1823 he assisted the Peruvians to obtain their independence, and was declared their liberator, and invested with supreme authority. On the and invested with supreme authority. On the 10th of February, 1825, however, he convoked a congress, and resigned his dictatorship in the following words:—"I felicitate Peru on being delivered from two things, which, of all others on earth, are most dreadtul—war, by the victory of Ayacucho, and despotism, by this my resig-He now visited the upper provinces nation." He now visited the upper provinces of Peru, which, calling a convention at Chuquisaca, gave the name of Bolivia to their country, in honour of their liberator, and appointed him perpetual protector, and to draw up a constitution. On the 25th of May, 1826, he presented his Bolivian code to the congress of Bolivia, which was afterwards adopted, though with some dissatisfaction, and it was also subsequently adopted by the congress of Lima, where, under its provisions, be himself was elected president for life. He now set out for Colombia, where disaffection and party strife were at their height. His conduct here was misconstrued, and he was supposed to be assuming the powers of a dictator. These susassuming the powers of a moreous pictons seem to have deeply affected him, for he wrote to the senate, in February, 1827: "Suspicions of tyrannous usurpation rest upon my name, and disturb the hearts of Colombians. I desire to be made only a private citizen." In 1829 new disturbances arose, and in 1830 a convention was called for the purpose of framing a new constitution for Colombia. The proceedings were begun by Bolivar, who once more tendered his resignation. He was pressed to retain his position; but his resolution was already formed, and he bade adieu to public life, broken formed, and he bade adieu to public life, broken in mind and body. He retired to Carthagena, whence, in 1831, he sent an address to the Colombians, windicating his conduct, and complaining of their ingratitude. This was his last act which had relation to public affairs; for by the end of another week he was no more. B. at Caracas, 1783; D. at San Pedro, near Car-thagens, 1830.

BONAPARTE, FAMILY OF, bo-na-parte, a dis-tinguished family, originally from Tuscany, but settled in Corsica for several generations pre-

vious to the close of the last century.

BONAPARTE, the EMPERORS. (See NAPOLEON
L. II., and III.)

BONAPARTE, Charles, a judge of the island of

Corsica, the father of Napoleon I., emperor of the French, and of a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom, under the patronage of their great brother, attained a considerable

n. at Montpellier, 1785, shortly after the birth of his youngest child, Jérome. Letitia, let with eight children and little property, was obliged in 1793 to quit Corsica, and repaired to Marseilles, where she lived with her family in a very humble manner. On the establishment a very numble manner. On the establishment of the consular government, in 1789, the Bonapartes went to Paris, altering but little the style of their living. In 1804, Napoleon being proclaimed emperor, Letitia received the title of Madame la Mère, and also that of "genoral protectress of charitable establishments." She saved a large sum of money, and was in the habit of saying, "Who knows but one day I shall have to find bread for all these kings?" After the downfall of the Emperor, she retired to Rome. D. there 1836; B. at Ajaccio, 1750.— Letitia was a woman of great energy and courage; and Napoleon ascribed no little of his greatness to the influence of the early training of his mother.—The eight children of Charles and his wife are mentioned below in the order in which they were born

In Which they were born.

BONAPARTE, Joseph, eldest son of the above, after taking a prominent part in the events which happened during the Consulate and the Empire, was appointed, in 1806, by Napoleon I., king of Naples. Reigning over this kingdom king of Naples. Reighing over this kingdom, two years, he was transferred, in 1808, to Madrid, and was nominally king of Spain till 1813. He afterwards retired to the United States, under the name of count of Survilliers, then to Engthe name of count of Survillers, then to Eng-land, and finally to Florence. B. 1768; n. at Florence, 1844, leaving two daughters. In 1794 he married Julia Clary, daughter of a Marseilles merchant.

BONAPARTE, Napoleon, second son. apoleon I.)

BONAPABLE, Lucien, third son, was, in 1799, president of the council of the Five Hundred, and contributed greatly to the successful result of the Napoleon coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire. ot the Applicon coup a case of the 18th Brumniche. He was afterwards employed in a mission to the court of Spain, and in 1808 was made prince of Canino. On his way to America he was, in-1810, taken prisoner by the English, and de-tained at Ludlow, Shropshire, for three years. After 1814 he returned to Italy. B. 1775; n. at Viterbo, 1840.—Lucien was possessed of great bullouss and tignet; and less decile from his boldness and talent; and, less docile than his brothers, Napoleon I. could not so effectually mould him to his purposes, being encountered, in all his demands on Lucien, by a haughtiness and intelligence equal to his own. He was twice married; the best-known of his children being Charles Lucien, prince of Musignano and Canino. B. 1803; D. 1857. BONALBER, Eliza, eldest daughter of the above, was married in 1797 to Felix Baciocchi,

a Corsican soldier of good birth. She was afterwards made a princess of Piombino and Lucca, and subsequently grand duchess of Tuscany, In all these positions Eliza had the chief power, her husband being simply her first subject and aide-de-camp. B. 1777; D. at Trieste, 1820.—She left one child, Napoleon Eliza. (See Ba-CIOCCHI.)

BOXEAURE, Louis, the fourth son of the above, accompanied Napoleon in his expedi-tions to Italy and Egypt, was employed by the emperor in several capacities, and, in 1806, was proclaimed king of Holland. For four years he reigned over the Dutch; and although but a viceony of his brother, yet his good and adposition and influence in Europe. Charles Bo-viceroy of his brother, yet his good and ad-na-parte married, in 1767, Letitia Ramolino, mirable qualities endeared him greatly to the

people. In 1814 he retired to Rome; and after- of Lucien Bonaparte, is distinguished for his wards, under the name of count de St. Len to devotion to scientific and rubble and Florence, B. 1778; D. at Leghorn, 1846,-Louis was fond of study and retirement, and it was was fond of study and retirement, and it was only in obedience to the stronger mind of Napoleon that he undertook the burdens of administration and government. In 1802 he Aghieron that me interest in 1802 he married Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine; but this marriage, although his wife was a most beautiful and accomplished wife was a most beautiful and accomplished woman, proved exceedingly unhappy, and they separated in 1810. Their first son, Napoleon Charles, whom the emperor fondly loved and adopted, died in 1807. Their second son, Charles Napoleon, died at Forli, in 1831, fighting for Italian independence. Their third son, Louis Napoleon, born in 1808, was elected president

Napoleon, born in 1808, was elected president of the French republic, 1818, and emperor of the French, 1852. (See Horrenser.)
BONRANTE, Mario Pauline, the second daughter of the above, was first married to General Leelerc, whom she accompanied to St. Domingo, where she displayed the greatest courage. Leelere dying in the isle of Tortuga, Pauline returned to France, and Napoleon married her in 1903 to Prince Camillo Borghese, duke of Genstalla, a wealthy Italian noble. This union, unlike the first, was not a happy one. B. 1789; D. 1825.—Pauline was of a laughty but kind disposition, and possessed strume prefadices. She was never fivourably strong prejudices. She was never favourably inclined to Maria Louisa, and Napoleon exiled her from court in consequence of a public affront to that empress. After the emperor's downfall, however, Pauline thought no more of his resentment, but sent him some magnificent and valuable diamonds, the only offering she had in her power to make. She left no children.

had in her power to make. She left no children. Boxarakar, Caroline, the third daughter of the above, married in 1800 Joachim Murat, grand duke of Berg, who was proclaimed in 1809 king of Naples. On the death of her hashand in 1815, she retired to Italy, where she lived with the title of countess of Lipona. 8. 1782, p. 1839.—She left one child, Lucien Napoleon. Murat, better known as Prince Murat. 1800. в. 1803

BONAPARTE, Jérome, the fifth and youngest son of the above, after serving in the navy in the West Indies, and performing missions in the service of France, married, in the United States, a Miss Patterson, daughter of a rich Baltimore merchant. This rearriage was afterwards dis-solved, and Jérome, by Napoleon's desire, marsolven, and serome, by Napoleon's desire, married, in 1807, the Princess Catherine of Wurtenburg, and in a few days after became king of Westphalia, which dignity he held till 1813. After the fall of Napoleon, he resided in Italy for some time, with the title of prince de Montfor some time, with the title of prince de Mont-fort. When, under Louis Napoleon, the for-tunes of the Bonaparte family were again in the ascendant, Jérome returned to Paris, and was appointed president of the state council. In 1764; p. 1860—He had by his second wife the Princess Mathilde, p. 1820, who was mar-ried in 1841 to Princo Demidoff, and Prince Napoleon-Joseph-Charles-Paul, B. 1822, and known as Prince Napoleon. In 1861, M. Bonp-parte Patterson, grandson of Prince Jerome, Miss Patterson, instituted a suit in the French courts to have the validity of their marriage de-clared, which, after being heard for several days, was decided against the American branch of the

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devotion to scientific and philological pursuits and has written several works on chemistry in French and Italian, and in 1857 published the "Bonaparte Polyglot," being the parable of the sower, from St. Matthew, in seventy-two huropean languages and dialects. He is likewise a proficient in that singular language, the Busque, of which he has published a grammar. Under

of Wheen he has promised a grandiar. The of Mapoleon III, he was made a stantor. B. at Morngrove, Woreestershire, 1813.

Bonapare, Prince Napoleon-Joseph-Charles-Paul, son of Jerome Bonaparte and Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, was, on the recall of the Bonaparte family from their long exile, elected to the Constituent Assemby, and became one of the leaders of the extreme republican party. He subsequently, however, retired from this course, and attached himself to his cousin, Napoleon III. In 1854 he had a command in the expedition of the allies against Schastopol, and fought at the battle of the Alma. In 1858 he was appointed minister of Algeria, but shortly after wards resigned this post. In 1859 he married the Princess Clothilde, danshter of Victor the Frincess Comme, maranter of victor Emmanuel, king of Sardina, and in the Italian campaign of that year, had the com-mand of the French reserve in the contre-and south of the Peninsula. **b.** at Traste, 1822

Bone, Henry, R.A., bon, the most emine use enamel-pointer of his age, having carried the art to a pitch of perfection never before atart to a puten of perfection never beard at-tained, was the son of a chair-maker, at Truro, where he was born in 1755. He was apprenticed to a china-manufacturer, at Bristol, where he obtained the first radiments of the art which he afterwards practised with so much success. He removed to London, and at first painted enamels for jewellers and watchmakers, but afterwards confined his attention to miniature painting, many of his portraits being enamelled. He also executed several works in enamel from classical themes; was elected an academician

classical themes; was elected an academician in 1811, and was successively enamel-painter to George III., George IV., and William IV. p. 1834. His son, H. P. Bone, held the office of enamel-painter to her majesty Queen Victoria. BONHEVIZ, ROSS, JON-KAY, a French artist, distinguished as a painter of animal and still life. Her father, being himself an artist, distrementation of the control of t her into the country, where she could see it in all its aspects, and at the same time copy the living creation as she beheld it moving in its freest and most careless conditions, or in a state of labour. Her "Labourage Nivernais" (ploughon mooth. Her Labourage Affernais quouga-ing in the snow) fixed her reputation, and her "Horse Fair," which was exaibited in 1855, at the French Exhibition in London, excited universal admiration. Her whole family are more or less artistic in their tastes, and she has both brothers and sisters who have acquired distinction in the paths of sculpture and painting. B. at Bordeaux, 1822.

BONIFACE, Sr. bon'-i-face, a saint of the Ro-man calendar, and a native of England, who was man caterian, and a native of England, who was sent by Gregory II. to convert the Germans, Gregory III. made him an archbishop. B. in Devonshire, 680; shain by some peasants in Friesland, in 755. His letters were printed in

mily. BONIFACE I., pope and saint, succeeded Zon-BONIFACE I., pope and saint, succeeded Zon-BONIFACE I., pope and saint, succeeded Zon-BONIFACE I., pope and saint, succeeded Zon-

Enlatius, D. 422.
BONIFACE II. succeeded Felix IV. in 530. He was born at Rome, his father being a Goth. He compelled the bishops in a council to allow him to nominate his successor, and accordingly he named Vigil; but another council disavowed

the proceedings of the first, D. 532.

BONIFACE III. succeeded Sabinianus in 697, and died shortly after his election; but he obtained from the emperor Phocas the acknowledgment that the see of Rome was supreme

over all other churches.

BONIFACE IV. was the son of a physician, and came to the tiara in 607. He converted the

Pantheon into a church, D. 615.

BONIFACE V. was a Neapolitan, and succeeded Ade datus in 617. He endeavoured to emiliand the right of sanctuary in churches. £. 627.

BONTPACE VI. came to the chair on the death of Fermosus, into 9, but held it only lifteen days; for, being elected by a popular faction, he was

deposed.

BONIFACE VIL, whose surname was Francon, assumed the chair after murdering Benedict VI. in 171. He was driven out of Rome, but returned in 9-5, and caused the reigning pope, John XIV. to be murdered in prison. He was

killed a few months after.

BONIFACE VIII., in 1294, terrified his prede-cessor Celestine into a resignation, by threatening him, by night, with eternal damnation if he ing inm, by night, with evertal damination in as did not quit the pontifical chair. The credulous pope, thinking this a supernatural vice, obeyed the command next day, and the erafty cardinal was elected. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predoussor, and laying Denmark under an interdict. He also behaved in a haspithy manner towards the Colonnes, a distinuished Roman family, who protested against his election, and called a council to examine the charge. Boniface excommunicated them as charge. Bonnace excommunicated them as heretics, and preached a crusade against them. He incited the princes of Germany to revolt against Albert of Austria: and also issued a bull, in which he asserted that God had set him over kings and kingdoms. Philip the Fair caused this bull to be burnt at Paris; on which Boniface laid France under an interdict. Philip appealed to a general council, and sent his army into and rance direct all before. Fining appeared to a general council, and sent his army into Italy, which took bonithee prisoner. The pontifif's behaviour on this oceasion was bold enough; for, putting on the tiars, and taking the keys and the croster in his hands, he said, "I am a pope, and a pope I will die." D. at Rome a iew months afterwards, in 1303. He wrote several works. His persecuting tendencies are alluded for by Dante in the 27th chapter of the "Inferno." s. about 1238.

BONITAGE IX. was a Neapolitan by birth, and of a noble family. He was made cardinal in 1831, and pope in 1839. b. 1409.

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BONITAGE IX. was a Neapolitan by birth, and off a noble family. He was made cardinal new lates and the state of the sent of the sen

turned to England, and died of decline in Sept., 1828, at the early age of 27. Mr. Bonington had prepared sketches for several other pictures of Italian, and especially Venetian scenery, but was not permitted time to work them out. He painted, chiefly in water colours, marine and

chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival river views; his style is simple, picturesque, and free from conventionalisms.

BONNER, Edmund, bon'-ner, who rose to be an English prelate, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards entered into the service of and atterwards entered into the service work wolsey, who bestowed upon him several benefices. Henry VIII, to whom he was chaplain, sent him to Rome to get the sentence of divorce from Katherine of Aragon confirmed; and here from Katherine of Augon confirmed; and here his behaviour was so bold, that the pope threatened to throw him into a caldron of boiling lead. In 1538 he was nominated bishop of Hereford, being then ambassador at Poris, but, before his consecration, he was translated to the see of London. Hitherto he had professed a zeal for the Reformed doctrines, but now that Henry was dead, and Edward VI. reigning in his stead, he scrupled to take the oath of supremacy, for which he was sent to out not supremacy, for which he was sent to prison; but on makine his submission, was prison; but on making his submission, was released. His negligence, however, in complying with the laws, occasioned him a second imprisonment, and the loss of his hishoptic. On the accession of Mary, he was restored to his episconal functions, when he deprived the married priests in his diocese, set up the mass in St. Paul's, and, through the whole of this reign, set it all s, and s, intough the whole of this reign, evinced a most sangulary spirit, bringing numbers of Protestants to the stake. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, however, retributive justice fell upon his head, and he was sent to the Marshalsca prison, where he was consent to the marshase prison, where he was con-fined during the remainder of his life. His body was interred in St. George's churchyard, Southwark. B. at Hanley, Worcestreshire, at the close of the 15th century; D. in prison, 1569.

LONNET, Charles, bon'-nai, a Swiss naturalist, whose studies were chiefly directed to the elucidation of the conditions of insect life. R. at

Geneva, 1720; D. 1793.

BONNEVAL, Claude Alexander, count de, bon's ne-val, a French military adventurer, who, after serving in the army and navy of his own country, transferred his allegiance to Austria, and try, transferred his allogiance to Austria, and subsequently became a Alussulman. In Turker he attained high distinction; and, under the title of Achmer Pasha, introduced European tactics, and taught the Turks the management of artillery. B. 1075; p. in Turker, 1747.
BONNIVAED, Francis de, bon-ne-car, Byronis Prisoner of Chillon," whose liberal opinions induced him to adopt the republic of Genera as the most arrecable government for him to

as the most agreeable government for him to live under. For his defence of the rights of the republic against Charles III., duke of Savoy, he repunie against Chaires III, take to avery, was twice imprisoned, the first time at Grolée, where he was immured for two years; and the second in the eastle of Chillon, on Lake Genera, second in the cashe of Chinon, on have greneys, where he remained six years. n. at Seyssel, in the department of the Ain, 1498; n. at Genera, 1570.—Bonnivard wrote a history of Genera, bequeathed his ecclesiatical possessions to the state, and to the town his books, which were state, and to the town in books, when we the foundation of its public library. The shuddering picture which Byron has drawn of the sufferings of the two brothers of Bonnivard while chained to the stone columns in the dungeon of Chillon, has no foundation in truth. "The eldest of the three" was the only one of his kindred confined there.

Bononcini, Giovanni, bon'-on-che'-ne, a musi cal composer, who, in conjunction with Hande and Ariosti, was engaged for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in London His compositions were deficient in vigour, but

were marked by much grace and tenderness. B. at Bologna about 1660; p. about 1700.

BONPLAYD, Aimé, bony'-land, a superior botanist and the companion of Humboldt in his South-American explorations. In 1804 he became superintendent of the gardens of the empress Josephine at Malmaison, and when she died, in 1814, he resigned his situation. In 1816 he once more visited S. America, and, after encountering considerable dangers, finally setthed in the neighbourhood of San Borja, a small town on the banks of the Uruguay, in Brazil, where he continued to reside till his death. B.

at La Rochelle, 1773; D. 1858.

BOONE, Daniel, boon, a colonel in the United States service, and one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, where he signalized himself by his many daring exploits against the Red Indians. and also by his extensive surveys and explora-tions of that state. In 1793 he removed to Upper Louisiana, then belonging to the Spaniards, and was named by them commandant of a district there. B. in Virginia, U.S., 1735; D. in Missouri, 1822. Boone was one of the most successful of the enterprising American pioneers of the 18th century, and may be said to have explored, defended, and aided in the settlement of the country from the Alleghany Mountains to the frontier of Mis-

Hoorn, Barton, booth, an English actor, who, at the age of 17, entered into a strolling compuny, and whose reputation became so great that Betterton engaged him. When Addison's that betterton engaged him. When Addison's "Cato" was to be acted, he was selected to perform the principal part, and sustained it so well that one night a subscription of fifty guineas was collected in the boxes and sent to him. He afterwards became manager of the house, and continued to perform nearly to his death. B. in Lancashire, probably at Warring-

team. 2. in laneasine, probably as warning-ton, 1681; D. 1733.

Boorn, Sir Felix, the owner of a large distil-lery, distinguished for the great liberality he showed, when sheriif of London in 1829, in paying all the expenses, amounting to £17,000, of Captain Ross's second expedition to the Arctic regions, and whose name will always be honourably connected with the history of maritime discovery. He was knighted by William IV., and received the thanks of Parliament. B. 1755;

p. at Brighton, 1850.

BORDA, John Charles, bor-da, a French mathematician, who early entered the navy, and was employed on a voyage of discovery along the coasts of Europe and Africa, with a view of improving navigation and geography. The result of this expedition was published in two vols. 4to, 1778. In the American war he served under D'Estaing, with the rank of rear-admiral. Before this he had introduced uniformity into the architecture of the French ships of war. He contributed numerous papers to the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, chiefy relating to the construction of vessels, and to hydraulics. In 1787 he published the "Description and Use of the Circle of Reflection," in which he recommended the employment of the specular circles marginal by Tobias Mayer. He also invented properly and the specular circles many instruments now used in surveys by treicles and problems that we have a superly considered the specular circles and the specular circles and problems of the length of the pendulum most in favour, he contrived to have him vibrating seconds at Paris. Paris. D. at Dex. [733; D. da Paris, 196]. To this mathematician of other persons, to gratify his avaries and potential problems of the problems of the property of the problems of t

of experimental philosophy for which the French have since become distinguished.

BORDE, John Benjamin de la, bord, a French writer, who was valet to Louis XV., and on the death of that monarch was appointed farmer-general. He employed his leisure hours in studying music and the belies-lettres. His collection of airs, in 4 vols, 8vo, and essays on music, ancient and modern, in 4 vols, 4vo, are proofs of his skillen the first, and in the second he distinguished himself by the "Memoirs of Concy," 2 vols, 8vo, "An Essay on Ancient and Modern Music," "An Leavant of Sangnier's Voruges on the Coast of Africa," "Letters upon Switzerland," "History of the South Kea," and other works. D. at Paris. 173; guilloined, 1794. Bodden very letter works. D. at Paris. 173; guilloined, 1794. Bodden very letter supon other works. D. at Paris. 173; guilloined, 1794. Bodden very letter supon of Charles Ferdinand, Mario Dieudonné d'Artois, Due de Berri, who was of Charles Ferdinand, due de Berri, who was in studying music and the belles-lettres. His

Dictionine d Artois, Due ce, new-no, the son of Charles Ferdinand, due de Berri, who was assassinated in 1920. On the dethronement of Charles X. of France, his son the dauphin, Louis Antoine, renounced his claim to the throne in favour of this prince; but he left France with the royal family in August, 1830. Louis Philippe then ascended the throne, and the due de Bordeaux took the title of comte de Chambord. The French legitimists designate him as Henry V. He was married, in 1916, to Maria Teresa, daughter of the ex-duke of Modena. Being childless he is the last of the elder branch of the Bourbon family. B. 1820.

Bonelli, Giovanni Alfonso, bo-rai'-le, an eminent Italian professor of mathematics and medicine, who discovered and translated the lost books of Apollonius Pergrus, wrote the first theory of Jupiter's satellites, and endeavoured to apply mathematics to medicine. In 1656 he was called to a professor's chair at Pisa, where he lectured with great success, and wrote much in connection with the sciences he wrote much in connection with the sciences he pursued. Being supposed to have favoured a revolt of the Messilians, amongst whom he had gone to live, he was invited by Queen Christina of Sweden to Rome, where she then was. Thither he immediately went, and fived under her patronage until his death. In at Naples, 1608; D. at Rome, 1679.—The work "De Motu Animalium" is that upon which the medical reputation of Borelli depends.

Revenues: Camillo According to account of

BORGHESE, Camillo, bor-gai'-zai, a scion of an ancient Italian family, amongst whom have been several cardinals, and other nic

who have played distinguished parts in the public affairs of Italy, married the General Leclerc, Marie Pauline Bonaparte, the sister of Napoleon I. In 1805 he was created a prince of the French empire, and, with the prince of the French chapte, and, while his title of duke of Guastalla, became governor-general of the departments beyond the Alps, which embraced those former Italian states, and which were now annexed to France. Sub-sequently to the fall of the emperor, he fixed his abode at Florence, where, in a palatial structure, he lived in princely splendour. He had another residence at Rome, which he adorned with costly works of art. D. 1775; D. 1832.

Borgia Bossnet

was made duke of Valentinois by Louis XII. of France, with whom he entered into a league for the conquest of the Milanese. On the death of his father, he was sent prisoner to Spain, but made his escape, and died fighting as a volunteer in the service of his brother-in-law, the king of Navarre, under the walls of Pampeluna,

in 1507.

Boscia, Lucretia, sister of the above, has been represented as equally profligate with her brother; a charge which is hardly credible, when we consider the characters of those who have been her panegyrists. Among these are have been her panegyrists. Among these are the names of Ariosto, Strozzi, Tibaldio, and several historians, who could not all have concurred in commending an embodiment of wickedness. She was thrice married, and left several sons, which may be considered as an-other argument greatly in her favour. D. at Ferrara, 1523. (See Roscoe's "History of Italy,"

BOBLASE, William, bor-lais, an ingenious an-tiquary, who in 1720 entered into orders, and two years afterwards obtained the rectory of Ludgvan, and afterwards that of St. Just, in Cornwall. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and, having presented a variety of fossils and pieces of antiquity to the university of Oxford, received the thanks of that learned body, and the degree of LL.D. He also gave many curious ores and fossils to the poet Pope for his grotto at Twickenham. B. at poer rope for his grotto at wheremiann. By St. Just, Cornwall, 1809, p. 1772.—He wrote an essay on Cornish crystals, in the "Philo-sophical Transactions," Antiquities of the County of Cornwall," folio, two editions; "Ob-servations on the Scilly Islands," ito; and "The Natural History of Cornwall," folio; all of them valuable.

BORROMEO, Frederick, bor-ro'-mai-o, cardinal and archbishop of Milan, who founded the Ambrosian Library at Milan. B. at Milan in 1564; D. in 1631. His writings are all theological

BORROMEO, Charles, cousin of the above, also a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, renowned for his piety and learning. He drew up the famous "Catechism of Trent," and was one of the most influential prelates who attended the Council of Trent. B. 1538; D. 1584.

BORROMINI, Francis, bor-ro-me'-ne, an emi-nent architect, who, it was said, was driven mad by the reputation of Bernini, another ar-chitest, and stabled himself. He built the church of La Sapienza at Rome, the college of the Propaganda, and several other elegant struc-B. in the district of Como, 1599; D. 1667.

HORROW, George, bor-ro, an English author, whose singular spirit of adventure led him whose singular spirit of adventure led him into the society of the gypsies, not only of England and Ireland, but those of the Spanish peninsula. Many of the scenes through which peninsula. Many of the scenes through which has presed are supposed to be given in his works, "The Zincall," "The Bible in Spain," Lavengro," and "Romany Rye." B. at East Dereham, in Norfolk, 1803.

Rosca.wrs. Edward. Los-ko-en, a distinguished English admiral, was the second son of

Hugh, Viscount Falmouth. He early entered the navy, and was, in 1740, made captain of the Shoreham. He particularly distinguished himself at the taking of Porto Bello and the siege of Carthagena. On his return to England, he married the daughter of William Glanville, ESq., and was chosen M.P. for Truro, in Corn-

wall. In 1744 he was made captain of the Dreadnought, of 60 guns, and soon after took the Medea, commanded by Captain Hoquart, the first French ship of war captured that year. In 1747 he distinguished himself under Anson, and was in an engagement with the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball, and when Hoquart again became his prisoner. The same year he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander of the land and sea forces employed in an expedition to the East Indies. On his arrival he laid siege to Pondicherry, but was obliged to quit it on account of the monsoon; and the manner in which he effected his soon; and the manner in which he effected his retreat added to his fame. He soon afterwards took Madras, and peace being concluded, re-turned to England, where he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. In 1755 he sailed to intercept a French squadron bound to North America, of which he squadron bound to North America, or which ne took two ships, and Hoquart became his prisoner a third time. For this service he received the thanks of the House of Commons. In 1758 he took Cape Breton and Louisburg, in conjunction with General Amherst. The year following he commanded in the Moditerranean, and while lying at Gibraltar, hearing that the French admiral, M. de la Clue, had passed the Straits, he refitted his ships, and came up with the French fleet, of which he took three ships and the French idec, ownich no took three sings and burnt two others in Lagos Bay. He once more received the thanks of Parliament, and had an annual pension of £3000 conferred upon him. In 1760 he was appointed general of the ma-rines, with a salary of £3000 a year, which he retained until his death. E. in Cornwall, 1711; D. at Hatchfield Park, near Guildford, 1761.

—It was of this admiral that Lord Chatham said, when he proposed expeditions to other commanders, he heard nothing but difficulties; but when he applied to him, these were either set aside or expedients suggested to remove

Bosquer, Marshal, bos'-kai, a French com-mander, who, in 1829, entered the Polytechnic School, and, in 1833, became a sub-lieutenant in the artillery. In 1835 he went with his regi-ment to Algeria, where he began to distinguish himself. Between 1836 and 1848 he had passed through the successive ranks of captain, chefde-bataillon, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, when, in that year, he was appointed by the republican government general of brigade. In 1.554 the emperor Napoleon III. raised him to the rank of general of division, and enrolled him in the staff of the army of Marshal St. Arnaud. He was with the French army in the Crimea, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was wounded in the assault on the Malakoff tower at the siege of Sebastopol. He was made a marshal of France, and in 1859 appointed to a command in the war against Austria.

a command in the war against Austria. In died February 3, 1861. B. at Pau, in 1810. Bossust, James, bos-soo-at, a celebrated French preacher, who, in 1669, was made bishop of Condom, at which time he was also appointed tutor to the dauphin, for whom he composed his "Discourse on Universal History," which was printed in 1831. It was from this work that Voltaire conceived his opinion of Bossuers are dought. great cloquence. It is divided into three parts, and Mr. Charles Butler, a critic, says that it scarcely contains a sentence in which there is not some noun or verb conveying an i

Boston

Bothwell

specesting a sentiment of the noblest kind. The same year he was made bishop of Meaux. In 1697 he was appointed counsellor of state. Bossuct distinguished himself as a controversialist against the Protestants, and his "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church upon Matters of Controversy" was written with so much talent and ingenuity as to draw many persons over to popery. It was translated into several languages, and procured for the author the thanks of the pope. Several able Protestants attacked the bishop, who encountered them with great spirit. B. at Dijon, 1627; D. at Paris, 1704.—His funeral orations are, no doubt, splendid, affecting, and eloquent: but their style is by far too dramatic to suit the tastes of those who view the occasions which call them forth, as being better adapted for an humble expression of sorrow, than for a pompous display of sentiment.

Boston, Thomas, bos-ton, a Scottish divine of the early part of the 18th century, whose works are eminently popular with the religious community in his native country, was born in Dunse, Berwickshire, in 1676, and was pastor of the perwicksure, in 1070, and was pastor of the parish of Ettrick during the greatest portion of his life. He was a very voluminous writer, but his "Fourfold State" is the best known of his works, and is universally read and esteemed by the author's countrymen, and, indeed, by the religious world generally, both in Britain and

America. p. May 20, 1732.

Roswell James bos'-wel the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the son of Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, one of the Scottish justices of session. He was educated at the school and university of Edinburgh, and early distinguished himself by his love of poetry and the belles-lettres. Being, however, rather addicted to pleasure, and wishing to enter into the army, his father, who deing to enter into the army, his stater, who de-signed him for his own profession, would not allow him to adopt a military life. At his re-quest he went to London, where he contracted an intimacy with Dr. Johnson and other men of literary emimence. Thence he went to Utreeht and studied the civil law: after which he travelled through Germany and Switzerland. In the latter country he was introduced to Rousseau, and at Ferney visited Voltaire. He next went to Italy, and passed over to Corsica, where, by means of an introductory letter which he received from Rousseau, he formed an intimacy with General Paoli. On his return he published an account of Corsica. About this time he was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar, and distinguished himself in the famous Douglas cause against the Hamilton family, who laid claim to the property of the last duke of Douglas, in opposition to Mr. Archibald Douglas, the legitimacy of whose birth was disputed. The indolence of his disposition, however, coupled with his fondness for pleasure, were powerful impediments to his advancement in the legal profession; accordingly, he made little progress as a votary of Themis. In 1773 he accompanied Dr. Johnson in a tour through the Highlands and the western isles of Scotland, of which tour he wrote an entertaining account, published in 1784. On the death of his father he removed to 1794. On the death of his father he removed London, and was admitted at the English bar, but never attained any considerable practice, by the influence of Lord Lonsdale, however, he was chosen recorder of Carlisle. In 1790 he published a book of high value in biographical storature,—"The Memoirs of Dr. Johnson," in

2 vols. 4to. It is upon this admirable work that the fame of Boswell as an author rests. It has received the sommendation of the histors' audiorities, has given gratification to thousands upon thousands of readers, and presents us with the best portrait of a great man that has ever been painted. B. at Edinburgh, 1740; D. 1795.—It may be considered a somewhat curious fact, that during the more than twenty years of acquaint-ance which subsisted between Dr. Johnson and Boswell, they had been in each other's company not more than 276 days. This period embraces not more than 276 cays. This period entoraces their tour to the Hebrides, when they were to gether from the 18th of August to the 22nd of November, 1773. Out of this period one of the most entertaining books that has ever been written was produced,—a book which is the richest storehouse of wit and wisdom of which any language can boast. The great merit of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" consists in this, that the author has recorded the sayings and doings of the great moralist and lexicographer without the slightest varnish or suppression, and this notwithstanding that Boswell himselffrequently figures as the subject of Johnson's pungently ngures as the subject of Johnson's pangering satirical remarks. He had an intense admira-tion of his "illustrious friend," as he is never tired of designating his patron, and seems to have taken as marks of favour observations made to him by the doctor, which, in themselves, are anything but complimentary. Indeed, as has been well remarked, Boswell's great work prayes him to have been at once the best biographer and the meanest or most obtuse man that ever lived. The work, besides the two editions superintended by the author, has been many times reprinted.

Bosworth, Joseph, D.D., F.R.S., &c., bos-wurth, an eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar and philologist, who was reared for the church, in which he officiated for several years, both in England and Scotland ; but whose declining health forced him to resign his duties. In 1923 he published his "Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," which brought him into correspondence and acquaintance with some of the leading and acquaintance with some of the leading Anglo-Saxon scholars of the day. In 1838 his "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language" appeared, of which another edition, in a more compendious form, was published in 1848. After that period he occupied himself in translating several Auglo-Saxon works, and in pre-paring for publication the Anglo-Saxon and the Gothic gospels in parallel columns. B. in

Derbyshire, 1783.

Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl, both-well, remarkable in the history of Scotland in connection with Mary, gueen of Scots, and his supposed share in the murder of Henry Darnley, her husband. When that un'ortunate prince was blown up in the house where he slept, in the vicinity of Holyrood palace, suspicion tell strongly upon Bothwell and the queen. Bothwell was tried and acquitted. After this he well was tried and acquitted. After this, he sented Mary near Edinbargh, and carried her prisoner to Dunbar Castle, where he first ended-oured, by soothing speeches and protestand of love, to prevail on her to marry him. That she did so at last is certain; but it is said, and seemingly with justice, that she was forced to it by the worst advantages being taken of her. During these iniquitous proceedings, Bothwell precarred a divorce from his former wife. Mary soon after created him earl of Orkney. But a concidence manner, the lovels heing former confederacy among the lords being formed

against him, he retired to the Orkneys, and against him, he retired to the Orkneys, and thence to Denmark, where he died in prison, it is said confessing his own guilt and the queen's innocence of the king's murder. D. in the castle of Malmee, in 1578.—This is the historical personage closen by Professor Aytoun for the hero of his poem of "Bothwell."

(See Antoun.)

Borra, Carlo Guiseppe, bot-ta, an Italian, who studied medicine at the university of Turin, and in 1786 took a doctor's degree. He wrote several historical works, and received a pension, several historical works, and received a persion, with the honour of knighthood, from thates Albert, king of Sardina. Hewrote a "History of Italy," and a continuation of Gaticeland. History from 1330 down to 1759; upon the merits of which public opinion is divified. He was also the author of a "History of American Independence," which has been highly sport of the United States. p. at San Gion Picciment, 176; p. at Paris, 1837.

Borra, Paul Emile, sun of the above, became French compared at Newl. and early distinguished

French consul at Mosul, and early distinguished renear constitut mostly antenny distinguished limined as a naturalist. After spending some years in Egypt, and making a journey through a portion of Arabia, he settled at Mosul, and in 1843 disentembed an Assyrian palace in the mound of Khorsabad, 14 miles from the seat of mound of Khorsawai, 14 mines from the season his consulship. This was before the discoveries made by Mr. Layard; so that M. Botta may be considered the first who led the way in the dis-

covery of Assyrian remains. B. at Paris, about 1800.

BOUFFLERS, Louis François de, boof-flai, a marshal of France, who early in life entered the army, and in 1809 became colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and distinguished himself in several actions under the gallant Turenne. In 1703, after the battle of Oudenarde, he defended Lisle against Prince Eugene, for which he was created a peer. At the battle of Malplaquet, he created a peer. At the battle of Manhaquet, he effected his retreat without losing any of his artillery or soldiers. This was his last public achievement. n. 1644; n. at Fontainebleau, 1711.—When William III. took Namur, he kept Boufflers prisoner, contrary to the terms of the capitulation. The marshal asking the reason of this conduct, was told it was on account of the French having kept the garrison of Dixmude:
"Then," said he, "mine ought to be detained
rather than myself." Sir," it was replied, "you
are of more value than 10,000 men."

BOUILLON, Godfrey, due de, bool-lawng, one of the leaders in the first Crusade. He took Antioch and Jerusalem, of which the Christian soldiery proclaimed him the first Latin king. He, howprocumed and the first Laten sing. He now-over, rejected the title, and contented himself with that of "Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulehre." In 1099 he defeated the suitan of Egypt at Ascalon. B. about 1060; p. 1100.— The glowing oulogy of Tasso preserves the increase of this warrior fresh in the minds of

the lovers of historical romance.

Boulton, Matthew, bole-ton, an inventor and improver in the mechanical arts. In 1769 he entered into communication with Watt, the improver of the steam-engine; after which the Solio works, near Birmingham, became factors which makes the solid state of the steam of the steam of the solid state of the mous for the mechanical skill displayed in the construction of steam-engines. His coiningconstruction of scenariogness. In a comming-machinery was a triumph of its kind, and he, in conjunction with his partner, Watt, greatly contributed to give an impetus to British in Custry. B. at Birmingham, 1723; p. 1809.— tion, and is said to have expended £47,000 in experiments on the steam-engine, before Watt had so far perfected it as to bring any return of

profit.

Bou-Maza, boo'-ma'-za, an Arab chief, whose real name was Si Mahomet ben Abdallah. Like Abd-el-Kader, he acquired in early life a saintly reputation, and, declaring himself invulnerable. promised heaven and riches to all who assisted in the expulsion of the French from Africa. In 1845, in connection with Abd-el-Kader, he obtained several advantages over the generals of terrince, but was subsequently, in 1847, defeated by Colonel (afterwards Marshal) St. Arnaud, Ultimately, on 10th January, 1847, General Herbillon completely routed his forces, and he surrendered in the following April to St. Arnaud. Brought to France, he had a handsome residence brought to France, he may a manuscine resource assigned to him in Paris, with a pension of 15,000 francs. In 1854 he quitted the French soil, commanded, during the Russian war, a body of Bashi-Bazouks, and was made a colonel in the Turkish service. B. about 1820 .- (See

ABD-EL-KADER.)
BOURDON, Charles, duke of, constable of France, boor-bowng, was the son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier, and distinguished him-

vances he had chosen to reject. On this he associated with Charles V. and the king of England against his sovereign. The plot, however, was discovered, and he escaped into Italy, where he became lieutenant - general to the emperor Charles, and afterwards his commander-in-chief. B. 1459; killed in an assault upon Rome, 1527.

B. 1434; Kined in an assault upon kome, 1021.
BOUNGHIER, Thomas, boor sheer, an archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have introduced the art of printing into England in 1464, by bringing over a compositor from Haarlem at his own expense. A more probable version of the story is, that he assisted Caxton in establishing his printing press at Westminster. D. 1486.
Burdeilles, Peter de. (See Brantome.)
Bourmont, Louis Auguste Victor de Chaisne,

Morshal Count de, bose'-victor de Chaisne, Marshal Count de, bose'-vaoreng, a French general, who, at the age of 15, entered the army, and, under the empire of Napoleon I., rose to be one of his marshals. On the fall of the emperor, he attached himself to the Bourbons, and in 1830 was appointed to the command of the army which was to reduce Algeria under of the army when was to reduce Aigeria under the power of France. In a few weeks he won this extensive colony, but was superseded in his command by General Clauzel, who charged him with having appropriated to his own purposes the treasure taken in one of the captured towns.
After this he retired from public life, living in exile in Germany, Holland, and England, as his inclination led him. On the accession of Louis Philippe he was permitted to return to France, when he took up his residence in the castle of Bourmont, in Anjon, where he lived in strict retirement to the time of his death. n. at Paris, 1773; D. 1846.
BOURNE, Vincent, born, an English poet,

BOURNE, Vincent, born, an English poet, usher of Westminster School, whose effusions show a classical taste and a fertile imagination.

Bourneman, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de boor-re-en, in his ninth year entered the military school at Brienne, where he became acquainted & Gustry. B. at Birmingham, 1723; D. 1809.— with the future emperor, Napoleon I., of France, Boulton was of a generous and ardent disposi- From being schoolfellows they became a

OF BIOGRAPHY.

Bowdich.

quaintances, and from acquaintances friends. gammances and non acquamances friends.
Bourrienne was being educated for the French
artillery, but was forced to relinquish the
military profession when he found that he could not hold a commission in the French comi nos nous a commission in the French mrny unless he could give proofs of being of noble lineage. Directing his ambition into another channel, in his twentieth year he was attached to the embassy of the Marquis de Noailles, ambassador of Louis XVI. at the court of the emperor Joseph of Austria. In 1792 L'ourrienne returned to Paris, after two years' study of international law at Warsaw, and a short stay at the Polish court of King Poniatowski. Napoleon was in Paris at this time, and the friendship of the two schoolfellows was renewed. The fortunes of neither of them were very bright. and they used to share the purses of each other, and wander about the streets of Paris without employment. It was at this period that they behell, on the 20th of June, the attack which was made by the people on the Tuilcries, and which is as spiritedly described in Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon;" but on the fall of the Bourbons and the rise of Napoleon, Bourrienne became his private secretary, a post which he held from 1796 to 1802, when he was dismissed for some seandal in connection with the house of Coulon, the army contractors. In 1905 he was appointed charge d'affaires of France for the circle of Lower Saxony, in which office he was charged with peculation, and forced to refund a million of francs. He was now a ruined man. fall of Napoleon he attached himself to the Bourbon dynasty, held for a short time the office of commissary of police in Paris, and became a deputy for the department of Yonne in the re-presentative chamber. In 1828 he was com-pelled to seek refuge in Belgium from his credifors, where he commenced writing his Memoirs of the emperor. This work was published in ten volumes in the course of 1829-30, and created an immense sensation. This was the greatest act of his life. The revolution of 1830 unsettled his reason, when he was put into an hospital for the insane in Caen, Normandy, where he ended

the insane in Caen, Normandy, where he ended his days. D. at Sens, 1769; D. 1834. Bowdden, Thomas Edward, boul-ditch, an English traveller who formed one of the exploring band who have helped to render the con-tinent of Africa known to their countrymen by their explorations and writings. He was the son of a Bristol merchant, and was for a short time a partner in his father's house. In 1814. however, he embarked for Cape-Coast Castle, where his uncle, Mr. Hope Smith, was governor of the settlements belonging to the African Company. Returning to England in 1816, he was appointed the chief of a mission to the king of the Ashantees. The embassy was quite successful, mainly through the energy and talents of young Bowdich; and in 1819 he published an account of it, under the title of "A Mission to Ashantee." He then went to Paris, where to Asnatee." It then went to Paris, where he resided about eighteen months, engaged in the study of natural science. In 1822, after lawing published several works, by which he made some money, he undertook another voyage to Africa, with the view of exploring that continent. He reached, with his wife, the continent. He reached, with his wife, the mouth of the Gambia, and there, being seized with fever, died, January 10, 1824. B. at Bristol, 1790.—After his death, Mrs. Bowdich published several works, from materials collected by her husband in his various travels.

Bowditch, Nathaniel, bon'-ditch, an American writer on navigation and physical and can where on havigation and physical and mathematical science, but not Salem, Massa-chusetts, in 1773, was the son of a cooper, and himself a sallor, in a limible position. He educated himself learning Latin in order that he might read the "Principla" of Newtyn. no might read the "frincipa" of Newton Besides many contribut, in to scientific period-icals and the transactions of learned such ties, he published a translation of Laplace's "Mé-canique Celste," with a commentary, which is deemed of considerable value. He lattrily held a lucrative situation in connection with fire and life assurance associations in his native place and Boston, and died in March, 1838.

Bowles, Reverend William Lisle, bolcs, was educated at Oxford, and received several pre-ferments in the Church, and, in 1828, (c-came canon residentiary of Salish ry Cathedral, He is distinguished in the annals of literature. not only by a creat many excellent publications but by the "Pope and Bowles controversy." which lasted from 1810 to 1828. This con-Bowles thus Lid down in his "F28", This con-troversy originated in a proposition which Mr. Bowles thus Lid down in his "Essay on the Positical Character of Poses"—"All images drawn from what is benefith or saldime in nature are more beautiful and saldime than images drawn from art, and are the reference poetical; and in like manner, the passions of the human heart, which belong to nature in general, are, per se, more adapted to the higher species of poetry than those which are derived from incidental and transient manners." Both Byron and Campbell entered the lists against him. The proposition of Mr. Lowles, however, in our opinion, is sound. B. at King's Sutton.
Northamptonshire, 1762; D. at Salisbury, in
1850. Bowles published among other works, a
collection of somets, and is satirized by
Byron in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.'

Bewring, Sir John, Lou'-ring, a various and voluminous writer, who has distinguished himself in the paths of philology, politics, poetry, and as a translator and reviewer. His knowledge of the principal European languages is not only extensive but accurate, which is proved by the translations he has, from time to time, by the translations he has, from time to time, given to the world, of the poetry of different nations. These comprise "Specimens of the Ilussian Poets," "Batavin Anthology," "Specimens of the Polish Poets," "Anchest Posty and Romancos of Spain," "Specimens of the Doetry of the Maryara," and "Christian Anthology," In 1825 he was appointed to the editorsaip of the "Westmarker Review," in which the exposition of the principles of Jeremy Bentham received a large share of his attention. In 1831-5 he was sent as a com-missioner to France, to report on the actual france, to reflect to report on the actuary and Great Britain. He also visited Switzerland, Italy, and Syria, studying their commercial relations, and reporting upon them to Parliament. In 1835 he became a member of the House of Commons, in which he sat till 1837. In 1941 Commons, in which he sat till 1837. In 1841 he was again elected, and kep his seat till 1849. Retween 1839 and 1839 he produced a complete edition of the works of Jerewy Heatham, edited by himself, and published at Edinburgh, in 1849 he was appointed British consult at Hong-Kong, and superintendents of trade in China. In 1843 he returned to London, and published his "Decimal System," and

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Bozzaris

in 1954 was knighted and appointed governor of Hong-Kong, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China. In 1855 he undertook a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty of commerce with that country. In 1859 he retired from the diplomatic service on a pension, but still acts as Envoy from the Hawaiian government to the different European courts. He contributes occasionally to the periodical litera-ture of the day. B. at Exeter, October 17, 1792. BOWYER, William, bo'-yer, the nost learned

English printer of whom we have any account. Both his father and grandfather were printers; so that the noble art may be said to have become hereditary in his family. In 1716 he was admitted a sizar of St. Johu's College, Cambridge, where he remained till 1722. From this period he commenced contributing to various learned works in the way of corrections, annotations, prefaces, &c., whilst, at the same time, he superintended his printing business. In 1763 his celebrated edition of the Greek Testament, with conjectural emendations, appeared. This work has been much commended and been translated into German. It is, however, as an

requite and critically accurate printer that Bowyer is celebrated. D. 1699; D. 1777. Boxn, Robert, Lord, boid, a Scotch noble-man, was the son of Sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilman, was the son of Sir Linomas Boyly, of Ri-marnock, who was killed in 1339, in revenge for having murdered Lord Darnley. The son ac-quired great popularity with King James II. and the people. The former created him a peer by the title of Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. On the death of that momarch, in 1400, he was appointed justiciary of the kingdom and one of the lords of the regency during the minority of James III. He and his family engrossed almost all the public offices to themselves, and went so far as to carry off the young king from heneso har as to carry out the young sing from Lindithgow to Edinburgh, where Lord Boyd got himself declared sole regent. He also cifected a marriage between the king's sister and his son, afterwards Earl of Arran. In 1409 the king, at the instigation of some of his nobles, anig, at the instigation of some of his holder, called a parliament to examine into the conduct of Boyd, who fled to England. D. at Almeik, 1170.—The carl of Arran was divorced from his wife, and died in exile at Antwerp, in 1474. The unfortunate Lord Kilmarnock, who suffered in 1476, was a descendant of this house.

November, John, bei-del, an ingenious artist, and magistrate of London, was brought up a land-surveyor under his father; but seeing some landscapes which greatly pleased him, he apprenticed himself to an engraver. In 1746 he published some small landscapes for the use of learners, and the encouragement be received induced him to persevere in engraving and pub-lishing. He also sought out English artists, to inshing. He also sought out bugins in tests, to whom he was a liberal patron, particularly to Woolett. But Mr. Boydell did not confine himself to prints. He had the honour to establish an English school of historical painting, which received the name of the Shakspeare Gallery. He also presented to the corporation of London some fine pictures for the council chamber in Guildhall. In 1791 he was made lord mayor. By the French revolution, and the consequent war, this worthy man experienced such losses as to be under the necessity of procuring an act of parliament for the disposal of the Shakspeare Gallery, and his pictures and prints, by way of lottery. B. 1719; D. 1801.

BOYER, Abel, bwoi-yai, a French lexicographer and grammarian, who quitted his country on the revocation of the ediet of Nantes. He went to Geneva, and afterwards visited England. where he taught the French language and compiled a French and English grammar and dic-tionary, which have gone through numerous editions. B. at Castres, 1664; D. in England. 1729.

BOXLE, Robert, boil, a learned writer and philosopher, the seventh son of Richard, carl of losopher, the seventh son of Michael, cart of Cork. He early devoted himself to the study of natural science; was frequently present at Oxford, where a philosophical society was held, which afterwards became the famous Hoyal Society, of which he was one of the earliest memciety, of which he was one of the earliest mem-bers. In 1654 he fixed his residence at this town, for the sake of enjoying the company of his learned friends. Here he remained till 1688, applying himself principally to experimental philosophy, and contriving a more perfect air-pump than that which had hitherto been in use. pump than that which had interto been in use.

Natural philosophy, however, was not the only
subject which engaged his attention at this
period of his life. He cultivated an acquaintance with the learned languages, and devoted
so much time to the study of theology and sacred criticism, that, at the restoration of Charles II., he was pressed to enter into orders. with a view of being raised to the episcopacy.

A natural diffidence, however, induced him to decline this and every other offer of preferment. Whilst labouring incessantly in the cause of science, he did not neglect the duties of the Christian philanthropist, and particularly ex-erted himself in advancing designs of charity and schemes of improvement. As a director of the East India Company, he was the principal instrument in procuring their charter; for which he only required, as a return, that they would do something towards propagating Christianity in their settlements. With this view he caused to be printed at Oxford 500 copies of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in the Malay tongue. He was also at the expense of print-ing in Arabic, Grotius's "De Veritate," etc. In 1680 he declined the honour of the presidency of the Royal Society. Three years afterwards he was engaged in promoting the propagation of the gospel among the Indians of North America. Two years before his death he was obliged to have recourse to an advertisement to prevent the intrusion of visitors, and thus gained time to perfect some important works, particularly in the department of chemistry. B. at Lismore, in Ireland, 1626; D. in London, 1691, a week after his sister, Lady Ranclagh, with whom he had resided since 1688.—By his will be founded an annual lecture at St. Paul's, on the principal truths of natural and revealed religion. It is said that, from imitating the stammering of other children, he, when young contracted the habit, which afterwards proved incurable.

BOZZABIS, Marco, boz-za'-ris, the Leonidas of modern Greece, was a Souliote, who distin-guished himself by his devotion to his country in defending it against the Turks. He fell in the August of 1823, in a night attack upon a hody of Albanians, who were advancing with the view of taking Missolonghi, which he had successfully defended for a considerable time. b. about the close of the 18th century, among the mountains of Epirus; fell near Kerpenisi, 20th August, 1823, This Greek hero was buried

Braccio

m Missolonghi with every mark of honour, and gança. The present line ascended the Portuthe Greek executive government issued a decree in which they styled him the Leonidas of modern

Bracero, Fortebracei, brawtehe-o, called also Bracelio da Montone, from the name of his estate, was a native of Perugia, from which he was expelled by the people along with the other nobles of the city, in 1393. He then became a captain of condottiere, rose to a prominent rank among military leaders of the time, took a leading part in the wars in Italy during the first portion of the 15th century, made himself prince of Perugia, which he had reduced to subjection, and was finally defeated near Aquilla by Count Caldora, on the 2nd of June, 1424, and died three days afterwards from wounds received in the battle. B. 1368.

Bracciolini, Francis, braut'-che-o-le-ne, an Italian poet, whose poem, entitled "La Cro.c Racquistrata," published in 1605, is esteemed next to Tasso's "Jerusalem." B. at Pistoja,

1566; D. 1645.

BRADLEY, James, brud'-le, an eminent astronomer, who entered the Church, but, in 1721. becoming Savilian professor of astronomy at Ox-ford, he resigned his livings. In 1741 he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal, and, at the same time, the university of Oxford prefifth year of his office he addressed a letter to nun year of ms once he addressed a tetter to the earl of Macclesfield, on the apparent motion of the fixed stars, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Society. In 1748 he obtained a grant of £1000 to procure instruments for the Greenwich observatory, and subments for the Greenwich observatory, and sub-sequently obtained a yearly pension of £330. n. at Sherborne, in Gloucestershire, 1892; p. at Chalford, 1762, and was buried in Minchin-hampion.—Bradley was a careful observer, and Newton gave him the character of being the best astronomer in Europe. He discovered the laws of abservation and of nutation. He de-lewed of the state of the beind him, in MS., a vast number of valuable nemind in the state of the stat

lawyer, who was named "President of the High Court of Justice," which sat in judgment on Charles I. For discharging the duties of this office, the Parliament rewarded him with landed property worth £4,000 a year, and various offices. B. in Cheshire, 1586; n. 1659. At the Restoration, his body, after being hung at Tyburn with the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton, was buried under the gallows. He is usually designated in history "Bradshaw the Regi-

Brady, Nicholas, brai'-de, a divine and poet, who is well known by his version of the Psalms who is wan known by his version or her Famins of David, which he executed in conjunction with Mr. Tate, and which is now generally used in churches. B. at Bandon, Ireland, 1659; D. rector of Richmond, in the county of Surrey,

BRIGANZA, House of, bra-gan-sa, dates from the commencement of the 15th century, and is now represented in the reigning dynasty of the low represented in the rearming dynasty of thisgloom of Portugal. Its matorwas a natural son of King John I., named Alfonso, who was by his father created duke of Braganza and lord of Guimaraeus. He married Ecurir, daughter and hetrees of the count of Bercellos and Ourem, from which union sprang the dukes of BraBramah

guese throne in 1620, when that people revolted against the voke of spain, and when the thou

against the yoke of spain, and when the thru duke of Bracunea was pro-laimed, and assumed the title of John IV. From that period, ecrown has continued in the same line. The royal family of Brazil belong to this bonse.

Baling, Tycho, bra, a languag astroponer, was descended from a node swedish family, settled at Kngistorp, in Denmark, where h; settled at Kngistorp, in Denmark, where h; settled at Kngistorp, in Denmark, where his studied philosophy and rhetoric, with a view of making the law his profession. The solar collins, however, which happened whilst he was at the university of Copenhacen, in 15% directed his attention to action was the head of the contraction of the solar collins of the directed his attention to astronomy, which he considered as a divine study, and to which ha applied himself with the greatest assiduity. In 1565 he returned home, and in a quarrel with a Danish nobleman lost his nose, which he supplied with an artificial one made of gold, so naturally formed and painted, that the defect was hardly to be perceived. About this time he ardently entered upon the study of chemistry, in hopes of finding the philosopher's stoic.
After this he travelled for some years, and, on
his return to Denmark, resided with his uncle,
who furnished him with the means of making celestial observations; and here it was that, in 1572, he discovered a new star in the constellation Cassionea. Shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of his relations by a marria. which was deemed imprudent on account of the humbleness of the connexion; and the quartel was so great, that the king was obliged to in-terfere to effect a reconciliation. At the com-mand of his sovereign, Frederick II., he was somewhat reluctantly, on account of his rank, made to read lectures on astronomy at Copenhagen. The king, however, was so delighted with the pursuits of Brahe, that he gave him the isle of Hven or Hoen, where he laid the foundation of an observatory, to which he gave the name of Uraniberg, or the City of the Heavens. Besides this he had an observatory sunk in the ground, to which he gave the name sunk in the ground, to which he gave the hains of Stelberg, or the City of the Stars. The king added to the donation a pension and some lucrative places. In this situation Brahe remained about twenty years; but on the death of the king he lost his pension, and in 1596, in the time of Christian IV., was driven from his country by the united influences of ignorance, envy, and detraction. The emperor Rudolph II. pressed him to come to his dominions, and 11. pressed num to come to ins dominions, and in 1601 he settled at Prague, with a pension of 3000 ducats. In 1600 he had been joined by the celebrated Kepler, and thess illustrious men pursued their studies together until the death of Tycho. B. at Knudstorp, in Demmark, in 1546; D. at Prague, 1601.—He was a man of lose; b. at Frague, 1001.—In was a man of great genius, but superstitions, being addicted to judicial astrology and attentive to omens. His works show him to have been an accurate observer. The "Rudolphine Tables" and tha "Historia Cælestis" are the best of his produc-

BRAMAH, Joseph, bra'-ma, the son of a York-Shire farmer, who, from being a carpenier and joiner, went to London, and adopted the profession of engineer and machinist. In 1784 he patented the lock which goes by his name, and which is considered one of the most ingenious that has ever been invested. He sise made simprovements in pumps, f... water-cocks, and the hydraulic press,

Bramante d'Urbino

Breitkopf

ventions in connexion with this last he patented in 1796. His whole life was devoted to mechanical improvements, and his last patent was obtained for discovering a mode of preventwas obtained for discovering a mode of piercen-ing dry-rot in timber, by covering it with a thin coating of Parker's Roman gement. n. at Stain-borough, in Yorkshire, 1749; n. in 1814.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, Lazarus, brwa'-mawntai, a celebrated Italian architect, who executed several great works for the popes Alexander VI. and Julius II. His fame, however, rests on his being the architect of St. Peter's, at Rome, of which magnificent cathedral he drew the plans, laid the foundations in 1513, but did not live to see it completed, leaving the execution of it at his death to Michael Angelo Buonarotti. B. at Castle Durante, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1441;

D. at Rome, 1514.

Bran, bran, the son of Llyr, and father of Caradog, or Caractaeus, king of Britain, is classed with Prydain and Lynwall, as having consolidated the form of elective monarchy in When his son was delivered up to the Britain. When his son was delivered up to the Romans, Bran and his family were carried to Rome, where they embraced the Christian religion, and at their return introduced it among their countrymen. D. about 80 A.D.

Beandor, Charles. Gee Suppole, Duke of.)
Beandor, Schastian, brant, a German poet,
who wrote a number of works, the most celebrated of which is "The Ship of Fools," a burlesque poem, in which he satirizes the writings of his age. It met with great success, and found translators in several countries. B. at Strasburg, 1158; D. 1521. (See BARCLAY, Alex-

BRANDT, a Hamburg chemist, who in 1669 accidentally discovered phosphorus, whilst making experiments with urine in search of gold. He received a pension from the elector

Brancoms, Lord Abbot of, bran'-tome, the name given to Peter de Bourdeilles. He was a licentious French writer, who, in tifteen volumes, has given us lively pictures of the times in which he lived, and is distinguished for his vivid descriptions of beauty, courtesy, and knightly prowess. B. at Périgord, 1527; D. at

Richemont, 1614.

Brasidas, brids i-dis, a Spartan general, who distinguished himself in the Peloponnesian war, and in 424 B.c. made himself master of Amphipolis. He was wounded in a combat with Cleon, the Athenian general, who was endea-

vouring to retake this place, and D. 422 B.C. Bravo Murillo, Don Juan, bra'-vo mooreel'-yo, a modern Spanish statesman, who has been an active participator in the numerous recent changes in the government of his country. He held office in 1836 under the Isturitz ministry, and in 1840, being compromised in a con-spiracy formed against the regent Espartero, was obliged to take refuge in France for three was obliged to take renge in France to: three years. In 1847 he was minister of justice under the duke of Sotomayor, and afterwards served under Narvaez, as minister of commerce, public works, and finance. When that minister reworse, shu mance, when that misser resigned, in 1850, Bravo Murillo remained at the head of affairs; but just as he seemed all-powerful, he, in 1853, lost the favour of the queen, and fell. He has filled various diplo-

favour. Besides being a politician, he seems to have possessed a genius for architecture, as Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster was built under his direction. D. 1503, and was buried at Windsor.

blishing parochial libraries. He laboured with great zeal in his favourite object of propagating the gospel among the Indians and negroes, and went to America several times to promote it. In 1696 he took the degree of D.D., and in 1706 in 105 he took the degree of D.D., and in 1762 accepted the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate, B. in Shropshire, 1656; D. 1730. He wrote "Catechetical Lectures," "Bibliotheca Paro-

"Catechetical Lectures," Bioliolicea Paro-chialis," and some other religious pieces. Bray, Airs. Anne Eliza, brai, an authoress, is the daughter of John Kempe, Esq., and was mar-ried, in 1818, to Charles Stothard, son of the eminent painter, who, having been accidentally killed in 1821, his widow was married, in 1823, to the Rev. Edward Atkins Bray, vicar of Tato the Rev. Edward Atkins Bray, vicar of Ta-vistock. Mrs. Bray's works include "Memoiss" of her first husband, published in 1823; "De Foix," a romance, which appeared in 1828, fol-lowed by tales entitled "The White Hoods," "The Protestant," "Fitz of Fitzford," "The "The Protestant,
Talba, or the Moor of Portugal," Warligh,
"Trials of the "Trelawney of Trollawne," "firlals of the Heart," "Henry de Domeroy," "Courtenay of Walreddon," &c. &c., to which must be added, in a different walk, "The Mountains and Lekes of Switzerland," and a "Life of Thomas Stoth-ard, R.A.," beantifully illustrated; together with a sketch entitled "Hando! his Life, Persanal and Professional, with some Thoughts on Music; and a variety of other works. In 1857 Mrs. and a variety of other works. In 1857 Mrs. Bray was left a widow for the second time, and in 1859 published "Poetical Remains of Mr. Bray, with a Memoir;" and, in 1860, a selection from his sermons

BREDERODE, Henry, Count, brai-dai-rod, a Dutch patriot, who joined with the counts Egment and Horn in opposing the tyranny of Cardinal Granvelle, the Spanish governor of the Cardinal Granvelle, the Spanish governor of the Netherlands. In 1560 he presented to Margaret of Parma, who had succeeded Granvelle, the famous "Request," which gave rise to the in-surrection of the "Gueux" or "Beggars." Un-der the grinding oppression of the Duke of Alve's administration in the Low Countries, he retired to Germany. B. 1532; D. 1569.

BEEGUEZ, Abraham Louis, brai-goo-a, a celebrated French clock and watch mechanician, who, at an early age, went to Paris, and first perfected those continually-going watches which wind themselves. Afterwards, he invented for watches repeating movements and escapements of all kinds, of a delicacy and precision before unknown. Breguet was a member of the Insti-tute, and of other learned societies; and great enriched and extended the science of horology B. in Switzerland, his parents being Frent Protestant refugees; p. at Paris, 1823. The bréquet chain takes its name from him.—His grandson, Louis, was one of the first scientific men in France to apply himself to the study the electric telegraph, and to recognise its im-

powerful, he, in 1853, lost the favour of the queen, and fell. He has filled various diplomatic posts since 1853. In 1853, lost the favour of the mens advantages. B. 1745 Emmanuel, interpretation of the favour of the mens advantages. B. 1745 Emmanuel, interpretation of the favour of the dependent of the favour of the dependent of the favour of the dependent of printing types. He also devised an enthough the throne, and with whom he was in great 1850.

n. at Leipsie, 1719; n. 1794.—He is the author of a treatise on the "Origin of Printing," and others on the "History of Playing-cards," the "Invention of Paper made from Linen," and the

Invention of Paper made from Linear, and the Invention of Paper made from Linear, and the Invention of Engraving on Wood in Europe."

BREMER, Fredrika, Pore'mer, an eminent Swedish novelist, known to English readers by her novels of "Noighbours," "The President's Daughten," "Life in Dalecarlia," and several other works, mostly translated by Mrs. Mary "Owitt, n. at Abo, in Finland, 1972; D. 1855.

BRENNES, brow'-size, a general of the Ganla, who invaled Italy, 352, n.c., defeated the Romans at the river Allia, and entered their city without or position. The Romans field into the Capitol, and left the whole city in the possession of their enemies. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeim rock in the night, and the Capitol was been awakened by the eackling of the sacred geew which werekept in the temple of Juno, and incited which were kept in the temple of Juno, and incited by the example of Manlius, afterwards surnamed the Gauls, that scarcely one remained to tell the news of their fate.

BREWSTER, Sir David, broo'-ster, a distin-guished experimental philosopher, whose dis-coveries in reference to the properties of light coveries in Federate to the properties of again have led to great improvements in the illumi-nation of lighthouses. In 1815 he received the Copley medal for his paper on the "Polarization of Light by Reflection," and in the following of Light by Reflection," and in the following year, for his discoveries in physics, received from the Institute of France 1500 francs, which was the half of their prize. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, in 1818 received the Rumford the Raicidoscope, in 1919 received the Rumnord medal of the Royal Society, and in 1830 was presented with the medal of the Royal Society for his further researches on the properties of for his further researches on the properties of light. In the same year, with Davy, Herschal, and Babbage, he originated the British Association, the first meeting of which was held at York, in 1831. He was now knighted by William IV, and decorated with the Hanoverian Guelphie order. In 1841 he became principal of St. Leonard's College, at St. Andrews. In 1849 he was elected president of the British Association, and the service were did he high because elected presidents. sociation, and the same year had the high honour of being chosen, in the place of Berzelius, one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences. He is also member of the Royal Academies of Prussia, Austria, Rusthe Royal Academies of Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; and in 1859, and benmark; and in 1859 assumationesisy chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh. He has received many other honours and decorations from almost all parts of the world. His writings on scientific subjects are very numerous, including the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Isaac Newton," "The Martyrs of Science," "Letters on Natural Magic," "More Worlds than One," "A more than the programme of the Life and the programme of the Life and the Company of the Life and the Company of the Life and Lif on Natural Magne, "More Worlds than One," &e., and for twenty-two years he edited the "Edinburgh Encyclopadia." Of the "Edin-burgh Philosophical Journal," he was also one of the editors, as well as of the "Edinburgh Journal of Science." B. at Jedburgh, 1781; p. 1888. Sir David has been twice married; first,

1883. Sir David has been twice married; first, to a daughter of the celebrated MP Pherson, the translator or author of Ossian's poems; and to Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Edg., Scarborough. The question as to one of the was the discoverer of the stereogeness are the statement of the stereogeness are the considerable con-

troversy, that honour being also Professor

Bardewarea, Francis Egoton, duke of, brid/-water, was the youngest son of Seron, fourth earl, and first duke, of Bride water, and succeeded to the fittle in 1743, on the death of his brother. He has been styled the "Father of British Inland Navigation," Long mainly instrumental in the cutting of the first navi-gable canal in England. This was from Saff rd, near Manchester, to Worsley, and succeeded so well, that another was executed to pass from the river Worsley, over the Irwell, to Man hester. This canal begins at Worsley Mill, about seven miles from Manchester, and has an aqueduet over the river Irwell, where the canal runs thirty-nine feet above the river, and where the barges pass on the canal, and the vessels in the river sail under them. This aqueduct begins at Pries sait dider them. Into aquetic regime as Barton Bridge, three miles from Worsley, and is carried two hundred yards over a valley. The duke afterwards extended his caust to the Mer-He spent predigious sums upon these sey. projects, to accomplish which he lived on the simplest fare, and with scar-cly a servant to attend him. By them, however, he ultimately realized an immence fortune. B. 1736; D. 1803. (See B INDLEY.)

(See B INDER.)
BEIDESWARE, CAI JO, Francis Henry Egetten, ighth earl of Bridgewater, ninth Vissoam Brackley, and Bearn Ellemere, was the younger son of John, Lord I-lapp of Durham, by Lady A. S. Grey, daughter of the Duke of Kent, chamberiain to Queen Anne. He was a person of learning, and published an edition of the "Hippolytus" of Euripädes, with scholin, various readings, and copilus notes in Latin. He is noticed here chiefly on account of bequeathing Solot to be applied to the publication of one thousand copies of a work "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of Goll, as Manife-ted in the Creation, &c." This bequest clicited a an the Creation, &c.— This beginst chefted a series of separate works, known as the "Bridge-water Treatises," written by some of the most distinguished religious and scientific men of the The earl also beguesthed £12,000 to the time. The ear also bequestines are, which was to be applied to the purchase of MSS, and the taking proper care of them for the use of the public. D. 1755; D. in Paris, 1829.—In his latter years this earl fell into singular eccentri-cities; among which was a great partially for canine company, which he carried so far as to dress some of his favouritedogs in the garments of men, and have them at table to dine with him,

BRIENNE, John de, bre'-en, was elected king of Jerusalem in 1210. The emperor Frederick H. Jerusalem in 1210. The emperor reduced it.
married his daughter, having the kingdom of
Jerusalem as a dowry. Brienne was afterwards
elected emperor of Constantinople, which he defended with great bravery against the Greeks and Bulgarians. On one occasion, says Gibbon, he made a saily at the head of his cavalry, and out of forty-eight squadrons of the enemy, no more than three escaped from the edge of his invincible sword. D. 1237.—A contemporary poet affirms that the deeds of valour which this poet affirms that the deeds of valour which this hero performed outshone those of Hector, Aiax, Roland, Uggier, and Judas Maceabeus. His reign is given at length by Du Caneg, in the third book of his "listory of Constantinople." His varied, however, disgraded his other qualities, and lustened the ruin of the empire. Barses, Henry, brigs, an Dogf cian, who, in 1595, was appointed

Briggs

Brissot

der in geometry, which he resigned in 1615, ever, died at the early age of 34, when his on being made Savilian professor at Oxford. B. powers were not fully developed. at Warleywood, near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1556; D. at Oxford, 1630.—He was the first improver of logarithms, after Napier, the original inventor, whom he visited twice, and each time rerided with, in Scotland. He published, in 1624, a work of stupendous labour, entitled "Arithmetica Logarithmica," containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. He glso wrote some other valuable books on mathematical subjects.

BRIGGS, Henry Perronet, R.A., an eminent English painter, both in history and portraits. The principal of his historical works are "The First Interview between the Spaniards and Peruvians," and "The Ancient Britons in-structed by the Romans in the Mechanical Among his portraits are, Mrs. Siddons, Arts." Arts. Among his portraits are, his. Stateons, Mrs. Opic, Reverend Sydney Smith, and the Duke of Wellington. B. 1793; D. in London, 1844.—One of his composition-pictures is "Othello relating his Adventures to Desde mona."

BRIGHAM, Nicholas, brig'-ham, a lawyer and poet, who deserves to be noticed, if for nothing more than his admiration of Chaucer, the father of English poetry. He caused the remains of that poet to be removed to the south transept of Westminster Abbey, where he creeted a monument to his memory. B. in Oxfordshire; p. 1559.—He wrote "Memoirs of Eminent Persons," "Memoirs by Way of Diary," "Miscel laneous Poems.

BRIGHT, the Right Honourable John, brite, a manufacturer of Rochdale, in Lancashire, who became an active member of an association called the Anti Corn-Law League, when it was formed in 1838, and, in conjunction with Mr. Cobden, proved himself one of the warmest advocates of the repeal of the corn laws. In 1843 he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham; but in the next election which took place, he was returned for that city, which took piace, he was returned for that erry, and sat for it till 1847, when he was elected member for Manchester. In 1854 he formed one of the deputation who made a journey to Russia for the purpose of persuading the Emperor Nicholas to adopt a peace policy, his advecacy of which for a time impaired his popularity, and in 1857, he lost his seat for the cotton city. In 1858 he was returned member for Birmingham, and again in the general elections of 1850, 1865, and 1868. In the year last named, when Mr. Gladstone came into power, he accepted office for the first time as President of the Board of Trade, He has always professed a warm admiration for American insti-

lessed a warm admiration for American insti-tutions. p. 1811.

Brit., Paul, brit, a famous landscape pain-ter, was born at Antwerp in 1558, went to Romo during the pontificate of Gregory XIII., and soon acquired a great reputation there for excellence in his particular department of art. He introduced figures from ancient mythology into many of his works, and it is said that Annibale Caracci sometimes painted these figures for him. Bril's masterpiece is con-sidered to be a large landscape in fresco, in the Sala Clemenlina, in the Vatican, which was executed in 1602 for Pope Clement VIII.; this picture was sixty-eight feet long, and of con-siderable height. D. at Rome, 1622.—His brother Matthew was also a landscape painter of some merit, but not equal to Paul. He, how-

BRINDLEY, James, brind'-le, an eminent engineer, who, after serving his apprenticeship to the trade of a millwright, and discovering his skill in the erection of several mills, was employed by the duke of Bridgewater on his famous canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he afterwords extended to the Mersey. He was next employed to construct a canal from the Grand Trunk, near Haywood, Staffordshire, to the river Severn, near Bewdley, by which means Bristol obtained a communication with Liverpool. In consequence of the success of his undertakings, his reputation stood very high. and he was engaged in a variety of similar plans in different parts of the kingdom. B. at Thornna chievene parts of the kingdom. B. at Thom-sett, Derbyshire, 1716; d. at Turnhurst, Staf-fordshire, 1772. (See Bridgewater.) Brinvilliers, Maria Margaret, marchioness

of, brit-veel'-e-ai, a notorious poisoner. In 1651 she was married to the marquis, and formed an improper attachment to St. Croix, a young cavalry officer. The latter was imprisoned in the Bustile, and there learnt from Exili, an Italian, the composition of poisons, which art the afterwards taught to his mistress. They then commenced a series of poisonings, the first victim being the marquis's father, then his two brothers and his sister, with a view to the ulti-mate possession of their fortunes. These crimes were not discovered until the death of St. Croix, in 1672, when there were found on him some papers which east suspicion on the marchioness. She fled, but was arrested at Liège, brought to Paris, and executed, 1676.

Brissor, John Peter, brees'-so, one of the leading men in the French revolution, the son of a pastry-cook, and bred to the law, which he never followed. An acquaintance with English books gave him a turn for politics; when, for a time, he settled at Boulogne, and edited the "Courrier del Europe." On the suppression of this journal, he went to Paris, where he soon afterwards published his "Theory of Criminal Laws," 2 vols. 8vo. He began, also, a book entitled, "A Philosophical Library of Criminal Laws," and wrote a volume on "Truth; or, "Truth; or, "Truth to," and wrote a volume on "Truth; or, "Truth to," and wrote a volume on "Truth; or, "Truth to," and wrote a volume on "Truth; or, "Truth to," and the properties of the prop books gave him a turn for politics; when, for a Laws," and wrote a volume on "Truth; or, Meditations on the Means of reaching Truth in all Branches of Human Knowledge," this time he married Mademoiselle Dupont, who was employed as reader to the daughter of the duke of Orleans. Finding little encouragement in France, however, he went to London, where he conducted a periodical journal called "Universal Correspondence on all that concerns the Happiness of Men in Society." This journal was designed to disseminate in France such political principles as were based on reason. It pointed principles as were based on reason. 1st therefore gave offence to the French government, and was seized and suppressed. On his return to Paris, in 1784, he was sent to the Bastile on the charge of having assisted in the publica-tion of a libel; but obtained his release by the interest of the duke of Orleans, whose ambitious projects on the government he laboured, by his talents, to advance. His political pamphleteering activity forced him to flee from France. when he went to Holland, and thence to America. After a time he again returned to France, and became a warm advocate of republican principles during the revolutionary period. By his exertions he created a party called Briss-tines, or Girondists, from the members of the department of Gironde, of which it chiefly con-



BRONTE, CHARLOTTE.



BROWNING, E. BIRRETT.



BRIGHT, RIGHT HON. JOHN.



BROUGHAM, LORD.

Britannicus

sisted. He was, however, adverse to the execution of the king, which he proposed to be de-ferred till the perfection of the constitution. The ascension of Robespierre to power was the signal for the downfall of Brissot and his party. He and they were denounced and arrested, to expiate upon the scaffold their principles and opinions. B. near Chartres, 1754; guillotined, with twenty other Girondists, October 31, 1793.

BRITANNICUS, bri-tan'-i-kus, son of the emperor Claudius, by his third wife, Messalina, His original name was Tiberius Claudius Germanicus, which was subsequently changed to Britannicus, from the conquests which were made in Britain, B. 42; poisoned by Nero in

his fourteenth year.

BRITTON, John, brit-ton, an architectural, antiquarian, and topographical writer, who, from being an humble compiler of street song-books. rose to attempt greater things, and succeeded in producing a large number of valuable illustrated works, which, at the time of their publication. had the effect, in no small degree, of exciting the public interest in reference to our national antiquities. B. near Chippenham, Wiltshire. 1771; D. 1857.

BROCKLESBY, Richard, brok'-els-be, a physi-ion, who settled in London, acquired consideable wealth, and became acquainted with Dr. Johnson. When the proposal for the increase of the pension of that great man failed, he generously offered him £100 a year for life, which the doctor declined to accept. He next urged him to live with him, that he might have him continually under his care, and finally became "his physician in ordinary, and saw him almost every day." To Mr. Burke he bequeathed in every day." To Mr. Burke he bequeathed in his will £1000; but finding that the affairs of the great statesman were embarrassed, he gave it to him in his lifetime. B. at Minchead, in Somersetshire, 1722; D. 1797. Apart from the pecuniary benevolence of such a man as Brock-lesby, it is impossible not to admire the goodness and humanity with which his whole disposition seems to have been imbued. "You write to me," says Dr. Johnson, a few months before his own death-"you write to me with a zeal that animates, and a tenderness that melts me." mates, and a tenderness that metts me." In presenting Burke with the £1000, he enhances its value a nundred-fold by the kind and hand-some manner in which it is done. "That you hay long live," he says, "for talent, an ornament to human kind, and for your country, our friends, and family, the same happy man in prosperity, as you have ever approved yourself whist withdrawn from the sunshine of a court; whilst withdrawn from the sunshine of a court; this, with much more (if anything can be better), is the fervent wish of, my dear Burke, your sincers and ever affectionate, humble ser-vant, RICHARD BROCKLESNY." He published an essay on the "Mortality of Horned Cattle." Bvo, 1746; "Economical and Medical Obserrations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals," 8vo, 1764; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions

BRODERIP, William John, brod'-e-rip, was for thirty-four years a police magistrate in the me-tropolis, but is noticed here on account of his merits as a naturalist. He is the author of by far the largest number of papers in the zoological department of the "Penny Cyclopædia," as well as of works entitled "Zoological Recreations," "Leaves from the Note-book of a Naturalist," and numerous papers in the "Quarterly

Bronte

Review." He had a splendid collection of shells, which have been purchased by the British Museum. p. at Bristol, 1757; p. at Rackmond 1859

BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins, Bart., brown an eminent physician, whose tractice is n extensive. In 1s11 he was presented, by the Royal Society, with the Copley me all, for 1 is may a correct, with the cope of an in a re-papers on physiology; and in 1844 produced his "Experiments and Observations on the In-fluence of the Nerves of the Eirlih Pair on the Secretions of the Stomach." His professional progress has been gradual, but sure; and, in 1832, he was appointed sergeant-surge on to the queen. In 1834 he was created a baronet; and in 1850 received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. He is a member of several scientific societies, and has produced various other works connected with his profes

at Winterslow, Wiltshire, 1783; p. 18 eldest son, Mr. Benjamin Collins Brodie, M A., F.R.S., is professor of botany in the university of Oxford

BROGLIE, Victor Maurice, Count de, brò-le-ai, a French general, was born of a zo or family at Quercy, served with glory in the wars of Lonas XIV., and was made a marshal of France. n. 1727.—His son Francis-Marie was also a marshal of France, and distinguished home f greatly in Italy, in the congruents of 1735 and 1734—His son, the celebrated Marshal de Br. glie, commanded with great glory in the Seven Years' War. He quitted France in 1794, and, after residing in England some time, went to Russia, where he obtained a military rank equal to that which he had held in France.—His son Claude Victor, prince of Broglie, became active on the side of the popular party at the com-mencement of the French Revolution, and was made maréchal-de-camp. Guillotined 1791.

Brome, Adam de, brome, an English divine, who founded Oriel College, Oxford. Lived in

BROWLEY, William, brom'-le, an eminent English line engraver, was born in the Isle of Wight, in 1769, and was held in high esteem by Wight, in 1769, and was held in high esteem by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Stothard, Fuseii, and Flaxman. p. 1842.—His son John was also an engraver, but in mezzotint, in which style he had few equals. p. 1795; p. 1859, before his father. His principal works are — the "Trial of Lord William Bussell," and of "Queen Caroline," after Hayter; "Lady Jane Grey registing the Crown," after G. R. Leslie; "Monks Preaching at Seville," after J. Lewis; "The Duke of Athol Hunting in Glen Tilt," after Landscer; and "The Reform Banquet," after Haydon. Haydon.

BRONTE, Charlotte, bront-e, was the daughter of the Reverend Patrick Bronte, curate of Haworth, in Yorkshire. She married her fa-ther's curate, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, and, with her two sisters, under the assured names of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell, became widely known to the readers of light literature. widely known to the readers of light literature. Charlotte, as an authoress, was the most successful of the three, and, by the production of her Jane Eyre, "Shirley," and "Villette," acquired a large reputation. B. 1816; D. a year after her marriage, 1855. — Anne wrote the "Tenant of Wildfield Hall," and, in conjunction with her sister Emily, "Wuthering Heights," and "Agnes Grey." bhe died, 1846; and Lanily, to 1846.—The https://dictor. 1846. "The horse sixter as provinced by in 1849.—The three sisters also produced, in 1846, a volume of poems.

Brooke

Brooke, Sir James, brook, rajah of Sarawak, an enterprising Englishman, who early entered the Indian army, and served in the Burmese the Indian croy, and served in the Burnnee war. He was severely wounded at Ruggoor, and soon after guitred the service. On the death of his father, who had been in the East India Company's civil service, he found himself possessed of a large fortune. Having in 1830 made a voyage to the Malay archipelago, he, in

with the avowed purpose of destroying the Malay pirates. Landing at Sarawak, a province Malay pirates. Landing at sarawak, a proving in the N.E. of Borneo, he gained the affection of Muda Hassim, uncle of the sultan of the island, and having assisted in suppressing a rebellion of the Dyaks, he received the title of rajah of Sarawak,—a title refuectantly confirmed in 1841 by the Bornean sultan. He now devoted all his energies to the extinction of piracy, in which he was very successful. But the sultan having caused Muda Hassim, and other supporters of the English, to be massacred, Sir James, with the assistance of Admiral Cochrane, led an expedition against the capital, defeated the sultan's army, and obtained the cession to England of the island of Labuan, destined by its position to become an important commercial station. On his return to Great Britain, in 1847, the rajah was received with great honours, obtaining the decoration of the Bath, and the title of governor of Labuan, with a salary of £2000 a year. He went back to the East, and came, in 1951, a second time to England, to defend himself against the fierce attack made in the House of Commons upon his pirate-killing propensities. The charges against him were not proved. In February, 1857, at Sarawak, an insurrection of the Chinese population broke out, threatening destruction population broke out, threatening destruction to all the European settlers, who were obliged to fly; but the outbreak was put down shortly after by Sir James and a body of Dyaks, In 1859 he returned to England, and remained there until 1861, when he again visited Borneo. Shortuntil 1861, when he again visited Borneo. Short-ly after this, an acknowledgment of the inde-pendence of Sarawak was obtained from the British government, and a consul appointed there. During the closing years of his life, Sir James Brooke resided at Burrator, in Devon, where he died, June 11, 1885; p. at Bandel, in Bengal, 1803.—He was succeeded by his nephew. Charles, who only survived him a few months.

Charles, who only survived him a few mounts. BROOKE, Henry, an Irish author, who, after a poetical effort on "Universal Beauty," which agained the approbation of Pope, produced his "Gustavus Vasa," which the government would not permit to be acted, on account of the boldness of its language. This opposition the creased his fame, and the pluy hand a great sale. The prince of Wales became his friend; but there have present of the contract of th though every prospect of advancement was presented to him, he relinquished all and returned to his native country of Ireland, where he con-tinued the remainder of his days in privacy. tuned the remainder of his days in privacy. He wrote some pieces for the Irish stage, which were successful, and the novels known as the Fool of Quality, and "Juliet Grenville." a. at Rantavan, Ireland, 1706; p. in Dublin, 1783. Bacoxx, Shiftey, brooks, a modera English author, who at first studied for the bar, but relinquished the law to write dramatic pieces

Brougham

His letters were afterwards collected and published in one volume. B. 1815.

BROOME, William, broom, an English poet, who was employed by Pope in writing notes on the "Had," and translating part of the "Odyssey," for which he received £500 and one hundred for which he received 2000 and one numbred copies. Afterwards, however, Pope gave him a place in the "Dunciad." In 1728 he was created LL.D., and obtained the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Eye, in Siffolk. n. in Cheshire; p. 1745.—To Broome Dr. Johnson

in Cheshre; D. 1745.—TO Broome Dr. Johnson gives the credit of producing smooth and melidinous lines, and a diction select and elegant. BROSEN, Carlo, bros'-ke. (See FARTNELLI.) BROWERAM, Henry, Lord, bros'-kam, received his education at the High School and university of his native eity of Edinburgh, early distinguishing himself by his mathematical tribles. Have a desired for the himself. early distinguishing himself by his mathemati-cal studies. He was designed for the legal pro-fession; but, previous to his settling down as a practitioner, he travelled for some time on the continent, storing his mind with such useful knowledge as came within the scope of his observation. On his return he was admitted a member of the Edinburgh Society of Advocates: and, having made the acquaintance of Horner, Jeffrey, and several other talented young men, a "Speculative Society" was formed, in which Brougham soon distinguished himself as an Brougham soon distinguished himself as an extemporaneous debater. In 1902 the "Edinburgh Review" was started, and Brougham, after the third number, was admitted as a contributor to its pages. He was at this period only twenty-three years of age; but was fresh and vigorous in his intellect, hale and healthil in his body, and greatly ambitious of literary fame. He had for his coadjutors Horner and Brown, the metaphysician, neither of whom was more than twenty-four, Jeffrey, who was twenty-nine, Sydney Smith, who was thirty-one, and Allen, who was the oldest, yet not more than thirty-two. Brougham, however, was the largest and most versatile contributor; and although the pay was only £10 a sheet, it was soon more the pay was only 2.10 a sneet, it was soon more than doubled. Whilst he was devoting his ener-gies to the "Review," he was also writing "An Enquiry into the Colonial Policy of the Euro-pean Powers," which in 1803 was published in pean Powers," which in 1800 was published in Edinburgh in two volumes, and was considered a remarkable work for so young a man to pro-duce. Finding the practice of the Scottish bar but a limited field for such ambition as his, he went to London, where, in 1807, we find him qualifying himself for the English bar. In 1808 he began to practise as an English barrister at the court of King's Bench, and on the northern circuit. Here he soon became distinguished by this eloquence; and, as an ally of the Whig party, was returned for Cameiford to the House of Commons, by the Earl of Darlington, who was the patron of the borough. His maiden speech was delivered on the 5th of March, 1810; and athough not remarkable for any quality beyond its general ability and appropriateness, still it was sufficiently striking to fix attention upon the man as likely to prove an able auxiliary to his party. He soon became accustomed to the new arena into which his abilities had called him. He measured the men with whom he had to contend. He took his stand upon the consciousness of the strength and variety of his own intellectual attainments. When he spots own intellectual attainments. The delivered himself with a daring vehence and an unexampled fluency. There was a and takes, which were received with favour. In he delivered himself with a daring vehence is newspaper, Southern Russia, Turkey, and Egypt. hesitation, no confusion, no timidity in the state of the st

ntterance. On rolled the stream of his eloquence, strong from conviction, vehement from passion, and burning with invective as the occasion demanded. He soon stood all but alone in the house, Canning being the only one, in the the house, (anning leang the only one, in the opposition lists, that dared to oppose him. From 1812 to 1816 he was out of parliament, but in that year was returned for Winchelsea, again under the patronage of the earl of Darlington. The splendour and versatility of his talents were now universally acknowledged, when, in 1859, he was called upon to undertake the defence of Queen Caroline against her husband, George IV.; and this trial greatly increased his popularity. In 1830 he became lord-chancellor, popularity. In 1830 the beautie ford-enauterior, under the administration of Earl Grey. In 1834 a change of ministry took place, Sir Robert Peel having come into office. In the following year another change occurred, when Lord Meibourne became premier, and Lord John Russell bourne became premier, and Lord John Inssell home secretary. From this government Lord Brougham was excluded, but upon whist grounds has never been clearly ascerdatined. From that time his defection, if it can be so called, from the Whigs dates. As an ex-chancellor, he has lived upon his pension of £5000 a year, but by no means the life of an idler, or of one who is weary of well-doing in the affairs of his country. Throughout his whole career he has been on the side of reform, and into whatever question he has entered, he has pursued it with an ardour and a perseverance which could only have been sustained by the most powerful conviction of its necessity. In 1821 he took a pro-minent part with Dr. Birkbeck in the establish-ment of literary and scientific institutions throughout the country, and was the principal founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He has been the unwearied advocate of slave emancipation, and has strenuously laboured in the cause of popular education. Amid the multifarious and exciting duties which devolve upon the legal politician and statesman, he has ever remembered the sweets of literature and the pleasures of science, pursuing them both with the fervour of a devotee. In 1858 his speech at the inauguration of a monument to the memory of Newton, in Lincolnshire, was a masterpiece of its kind; and at the meeting of the British Association, in the same year, he delivered an address, which showed how well he was fitted · to digest masses of materials into succinct forms, and to make subservient to his purposes every kind of knowledge, to the acquirement of which a long and industrious life enabled him to devote himself. He has also been active as a law reformer, and during the last few years has chiefly directed his attention to the promotion chiefly directed his attention to the promotion of social science, in connexion with the association bearing that name. Lord Brougham was married, in 1819, to Mary Anne, daughter of Thomass Edd., deputy auditor of Greenwich Hospital, and niece of Lords Auckland ann Henley, by whom he had one daughter, who died young. The pecage reverts to Mr. William Brougham and his heirs male. B. at Edinburgh, 1778. D. at Cannes, May 7, 1866. BROUGATON, LOTA. (See HORNOUSE.)

BROWN, Robert, brown, the founder of the sect called Brownists, was descended of a good family, and educated at Cambridge. Having formed, about 1869, a religious society at Norwich, he was imprisoned, but by means of tressure Burleigh, to whom he was related, he obtained his liberty. After a life of difficulties,

on account of religious principle and zeal, he ended his days at Northampton gaed, where he had been imprisoned for an assault. p. 1149; D. 1630.

Brown, Ulysses Maximilian, a field-marshal, of Irish origin, in the Austrian army, who ren-

Prussians, who had invaded Hohemia, and won the battle of Losewitz. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Prague. B. at Ial., 1705; D. 1757.

at Cambridge with reputation, and while hving at Carlisle on a minor canonry and lectureship, acted bravely as a volunteer against the rebels in 1745. In 1746 he was invited by the Empress of Russia to go to St. Petersburg and organize a system of education; but ill health prevented his accepting the invitation. He mainly de-voted himself to literature, and produced several volumes of poems, essays, and plays; but the state of his health and other vexations brought on a fit of insanity, and in Sept. 1766 he cut his throat, and thus miscrably perished by his own

Brown, Lancelot, a landscape gardener and architect, styled by Repton "the immortal Brown," but more commonly designated "Ca-Drown, out more commonly according to pupility Brown, from his constantly taking of the capabilities of landscapes for purposes of ornamental gardener, but raised himself to be the great authority on landscape gardening of his day, as well as on the improvement of grounds, and on family architecture. In early life he was on immy arciniculars. In early life he was engaged by Lord Cobbam on the grounds at Stowe, after which he was similarly employed by other persons of distinction. He was high sheriff of Huntingdonskire in 1770, and was universally respected for integrity, intelligence, and amiability of demeanour. It has been said of him, that, 'he not only realized a hundstone fortune, but he graced his acquired position of continenous but he graced his acquired position of continenous but he mountees and leakings of a gentleman by the manners and feelings of one." His taste in gardening has since been questioned; but the buildings creeted by him, questioned; and the buildings erected an am, which are principally country mansions, are allowed to be models of comfort and convenience. n. in Northumberland, 1715; p. 1783.

Brown, Thomas, M.D., one of the most distinguished of modern metaphysicians, who

tinguished of modern metaphysicians, who studied in Edinburgh, and who, in Isot, entered into co-partnership with Dr. Gregory. Dugald Stewart, professor of moral philosophy, being indisposed in the winter of 1808-9, engaged Dr. Brown to read lectures for him in his class. In strown to read sectures for him in his class. In this capacity his success was so complete that, in 1810, he was induced to resign his practice, and accept the appointment of colleague to Dugald Stewart in the chair of moral philo-sophy, in the university of Kdinburgh, n., as Kirkmahreek, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, 1728, n. at Bourgton Condon whithus he held as arramaurees, kirkeadenghtshire, Scotland, 1778; p. at Brompton, London, whitten he had removed for his health, 1820.—His lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind were published after his decesse, and they have been pronounced masterpieces of their kind, the style is certainly the most captivating that has a second the control of the control o ever been employed to convey a knowledge of philosophy. He was the author of several poems which are now forgotton, and one of the ;

men whose talents contributed to the popu- the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland. larity and establishment of the "Edinburgh

eview." (See Brougham.) Brown, Captain Sir Samuel, R.N., a naval officer, who rose to the rank of commander, but in 1842 accepted a retired captaincy. He devoted much of his time to civil engineering, and may be regarded as the first to introduce the use of chain-cables and suspension-bridges. Telford adopted his principle in constructing the Menai Bridge. In 1821 Ceptain Brown constructed the Trinity suspension pier at Newhaven, near Edinburgh, and subsequently several other bridges and piers, especially the one at Brighton. He was knighted in 1835. B. in

London, 1776; D. 1852.

Brows, Robert, D.C.L., F.R.S., an eminent botanist, was the son of a Scottish Episcopalian elergyman, and educated for the medical profession, accompanying, in 1795, a Scotch fen-cible regiment to Ireland. His peculiar aptitude for botanical study had, however, already de-veloped itself; and on his friend Sir Joseph Banks's recommendation, he threw up his commission, and, in 1801, embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Captain Flinders, for the survey of the Australian coasts. Thence he returned to England, in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4000 species of plants, a large proportion of which were entirely new to science, and also an inexhaustible store of new ideas in relation to the characters, distribution, and affinities of the singular vegetation which disfrom every other botanical region. To work out these ideas, both in relation to the plants of New Holland and in their comparison with those of other parts of the world, with wonderful sogacity, with the utmost minuteness of detail, and, at the same time, with the most comprehensive generalization, was the labour of many succeeding years. His memoirs on Asclepiadew and Proteacew, his "Prodromus Flore Nove Hollandie," vol. i., published in 1810, and his "General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australia," published in 1814, revealed to the scientific world how great a master in botanical science had arisen among us. The natural system of Jus-ieu, with important modifica-tions, was adopted by him, and led to its general substitution in place of the Linnean method. Honours were showered on him from His illustrious friend Alexander von Humbollt justly called him "lotanicorum facile Princeps;" and after the death of Dryander, in 1810, he received the charge of the noble library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. In 1827 these were, with his assent, transferred to the British Museum, where he became keeper of the botanical department, receiving also a pension of £200 per annum, in recognition of his distinguished merits. B. at Montrose, Dec. 21, 1773; D. in London, June 10, 1853.—Robert Brown was a truthful, amiable, and humorous companion, and possessed of an uprightness of judgment which rendered him an invaluable counsellor. He was for several years president of the Linnaan Society, and was succeeded, as a keeper of the botanical de-partment in the British Museum, by his friend

was born at Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, in 1784. He was a superior Biblical critic, and published a great many works, principally in exposition of the Scriptures. Among his best works are his "Expository Lectures on the First Epistle of Peter," and "The Law of Christ respecting "Expusion," The Law of Christ respecting Peter," and "The Law of Christ respecting Civil Obedience." He also published "Discourses and Sayings of Our Lord Jesus Christ," an "Exposition of the Epistale to the Epistains," "Discourses saited to the Lord's Sapper," and other theological works, beddies Sapper," and other theological works, beddies Sapper, and other theological works, beddies the christ sample of the control of question. He held a very high position in the religious body to which he belonged, and was universally esteemed for his amiable character. and extensive and accurate learning, p. Ocand extensive and accurate fearing. D. Oc-tober 13, 1853.—His son, John Brown, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., &c., is also we'll known in the literary world, but his labours are in a different field from those of his father. He has anterent near from those of his latter. The has written largely on professional and other sub-jects, and has published two volumes of essays under the title of "Hore Subsecive," besides contributing to the "North British Review," he religious publication called "Good Words," the rengious phoneauon caned Good Words, the "Sootsman" newspaper, and other periodicals. He has written a good deal on "Our Dogs," and, as has been very justly remarked, "has done for them with his pen what Landseer has with his brush." p. 1810.

Brown, General Sir George, entered the army in 1806 as an ensign in the 43rd regiment of foot. In 1807 he was a lieutenant, and took part in the bombardment of Copenhagen. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, from 1808 to 1814, during which he was wounded at Talavera, and led the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajoz. He was, in 1814, made a licutenant-colonel, and served in the short American war. Rising through the various ranks of his profession, he was made a lieutenant-general in 1851, and in 1854 commanded the light division, which distinguished itself at the battle of the Alma, in the Crimea. On November 5, 1854, he was severely wounded at Inkermann, and was obliged to relinquish his command, and retire for a time to Malta. In the following year he returned to his command, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He had the command-in-chief of the the ball. He had the command-m-enter of the storming party which was unsuccessful in the first attack on the Redan at Schastopol, and shortly afterwards returned to England. In 1856 he was gazetted "General in the army for dis-tinguished service in the field." In 1861-5 he was commander of the forces in Ireland, g, near

Elgin, Scotland, 1790; D. August 27, 1865. Browns, Sir Thomas, an eminent physician, who having taken his degrees in arts, went to Leyden, where he became an M.D., and in 1642 published his famous book, the "Religio Medici," which excited uncommon attention at home and abroad. In 1636 he settled at Norwich as a physician, and acquired a good practice. In 1646 appeared his book on "Vulgar Errors," in folio. Charles II. honoured him with knighthood in 1671. B. in London, 1605; D. at Norwich, 1692.—His works were printed in one volume, folio, after his death, and Dr. Johnson wrote his life.

partment in the British Museum, by his friend and associate, John J. Bennett, Brows, John, D.D., an eminent Sectish and professor of exceptical divinity to the "handsome" earl of Carnaryon, and was a constant and professor of exceptical divinity to the "handsome" earl of Carnaryon, and was a constant and professor of exceptical divinity to the "handsome" earl of Carnaryon, and was a constant and professor of exceptical divinity to the "handsome" earl of Carnaryon, and was a constant and professor of exceptical divinity to the "handsome" earl of Carnaryon, and was a constant and professor of exception and pro

afterwards attached to the family of the earl of afterwards attached to the family of the earl of Pembroke. His works consist principally of edogues, pastorals, &c.; he was especially happy in describing rural scenery, but his narratives are dull and heavy. His works, in three vocames, were published in a complete form in 1772, and included his "Masque of the Inner Temple," which had previously remained in MS. His death is believed to have occurred in 1645, and it is said he had acquired wealth sufficient to purchase an estate.

BROWNE Sir William, an English physician. who left a sum for two prize medals, to be given annually at Cambridge for the best odes; and wrote several ingenious poems, miscellaneous wrote several meanous poems, miscentaneous reacts, speeches, and a work entitled "Opuscula." He also translated Dr. Gregory's "Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics," from Latin

ments of Catoptries and Dioptries," from Latin to English, with additions. p. 1602; p. 1774.

BROWNING, Robert, brown-ing, a distinguished modern English poet. In 1536 he published "Paracelsus," which was favourably received; and in 1837 produced "Strafford," a tragedy, in which Mr. Macready, the actor, personated the hero. His other works are "Sorddlo,"—"

William Direct," "The Direct with Secretary of the production of t which Alt, Macreauy, are also, provided, here. His other works are "Sordello,"—
"Jippa Passes,"—"The Blot in the Seutcheon,"
—"King Victor and King Charles,"—"Dramatic Lyrics,"—"Return of the Drases,"—
"Colombe's Birth-day,"—"Dramatic Roman"Colombe's Birth-day,"—"Dramatic Romanes," &c. of all his writings, perhaps his
"Pippa Passes" and "The Blot in the Scuttheon "are the best. His latest work, "The
Ring and the Book," appeared in 1868. p. in
Combessell 1819.

rett, wife of the above, gave early indications of genius, and was educated with the utmost care. Reman, and was crucated with the futmost care.
At the age of seventeen she published "An Essay of Mind, with other Peems;" and in 1838 appeared her "Seraphim," which was succeeded by "The Romanto of the Page," "The Drama of Exile," "Isabel's Child," "Casa Guidi Willeden", and the Page of the P Windows," and several miscellaneous pieces, all of which occupy a high place in our poetical literature. Besides these original works, she had translated the "Prometheus Bound," of

BROWNING, Elizabeth, originally Miss Bar-

Camberwell, 1812.

Eschylus, and contributed a series of papers to the London "Athenæum" on the Greek Christian poets. In 1856 appeared her "Aurora Leigh," which has many admirers. B. in London, 1809; married, 1816; p. in Florence, in 1861. Bauce, Robert, brooce, king of Scotland, one of the bravest and wisest of the Scotlish mo-

of the bravest and wises of the Section mo-narchs. Through a long series of years ho struggled against hardship and danger in en-deavouring to recover the independence of his country, which, by the overthrow of the English at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, he achieved. This event established his sovereignty over the country, and the remainder of his life was passed in regulating his administrains and was passed in regulating in administra-tion, and consolidating his power. 2. 1274; D. in his castle at Cardross, on the shore of the Frith of Clyde, 1329. The heart of Bruce was embalmed, and Sir James Douglas, his old com-panion in arms, started to carry it to the Holy Land, but was killed in a battle with the Moors on the way. Bruce's remains were interred in the abbey church of Dunfermline.

the abbey church of Dunfermline.
Bavcs, Mionael, a Scottish poet, the son of
a weaver, died too early to have written nuch;
but his descriptive poem of "Lochleven," based
upon the model of Thomson, makes us recret that he was so early taken from us. He
"Elegy," however, is his finest poem, describing

with the most touching pathos his feelings in anticipation of his own early dissolution. B. at

anticipation of mis own early dissolution. B. at Kinneswood, Kinross-shire, 1746; p. 1767.
Berge, James, a celebrated traveller, de-seended from the royal house of Bruce, and educated first at Harrow, and next at Edm-burgh, where he studied the law, which pro-fession, however, he did not follow. On leaving Edinburgh he went to London, and entered into partnership with a wine-merchant, whose daughter he married; but after a few months daughter the matrice; but after a rew monates she died, when he went on a journey through Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands. Meanwhile his father dying, he returned to England, and took possession of the patrimo-nial estate. In 1761 he dissolved partnership mial estate. In 1761 he dissolved partnership with his father-in-law, and in 1762 was appointed consul-general in Algiers. In the following year he arrived there, but in 1765 was superseded in his office. He now set out upon his travels, and visited Asia Minor, where he made drawings of the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec. In 1768 he departed on his tour to explore the source of the Nile. From Alexandria he went to Cairo, and crossed the desert to the Red Sea, after which he spent a considerable time in Arabia Felix. In 1770 he arrived at Gondar, in Abyssinia, and in that country rendered himself a favouric by his skill in physic and his splendid horsemanship. In the same year he discovered the sources of the Abawi, which was then considered the principal stream of the Nile. Having accomplished this object, he returned to Gondar, where he served in the army under the reigning king, and it was with difficulty he obtained leave to quit the country, after residing there two years. He was nearly thirteen months in travelling to Cairo, during which he endured many hardships. He returned to England in 1773, and retired to his seat at Kinnaird, where he again married. In 1790 he published the long-expected history of his travels, in five quarto volumes, which contained much curious inforworkings, which contained matter turns may matter, though the veracity of the author in several instances has been called in question. L. at Kinnaird, Stirlingshire, 1730; D. from a fall down the stairs of his own house,

BRUCK, Charles Louis, Baron von, brook, an Austrian politician, who originally entered a commercial house at Bonn, and afterwards established himself at Tri-ste, where he married the dangher of a rich merchant. Calid to the direction of the Austrian Lloyd's, he displayed great administrative powers, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort. When the Viennese revolution broke out, he remained faithful to the monarchy, and was subsequently encaged in various measures for the re-establishment of various measures for the re-estatushment or the authority of the emperor of Austria, and for the maintenance of order. In 1885 he was made minister of finance, and held that office when war between Austria and Sardinia was declared in 1859. After the conclusion of the war, serious frauds were discovered in the pay and commissarial denartments of the army. To and commissariat departments of the army. and commissaria (dyartments of the army, a avoid the consequences, although it is not known that he was personally implicated, Baron Bruck committed suicide, B. 1793; B. 1890... Brurys, Francis Paul, brow-siz, a rear-admial in the French army to it which carried the French army to it.

in 1799: and in the same year, was de

Brutus

himself was killed. B. at Uzes, 1753.

Raun. Charles le. (See Lebrun.)

BRUN, Charles le. BELNE, William Marie Anne, Marshal, broon, law student and journalist, who when the Revolution broke out, took up arms, and served under Dumouriez. He rose rapidly, and in 1795 became a general of brigade under Na-poleon I. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army which invaded Awitzerland, after the peace of Campo Formic; and also of that of Italy after the fall of Berne. In 1805 he was made a marshal of the Frenc'i empire, and in 1807 became governor of the Hanse-atic towns, but fell into disgrace for omitting the titles of Napoleon in the text of the convention which procured for France from Sweden the surrender of the island of Rugen. He now went into retirement till the first abdication of Napoleon, when he submitted to Louis XVIII., who gave him the cross of St. Louis. In the "Hundred Days" he joined Napoleon, but, after the battle of Waterloo, proclaimed the king. Leaving his corps and proceeding to Paris, he heaving his sorps and proceeding to Late, he entered an inf at Avignon, where he was at-tacked by an infuriated mob, who accused him of having been a terrorist, and taken part in the massacres of 1792. At that time, however, he said he was fighting on the frontiers of his country against the enemy. Nevertheless they immediately shot him, dragged his body through the streets, and threw it into the Rhone. B. at

Brives, 1763; killed, 1915.

BRUNBL, Sir Mark Isambard, broo'-nel, discovered from his boyhood a decided predilection for mechanical studies, and seized upon every opportunity of giving them a practical effect. His parents, who were respectable French agri-culturists, discountenanced these pursuits; but the force of nature would not be restrained, and after passing some time with the family of a friend of his father, of the name of Carpentier, he was induced to enter the mercantile marine, in which he made several voyages to the West Indies. Whilst employed in this service, he ontinued to give specimens of his mechanical ingenuity, and actually constructed a pianoforte whilst his ship was lying at Guadaloupe. The French revolution of 1783, droye him from his country, and, landing in New York, he resolved to endeavour to turn his engineering skill to some account. Accordingly he, conjointly with another, surveyed the ground for the canal which now connects the river Hudson at Albany with I ake Champlain. Desirous, however, of returning to Europe, he came to England, where he produced several inventions, and submitted to the government a plan for making blockpulleys for ships by machinery. This was carried into execution in the dockyard at Portsmouth, and proved a wonderful success. Brunel was now a made man: he continued to exercise his talents in constructive works, and in 1825 commenced excavating for the Thames Tunnel. This extraordinary work was opened to the public in 1843, after innumerable obstacles and difficulties had been overcome. This work, though a marvel of engineering skill, has proved an utter failure as a commercial specu-lation. Brunel, in 1841, had the honour of hnighthood conferred upon him. B. at Hac-queville, near Rouen, 1769; D. 1849. He was married to an English lady named Sophia King-

by Nelson in the battle of Aboukir. in which he their happy companionship in later years, form himself was killed. n. at Uzes, 1753. one of the finest passages in the records of domestic life.

BRUNEL, Isambard Kingdom, son of the above, finished his education at the college of Henri IV. at Caen, in France, and commenced the study of civil engineering under his father. He was the resident engineer of the Thomes Tunnel, and was the designer and civil engineer of the Great Western, which was the first steamship built to cross the Atlantic. He was also the constructor of the Great Britain, and the anso the constructor of the order than, and the Great Eastern, the huge iron ship built at Mill-wall in 1857. In 1833 he was appointed en-gineer to the Great Western Railway, and all the tunnels and works connected with that line and its branches were constructed under his direction. He also superintended the erection of many bridges; among which may be men-tioned the old Hungerford suspension bridge across the Thames (recently removed), which had the widest span of any similar structure in England, and the bridge of the Cornwall Railway, and, and the bridge of the Cornwall Railway, crossing the Tamar at Saltash. This latter is supported by a central pier from a depth of 80 feet of water, which is the deepest yet achieved in civil engineering. It was opened in May, 1850, by Prince Albert, after whom it was named, and is one of the greatest undertakings of its kind in the world. B. at Portsmouth, 1806; p. Sept. 15, 1859.

BRUNELLESCHI, Philip, broo-nail-lais'-ke, an Italian architect, who erected the dome of the cathedral at Florence, which Michael Angelo pronounced a work of uncommon beauty. He was patronized by the Medici family, for whom was patronized by the Receiet family, for whom he built some magnificent structures. He was also an excellent engineer, and skilled in military architecture. n. at Florence, 1377, p. 1444, Brunxow, Ernest Philip, Baron, brook-no, a modern Russian diplomatist, who assisted at the congress of Laybach and Troppau. After

being engaged in various important positions in England, Turkey, Germany, and at his own court, he was sent as ambassador to Great Britain in 1840, and remained in that post till the breaking out of the Russian war in 1854. In 1856 he was at the congress of Paris, and in

BETUNEVICE, House of one of the oldest German families, deriving its descent from Albert Azo I, margrave of Este, in Italy, who died in 864. Her majesty Queen Alexandrina Victoria is a descendant of one of the branches of this family. Several distinguished commanders have sprung from this house; among whom may be noticed Charles William Ferdiwhom may be housed charles witham ferquand, who was educated as a soldier, and who, after having fought in many campaigns, was defeated at Jena and Auerstadt, where he was decented at owns and Augustana, where is a wounded, in October, 1806, and died the following month. His son, William Frederick, fell at Ligny, on June 16, 1815. It is to the gallantry of this prince that Bryon, in the third canto of his "Childe Harold," dedicates a stanza in his "Childe Harold," dedicates a stanza in his description of the battle of Waterloo.

BETTUS, L. Junius, bru-tus, the son of M. Junius and Tarquinia, second daughter of Tarquin Priscus. His father, with his eldest son, having been murdered by Tarquin the Proud, he was called Enths or second chief straightful he was called Brutus on account of his stupidity, which, however, was only feigned. He expelled the Tarquins from Rome, condemned to death his own sons Titus and Tiberius for conspiring don, and their constancy to each other during his own sons Titus and Tiberius for conspiring long years of separation and difficulties, and against their country, and fell fighting for the liberties of the people, in the year 509 B.c.— His body was brought to Rome, and received as in triumph; a funeral oration was spoken over it, and the Roman matrons showed their grief by mourning a year for the father of the

republic.

republic.

RETTLS, M. Junius, the son of Servilia, Cato's sister, and Decimus Junius Brutus, was lineally descended from the above. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but made him one of his most favoured. friends. He, however, forgot the obligation friends. He, however, forgot the obligation because Grassr aspired to supreme power. He conspired with many of the most illustrious citizens of Rome against the tyronat, and stabbed him in the senate-house. Antony having taken up arms to average Cessar, Puttus retired in Greece, where he gained himself many friends by his arms, as well as by his powers of permasion; but he was soon after pursued thicker by Antony when your Octavine of the property of the pro thither by Antony, whom young Octavius ac-companied. A battle was fought at Philippi. companied. Brutus, who commanded the right wing of the republican army, defeated the enemy, and even took the camp of Octavius; but Cassius, who had the care of the left, was overpowered by the had the care of the left, was overpowered by the persevering valour of Antony; and as he knew not the situation of his friend, and grew desperate, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through. Brutus deeply deplored his fall, and in the fulness of his grief called him the last of the Romans. In another battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory ; but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He, however, made his escape; but hearing that many of his personal friends had described to the conquerors, and that their attempts to seduce his soldiers were incessant and too successful, has solders were incessive and to be accessive, where the state fell upon his sword, exclaiming, "O virtue, thou art but an empty name; I have worshipped thee as a goddess, but thou art the slave of fortune!" Fell 42 n.c. Brutus is not less celebrated for his literary talents than his valour in the field. When he was in the camp, the greatest part of his time was occupied with reading and writing: and on the day which preceded one of his most bloody battles, while the rest of his army was under continual apprehensions, Brutus calmly spent his hours the evening in writing an epitome of Polybius. Plutarch mentions, that Cæsar's ghost made its appearance to him in his tent, and told him that he would meet him at Philippi. He married Claudia, whom he afterwards divorced with-out assigning any reason, for which his con-duct was deservedly reprehended, and he im-mediately took for his second wife, Porcia, the daughter of Cato, who killed herself by swallowing burning coals, when she heard the fate of her husband.—It is said that both Brutus and Cassius fell upon those very swords which they had raised against the life of Julius Casar.

BRUTUS, Decimus Junius Albinus, also one of Cæsar's murderers, was distantly related to the cases s intracrers, was distantly remained to the above. It was he who prevailed upon the dictator to go to the senate-house, when he seemed doubtful, in consequence of the unfavourable appearance of the omens. He was betrayed into the hands of Antony, and put to death,

B.c. 42.

BRUYERE, John de la, broo'-yair, a French writer of eminence, whom Bossuct employed as a teacher of history to the duke of Burgundy. He was admitted a member of the French Academy. B. at Dourdon, in Normandy, n. at Versailles, 1696.—Bruyére's "Characters in the manner of Theophrastus" acquired great popularity, as they were drawn from real persons, and exposed the prevailing follies in a bold yet delicate style. The best editions are those

of Amsterdam, 1741, and Paris, 1765.
BRYANT, William Cullen, bri'-nut, one of the best of the American poets. He was educated for the law: but having early enrolled himself under the barner of the Muses, he abandoned Themis, and devoted himself to the study of Thems, and devoted minsen to the study of literature. This took place in 1825, when, in conjunction with Robert Sands, he founded the "New York Review and Athenaum Magazine." He next began the publication of a annual called the "Talisman," which extended his popularity as a poet. Seeking, however, either a more extended sphere of usefulness or excitement, he resigned all connexts with the Muses. ment, he resigned an connexion with the muses, and became editor of the "New York Evening Post." To this paper he has devoted his energies for upwards of thirty years. B. at Cummington, Massachusetts, 1794.—The "Ages" is the longest and the best poem of Mr. Bryant, but his other effusions have very great merit.

Bucen, Martin, boo'-sair, one of the Protes-

tant reformers, who first united with Luther, but afterwards inclined to Zuinglius, though he laboured much to bring the two parties to a union. He came to England in 1549, and was umon. He came to Engined in 1939, and was made divinity professor at Cambridge. B. in Alsace, 1491; D. 1551.—In the reign of Mary, his body was taken up and burnt. His writings

are very numerous.

BUCHAN, William, buk'-an, a physician, who, after studying medicine at Edinburgh, became physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ack-worth, Yorkshire. He continued there till the institution was dissolved, and then returned to Edinburgh, where he practised several years with success. In 1770 he published his popular book, entitled "Domestic Medicine; or, a Book, entitled Domeste heereine; of, a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases," which attained a sale of 80,000 copies during the author's lifetime. He new removed to London, where he obtained considerable practice, which was diminished by the preference he gave to society rather than to business. B. at Aneram, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1729; D. 1505. He published two other professional books, which went through three editions.

Buchanan, George, bu-kan'-an, an eminent writer, who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and was employed by James V. as a tutor to his natural son, the earl of Moray. At the same king's command he attacked the Franciscans in a satirical poem, for which his life being threatened, he fled to England, and thence to France, where he obtained a professorship in the college of Guienne, in Bordeaux, and subsequently held the regency in the college of Cardinal Le Moine, from 1544 to 1547. He next went to Portugal, and became a teacher of belloavaly in the philosophy in the university of Coimbra; but expressing some free opinions, he was confined in a monastery, in which he translated the Psalms of David into Latin. This is generally resums of David mio India. This is generally considered to be the finest Latin version of the book of Psalms. In 1551 he obtained his liberty, and after residing some time in France and England, returned to his native country, where he was appointed principal of the college of St. reonard, in the university of St. Andrew's.

This favour he obtained from Queen Mary, which he ill requited by writing a book called a "Detection of her Bologs," designed to pre-judice the minds of her subjects against her. The Scotti-h nobility now nominated him tutor to James VI. In this capacity he laboured to enjoyed some reputation. His "Rehearsal" especially was popular, on account of the severe the character of Bayes, as well as on account of the wit with which it sparkled.

in:bue the Scottish Solomon with wisdom, but

Вискінянам, James Silk, an enterprising traveller, a lecturer, and a social reformer, who,

barch.

James, president of the United States for the years 1557 to 1861, was bred a States for the years 1857 to 1851, was bred a lawyer, and at 25 years of age was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Penn-sylvan a, and kept his seat for eleven years. He then entered upon diplomacy, concluded an im-portant commercial treaty with Russia, and was minister plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburg till 1833. Returning to America, he gained a seat in Congress, and was subsequently secretary of state under President Polk. In 1853 he was appointed by President erree ambassader to England, and remained

there till 1836, when, being recalled, he was hosen by the democratic party as their candidate. In the struggle for the presidency, he represented the singular alliance between demorepresented the graduar animate between charge-craftle progress and the retention of the "pecu-liar institution" of slavery. He beat his most formidable opponent, Colonel Fremont, by 163 votes to 125. m, at Stoney Batter, Pennsyl-vania, 1791. During his presidency the secestion of the Southern States was begun, which led to a civil war between the two divisions of the states, which Buchanan was accused of facilitating by his weakness at the first beginning

of the movement.

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, Duke of, buk'ing-hum, the profligate favourite of the pedant king James I., was the son of Sir George Vil-liers, a knight who had lands in Leicestershire. He rose to the highest offices and honours, and conducted an attack upon the island of Rhé, in which he lost 2000 men, displaying his incapacity for such enterprises, and returned to England discredited both as an admiral and a general, and bringing no praise with him, as Hume says, "but the vulgar one of valour and personal bravery." Being intrusted with the he went to Portsmouth to superintend the necessary preparations, previous to his departure, when he was stabbed by a half-madman of the when he was sugged by a nant-mannan of the name of John Fenton. B. at Brookesley, Leices-tershire, 1592; killed at Portsmouth, 1623, BECKINGHAM, George Villiers, Duke of, son

BYCETNORIAM, George villers, Duke of, son of the above, a favonitie of Charles II, as noted for his wit as his profligacy. He was a man who had made "the whole body of viee" his study, and even had the heartlessness to propose the removal of the wife and queen of his sovereign to a West-Indian plantation, to quiet his apprehensions of her interfering with even of his informer intrinser. His name of the control of the wife and the proper his property of the p some of his infamous intrigues. His name con-tributes a letter in the anagram of the "Cabal" ministry, of which he was a member, n. in London, 1637; n. at Kirkby Moorside, in the house of one of his tenantry, Yorkshire, 1688.—
This is the nobleman who furnished Pope with a subject for a few satirical lines in one of his moral essays, and also sat for Dryden's por-trait of Zimri, in his "Absalom and Achitophel." He himself was an author of considerable wit, and produced several pieces which, in their day,

e gave to the world at different times, and established in London the "Oriental Herald," which was the precursor of the "Athenæum," and several other publications. In 1816 he had established journal in India: but from the freedom of his journal in indus; but from the freecom of his criticisms upon the administration of public affairs, he was expelled from the presidency of Dengal, and ruined in his fortunes. To make some amends for this treatment, the Honoursome amends for this treatment, me richionizable East India Company, a few years before his death, allowed him a pension. In 1813 he was the chief agent in establishing the British and foreign Institute, of which he was appointed sceretary, but which preserved a languid existence for three years only. He subsequently became a pensioner on the civil list to the extent of £200 a year. B. at Flushing, near Falmouth. Cornwall, 1786; D. in London, 1855.—His son, Mr. Leicester Buckingham, who was wei known in London as a comic author, burlesque

writer, and journalist, died in 1867. B. 1825. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, John Sheffield, Duke of, buk-ing-ham-sheer, was the son of Edmund, earl of Mulgrave, and served under Marshal Turenne, and took an active part in the revo-lution of 1688. In 1703 he was created duke of Normanby and Buckinghamshire. Buckingham House in St James's Park, now the royal palace, was erected by him. B. 1649; D. 1720. He wrote some poems, which in his time were presumed to evince genius, and received the

praises of Pope and Dryden.

BUCKLAND, the Very Rev. William, buk'-land, BUCKLAND, the very Mev. William, one-tand, dean of Westminster, and a distinguished geologist and mineralogist. In 1813 he was appointed reader in mineralogy, and in 1818 reader in geology, at the university of Oxford. In 1822 the tkoyal Society awarded him the Copley medal for "An account of an assemblage of medal for "An account of an assemblage of fossil teeth and bones of the dephant, hippopo-tamus, bear, tiger, hyena, and sixteen other animals, discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, Vork-shire." He published several works in con-nexion with his favourite science, and it may safely be affirmed that it is to his vigorous exertions more than to those of any other man, that geological science is so far advanced in this country as it is. In 1845 he was made dean of Westminster. He was a member of several scientific societies, and a tunstee of the British Museum, p. at Axminster, Devonshire; 1784; p. Aug. 14, 1856. Buckle, Henry Thomas, buk-el, the son of a merchant of London, was well known for his

historical researches, and especially the "History of Civilization," the first volume of which appeared in 1859, and the second in 1861; but these were merely instalments of a great work which the author had designed, but which, unfortu-nately, he did not live to complete. He was also the author of an "Essay on Liberty," and an-other on the "Influence of Women." n. at Lee, other on the "initience of Women." B. at Lee, Kent, Nov. 24, 1822; n. in 1862, at Damaseus, whither he had gone to study the language, law, and characteristics of Oriental nations,

RECESTONE, John Baldwin, buk'-ston, a distinguished actor, dramatic author, and theatrical manager, was originally intended for a naval career, was afterwards articled to a solicitor, and at the age of 19 embraced the stage, making his first appearance at Wokingham, Berkshire, in the character of Gabriel in the "Children in the Wood." After playing in the provinces for some Wood." After playing in the provinces for some time, he appeared at the Surrey Theatre, Lon-don, in 1824, in the part of Peter Smirk, in the "Armistice." His success was satisfactory, and, "Armistice: his success was sausfactory, and, taking to authorship, he played at the Adelphi, in 1823, as Bobby Trot, in his own drama of "Luke the Labourer." About this time he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Socti, whose commendations stimulated Mr. Buckstone to fresh exertions of his powers of composition. fresh exertions of his powers of composition. He wrote several pieces for the Haymarket Theatre, which led to his being engaged as leading comedian at that house, of which he has for several years been lessee and manager. He has produced no less than 150 different pieces, nearly all of which have been received with much favour by the public. Among these may much favour by the public. Among these may be mentioned (for we cannot conumerate the whole, "A Husband at Sight;" "Married Life;" "Siggle Life;" "A Lesson for Ladies;" "Siggle Life;" "A Lesson for Ladies; ""Orn Mary Ame;" "The Wreck Ashore;" "Victorine," "The May Queen;" "The Dream at Sea;" "The May Queen;" "The Dream at Sea; "The Life;" Life; "Large Veen;" "Good for Nothing;" "Green Bushes," &c, &c, Mr. Buckstons is one of the most active promoters of the stone is one of the most active promoters of the General Theatrical Fund, and of the Dramatic College established near Woking for aged

College established near Woking for aged cators. n. near London, in 1802. Bundeatt, Eustace, budy'et, an English wirer, who received his education at Christ-church, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, for the purpose of following the profusion of the law. Mr. Addison, to whom he was related, took him to Treland as one of ha was related, took min to treamd as one of the clerk, when he was appointed severetary to the earl of Wharton, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He wrote several papers for the "Italie," "spectator," and "Guardian," "Lives of the Family of the Buylese," and translated Theophrastus's "Characters" from the Greek.

Incollinatus a Characters' from the circes, at Exeter, 1685; drowned in the Thames, 1738. Buffor, George Louis le Clere, boof-faung, an illustrious French naturalist, was the son of a comusellor of the parliament of Dijon, where he studied for the law. His inclination, however, led him into the paths of science, and he paid much attention to astronomy and geometry. At the age of 20 he made the tour of Italy, after which he visited England, and, in published some translations from the English. In 1733 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and appointed superintendent of the royal garden and cabinet, which, tendent of the royal garden and cabmet, which, by his care, were considerably enriched and improved. Profiting by the resources of the establishment over which he presided, he devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history, In 179 appeared the first part of his great work, "Natural History, General and Particular," which was not computed till 1795 a these is work, Natural History, General and Paracellar," which was not completed till 1788, when it amounted to 38 vols. 4to, with illustrations. Several volumes were added by way of supplement. Besides this voluminous work, he trans-lated Hales's "Vegetable Statics," and Newlated Holes's "Vegetable Staties" and New he became member for Liskeard, for which the "Fluxinos," and contributed many papers to two the sat until his death. In 1847 he was to the "Memoirs of the Royal Academy." B, appointed president of the Poor-law Commission, at Manylow 1988. at Montbard, Burgundy, 1707; p. 1738.

BUGEAUD DE LA PICONNERIE, Thomas Ro-bert, bosek-o, duke of Isly, a marshal of France, who, in 1991, entered the army as a private, went through all the campaigns of Napoleon I, and rose to the rank of colonial by the values in the deals. his valour in the field. Even after the decisive defeat of the emperor at Waterloo, he held his ground in Savoy; and on the 28th of June, 1815, ground in Savoy; and on the 25th 61 June, 1910, at L'Hospital-sous-Conflans, made the last stand against the allies, defeating with 17:0 men a body of 8000 Austrians. After Napomen a leon's abdication, he busied himself with agricultural pursuits. In 1830 he was recalled from his retirement, and under Louis Philippe ene and the servement, and under Louis I mappe ene-getically repressed the insurrections in Paris. In 1836 he was sent to Algeria, where he de-feated Abd-el-Kader on the Sikkah, but made a treaty with the Arab chief at Tama, which un-fortunately gave that formidable opponent of France many advantages. In 1840 he was made governor of Algeria, and displayed in that capacity considerable administrative talents. He was incessant in his pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, who was again in arms at the head of a large force; and after several minor surces es, General Bugeaud, who was made a marshal in 1813, met the Arab army at Isly, and there gained, with 10,000 men against 40,000, a decigames, with 10,000 from against 47,000, a meer-sive victory. This battle gave him the title of Duke of Isly. In 1847 he retired, discon-tented that his plans for colonizing Algeria were thwarted. Summoned to the aid of Louis Philippe on the night of the 23rd and 24th of February, 1849, the command of the army was, a few hours afterwards, taken from him, just as a few hours afterwards, taken from nim, just as he had adopted decisive measures to save the monarchy. After the election of Louis Napoleon, in the December following, as president of the republic, Bugeaud was taken into favour, and received the command of the army of the Alps, but died s on after. B. at Limoges, 1781;

Aps, one men's on attern and applying the Butt, Dr. John, book, a famous musician, who in 1591 was created doctor, and appointed or in 1591 was the first ganist of the royal chapel. He was the first gants of the royal enaper. He was the lirst professor of music in Gresham College. n. at Wells, Somersstshire, 1503; n. at Antwerp, 1623.—He is the reputed composer of the na-tional anthem "God Save the King."

Bull, Ole Bornemann, a Norwegian violinist, whose father destined him for the church. He was educated at the university of Christiania, was caucated as the university of confidence but made little progress until he had an opportunity of showing his great natural musical talents. He then became an object of enthusiasm with his countrymen, for he was the first musical genius Norway had produced. In 1829 he want to Cheen! to chade produced. In 1820 he want to Cheen! to chade produced. he went to Cassel, to study under Spohr. His first appearance in public was a failure, and for many years he laboured without success. It was not, indeed, until 1851 that his genius was acknowledged, after which time he played to crowded audiences in all the great cities of Europe and America. Failing in his attempt to establish a Scandinavian colony in Pennsylvania, he returned in 1860 to Norway, and opened a theatre in his native town. n. at Bergen, 1810.

BULLER, the Right Hon. Charles, bool-ler, was the son of a gentleman in the civil service of the East India Company, and was returned M.P. for West Looe, Cornwall, in 1830. In 1832 and was an extensive contributor to the " EdinLerrely" and the "Westminster Review," as wel as to the newspaper press. B. at Calcutta, 1806 p. in London, 1818.

Butow, Frederick William, boo'-lo, a distin guished Prussian general, who, in the campaign of 1813, saved Berlin by the victories he gained at Grossbeeren and Dennewitz, and from which latter he obtained the title of Count of Dennewitz. He took a prominent part in the battle of Leipsic and also in the linal defeat and pursuit of the French at Waterloo. B. 1755; D. 1316.—Unlike the majority of military men of high rank of this period, Bulow was remarkable for his refinement and great general knowledge Bulwen, Sir Henry Lytton Earle, bool-wer, a

privy counsellor, a diplomatist, and an author. He has been connected with diplomatic missions to Berlin, Vienna, the Hague, Paris, Brussels, Constantinople, and in 1843 was despatched to Madrid as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In 1848 he was dismissed from the Spanish court, on account of his opposition to the arbitrary conduct of the government of that country, but he was supported by his own government, and Spain was, for two years, without a British

1849 he was at

to the U

extraordinary to Tuscany. In 1851 he was made Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, and, in 1857, succeeded Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as ambassador at Constantinople, a post citife as ambassador at Constantinojilé, a post which he retained until 1860. His chief works are, "France, Social and Literary," and "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes." B. 1804. BUNSEN, Christian Karl Josias, Chevalier de, boowl-sen, diplomatist, theologian, and philo-logist, was educated at the university of Göttin-

ogne, where he greatly distinguished himself as a classical scholar. He subsequently went to Paris, to study eastern languages under Syl-vestre de Sacy, the orientalist, with a view of going to India. Having been introduced to the celebrated Niebuhr, he became his secretary at concorated Alexandra, the became his sceretary at Rome, but soon obtained a higher position as secretary to the Prussian embassy in the Roman capital. Here he pursued his classical studies with Niebuhr, and, at the same time, took a deep interest in the hierostyphical researches of Champollion. In 1822 the king of Prussia visited Rome, and soon became aware of the abilities of his secretary of legation. This was the prelude to his rise in the world of diplomacy. When Niebuhr retired from the embassy at Rome, Bunsen was appointed to fill his place. In 1839 he became ambassador to the Swiss In 1830 he became amoussador to the swiss confederacy, and, in 1841, was appointed Prussian ambassador to England. Here he remained, esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, till 1854, when his opinions of his acquaintance, till 1854, when his opinions of Prussian policy relative to the Russian war led either to his resignation or recall. He wrote a great many works; but he is, perhaps, best known in England by the one entitled "Exprise Place in History." a. at Corbach, in the principality of Waldeck, 1701. n. at Lonn, Norember 28, 1906.

BURNEM, John Jaw. yan, one of the most celebrate Naville in writer and continued to the contraction.

brated English writers, was originally a travel-ling tinker, and, having neither been taught to read nor to write, led a profane kind of life for some years. At length his attention was happily drawn to higher subjects, and he began to study the Scriptures, of which he acquired a great knowledge. In the civil war he took the

side of the Parliament, and was present at the siege of Leicester. About 1655 he became a member of, and was accustomed to address, a Bantist congregation at Bedford. On this account, he was, at the Restoration, confined in the gaol of that town for twelve years and a

ceived universal praise, and been translated into different languages. On his release from pri-son, he became teacher of the Baptist congregation at Bedford, often travelling into different narts of England to visit the people of that persuasion, and was consequently called Bishop Bunyan. B. at Elstow, 1628; D. in London, 1638.—His works have often been printed collectively, and, perhaps, are more widely known than those of any other religious writer in the language.

Buoi-Schauenstein, Count de, Loo'-ol, a modern Austrian diplomatist, was the son of a diplomatist of the same name, and was born in Switzerland in 1797. He represented his sovereign at the court of Turin in 1847, during the agitation which led to the Italian war of 1843, and was afterwards appointed ambassador to London. On the death of Prince Schwartzenberg in 1852, he was recalled to Vienna, and named minister of foreign affairs and prime minister of Austria. He was at the head of affairs when war was declared against Sardinia in April, 1859, but resigned in May following, being succeeded by Count Rechberg.

BURNAROTTI. (See MICHAEL ANGELO.) BURCKHARDT, John Louis, boork-hart, Swiss traveller, who, in 1806, arrived in London with a letter from the celebrated Blumenbach to Sir Joseph Banks. Having succeeded in making an engagement with the African Association to endeavour to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the north, he sailed from Portsmouth in 1809. He passed two years and Portsimula in 1809. The plassed two years and a half in Syria, and made two journeys through Nubia, which occupied him down to 1814. He next passed a considerable time in Arabia, visited the cities of Mecca and Medina, where he fell ill; but, on recovering, set out for Cairo, where he arrived after an absence of upwards of two years. The plague having broken out in 1816 years. The plague hawing broken out in 1816 at Cairo, he departed for the desert of Sinai, In 1817 we find him again in Cairo, where he was taken ill of dysentery, of which he never recovered. n. at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1784 p. at Cairo, 1817.—The works of this travels in Nubia and the 1817.—The works of this travels in Nubia and the 1801 Jand. "Thravels in Arabia," and "Notes on the Bedowens and Wahabees."

BURDETT, Sir Francis, Bart, bur-det, a dis-inguished political reformer, who, for nearly the first half of the nineteenth centure, filled a large space in the public eyc. B. 1770; D.

Buren, Martin Van, an American statesman ind president of the Union, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, in the state of New York, on the 5th of December, 1782. Both his parents were of Dutch origin, and he was regarded as one of the few representatives of the unadulterated Knickerbocker stock who first brought industry and civilization to the ancient colony of Manhattan. He acquired the first rudiments of an education in the schools of his sative village; at 14 he commenced the study of law, and duly completed his course of legal

Burgoyne

fraining. In Acceptance, 1800, in the 21st year of his age, he was admitted as an attorney-at-law to the bar of New York, and immediately commenced practice. In 1807 he became a comusellor of the Supreme Court; and in the vear following was appointed surrogate of Columbia county. lumbia county. In 1809 he set up business in the city of Hudson, state of New York. In April, 1812, Mr. Van Buren was elected a mem-ber of the State senate for the then middle disper of the Seate Senate for the their middle dis-trict of New York, and in the following year we find him member of the Court for the Revi-sion of Errors. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General of the state. In 1816 he removed to Albany, where he remained till 1819. moved to alonny, where he remained thil right when he retired to the private practice of his profession till the year 1828. From this year may be reckened Mr. Van Buren's purchy political character. In 1815 he became regent of the university of New York. In 1821 he was elected United States' senator for the state of New York, and in 1828 was governor of that state. On the 12th of March in the same year he accepted the appointment of Secretary of State, tendered him by President Jackson. In 1831 he was in England as United States' minister; news in angiant as Office States minister; but as the senate refused to confirm the ap-pointment, he returned to America in 1832, and became secretary of the treasury. In 1833 he was elected vice-president, with General Jackson as president for the second time. In 1836 Mr. Van Buren was chosen president. In 1856 he retired altogether from public life, and died July 24, 1862.

BURGOYNE, John, bur'-goin', an English general, who, after two severe engagements with the Americans during the War of Independence, was forced to surrender, with his whole army, was forced to satterder, and his whole ampli-in 1777, to General Gates, and to sign the capi-tulation of Saratoga, which decided France to recognise the independence of the United States. On his return to England, he devoted himself On his return to England, the devoted inference to pleasure and the mises; and, amongst other performances, produced the "Maid of the Oaks,"
"Bon Ton," the "Heiress," and the "Lord of the Manor," which had their day of success upon the stage. D. 1792.

BURGOYNE, Sir John Fox, who, entering the army as one of the corps of Royal Engineers, was, in 1800, made a lieutenant, and, in 1805, a captain. In 1845 he received the appointment ofinspector-general of fortifications in England, and in 1851 attained the rank of lieutenantgeneral, and the next year was made a K.C.B. When the Crimean War began in 1854, he was sent to Tarkey, and was chief of the engineering department of the British army in the Crimea until replaced by Sit Harry Jones in 1855. On his roturn he was created a baronet, and promoted to the rank of general. In 1852 he was made a G.C.R., and, in 1865, was appointed Constable of the Tower of London. In 1867 he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. n. 1752.
BURER, Edmund, Jurk, an illustrious writer and statesman, whose father was an attorney, and who received his education under abraham should be a constant of the control partment of the British army in the Crimea until

Shackleton, a Quaker, at Ballytore, near Carlow. His first performance, which brought him prominently into notice, was the essay on the "Sublime and Beautiful," published in 1757. This philosophical piece of criticism, written in

In November, 1903, in the 21st year example of true criticism;" although a critic he was admitted as an attorney at equally acute has dissented from the theory is seeks to establish. In 1753 he suggested to Mr. seess to establish. In 1703 he sugressed to Mr. Dodsley, the bookseller, the plan of the "Annual Register," the historical part of which he wrote for several years. In 1761 he went to Ireland as the companion of his friend Mr. Hamilton, as the companion of his friend Mr. Hamilton, sceretary to the earl of Hallfax, then load-lientenant. On his return, he was made private sceretary to the marquis of Rockingham, first lord of the Treasury, who, in 1768, brought him into Parliament for Wendover. He subsequently was returned for Malten, in Yorkshire; and gained great popularity by his introduction of a bill for a refer in the carteria. bill for a reform in the national expenditure, on which he bestowed prodigious labour, but it was unsuccessful. He was a warm opponent of the measures of the governments of Lord Grenville and Lord North in reference to the American colonies, and, had his advice and that of his liberal friends been followed, the secession of the United States from the British crown would long have been delived, if not altogether prevented. Some of his finest speeches were delivered in the course of the debates on this subject. When matters had gone too far to permit of the retention of the colonies, Burke advocated the recognition of their independence long before the course of events ne-cessitated that measure. When the marquis of Rockingham returned to power, on the resigna-tion of Lord North, in 1782, Mr. Burke obtained the post of paymaster-general of the forces, and a the post of parameter general of the forces, and a seat in the privy council; but on the death of his patron in the same year, Lord Shelburne became first lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Burke, with several of his friends, resigned their places. The principal acts of his political life after this were the share he took in the im-peachment of Warren Hastings for his mal-administration in India; his opposition to Mr. Pitt's design of forming a limited regency on the king's illness, in 1788; and the strong part he took against the authors and defenders of the French revolution. In the house he avowed his detestation of the revolutionists with such force that a separation between him and Mr. Fox, and many more of his old friends, took place. In 1790 he published his famous "Reflections on the Revolution in France," which actions on the Kevontion in France," which attracted great attention, and produced a sur-prising effect upon the public mind. After this, he published a variety of pamphlets in support of the positions he had taken up. His zeal on this occasion, as well as his extraordinary talents, recommended him to the royal favour, and he obtained a pension, which gave room for those who had been galled by his arguments to repronch him; and some illiberal animalversions were made upon him in the senate, which drew from him that admirable defence, his "Letter to a noble Lord" (Earl Fitzwilliam), in which he retaliates upon a celebrated duke (duke of Bedford) in a strain of keen irony and dignified remonstrance. Mr. Burke withdrew from Par-liament in 1794, leaving his seat for Malton to Hament in 1993, leaving an sear for mariou to his son, an accomplished young man, who died shortly after. This melancholy event hastened his own end, as it left him alone, with none "to meet his enemies in the gate." n. in Dublin, 1728; n. at Beaconsfield, 1707.—Mr. Burke was an amiable man, and a faithful friend, charitable as a second to the description of the state of the search and a satisfact. a fine and elegant style, procured the author a maniable man, and a faithful friend, charitable great reputation, and the esteem of the first and pious. He had a fine taste for the arts, and a faithful friend, charitable great reputation, and the esteem of the first and pious. He had a fine taste for the arts, and a faithful friend, charitable greatest for the arts, and a faithful friend, charitable greatest from the greatest man i

England, and Fox declared that he was indebted of Henry IV, of France to negotiate a treaty of to him for all the fame he possessed. Gibbon sail that he admired his elequence, approved his politics, adored his chivalry, and almost for-gave his reverence for church establishments.
"That great master of eloquence, Edmund Durke!" exclaims Lord Macaulay, "in aptitude of comprehension and richness of imagination, superior to every orator, ancient or modern.

BURER, Robert O'Hara, was the leader of an exploring party, three of whom, in 1840, crossed, for the first time, the entire Australian continent from Victoria to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and discovered that the interior, instead of being an arid and barren waste, as had previously an arid and barren wa-te, as had previously been believed, was a well-watered and fertile country, and who, along with two of his companions, named Gray and Wills, perished of starvation on their return. Mr. Burke was born in the country of Galway, Ireland, and was in the fortieth year of his age when he died. He was partly educated at home, and afterwards, for the higher studies, in Belgium. Subsequently he entered the Radetzky regiment of Hungarian hus-ars, in the Austrian service. Here he dielsplayed erreat assolutive in militer. Here he displayed great assiduity in military studies, soon came to be regarded as a most efficient eavalry officer, and at an early period obtained a captaincy. Afterwards, we hear of him as holding a command in the Irish mounted constabulary, when he was for some time sta-tioned in Dublin. He subsequently emigrated to Australia, where he arrived in 1853, and held the position of inspector of the colonial police of Victoria, in which he remained, with a short interval, during which he returned to England with the hope of obtaining a commission in the army engaged in the Crimean war, till he un-dertook the duty of conducting the exploring party into the interior of Australia. The party started on the 10th of August, 1860, came in sight of the sea or the Carpentarian Gulfon about the 11th of February; and on the return march, some months later, Mr. Burke and his two unfortunate companions perished from ex-haustion in the wilderness—King, the survivor, being ultimately relieved, and conveyed to

being uttimately relieved, and conveyed to Melbourne. D. 1861. Ilusus, Sir John Bernard, genealogist, and author of "Burk's Peerage," "The Landed Gentry," "Family Homanee," "Vicissitudes of Greet Families," and other works of a similar character, was born in London in 1815, and was character, was over in honder in 1815, and was cedu-ated for the bar. He was appointed Ulster-King-at-arms in 1853, is knight attendant of the order of St. Patrick, and was knighted in 1854. Sir Bernard is a great authority on all subjects connected with genealogy, heraldry, and antiquities.

BURLEIGH, William Cecil, Lord, bur'-le, a secretary of state under Edward VI, and Elizabeth, and grand treasurer of England. In 1588 parliament was assembled, and, by his advice, a plan of religious reform was laid before it. In this he had a considerable share; and he also took the greatest part in the establishment of the Thirty-nine Articles of faith, which form the basis of the Reformed religion. To him is also due the regulation of the coinage, which had been altered since Henry VIII.'s time. He was created Baron Burleigh in 1571, and in 1588 concluded an advantageous treaty with the Netherlands. p. in Lincolnshire, 1820; p. 1803.—His son, Robert Ceell, minister under Elizateth and James I., was sent to the court

peace with Spain. He is said to have had a share in the death of the earl of Essex, and was loaded with honours by James I., who created him mar-

quis of Salisbury. n. about 1665; n. 1612.
Bern, Richard, burn, an English divine, and celebrated law-writer, who, on taking orders, obtained the vicarage of Orton, in his native county, and became a justice of the peace. This circumstance led him to form a digest of the common law necessary to be known by magistrates. This work was published at first in 2 vols. 8vo ; but its success was such, that every 2 vols. 8vo; but its success was such, that every new edition received considerable additions; so that "Burn's Justice" became a standard book. He also compiled the "Ecclesiastical Law," a book of merit, for which he was made chancellor book of merit, for which he was made chancellor of Carlisle. Dr. Burn likewise wrote part of the history of his native county. He was born at Winton, Westmoreland, 1720; D. at his vicerage, 1755.—His only son, John Burn, was bred to the law, which he did not follow, though calenlated to shine in it, as appears from the addi-tions made by him to his father's "Justice of the Peace." D. 1802.

Busnes, Sir Alexander, burns, a Scotch officer, who served with distinction in India, and surveyed the mouths of the Indus and mapped the lower parts of its course. He made a journey by Balk and Bokhara across central India, full by Maik and Bokhara across central India, full of peril, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and the royal premium of fifty guineas. The French Geographical Society also awarded him their silver medal. These honours were conferred during a visit to this country in 1833-k. In 1835 he again embarked for India, and having been engaged in several missions of importance, was knighted in 1833. In 1839 he was appointed political resident at Cabul, which office be held until the breaking out of the insurrec-tion in that city, when, with his brother Charles and some others, he was slain. n at Montrose, 1805; murdered at Cabul.

1841. BURNET, Gilbert, bur'-net, an eminent divine, who, in 1664, went to Holland, where he studied the Hebrew language, and on his return was ordained and presented to the living of Saltoun, ordaned and presented to the living of surroun, Its subsequently became bishop of Salisbury, and is known principally by his "History of the Reformation," and by that of "His own Times." a at Edinburgh, 1618; p. 1715. He was interred in the church of St. James, Clerkcase in the tent of the state of the state of the conveil. Besides the above, he published an excellent treatise on "Pastoral Care," and several sermons. The "History of his own Times" appeared in 1724, and is very entertaining, though far from being impartial. The bishop possessed many virtues, although some-what vain and credulous.

what vain and credulous.

BURNEY, John, a Scotch engraver and writer
on art, who was a str_ent with Wilkie in the
Trustees' Academy at Edibourph, and was first
brought into notice by the excellent manner
in which he engraved his friend's picture of
the "Jew's Harp." His next work was the
Bilind Fiddler," which was followed by "The
Rent-day," "The Rabbit on the Wall," "The
Chelsea Pensioners," and several others. The
writings of Mr. Burnet are, a "Practical Treaties on Palviding" "Hillings on Composition." tise on Painting," "Hints on Composition,"
"On Light and Shade," "On Colour," and several other more elaborate works, which are illustrated by numerous engravings, drawn and



BURNS, ROBERT.



BYRON, LORD.



Bunyan, John.



Burke, Edmund.

executed by himself. n. at Fisherrow, near Ho etill continued to write, however, and Edinburgh, 1784; p. in London, April 29, 1895. kept up his correspondance with numerous Burnyer, James. (See Mondon, Jord.) friends and admirers. Many of his letters Bennyer, Gilbert Thomas, author of the are as remarkable for the vigour of their Outlines of Botany, published in 1893, and a style of composition as for the originality of

"Outlines of Botany," published in 1933, and a distinguished lecture on that science, was born in Marylebone, on the 15th of April, 1809. He was originally educated for the medical profession, but adopted the study of botany, of which how as professor at several metropoittan institutions, and was a most fluent, graceful, and segressful lecture. p. 1835, of pulmonary con-

sumption.

Bally of the control of the color of the col

and in 1510 was elected a member of the Insti-tute of France. B. at Shrewsbury, 1726; D. at Chelsea College, 1814. Burney, Frances. (See D'Ardley, Madame.) Burney, Bobert, Jurney, the national Poet of Scotland, was the son of a small farmer settled in Ayrshire. He received a common education, during the progress of which he was employed in rustic labour. By application, however, he added to his mental acquirements some know-ledge of the French language and of mathematics, besides cultivating an acquaintance with manes, besides curity and an acquaintance with a few of the English poets. On the death of his father, he went into partnership with his brother Gilbert in a small farm, in which he was unsuccessful. An illicit amour at the same time rendered his circumstances still more perplexing, and he was about to emigrate to the West Indies, when the publication of a volume of his poems was suggested to him. This appeared in 1786, at Kilmarnock, and had a won-derful success. The poems were in the popular language of his country, and on subjects familiar to the common people. Dr. Blacklock, of Edinburgh, was charmed with the genius exhibited in them, and invited Burns to that city. His reception there was triumphant, and a new editors. tion of his poems produced him \$500. He then commenced again as a farmer, and obtained a place in the excise, before which, however, he married the young woman whose affections he had won, and whose personal charms he has celebrated in the beautiful sone entitled "Bonnie Jean." The union of his occupations as excise-officer and farmer, however, only served to embarrass him, and at last he only served to embarrass him, and at his he settled in Dumfries as an exciseman only. Here his habits of conviviality are alleged to have led him too frequently into excesses, as unworthy of his great genius as they were destructive of that independent monliness of character which he had over ondeavoured to cultivate, maintain, and advocate.

the still continued to write, however, and kept up his correspondince with nuncrous friends and admirers. Many of his letters are as remarkable for the vigour of their style of composition as for the originality of the sentiments which they contain. B. in the parish of Alloway, near Ayr, 1759; p. 1796.

Byron, whose genius and history in many points have a striking resemblance to those of hums, headed are start the Scottish poot was the "very first of his art." An edition of his poems and letters appeared in 1890, in 4 vols. Sto, under the management of Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, which produced above £1000 for the benefit of his family. The works of Burns have been many times reprinted, and are universally read in Scotland, and wherever Scotchmen are to hound. Indeed, there is not a cottage in his native land in which Burns's poems do not fluid a place beside the family Iblie; and scarcely a Scotch "lassic" who does not lighten her daily labours by singing his songs. Monuments to his memory also exist in many parts of the country—on the banks of the Doon, Ayrshire, at Edinburgh, Dumfries, Glasgow, and several other places.

Burattr, Elihu, bur'-rit, an American Inguist, whose father was a village shoemaker, and he himself a blacksmith. He had a great facility, however, in the acquirement of larguages, and whilst serving his apprenticeship to his trade, he laboured at self-instruction, and made considerable progress in the Latin and French languages. When his term of apprenticeship had expired, he had six motified education at the school of his brother, where he made further advancement in these languages, and also gained some knowledge of the mathematics. On returning to his trade he assiduously pursued his studies, and made himpanges, and also gained some knowledge of the assiduously pursued his studies, and made himpanges. In 1842 he translated some of the Leelandio Sagas, and contributed to the "American Eelectic Review" translations from the Samaritan, Arabic, and Hebrew, In 1843 he translations from the Samaritan, Arabic, and Hebrew, In 1843 he commenced the study of the Persian, Turkish, and Ethiopic languages, and, in the following year, started a newspaper called the "Christian Clitzen." Since then he has edited several journals, and lectured throughout Europe and America, endeavouring to form a "League of Universal Brotherhood," and casalish an ocean penny postage. He has also produced reveral journals, and lectured throughout Europe and America, endeavouring to form a "League of Universal Brotherhood," and casalish an ocean penny postage. He has also produced several owns, and contributed to the restory of a kindred nature. a at New Britain, Connecticut, United States, 1811.

Burnow, Robert, bur'-ton, an English writer, who became a student of Christ-church, and was presented first to the vicarage of St.

Burrow, Robert, bur-lon, an English writer, who became a student of Christ-church, and was presented first to the vicarage of St. Thomas's, Oxford, and next to the rectory of Segrave, in Leiecstershire. Here he wrote his "Anatomy of Melancholy," a work which those who have not read may felicitate themselves in having yet an intellectual feast in store for them. It is the only book that ever took Dr. Johnson two hours out of his bed before he wished to rise. It supplied Sterne with much of his wit, and Byron declares "it is the most amusing and instructive medley of quotations and classical encedotes he ever perused." 2. n. t. Lindley, Leicestershire, 1578; D. at Oxford, and it is said that he predicted he would die on a dout the day when that event occurred, or

Burton, John Hill, an historian, biographer, BURTON, John Rin, an interior, page pro-and writer on law, political economy, &c., was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1869, and was educated for the Scotlish bar, but searcely ever renefised. He wrote extensively in the "Westpractised. He wrote extensively in the "West-minster" and "Edinburgh Reviews," "Blackwood's Magazine," &c.; and is the author of "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes of Culloden," "Political and Social Economy," "A Manual of the Laws of Reotland," "The Scottish Bankruptey Laws," "Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham," a "History of the Works of Jeremy Bentham, a "Insory of Scotland from the Revolution to the Extinction of the Last Jacobite Insurrection;" and is en-gaged upon an elaborate "History of Scotland from the Earliest Period to the Revolution of Ilis last published work, which ap-

in the present century.

Burron, Richard Francis, an officer of the Indian army, skilled in languages, who has tra-velled through a great part of Arabia and Africa, having accompanied Captain Speke in the journey in which that officer discovered the equa-torial African lake, Victoria Nyanza. In 1861 he was appointed consul at Fernando Po; and, in 1864, undertook a mission to the King of Dahomey. In 1867 he was appointed to a consulship in Brazil, and has explored a great part of the interior of that country. B. in Ireland, 1821.—Captain Burton has written accounts of his various travels and missions,

Buschetto, da Dulichio, boss-ket-to, a Greek architect, who built the cathedral at Pisa, where he died, and had a monument erected to his

memory. Lived in the 11th century.

BUTE, John Stuart, Earl of, bude, an English statesman, who was indebted for the honours which were showered upon him rather to the dignity of his manners than the splendour of his talents. "Bute is a fine showy man," said frederick, Prince of Wales, who died in 1751, "and would make an excellent ambassador in any court where there is no business." On the accession of George III., in 1760, however, he became a privy councillor and groom of the stole. In the following year he was made a secretary of state. In 1762 he became first lord of the Treasury, and was made a knight of the Garter. After effecting the termination of the war by the peace of Paris, he resigned in 1763; so that his administration did not last a year; yet he had managed to render himself so unpopular in that time, that he thus wrote to a friend, stating his reason for drawing his reign of power so soon to a close :- "Single in a cabinet of my own forming, no soul in the Hguss of Lords to support me except two peers (Lords Denbigh and Pomfret), both the secretaries of state silent, and the lord chief justice, whom I brought myself into office, voting for me, yet speaking against me,—the ground I tread upon is so beliow, that I am afraid of not only falling myself, but of involving my royal master in my ruin. It is time for me to retire." n. 1713; D. in London, 1792.

BUTLER, Samuel, buf-ler, a celebrated Eng lish poet, who for some time resided with Sir Samuel Luke, in Bedfordshire, a gentleman very zealous in behalf of the Covenant and puritanical principles. Here he became acquainted with the characters of the leading

men of that party, and formed the plan of his men of that party, and other the principal person famous poom "Hudibras," the principal person of which was, unquestionably, Sir Samuel. The idea of this inimitable production, which gives so faithful a picture of the cant and hypocrisy of his times, was taken generally from "Don Quixote;" but the humour and the poetry are wholly Butler's; and in these he stands un-rivalled. After the Restoration, Butler became secretary to the earl of Carberry, who appointed him steward of the court held at Ludlow Castle. About this time also he married Mrs. Herbert, a lady of family but whose fortune was lost to him by being invested in bad scenrities. It is said that, although Butler lived in good society said that, atthough Butter lived in good society he was suffered to die in extreme indigenee, n. at Strensham, Worcestershire, 1612; p. in London, 1830, and was buried in St. Paul's church, Covent Garden. In 1721, Alderman Barber, the printer, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

BUTLER, Joseph, a learned prelate, who, in 1736, was made clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline, who delighted much in his conver-sation. Two years afterwards he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, and, in a short time. was made dean of St. Paul's, on which he rewas made dean of St. Paul's, on which he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. In 1746 he was appointed elerk of the closet to the king, and, in 1750, elevated to the see of Durham, m. at Wantage, Berkshire, 1693; n. at Bath, 1752.—The great work of Butler is entitled "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature." This treatise is a masterpiece of reasoning,-clear,

profound, simple, yet grand.
Buxron, Sir Thomas Fowell, bux'-ton, the distinguished advocate of the abolition of slavery, was born on the 1st of April, 1736, at Earls Colne, Essex, the residence of his father, Thomas Fowell Buxton, who died while his family were all young. The future philan-Thomas Fowell Buxton, who died while his family were all young. The future philanthropist was educated by Dr. Charles Burney, brother of Madame D'Arblay, at Greenwich, and afterwards at the university of Dublin. He entered Parliament in 1818, for Weymouth, and took a leading part in the debates of the House of Commons on prison discipline, the abolition of lotteries, and the amelioration of the criminal code. In 1823, Mr. Buxton introduced a motion condemning slavery as "repugnant to the prin-ciples of the British constitution and Christicipies of the Brissi consideration and consideration and the action in the debates on the motion of Mr. Stanley (now Earl of Derby) for the abolition of slavery. In 1837 he lost his seat for Weymouth, having represented the borough for twenty years; and would never afterwards allow himself to be not in nomination for that or any other place. He was made a baronet in 1840; and died in 1815. leaving behind him the reputation of having been one of the principal promoters of the abolition of slavery in the British colonics, as well as that of a most benevolent and generous man. He was tall and commanding in person, and had a singularly fine and pleasing expression of countenance. He was a member of the great brewing firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, and immensely rich,

BYNG, George, Ling, Viscount Torrington, and a brave English admiral, entered the navy early in life, and after passing through different manks of his profession, was, in 1703, made a rear-admiral. In 1715, George I. created him a baronet. In 1717, an invasion being intended



BYNG, ADMIRAL.



CAIRNS, HUGH M'CALMONT, LORD.



CAMPBELL, COLIN, LORD CLYDE.



CANNING, GEORGE.

Byng

by Sweden, in favour of the Pretender, he was sent into the Baltic, where he remained till that project was abandoned. In 1718 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterappointed commander-in-erner in the Mediter-ranean, where he defeated the Spanish fleet, off Sielly. For this victory he had the honour to receive letters of thanks from George I., the emperor Charles, and the queen of Denmark. It was owing to his exertions that Sicily was saved from the Spaniards, and he displayed as saved from one spanards, and he displayed as much skill as a politician and negotiator as he did valour and prudence as a commander. In 1721 he was created Viscount Torrington, and knight of the Bath. He was afterwards appointed

knightor the Bath. He was anceward suppointed first lord of the Admiralty, which office he held till his death. p. in Kent, 1663; p. 1733. BYRG, John, an English admiral, son of the above. He served under his father in most of above. He served under his lattice in host of his expeditions, and was always esteemed a good seaman and brave man. He was sent in 1756 to relieve Minorea, then besieged by the French, under the Marquis de la Galis-onière : but after a partial action he was forced to bear away, and the place was taken. On this account the public clamour rose high against the ministry, who had not supplied him with a properly-manned fleet, but who, in order to save themselves, threw a great part of the blame upon Byng, and caused him to be tried by a court-martial. He was sentenced to be shot, though the court recommended him to merey, which, however, was not granted, and he surfered with great fortitude at Portsmouth, March

fared with great fortitude at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757. In the Kent, 1704.

BYROM, John, 5'-rom, an English poet, who wrote the beautiful pastoral to Pheebe in the Spectator," and the letters in the same work signed "John Shadow." He supported himself helding by techning, both and, of which he wrote an improved system. In 1724 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In at Kersal, near Manchester, 1691; D. at Manchester, 1757.

ter, 1763. Byron, the Hon. John, bi'-ron, a distinguished British admiral, and the grandfather of the illustrious poet, sailed round the world in the years 1764, 1765, and 1766, and encountered some severe storms off the coast of Patagonia. In 1769 he was appointed governor of New-foundland, and in 1778 commanded the fleet destined to serve in the West Indies. B. 1723; desamed to serve in the west indies. E. 1723; n. in London, 1786.—It is in allusion to the sufferings of this seaman in his enterprises, that the poet thus sings in the second canto of

his "Don Juan" :-- His sufferings were comparative To those related in my grandad's narrative." Byron, George Gordon, Lord, was the only child of Captain John Byron, of the Guards, and Miss Catherine Gordon, of Gight, in Aberdeenshire. It was in the reign of Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monasteries, that the church and priory of Newstead, with the lands adjoining, were conferred upon one of his ancestors. The fortunate recipient was "Sir essors. The fortunate recipient was "Sir John Byron the Little, with the great beard." The poet was weakly proud of his ancestry, and said that he would rather be the descendant of those Byrons who accompanied William the Conqueror into England than the author of "Childe Harold" and "Manfred." Such is the cretant of human fells in its administrator of the extent of human folly in its admiration of titles conferred without intellectual distinction! In 1807 he published his "Hours of Idleness," a volume of juvenile effusions, which were severely

Cahonia

criticized in the "Edinburgh Review." of "English Barls and Scotch Reviewers" a satire, which obtained immediate celebity, sattle, which obtained mineralize receiving although its merit is far inferior to the efforts of both Dryden and Pope in the same path. Byron afterwards calls it himself a miserable

gave the world the fruits of his travals in the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrim-age." The effect of this poem was cleeting, and "Childe Harold" became the theme of every tongue. In 1815 he married Miss Anne Isabella, the only daughter of Sir Rajah Millenk, with whom he received £10,000. Dissipation on his part, and, perhaps, an utter absence of conceniality of feeling and sentiment between them. soon parted the poet and his young wife. She returned to her father's in the January of 1316. Ada, afterwards countess of Lovelace, was the only offspring of this unhapy union. In April. 1816, Byron left his country with the avowed intention of never seeing it again. After traveling through a great perion of the confinent, he took up his abode in Venice, then at Pisa, and then passed a short time in Genoa. Mean-while his pen was in continual exercise. Writing had become such a habit with him, that he could not be idle; and the activity as well as the splendour of his genius was such, that nothing could restrain the strength and magninothing could restrain the strength and manni-ficence of its flight. During this period he pro-duced "The Corsair," "The Giaur," "The Siege of Corinth," "The Bidde of Abrios," "Parishina," "Deppo, ""Mazeppo," "Manthell," "Cain; a Mystery," "The Lament of Tassa, cantos III. and IV. of "Childe Harold," and many more effusions, as remarkable for the beauty of their diction as the originality by which they are all more or less characterized. He also continued to issue cantos of his " Don Juan," which, notwithstanding its moral defects, is the most wonderful of all his poems. At the end of December, 1823, he sailed for Cephalonia, to take part with the Greeks in the cause of their independence. He reached Missolonghi on January 10, 1824. On February 15, he was seized with a convulsive fit, which rendered him both senseless and speechless for some time. On April 9 he got wet, took cold, and fevered, on the 11th he got worse, on the 14th he was in danger, and on the 19th he

died.
"So sinks the day-star in his ocean hed." Byron was only thirty-six years and three months old. B. in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, 1783; D. at Missolonghi, 1824.

С

CABANIS, Pierre-Jean-Georges, ka-ba'-ne, a French philosopher, physician, litterateur, and politician, was born at Cosnae in 1757. His education was somewhat desultory, and although he selected medicine as his profession, he never practised it as an art, devoting himself rather to investigations into the theories and principles of medicine. At the beginning of the French revolution, he attached himself to Mirabeau, with whom he was on intimate terms, and whom he aided in earrying out his doctrines. He was also the friend of Condorcet, to whom

Cabarrus

on the night of his arrest, he administered, at his own request, poison, in order to save him from the scaffold. A collection of Condorcet's works was made by him, and he afterwards became the husband of Marshal Grouchy's sister Charlotte, the sister-in-law of Condorcet. During the Reign of Terror, Cabanis attached himself to one of the Parisian hospitals, where he had opportunities of serving, and often of saving, the victims of the proscription. He was Hewas in 1795, in 1796 was elected a member of the Institute, and in 1793 was a representative of the people in the Council of Five Hundred. His health, however, which had always been delicate, broke down; he had several attacks of apoplexy, one of which carried him off in May, 130s, in his 52hd year. His writings are very numerous, and on a variety of subjects; but it is by his medical works, and especially the "Traite du Physique et du Morale de l'Homme"

brt, Condillac, &c.

CABARRUS, Francisco, Count de, kāb'-ār-roo, an eminent Spanish financier, began life as a condillac, &c. merchant, was afterwards director of a bank, was employed in the public service by Charles III. and IV., and, finally, was appointed minister of finance under Joseph Bonaparte, which

that he is best known, and which has run through several editions. In early life, Cabanis enjoyed the friendship of Madame Helvetius, and at her house met Turgot, Diderot, D'Alem-

office he held till his death. B. 1752; D. 1810. Cabel, Adrian van der, ka'-bail, an eminent Dutch painter, whose landscapes and cattle are held in high estimation. B. at Ryswick, 1631;

D. 169 i. CABESTAN, OF CABESTAING, William de, ka'bes ta, a Provençal poet, whose fate was re-markable. He served the wife of Raymond de Rousillon, and became so great a favourite of that lady as to excite the jealousy of her hus-band, who killed him, and tore out his heart. The barbarian caused this signal of his cruelty to be dressed and served up to his wife. After she had eaten it, he informed her what it was, on which she died of grief and horror. Lived in the 12th and the 13th century.—This shocking incident has frequently been made the sub-

ject of ballads and legendary tales.

CABET. Etienne. ka'-bai, a leader of the French Communists, was trained to the bar, but failing to obtain sufficient practice, adopted the pro-fession of a littérateur, and for several years conducted "The Journal of Jurisprudence," His ultra-democratic principles, however, led him into difficulties, and in 1834 he was condefined to two years' imprisonment for some strictures upon the conduct of the king. In 1842 he published his "Voyage en Icarie," in which he unfolded his socialist views, and found many to embrace them. He obtained a grant of land in Texas, and in 1847 a goodly number of his followers embarked for this land of promise, which their own fervid imaginations had too fondly pictured to themselves. It was soon found, however, that the new Canaan was not filled with milk and honey, and they were compelled to quit the country. They wandered through the United States, and hearing of the city of Nauvoo, which had been abandoned by the Mormons, on the banks of the Mississippi, Cabet took possession of it. In 1850 he returned to Paris, but Louis Napoleon's coup d'état of Ice. 2, 1852, caused him to again re-

Cabrers

nair to America. B. at Dijon, 1788; D. at St. Louis, Missouri, 1856.

CABOCHE, Simon, kab'-oozh, one of the chiefs of the butchers of Paris during their adherence to the duke of Burgundy, in the wars between him and the Armagnaes, in the beginning of the Caboche is believed to have 15th century. perished when the power of the butchers was destroyed through the agency of William

Cirasse, a carpenter.

Cabor, Sebastian, kab'-ot, a celebrated navigator, whose father was likewise a navigator and a mathematician, and with whom, before he was twenty, he made several voyages. In 1497 Newfoundland is said to have been discovered and the coasts of Labrador and Florida visited by the Cabots. In 1512 Schastian entered the service of Ferdinand of Spain, and was planning a voyage by the north-west passage to Asia in 1515, which was cut short by Ferdinand's death in 1516. He commanded an expedition to Lain 1916. He commanded an expedition to Labrador sent out by Henry VIII. in 1517, which was a failure; then ro-entered the Spanish service, and explored the coasts of Brazil and La Plata, holding a commission as pilot-major of Spain till 1548, when he returned to England and as some say, settled in his native city. Edward VI., to whom he was introduced by the duke of Somerset, the lord protector, delighted in his conversation, and allowed him a person of 2166 13s. 4d., as grand pilot of England. A new company, called Merchant Adventurers, had been formed, and Sebastian was placed at nad been formed, and Sebastian was placed at the head of it. By his means a voyage was made to the north in 1552, and a trade com-menced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russian Company. B. at Bristol, 1477; D. 1557. —In "Hackluyt's Collection" are his instructions for the direction of a voyage to Cathay, He was the first who noticed the variation of the compass, and wrote "Navigazione nelle Parti Settentrionali," Venice, 1583, folio.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, Pedro Alvares, ka'-bral. CABRIL, OF CABRERA, FEGURE AIVERS, Exercia, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1500, commanded the fleet sent to the East Indies by Emanuel, king of Portugal. In this voyage he accidentally discovered Brazil, being driven by a storm on its coast, where he landed, and called a storm on its coast, where he innied, and called the spot Santa Cruz. Thence he crossed to the coast of Africa, and afterwards proceeded to Calicut, where he engaged in a war with the Zamorin, whom he forced to comply with his terms. In 1801 he returned to Fortugal richly laden, after which his history ceases to have any interest. D. about 1826.

CARBERA, DOR Ramon, &c.b-rair-'a, one of the most prominent Carlist leaders in the recent

history of Spain, first became known to fame in In that year he concerted measures with Don Carlos for the promotion of his cause, to advance which he committed cruelties to a degree far beyond such as we have been accustomed to see exercised by the most stem of partisan chiefs. The opposite party, or the upholders of Queen Christina, were incensed to ungovernable wrath against him; and as they were unable to lay their hands on him, they seized his mother, and sentenced her to be shot. The sentence was carried into effect, when Cabrera commanded the wives of thirty officers to be massacred, and the war became one of the most atrocious kind. He continued it with success for several years. The political changes which subsequently took place drove him, in 1840, to seek refuge in France; but in 1848 he

Cabrillo

returned to recommence the war in Spain. In 1849 he was forced to fly to France again, after which he came to England, where he married, and removed to Naples. The last time he was publicly heard of was as having instigated an attempt at insurrection made by General Orteattempt to instruction made by General Orte-ga, in April, 1860, but which was entirely abor-tive. B. at Tortosa, 1810. CABEILLO, Juan Rodriguez, kab'-ril-lo, a Por-

tuguese navigator, who, while in the service of Spain, discovered the islands of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Bernardo. D. on the last

named island about 1543.

CACCIA, Guglielmo, kawt'-che-a, a celebrated Piedmontese artist, and the best painter of his time, in fresco. His finest efforts in fresco are time, in fresco. His finest efforts in fresco are shown in the church of Sant's Antonio Abate, at Milan, and in San Paolo, at Novara, In San Gandenzio, at Novara, in Son Gandenzio, in Son Gandenzio, and Santia Charles (Santia Charles), and Santia Charles (Santia Charles), and son Santia Charles (Santi Casale, in 1808: B. 1825.—Lateral was distainly called Moncalvo, from the place where he re-sided. He had two daughters, who excelled in painting, the elder of whom, Orsola, was the founder of the Conservatorio delle Orseline, or Ursulines, in Moncalvo. Her paintings are marked with a flower. Those of Francesca, the younger daughter, were indicated by a bird.
CACCINI, Giulio, kawt'-che-ne, an Italian mu-

sician, one of the earliest composers who introduced a musical element into the drama. B. at

Rome about 1546; died about 1610.

Isome about 1930; then about 1910.

Cade, John, kuid, an Irishman, commonly called "Jack Cade," who, in 1450, headed an insurrection in Kent, and on the 17th of June, with many followers, encamped at Blackheath He assumed the name of Mortimer, and gave out that he was the rightful heir to the throne, pretending that he was a bastard relation of the duke of York. He defeated a detachment of the kings forces which had been brought against him at Sevenoaks, and re-encamped on Blackheath. On the 1st of July he entered Lon-don, and with his sword struck the old London stone and exclaimed, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city." His followers, on the third day after this city. His tonowers, on the third day atter his entrance, began to plunder the city, and he himself, it is said, robbed the very house in which he had dined. Measures were now taken to expel the rebels, and a pardon offered to those who would return to their homes. This had the desired effect. The followers of Cade melted away, and he fied on horseback to Lewes, in Street Hard, but was killed by one Alexander. away, and he hed on horsevack to hewee, in Sussex. Here he was killed by one Alexander Iden, on the 11th of July, and his head trans-ported to London, and stuck upon the old bridge. ported to London, and stuck upon the old Ordege.

—Lived in the 16th century. For a humorus
some suggested by the adventure of "Jack
dade," we refer the reader to the second seek
in Act 4, of the Second Part of Shakspear's
"King Henry VI."
CADEL, William, kai'-del, an eminent London
bokseller and publisher, was born at Bristol,
in 178. afterwards became newtone of Mar-

in 1742, afterwards became partner of Mr. in 1722, interwards became partner of intr-Andrew Millar, of London, whom he succeeded as sole partner in 1767. He was associated with Strahan, the printer, and produced works by Johnson, Hume, Robinson, Warburton, Blackstone, Gibbon, and other eminent authors.

Cadmus, kad-mus, son of Agenor, king of Phonicia, is believed to have been the first to introduce the use of letters into Greece from Phonicia. D. about 1432 B.C.

Cadondal

CADMUS, the Milesian, was the first Greeian who wrote history in prose. He composed the history of Ionia, which is lost. Lived in the 6th

century B.C.

CADOC, commonly called the Wise, kai'-dok, a bard, and the first who collected the British proverbs together. There are some churches dedicated to him in South Wales. Flourished

dedicated to mm in South wates. Flourished in the 6th century.

CADOMN, William, Ka-duq'am, the first earl of Cadogan, was trained to a military life, and rose, by merit, to the rank of brizablic receneral, in which capacity the greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Blenheim, South 1708. Its took part in most of the battles in which the duke of Marlborough gained his renown; and succeeded that great general as commander-in-chief, and master of the ordnance. p. 1726.

CADOGAN, Henry, a British military officer, who gained great distinction in the Peninsular He was lieutenant-colonel of the 71st light infantry, which he mainly raised in Glasgow, and the greater part of whom, when enlisted, were little more than boys. At the head of this regiment he took part in most of the leading engagements in the Spanish cam-paigns of Wellington. He carried the heights of La Puebla, in the battle of Vittoria, with his own regiment and a battalion of general Walker's brigade, but was mortally wounded in the charge, and died before the conclusion of the engagement, which he continued to watch with the utmost enthusiasm until the moment of his death. He was highly commended by Lord Wellington for his conduct on this occasion, and a monument, portraying the sene of his death, was erected to his memory in St. Paul's, at the public expense. Colonel Calogan was the first who introduced the game of cricket into Scotland, at which he was in the h-bbt of playing with his young soldiers, with the view of rendering them active and agile in their movements. His was a daring, flery, and intrepid spirit, and he had the happy knack of inspiriting his men by some pithy allusion to scenes or circumstances familiar to them at home. It is told of him, for instance, that being on one occasion like to be worsted in an being on one occasion like to be worsted in an attack on the French posted in a Spanish town, the main street of which bore a resemblance to the great east-end thoroughfare of Glasgow, he the Galledupon his men to "drive the villains down the Gallowgate"—an allusion to their native haunt, most of the 71st having been born in the street named or its neighbourhood. The effect was electrical: with a cheer, they charged, and, at the point of the bayonet, carried all before them.

CADAMOSTO, Luigi, kaw-da-mos'-to, a Venetian navigator, engaged in the service of the king of Portugal. In 1455 he sailed to the Canary Islands, and thence to the coast of Africa, where, it is said, he discovered the Cape Verd Islands. B. 1432; D. at Venice, 1480. He left an account of his voyages, which was afterwards published.

CADOUDAL, Georges, ka doo'-dal, a distinguished Chouan chief, who, after vainly endeavouring to restore the Bourbons, made his vouring to resort the Bortonis, made his peace, in 1800, with general Brune, dispersed his troops, and went to London. Having declared a strong personal hatred to the France Consul of France, he was accused by the France government of being the planner of the infernal machine with which the assass nation of General

Bonaparte was attempted. About the same tany, on which he wrote extensively. He had time the count d'Artois, afterwards Charles at excellently-arranged herbarium, which is tail preserved in the museum of natural his cordon souge, in the king's name, In 1802 to the united himself with Pichegru to over throw the French government, and, in the following year, made his way secretly to young. He married the dang' withing the denoument of corets that would midst the United but we should read the contract of the secret of raris, where he lay concented for six months, waiting the denouement of events that would enable him to carry out his design. Meanwhile, the police of Paris were on his track, and on the 4th of March; 1804, he was taken in a cabriolet near the Luxembourg. In the struggle which ensued at his capture, he wounded one man and ensued at his capture, he wounded one man and killed another. n. 1771, near Auray, Lower Brittany; n. on the scaffold, 1804. The char-acter of this resolute chief was highly estimated by Napoleon I. "In my hands," said he, "Canoudal would have done great things," Canoudal would have done great things,"

wallon ab Cadyan, succeeded to the nominal sovereignty of Britain in 660; but, disheartened with the progress of the Saxons, he went to Reme in 636, where he died in 703. With him ceased the title of king of the Britons.

CADWALADYE CESAIL, a Welsh poet, many of whose pieces yet remain in manuscript. There was another of the same name and age, whose works are to be met with, but unpublished. Both flourished in the 16th century.

Both flourished in the 16th century. CADWALLON, kids-add-lon, prince of North Wales, who, being defeated by Edwin, king of Northumberland, went to Ireland in 620, and remained there several years. On his return he assumed the title of king of the Britons, which he supported through a series of years of conno supported intougn a series of years of continual warfare against the Saxons. He was a great patron of the bards, and in his youth had been admitted among them.

great parron of the bards, and in his youth not been admitted among them. He died in 660, and was succeeded by his son, Cadwaladyr.

CADwGaN, kidd-gan, son of Bieddyn ab Cyrvyn, became prince of a part of Powys in 1073, and, for some time, had part of South Wales. In 1107 he gave a banquet at Aberteivi, which almost ruined him, on account of his son Owain being captivated with the charms of Nest, the wife of Gerald, whom he carried off. In consequence of this, both he and his father were obliged to fly to Ireland. He returned the year after, but was

to Ireland. He returned the year after, one was assassinated by his nephew in 1110.

Cæcilius, or Ceellius, Statius, se-sil-e-its, a Roman slave, who yet was a poet, and writer of comedies. He is, indeed, called by Cicero the first of comic poets; and he is also mentioned manual district with the property of the company of the property of the prope with commendation by Varro, Horace, and others. He is said to have written about forty dramas, of which, however, only a few lines have been preserved in quotations. D. about 169 B.C.

CLEDMON, seed-mon, the reputed father of English song, and the first metrical author in our vernacular language. His composition is a kind of religious hymn, celebrating the praises of the Creator, and is preserved in the transla-tion of Bede by Alfred. Besides this there is a long Saxon poem attributed to him, but upon doubtful authority. It is supposed to be a later production, and was published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 8vo, 1832. It consists of a para-phrase of some parts of the Scriptures. Flou-rished in the 7th century, and died about 680.

Clinia, and was designed for the priest to Jupiter, but was deprived who was Clinia's inveterate enemy. Syila carried his revenge so far as to confiscate the property of Cæsar, and even issued a proscription against him, when he retired from the capital and went to reside with Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. On the death of Sylla he was recalled to Rome, when he distinguished himself as an to Kome, when he distinguished himself as an orator in impeaching Dolladella for misgorernment in the affairs of Greece. He now joined the party of Marius, and united with Cicero in promoting the Mamilian law, which gained him the friendship of Pompey. The first dignity he obtained was that of military tribune, after which he served the offices of quastor and will be a considered the control of the control o ædile. In these offices his profusion procured him great popularity, but at the sacrifice of his fortune, which was much embarrassed by them. On the death of his wife Cornelia, he married Pompela, from whom he obtained a divorce, on account of her receiving Clodius into her house at the time of celebrating the rices of the Bona Dea. He did not, however, prosecute Clodius; and whom asked why te had dismissed Pompela, his answer was, that "Cassar's wife should be above suspicion." On the expiration of his pretership he was appointed governor of the Swither Smain, where he realized sufficient prohe married Pompeia, from whom he obtained precorsing ne was appointed governor of the farther Spain, where he realized sufficient pro-perty to pay his debts, which are said to have amounted to a million and a half sterling. He now formed the "first triumvirate" with Pompey and Crassus; the former of whom married his daughter Julia, and he himself married Cal-purnia, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, and shortly afterwards set out for Gaul. Here he distinguished himself as a military commander, and, in the fourth year of his government, crossed over to Britain, but did little more than reconnoitre the coast. On his next expedition he entered the Thames, and ravaged a dition he entered the Thames, and ravaged a great part of the country, taking several of the inhabitants as hostages. Having completely reduced Gaul to the condition of a Roman province, and acquired prodigious wealth, Pompey became jealous of him, and the senate deprived him of his government. This being considered by him as a declaration of war, he crossed the Rubicon, a small river which parted Cisalpine Gaul from Italy, with a determination of re-venging himself upon his enemies. His army was zealously attached to him, and success attended him everywhere on his march. Rome was filled with fear and confusion. Pompey was first matter and confusion. Fomper and the magistrates withdrew on his approach, when Casar entered the metropolis without his troops, in an affected style of moderation; yet troops, in an aneeted style of moderation; yet he seized the public treasury, which enabled him to complete the subjugation of the people. The civil war which had begun, now raged with fury throughout the empire. Cassar, however, by himself or his lieutenants, was everywhere triumphant, except in his blockade of Dyrra-Caesalentos, Andreas, se-sedipe-nose, a dis-chium, where Pompey gained an advantage, tinguished Italian naturalist, who is said to have and whence he retired to Macedonia, followed been the first to hint at the circulation of the by that general, whom he declared on the plains blood. His favourite study, however, was bo-of Pharsalia. He next embarked for Alexandria,

where the head of Pompey being brought to him, he burst into tears, and caused it to be solemuly interred. Here he entered into a war salemuly interrod. Here he entered into a war with Polemy, in which the famous alexandrian library, containing 400,000 volumes, was accidentally destroyed. This war was attended with various success, but Cosaar's good fortune prevailed; the Egrptians were defeated, and Ptolemy was drowned. On the news of the death of Pompey, the Roman senate proclaimed Casar consul for five years, and created him dictator: thus placing the executive power in his hands. thus placing the executive power in ms mands, the next conquered Pharmaces, the son of Mithridates the Great, in Asia Minor; on which occasion he wrote his well-known laconic letter, "Veni, vidi, vici," ""I came, I saw, I conquered." After settling the affairs of Greece, he proceeded ancer secting the analysis of dieeee, he proceeded to Rome, where he showed his clemency, by pardoning all who had conspired against him in his absence. He next made an expedition into Africa, in the course of which he displayed his usual address in quelling a mutiny which had broken out in his favourite legion. In this war he defeated Scipio, Labienus, and Juba, and drove Cato to the extremity of putting himself to death at Utica. On his return to Rome he behaved with great liberality to the people, and enacted several good laws. Among other re-forms which he introduced was that of the calendar, which bears the name of the Julian calendar. The two sons of Pompey having calendar. The two sons of Pompey having actived a revoit in Spain, Cesar marched against them, and after a bloody battle succeeded in completing the subjugation of that country. His return to Rome was crowned with a triumph. He now assumed the imperial dignit, which roused the jealousy of several of his friends, who joined with the republicans in a compiracy against his life. It is recorded of him, that a scothsayer bade him between the theory was the subjugate that he was the soft way and that his wife Calentria was ides of March, and that his wife, Calpurnia, was so apprehensive that danger awaited him, as to dissuade him from going to meet the senate. The remonstrances, however, of Decimus Brutus, one of the conspirators, overruled his reluctance, and Casar went to the senate-house, where he was assassinated, 43 B.C. B. 100 B.C.—Thus fell Julius Casar, one of the greatest men of anti-quity. His talents were of the first order; and he might have shone as an orator if he had dene might have shalle as an exact it he and de-voted himself to that profession, as Gicero him-self acknowledges. His literary powers appear to great advantage in his Commentaries, written in the true spirit of historical dignity and faith-fulness. Some of his epistles are extant among those of Cicero.

CAESARIUS, se-za'-re-us, a celebrated French bishop, who, in 472, was appointed to the see of Arles, and was distinguished by his labours to restore the discipline of the clergy, his efforts to secomplish which led to his being charged with treachery to the king, and also to his tempo-rary banishment. He presided over several councils, the most remarkable of which was held at Orange, in 529, when Pelagianism was formally condemned. Several of his homilies are preserved among the sermons of St. Augus-tine, and in Baluxe's "Bibliotheea Patrum." B. 470; 1. 544. CAFFA, Melchior, kauf-f'g, an able sculptor and designer. He adorned many churches at Rome with his works, which occasioned him to be compared to the celebrated Barnini, n. at restore the discipline of the clergy, his efforts to

Malta 1631; p. at Rome, 1687.

TX, Philip Joseph, kap fee, a Bene-

dictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who wrote, in conjunction with Grenier, the "History of Picardy," and an essay towards a "History of Music," 4to; but his principal work is the "Genealogical Treasure" full of curious reasonables.

the "Genetagical Treasure," full of curious re-searches. J. at Valencianes, 1712; p. at St. Germáni des Près, 1777. CAGILBE. (See YEBOYES, Paul.) CAGILOSTRO, kall "ge-os-tro, a famous impostor, whose real name was Joseph Balsame, plan assumed the name of Cagliostro, besides other aliases. He left his native country and went to Rome, where he married a young woman as full of deception as himself. His first adven-ture was the cheating a goldsmith of Palermo out of a considerable sum, under the pretence of discovering to him some hidden treasure. On this occasion he was obliged to quit Sicily. At Messina he became acquainted with a Greek. At Messina he became acquainted with a Greek, named Althotas, who pretended to a knowledge of chemistry. With him he visited the Archipelago and Egypt, and, on their return, touched at Malta, where they worked in the laboratory of the grand master, Planto. Here althous died, and Balsamo, going to Naples, assumed the title of Marquis Pellegrini. He now visited some other countries of Europe, and, in France, called himself the Count deCugliostro, but being immiteated with the Gardina Robon in the effective formulation. implicated with the Cardinal Rohan in the affair of the diamond necklace purchased for the Queen Marie Antoinette, he was sent to the Bastille. In England he met with greater success, pretending to wonderful skill in medicine, and to a knowledge of the occult sciences. At last he returned to Italy, and was seized at Rome, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and died in the castle of St. Leon, near Rome, 1795. B. at Palermo, 1743 .- Balsamo's deceptions were mostly played upon the opulent and noble, whose credulity he excited by pretensions the most extravagant, and, in several cases, the most impious.

CASHOLA, Luigi, Marquis, karn-yo'-la, an emi-nent Italian architect, who was intended for the profession of the law, but whose tastes led him to devote himself to quite an opposite kind of study. In 1812 he was engaged by the govern-ment of Milan to check the progressive ruin of the sixteen Corinthian columns which form the chief remains of the ancient baths of Maxi-Previous to this, however, he had sigmair, Frevious to this, however, at many mairzed himself by several designs. In 1807 the first stone was laid of the Arco della Pace, a beautiful and lofty bridge, built of white marbeautirul and lofty bridge, built of white mar-ble, to celebrate the marriage of the vieeroy, Eu-gene Beauharnais, with the Princess Amelia of Bravrain, in 1800. Political changes put a stop, for some time, to the progress of this work; but it was finally completed by Francis I. of Austria. With the exception of the Arc do I'Etolia at Paris, it is the most magnifecut structure of the kind of which modern times can boast. A great many other works, evincing a high order of genius and taste, were executed by Cagnola, who also held some official post in the civil government at Milan. B. at Milan, 1762; p. 1833.

1702; D. 1885.

Caexon, Antonio, kawn-yo'-le, a distinguished
Italian astronomer and philosopher, was born
at Zante in 1743, where his father held an office
under the republic of Verona. Cagnoli was at
first attached to the diplomatic service of his
country, but devoting himself to astronomy, he
erected an observatory, first in the house where,
he areided in Paris and elizamented at Vanca he resided in Paris, and afterwards at Verona.

Cahirsan Cains

When the French took that town in 1707, his in Nantes. The results of his travels and disobservatory was seriously damaged; but for this he was indemnified by Napoleon, and settled in Modena, where he filled the chair of mathematics in the military school. D. at Verona in 1816. He wrote several valuable works. roma in 1810. He wroce several valuable works, the most important of which is a treatise on "Plain and Spherical Trigonometry," which was first published in Paris in 1780, and again in 1803. He likewise published "Meteorological Observations," and several papers in the Transactions of the Italian Society, one of which, on the form of the earth, is deserving of attention attention

Cahusac, Louis de, ka-hoo'-sak, a French writer, who, in 1736, produced his tragedy of "Pharamond," which obtained great success. He was made secretary to the count de Clerment. B. at Montauban, 1700; D. at Paris,

CAIL, John Francis, kail, a clever French mechanician and engineer, whose factories on the Quai de Billy, Paris, and at Chaillot, Va-lenciennes, Douai, Brussels, and Amsterdam, have acquired a world-wide celebrity for the excellence of the motive machinery constructed in them. M. Cail is the manufacturer of all the machines used in the various Dutch colonies for the purification of the sugar grown therein, and the locomotive engines used on many of the French and Dutch railways. at Douai about 1804.

at Found about 1809.

CAILLE, (See LA CAILLE, Nicholas Louis de.)

CAILLEMONT, kail-mont, an officer who came
to England with William III., and served with
distinction in Ireland under Schomberg. He made an attack on Charlemont fort, then con-sidered impregnable, but which he so damaged that it was surrendered shortly afterwards. Fell in the battle of the Boyne, 1690, almost at the same moment as the duke of Schomberg.

CAILLET, Guillaume, kail-lai, nick-named
"Jacques Bonhomme," the leader of the Jacque-"Jacques Bonnomme, the reaction the Jacques ric, or peasant insurgents, who, in 1355, mad-dened by want and degradation, rose upon the nobles in the south of France, whose castles they stormed, and committed the most terrible excesses. Troops were sent against them from Rohemia and the Low Countries, and they were finally destroyed by Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, who took prisoner Caillet, the "King of the Jacquerie," as he was called, crowned him with a red-hot iron trivet, and then beheaded him. p. 1359.

CATLLIAUD, Frederick, kail-le-o, a celebrated CLILIAUD, Frederick, kail-le-o, a celebrated French geologist, who spent a considerable portion of his time in travelling. After visiting Holland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Sielly, he passed into Bgypt, and, under the anspices of Mehemet Ali, erplored a portion of the Nile. Travelling from Edfout the Red Sea, he found on Mount Zabarah, the emerald-mines which had been worked in the reigns of the Ptolomies and was exampled by his way meration. See mies, and was enabled, by his own exertions, to transmit to the pasha ten pounds weight of the precious stones which he found in the vast excavations of the mountain. He visited Thebes, and returned to Paris in 1819; but, before the close of the same year, he once more set out for Egypt, to prosecute his travels. He now visited the remains of the temple of Ammon, other cases in the desert, and subsequently dis-covered Assour, above the confluence of the Taccazze with the Nile. In 1822 he returned to Paris, and afterwards took up his residence

in Nantes. The results of instances and dis-coveries have been given to the world in various volumes. n. at Nantes, 1787. Caren, James, keird, an able writer on agri-culture, author of "High Farming," "English Agriculture," &c., was born at Strannar, in the year 1816, and educated in Edinburgh. He first came into notice by his writings in the irst came into notice by his writings in the "Times" newspaper, when engaged as "agricultural commissioner" by that paper. In 1857 he was elected to the House of Commons for he was elected to the House or Commons for the borough of Dartmouth; and subsequently for Stirling. He is considered a very high authority on all matters connected with the theory and practice of agriculture. CLIED, Rev. John, M.A., an eloquent and extremely popular preacher of the Church of Scotland, was born in Greenock in 1823, his character and proposed in the form W.

father being an engineer in that town. He was educated in Glasgow, and settled as minister at

the parish of Errol, Perthshire, in 1850; and is now one of the ministers of Glasgow. In 1855 he hap-pened to preach before the Queen and the late Prince Consort, and the sermon so struck these Prince Consors, and the sermon so struck these lillustrious persons, that her Majesty ordered it to be printed, which was done under the title of "Religion in Common Life," and produced a very great impression. Mr. Caird enjoys the reputation of being perhaps the most eloquent preacher in the kingdom.

CAINS, Rev. John, D.D., kairns, a distinguished minister of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, was born of humble but respectable parents, and owes his present position entirely to his talents and unwearied industry, After having passed the usual period of training, he was ordained minister of the Golden Square congregation, Berwick, in the year 1815. Here he has ever since remained, notwithstanding that tempting offers have from time to time been made to him by other congregations. He some years since received the degree of D.D., and is justly regarded as one of the brightest and is justly regarded as one or the prigness ornaments, not merely of his own denomination, but of the ministerial body of Scotland generally, Dr. Cairns is a voluminous author, the most prominent of his works being, "Translation of Elijah," "German Philosophy and Christian Ethics," "Infallibility of the Bible," several sermons, "Lives of the late Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh, of Dr. Henderson of Galashiels, of Dr. George Wilson," &c. He has also contributed valuable papers to the "Encyclopedia Britannica," "Macmillan's Magazino," the "Bri-

Britannica, "'Macmillan'sMagazine, 'the "Britanica hish Quarter! Review," and other leading periodicals. B. in the parish of Ayton, Berwickshire, August 23, 1818.

Carras, the Bt. Hon. Hugh M'Calmont, Lord, a lawyer of brilliant talent and great debating power, was born at Cultra, in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1819. He was educated at Traint's College. Dablic and the calcusted in Down, regard, m. 1519. He was culcated as Trinity College, Dublin, and after keeping his terms at the MiddleTemple, was called to the bar in 1844. He represented Belfast from 1852 to 1866, having served as solicitor-general under Lord Derby in 1859, when he was knighted. On 1864 to 1864, the same than 1864 to he have the latest than 1864 to 1864 the latest than 18 Lord Derby's return to power in 1866 he became attorney-general, and in 1867 he was made lord-chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle.

Carus, or Kay, John, kai'-us, a physician, who was educated at Gonville-hall, Cambridge, but

Calamy

Calder

took his degree of M.D. at Padua, in 1541, where he was Greek lecturer and reader in physic. On his return to England, he was appointed physician to Edward VI., and continued pointed physician to Edward VI., and continued to serve Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth in the same capacity. B. at Norwich, 1519; D. at Cambridge, 1573. He left his estate for erecting Gonville-hall into a college, now called Gonville and Caius, and wrote the "History of Cambridge," and some medical works, which do

honour to his learning.

CALAMY, Edmund, kall-am-e, a celebrated Nonconformist divine, was a native of London, where he was born in 1600. After studying at Cambridge, he was domestic chaplain to the bishop of Ely and vicar of Swaffham Prior, nising of My and vicar of Swalliam Prior, Cambridgeshire. He afterwards held a lecture-ship at Bury St. Edmunds for ten years. On the publication of Bishop Wren's articles he the publication of bishop when a artists he declared his protest, and left the diocese. He subsequently joined the Presbyterian party, and in 1639 was chosen pastor of a congregaition in Aldermanbury, London, where he long enjoyed great popularity as a preacher. He took an active part in the Restoration, being one of the deputation which went to Holland to congratulate Charles II., and was appointed one of the king's chaplain's, an office which he held till the passing of the act of uniformity compelled him to resign. He died in 1666. Calamy was reckoned an accomplished theologian, and published several sermons and congian, and published several setmons and con-troversial papers, besides being one of the au-thors of an answer to Bishop Hall's "Divine Right of Episcopacy." Several of his sons and grandsons were likewise divines, and, with the exception of his son Benjamin, who succeeded him in St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, were all at-

tached to the Nonconformist party.

CALANUS, ka-lai'-nus, a celebrated Indian philosopher, one of the sect of the Gymnosophists. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and having fallen ill in his 83rd year, ordered a and having raised, upon which he mounted, decked with flowers and garlands, in the presence of the whole Macedonian army. An officer asking him if he had nothing to say to Alexander, "No" answored he, "I shall meet him again in three months in Babylon." Alexander was the same of the world have a support the same of t ander died within the time. B. about 406 B.C.;

р. 323 в.с. Calas, John, ka'-la, a Protestant merchant of Toulouse, who was accused, in 1761, of strangling his eldest son, Mark Antony, on account of his having secretly embraced the Roman Catholic religion. The young man was noman carrier region. The young names of an impatient and gloomy disposition, and in a fit of melancholy had hanged himself. His unfortunate father was put to the torture to make him confess, and finally, without any evidence, was broken on the wheel, declaring his innocence to the last. The widow and children found a friend in the philosopher Voltaire, and. through his talent and energy, the proceedings were considered in the council in 1765, when Calas was pronounced innocent. B. 1699; suf-

fore Copernicus pub'ished his system, B. at Ferrara, 1479; p. 1541.

CALCAR, John van, kal'-kar, an eminent painter, a disciple of Trian. His pictures are hardly

and Sculptors" are by him.

CALCROLAR! kaw! *e' o-law-re, a famous Italian apothecary and botanist, who flourished
about the middle of the 16th century, was a native of Verona, and wrote some works on his favourite science, which were published in Venice under the title of "Iter Baldi Montis." The beautiful flower known as the calceolaria was so named in honour of him.

Caldara, Antonio, kal'-dă-ra, a musi-ian, who

after acquiring some fame as a compaser in ltaly, went to Austria, where he wrote and brought out a vast number of operas, 65 at least, some of which were set to poems of Zeno and Metastasio. On the failure of his "Temistoole," he was very greatly disgusted, we to no more for the stage, resigned an appointment he held at the imperial court, and hastened to Italy, where he died in his native city of Venico in 1763. p. 1678.

CALDERARI, Ottone, Lowl-dai-rat-re, a nol h man and eminent architect of Vicenza, which he has enriched with many handsome edilices in the Palladian style, but who has been strangely neglected, few writers giving him credit for the works he has executed. He was born in 1730, and died in 1803.—His style is characterized by by simplicity and elegance; and he possessed a by simplicity and elegance; and he possessed true knowledge of the principles on which Graco-Italian architecture depends. One writer the whole with the "immortal Calderari," and others calls him the "immortal Calderari," and others have characterized him as the "Palladio of the eighteenth century; but still his merits have not been so universally acknowledged, at least in England, as they deserve.

Calderon De la Barca, Don Pedro, kat-dai-

rone, a celebrated Spanish soldier, priest, and dramatic writer, who wrote his first piece at the age of fourteen. He was a private soldier at twenty-five, but continued to write dramas with great success. Philip IV. recognizing his great talents, called him to the court, bestowed on him his patronage, and provided the necessary funds for the representation of his plays. Ho subsequently entered the church, and became canon of Toledo. His plays were printed at Madrid, in 9 vols. 4to, in 1689. E. at Madrid, 1600; p. 1681.

CALDER, Sir Robert, kal'-der, a British admiral, who is principally known from his indecisive and unfortunate action with the Francocisive and unfortunate action with the Franco-spanish fleet under Villeneuve, off Cape Fin-isterre. Calder was the son of Sir James Calder, of Minster, Moraysitire, N.B., and was born in Park-place, London, on the 2nd of July, 1745. He entered the navy at the age of fourteen, and after passing through the subordinate through his talent and energy, the proceedings and after passing through the subordinate were considered in the council in 1765, when pracks, was made post-capatain in August, 1780. Calas was pronounced innocent. z. 1698; suff- and 1798. Sir John Jervis appointed Calder to the CALCAGNETI, Cello, kavel'-kan-ye'-ne, a learned Italian, who served in the imperial army some mand, and in that capacity he was present in Italian, who served employed in several embassics and other honourable commissions. At last he each processor of belles-lettres at Ferrara, despatches, and was righted by George III, and wrote several works, particularly on the Roman antiquities, which show great erudition, a baronet, and, in 1798, was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1801 Calder followed 213

Caled, or Khaled

the French fleet under Gantheaume to the West was the first work which made his name known Indies, but did not succeed in overtaking it. After commanding for some time the squadron blockading the Port of Ferrol, he was ordered to the westward of Cape Finisterre to inter-cept Villeneuve's fleet of French and Spanish ships on its return from the West Indies; and, on the 22nd of July, 1805, the enemy's fleet, consisting of twenty ships of the line, a fiftygun ship, and seven frigates, cas descried on the lee bow. Calder's force consisted of only fifteen ships of the line and two frigates; but he had the weather gage (although this has been denied), and the difference in force was not such as would have influenced the majority of British admirals at the time. An engagement ensued, under a bad system of tactics on Calder's part, which lasted till 9 p.m., and resulted in the capture of only two of the enemy's ships. Calthough he might have done so, thereby allowing the enemy to retire unmolested, and on his return to England was tried by court-martial, and severely reprimanded for want of judg-ment, though he was acquitted of cowardice or disaffection. Great dissatisfaction was felt by the public at Sir Robert's conduct; but after a time a reaction set in, he was thought not to have been so much to blame, popular feeling was southed by Nelson's great victory at Trafalwas southed by Acison's great victory at Pranai-gar, and in 1810 Sir Robert Calder was again employed as port-admiral at Plymouth, a com-mand which he retained for three years. D.

1819, at the age of 74.

Caled, or Kualed, kai'-led, one of the bravest of Mohammed's captains. He had at first taken part against him, and had contributed to the victory of Ohud, where the prophet had been defeated. In 630, however (the 8th year of the Hegira), he embraced the new religion, and was chiefly instrumental in the conquest of Syria, Mohammed conferring on him the title of

the Sword of God. D. 642.

CALENTIUS, Elisius, kaw-len'-she-us, an Italian writer, who was tutor to the son of Ferdinand II., king of Naples, B. in Apulla, about 1450; D. 1503.—He is known to fame by his poem of "The Battle between the Frogs and Mice," in imitation of Homer, which was printed in 1738, at Rouen.

CALEPINO, OF DA CALEPIO, Ambrose, kaw'-laipe'-no, a learned Italian, descended from a noble family. He embraced the monastic habit of the Augustines, and spent all his life in the compilation of a dictionary of the Latin, Italian, and other languages. The first edition of this appeared in 1503, and became very famous; and, after passing through a great number of and, are passing integral a great number of cellitons, swelled, in 1681, to two volumes folio. n. at Bergamo, 1435; n. blind in 1511.

Calroun, John Caldwell, kall-hoon, a distin-

guished American statesman, who, during a period of forty years, rendered faithful services to the Union, in the various capacities of representative, secretary of war, vice-president, and senator. p. in Abbeville district, South Caro-lina, 1782; p. at Washington, 1850.—The works of this statesman were published in 1853-4, in 6 vols. 8vo.

CALIDASA, ka'-le-da'-sa, a much-admired Indian poet. Tradition pronounces him one of the nine gems who lived in the court of King Vicramaditya. He wrote several poems, which display a remarkable genius. His "Sacun-

Callcott

to Europeans. It is doubtful when this poet lived, some placing him a century before and

thred, some placing into a century octore and others a century after the Christian era. Califolia, C., kalig-u-la, a Roman emperor, who received this surname from his wearing in the camp the caliga, a kind of buskin in use among the common soldiers. He was the son of Germanicus, by Agrippina, and grandson to Tiberius. During the first eight months of his reign, Rome was governed with mildness; but he soon displayed his true character, and became proud, wanton, and cruel. He built a temple to himself, and ordered an efflyy of his head to be placed on the images of the gods, while he wished to imitate the thunders and powers of Jupiter. The statues of all great men were removed, and he appeared in public places in the most indecent manner, encouraged roguery, himself committed the worst of crimes, and number committee the worst of crimes, and established public places of prostitution. Ho often amused himself with putting innocent people to death, and attempted to famish Rome by a monopoly of corn. He was pleased with the greatest disasters which befell his subjects, and often wished the Romans had but one head, that he might strike it off at a blow. Wild beasts were constantly fed in his palace with beasts were constantly led in his palace with human victims; and, as if to insult the feelings and the dignity of fallen Rome, a favourite horse was made high priest and consul, and kept in marble apartments, adorned with the most valuable trappings and pearls which the Roman empire could furnish. In consequence of his numerous acts of tyranny, a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was murdered. 41 A.D. B. 12 A.D.—It has been said that Caligula wrote a treatise on rhetoric; but his estimate of learning may be rather obtained from his attempts to destroy the writings of Homer and Virgil.

CALIFUS, kŭ-lip'-pus, a mathematician of Cyzicus, famous for having corrected the cycle or period of nineteen years, invented by Meton, for the purpose of showing the correspondence in point of time between the revolutions of the sun and moon, and which is sometimes called the Calippie period. Lived 330 B.c. CALIXTUS I., kā-lix'-tus, pope and saint, suc-

ecceded Zephyrinus in 218, and suffered martyr-dom in 222,

CALIXIUS II. was the son of the count of Burgundy, and became archbishop of Vienna

in 1083, and pope in 1119. D. 1124.

CALIXTUS III. was a native of Xativa, in Spain, and elected pope in 1455. D. 1458.—His character was respectable for learning, modera-

tion, and picty. Callorr, Sir Augustus Wall, R.A., kül'-cot, an eminent landscape-painter, and brother of the illustrious musical composer. In 1810 ho was elected a member of the Royal Academy,

Returning from Market," "Waiting for the Passage-Boat," and several others, which are generally known from their having been enraved. He also executed several marine subjects, and, in 1833, exhibited his beautiful picture called "Harvest in the Highlands," which was engraved by Wilmore for the sub-scribers to the Art Union for 1856. In 1837 he exhibited "Raffaele and the Fornarina," and display a remarkable genius. His "Sacun exhibited "Raffaele and the Fornarina," and tala " was translated by Sir William Jones, and in 1840, "Milton dietating to his daughters,

This was a failure. Indeed, Callcott was not of Septimus Severus, who died A.D. 211, and of calculated to excel in figure-painting, of which, perhaps, he himself was fully aware, as he allowed Sir E. Landseer to paint the figures in his "Harvest in the Highlands." In landscape, his "Harvest in the Highlands." In landscape, however, he was great; and, by his friends, has been called the English Claude. B. at Kensington, 1779; D. in the same place, 1844. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in

CALLCOTT, John Wall, one of the most distinguished composers in the British school of guished composers in the British school of music. In 1745, when only inteten years of age, he carried off three out of the four gold medias offered as prizes by the Catch Club. Among his compositions in this competitorship, was his fine piece, "Oh, sovereign of the willing soul!" In 1790 he became musical doctor of Oxford; and, in 1905, produced his "Musical Grammar." Subsequently, his mind gave way under cross so fatudy, and the excitement which wasted composition offer cerefaces and how. musical composition often creates; not, howmusical composition of the release; not, now-ever, until he had produced an immense number of original and highly-esteemed works. B. at Kensington, 1766; D. 1821.—He left many MS. volumes, intended as materials for a compre-

hensive musical dictionary.

Callicratidas, kall-li-kral-i-das, a Spartan general, who succeeded Lysander in the command of the Lacedemonian fleet. He took Methymna, and blockaded Conon, in Mitylene, but was conquered and killed the same year by the Athenians, at Arginusa. Lived in the 5th century B.C., and died 406 B.C.

century B.C., and died Mob B.C.
CALLINACRUS, käl-lim'-ä-kus, a Greek poet
and historian, who had the charge of the library
of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He was tutor of
Apollonius, the author of the "Argonautica." B. at Cyrene, and flourished in the 3rd cen-

tury B.C., dying about 240 B.C. CALLIMACHUS, an architect, who invented the capital so much admired in the Corinthian order of Greeian architecture. The occasion of the discovery is said to have been thus :- A
plant of acanthus being placed upon the tomb of a Corinthian lady, spread its leaves over the basket in so graceful a manner, that the architect adopted it as a suitable ornament for his

tect adopted it as a suitable ornament for ms pillars. Lived in the 6th century B.C. Callinious, käl-lin-i-kus, an ancient archi-tect, who invented the Greek fire, and commu-nicated his secret to the emperor Constantine III., Pogonatus, who used it to burn the Sara-een fleet at Cyzicus, in 673. B. at Heliopolis, Egypt.—The knowledge of this composition was afterwards lost; but a Frenchman, in Louis XV.'s reign, again discovered it; and the king, in 1756, bought the secret, in order to bury so frightful a knowledge in oblivion.

CALLYNUS, kal-li'-nus, an orator of Ephesus, the author of some admirable elegiae poetry.

Flourished about the 7th century B.C.
Callistheness, kal-lis'-the-ness, a Greek philosopher, disciple and relative of Aristotle, who followed Alexander in his Asiatic expedition. He refused to acknowledge the alieged divinity of this hero, and even had the misfortune to displease him by his railleries. He was afterwards accused of conspiracy, and confined, it is said, in an iron cage. Put to death at Carlatse, in Bactriana, 328 B. C. B. 365 B.C.—None of his writings are extant.

CALLISTRATUS, kal-is-trā-tus, a Roman jurist,

one of those of whose writings Justinian made lowest ebb. He laboured with unwearied assi-use in compiling his "Digest," Lived in thereign duity to restore the equipolse between the

his son Antoninus. CALLOT

man, ater, and engraver. He learnt his art whither he went against the wishes of his family, who were noble. He acquired a great reputation, and his engravings are highly valued. B. at Nancy, 1593; D. at Florence, 1635.—After the taking of his birthplace by Louis XII., in 1633, he refused to commemorate Louis Art., in 1905, no remeat to commensurate the event with his graver. Callot's works show his great genius in the representation of popular and grotesque subjects, and in caricaturing the vices and follies of mankind.

CALMET, Augustin, kal'-met (Fr. kal'-mai), 2 learned and laborious French Benedictine, who learned and moorhous renew beneaucune, who wrote a "Literary Commentary upon all the Books of the Scripture," 23 vols. sto; a "History of the Old and New Testament," 3 vols. sto; a "History of the Old and New Testament," 4 vols. sto; an "Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible;" a "Universal Vision and Vi History," 15 vols. 4to; and other learned works. B. in Lorraine, 1672; D. abbot of Senones.

1757.

Calmo, Andrea, kawi-mo, a clever but somewhat indecent dramatist, whose plays-of which he wrote five, besides other pieces-had a great success in Venice, which they owed very much to the skilful and humorous use of dialects, and not a little to the loose morals which pervaded them. n. 1510; n. 1571.

Calogera, Angelo, kard-o-juir-a, a Benedic-

tine monk, who made a catalogue of the pro-ceedings of all the harned societies of Italy, which was of great service to historical and other writers. He also translated "Telema-chus;" was a very learned man, and his corwas a very learned man, and his correspondence with the literati of the time is very voluminous, and contains much useful informa-tion. Lived as a kind of hermit in an island

between Venice and Murano, in the convent of St. Michael. B. at Padua, 1899; D. 1768.

CALOMARDE, Francisco Tadeo, kul'-o-mur'-dai, the leading Spanish minister for ten years with the leading Spanish with the leading Span under Ferdinand VII., studied for the law, and, through his mariage with the daughter of Beltran, physician to Godoy, the favourite of Fer-dinand, he was immediately brought into pro-minent notice. He has the blame of most of the tyrannical measures which passed in Spain between 1823 and 1833, although, no doubt, many of them belong to Ferdinand, whose ma-lignant passions stimulated him to the adoption of absolutist principles in their sternest form. On the expected death of Ferdinand, he paid his court to Don Carlos; but his attentions were too precipitate, and he was forced to flee while country in disgrace. He made his escape in disguise to France, but returned to Spain on the death of the king. He then offered his services to Don Carlos, but they were rejected, when he returned to France, where he passed the remainder of his life, principally at Toulouse, B. at Villel, in Lower Aragon, 1775; D. at Toulouse, 1842.

CLIONER, Charles Alexander de, ka'-lon, a French statesman, who, in 1783, became comp-troller general of the finances, and found not a single crown in the treasury. In this office he continued till 1787. During this period he continued the public credit with a punctuality till then unknown in the payments of the royal treasury, though he found it drained to the lowest ebb. He laboured with unwearled assi-

annual income and expenditure, and to provide a supply for the emergencies of the state, with-out increasing the burthens of the people. For this purpose he advised the king to revive the this purpose he advised the king to revive the ment usage of convening national assemblies of the "notables," to whom he proposed the hold project of suppressing the pecuniary privil gree and exemptions of the nobility, clerky, and magistracy. This measure alarmed those powerful bodies, and M. de Calonne found it meessary to retire to England, where he write two elegant defences of himself,—his "Requise and M. de Mighamesh Pigarita & Mockea". au Roi," aud " Résponse à l'Ecrit de M. Necker. He subsequently returned to Paris, but did not ling survive that event. n. at Douay, 1734; D. at Paris, 1802.—Besides the above, he wrote several other works; among which was his essay entitled "De l'Etat de la France présent et à venir," 1790, 8vo, in which he predicted the disasters which afterwards befell his unhappy

CALPCRNIA, kăl-pur'-ne-a, a daughter of L. Piso, and the last wife of Julius Casar. The night previous to her husband's murder, dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen. and that he had been stabbed in her arms. On that account she attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home. Lived in the first century B.c.-It is to Calpurnia that Shakspeare makes n.c.—11 is to Caputinia that Shatspeare makes Cesar say, when she would dissuade him from going to the Capitol,— "Cowards die many times hefore their deaths;

The valiant never taste of death but once."

CALVART, Denis, kall-var, a Flemish painter, who opened a school for artists at Bologna, where he had amongst his pupils Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. B. at Antwerp, 1555;

D. at Bologna, 1619.

CALVERY, Sir George, the first Lord Baltimore, kal'-vert, the secretary of Robert Ceeil, minister of James I., and, in 1619, secretary of state. He became a Roman Catholic in 1624, and soon after was created Baron Baltimore on resigning office. He visited America in 1628, and on his return obtained a grant of land, and founded the colony of Maryland shortly before his death in 1632,

B. about 1582.

CALVI, Fortunato, kawl'-re, a native of Padua, where he was born in 1818, was educated at the military college of Gratz, and then entered the Austrian army, in which he was an officer at the outbreak of the revolution of 1848. Being imbued with republican opinions, he at once resigned, went to Venice, engaged in the service of that republic as a colonel, and took an active share in the siege. On the fall of Venice, he escaped. In 1853, he undertook to head a revolt organized by Mazzini in Cadore, but was betrayed by a Tyrolese guide, carried a prisoner to Mantua, where he was tried before a tribunal whose legality was questionable, condemned to be hanged, and, on the 4th of July, 1855, suffered with calmness and dignity. On being told that he might have a pardon if he would throw himself on the emperor's elemency, he answered—
"No; my love of life is not so intense as my
hatred of the Austrians: do your worst."

Calvin, John, kul'-vin, an eminent reformer, the founder of the religious sect called Calvinists, was educated at Paris, under Corderius, with a view to the church. Two benefices were procured for him, but he had become dissatisfied with the tenets of the Church of Rome, and changed his opinions with respect to the ecclestastical state. He was now induced to study the law, in which he made considerable progress; but his open arowal of the Protestant faith rendered his stay in France dangerous, and he retired to Bale, where he published, in

famous, and was translated into several languages. In the following year he settled at Geneva, as minister and professor of divinity, having Farel for his colleague. Both he and Farel, however, were in a short time compelled to leave Geneva, for refusing to administer the sacrament indiscriminately to the people. Calvin now went to Strasburg, where he offi-ciated in a French church of his own establishment, and was also chosen professor of divinity. The divines of this town appointed him their deputy at the Diet of Worms. In the meantime, the citizens of Geneva requested his return to their city, and after repeated solicitations, he, in 1541, complied, and resided there, actively engaged both as a writer and a preacher, until his death. B. at Noyon, Picardy, 1509; p. 1564—
The moral disposition of Calvin was estimable, The moral disposition of Calvin was estimatole, and whatever may be thought of the creed he professed and promulgated, there can be no doubt as to the greatness of his character. Of his unparalleled industry, Dr. Hoyle say,—"It may be the truest object of admiration, how one lean, worn, spent, and wearied body could hold out. He read, every week of the year through, three divinity lectures; every other week, over and above, he preached every day; so that (as Erasmus said of Chrysostom), 'I know not whether more to admire his constancy, or theirs that heard him. Some have reckoned his yearly lectures to be 186, and his yearly sermons 286. Every Thursday he sat in the presbytery ; every Friday, when the ministers met to consult upon difficult texts, he made as good as a lecture. Be-ides all this, there was scarce a day that exercised him not in answering, either by word of mouth or writing, the doubts and questions of different churches and pastors, yea, some-times more at once, so that he might say with 'the care of all churches lieth upon me,' Scarcely a year wherein, over and above all these former employments, some great volume in folio, or other, came not forth. His works were published in 9 vols, fol, at Amsterdam, 1671.

CALVISIUS, Sethus, kil-vis'-e-us, a learned chronologicum," the last edition of which was that of Frankfort, in 1685. Seeliger speaks highly of it. z. in Thuringia, 1556; p. 1615.

CAMBACERES, Jean Jacques, km.bus-a-rai, came prominently into notice during the first great revolution in France. He commenced life as a lawyer, and by his talents succeeded in attracting the notice of the Convention, who employed him in various official situations. In the discussion on the conduct of Louis XVI. he declared the monarch guilty, but disputed the authority of the Convention to judge him; he, therefore, voted only for his provisionary arrest, and his death in case of a hostile invasion. The and his death in case of a nostile invasion. In a management of foreign affairs was for some time committed to his hands, and when Mapoleon was made First Consul, Cambaccrès was chosen Second. When Bonaparte rose to the throne, Cambaccrès became a great favourite, and had several honours conferred upon him. Subsequently he was created duke of Parma, and appointed to the presidency of the Chamber

Combert

Camerarius

of Peers. Devotedly attached to Napoleon, he proceeded to the Crimea. He fought at the adhered to him throughout his reign. On his final fall, he was banished from France, but was afterwards permitted to return to Paris. B. at

ancewards perimited to return to Paris. B. at Montpellior, 1753; b. at Paris, 1824.

Cambert, Robert, kam'-bair, a French musician, who was the first to exhibit operas in France; but being rivalled by Lulli, he went, in 1872, to England, where he became master of the kine's band w. 1829. c. 1877.

in 10/2, to Linguand, where he became master of the king's band. B. 1623: p. 1677.

CAMPLISO, Luca, kaum'-be-a'-so, sometimes called Luchetto of Genoa, a distinguished Italian painter in iresec and oil. After becoming emi-neut in Genoa, he went to Spain, where he was commissioned by Philip II. to paint for the Escurial; accordingly, he executed several works, among which is an immense fresco of Paradise, crowded with figures, on the ceiling of the choir of the church of San Lorenzo. This, however, is considered both stiff and formal in its execuis considered both stiff and formal in its execution. He also painted in oil for the E-curial,
"John the Baptist pracabing in the Wilderness," which is esteemed as the best of its
Spanish works. The best of his Gencese works
are "The Martyrdom of St. George," in the
church of San Giogrio; and "The Rape of the
Sabines," at Terralla, near Genca. In. near
Genca, 1267; D. at the Escurial, Spain, 1853.
CAMBIS-VELLENON, Joseph Louis Dominic,
Marquis of, Eam'be-rell-tevanun, a learned
French nobleman, who diligently collected a
library which was momor the largest and most

library, which was among the largest and most normy, which was among the largest and most select in his country. He published—1. A Cata-logue Raisonné of the MSS, in his cabinet, 2 vols. 8vo, a curious work; 2. "Mémoires historiques de la Vie de Roger de Saint-Lary de Bellegarde," 1767, 12mo; and gathered materials for a history of his native province. B. at

Avignon, 1706; D. 1772

CAMBINI, Giovanni Giuseppe, kaum-be'-ne, a musical composer, was born at Leghorn, in 1746, and early showed a deep attachment to music, his favourite instrument being the violin, on which, however, he was not very great as a performer, but his extensive knowledge of as a performer, but his excensive anomage of music made him a valuable assistant in con-certed pieces. He wrote a vast number of pieces for instrumental performance, besides pieces for instrumental performance, desires of a novem-coronia agreed many operas, ballets, &c. A singular Cambras, Charles Fratt, earl of, was a younger incident occurred to him when young, which of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the court being somewhat similar to that introduced by lof King's Benech in the reign of George I. He Byron in "Don Juan," may, perhaps, have suggested the story of the kidnapping and sale of the musical troupe which the poet narrates. Cambini had formed an attachment with a young lady of Leghorn, but who, like himself, was re-siding in Naples, and they were on their way home to be married, when captured by a corsair, carried to Barbary, and sold as slaves. Cambini was purchased by a Venetian merchant, who gave him his liberty, but what became of the lady does not appear. He died in the hospital of does not appear. Licetre about 1826.

CAMBRAY, Baptiste, kam'-brai, a peasant of Trance, who was the inventor of the linen fabric called cambric, but of whose history nothing is

known.

CAMERIGE, George Wm. Frederick Charles, Duke of, kaim'-bridj, first cousin to Queen Victoria, carly entered the army, and in 1837 was a colonel of infantry, and successively commanded a regiment of dragoons and the Scots Fusiliers. In 1852 he was appointed inspector-general of the army, and in 1854 became lieutenant-general, with the command of a division, with which he

bactes of Angar and Intermann, and in 1500 returned to England. On the death of Lord Hardingo, in 1856, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces. In 1857 he was presented by the citizens of London with a sword of honour, accompanied with the freedom

sword of nonour, accompanied with the freedom of the city. B. at Hanover, 1819. Campress, kim-bi-sees, king of Persia, was the son of Cyrus the Great, whom he succe wird 529 B.C. He longuered the Egyptians, killed their god Apis, and plundered their temples, Cambyses afterwards sent an army of 50,000 men to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon; but they were lost in the deserts of Libya. his Ethiopian war he was not more successful, a horrible famine reducing his soldiers to live on one another. He died of a small wound he had given himself with his sword as he mounted on horseback, 521 B.c.—All historians represent

this monarch as a furious tyrant; he caused his brother Smerdis to be killed, and also his sister Meroë and her husband.

Astros and her musoane.

CAMDEN, William, kim'-den, a learned antiquary, who, in 1586, published, in elegant Latin,

"The History of the Ancient Inhabitants of
Britain; their Origin, Manners, and Laws." A
third edition of this work appeared in 1590, at
high the Ancient May a produced in Solit. which time the author had a prebend in Salis-bury Catheoral, but without being in orders. In 1593 he became head master of Westmin-ter School, and, next year, published an enlarged edition of his "Britannia." In 1597 he printed his Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster School, and, the same year, was made Claven-cieux king-at-arms. Three years later his " Cacleux king-ac-arms. Three years rater in Scalogue of the Monuments in Westminster Abbey" appeared, and also a new impression of his "Britannia," In 1603 he published at Frankfort "A Collection of our Ancient Historians," in Latin; and, in the following year, his "Remains concerning Britain," in 4to. In 1615 he printed his "Annals of Queen Elizabeth." brinted his Annas of Queen Engageen. A. in London, 1551; p. at Chiselhurst, in Kent, 1623, his remains being interred in Westminster Abbey.—He founded a history professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed all his books and papers to Sir Robert Cotton.

was trained to the law, and, in 1738, was called to the bar. For several years he had little success; but, in 1752, he was engaged as junior counsel in defence of Owen, a bookseller, who had been prosecuted by the attorney-general for publishing a libel upon the House of Commons. In this case he greatly contributed to the success of his client in gaining a favourable verdut, From that time his fortune and fame were fixed, In 1757 he was made attorney-general, and, almost immediately, was returned member of parliament for Downton, a borough, now disfranchised, in Wiltshire. In 1761 he was raised to chised, in Whitehead, and the banch as lord chief justice; and, in 1785, was created a peer, with the title of Baron Camden, of Camden Plate, in the county of Kent. On the breaking up of the Rockingham administration, in 1769, he became lord chanadministration, in 709, so became force dram-cellor. It was as a judge in the court of Chan-cery, however, that he earned the praise of his countrymen. Only one of his decisions was reversed, and that reversal, Lord Eldon said, was probably wrong. n. 1714; n. 1794. Camerarius, Josehim, kdm'-o-vui-o-vu, so

berg, he was made professor of belies-lettres, and afterwards removed to Leipsic to superinand afterwards removed to Leipsic to supermi-tend the university of that city. He aided Mo-lancthon in drawing up the famous "Confession of Augsburg," wrote some good books, and translated a great number of the Greek authors. n. at Bamberg, 1500; n. at Leipsic, 1574—His son Jonehim devoted him self chiefly to medicine and botany, on which last subject he wrote

come pieces. B. 1534; D. at Nuremberg, 1598.
Cameron, Rev. kichard, kam'-er-on, the founder of a seet known in the religious history of Scotland as the Cameronians, was one of the boldest opponents of the measures of Charles II., and, with twenty others, in 1690, entered armed into the town of Sanguhar, Dumfriesshire, and at the market cross renounced his allegiance, and pronounced Charles a tyrant and a traitor to the civil and religious principles of the people. His party kept in arms for a month in the hill districts of Ayrshire and Nithsdale: but in a skirmish with the king's troops they were defeated at Airdsmoss, where Cameron was slain. Fell July 20, 1680.—A monument marks the spot where this event oc-

CAMERON, Sir Evan, chief of the Scottish clan of that name, and lord of Lochiel, was remarkable for his personal prowess and high sense of honour and integrity. He took part with the Stuarts against the government of William III., and joined the famous Graham of Claverhouse, under whom he fought at Killiecrankie, where Graham was killed, and to Cameron's judicious counsels and calmness the completeness of the victory on that occasion was mainly due. He afterwards submitted to the government, and died in retirement in 1719.
He is styled by Macaulay the "Ulysses of the Highlands."—His grandson, Donald, who succoded him in the chieftainship of the clan, was regarded as the beau-ideal of a Highland chief, and was called the "gentle Lochiel," by which title he is still affectionately remembered in the Highlands. On the landing of Prince Charles Edward, in 1745, Lochiel was the first to join his standard, and he took a leading part in the ins standard, and he book a reading part in the rebellion till the suppression of the revolt, after the fatal battle of Culloden, where he was severely wounded. He captured the city of Edinburgh without losing a single life; and his clan mainly contributed to the gaining of the battle of Prestonpans. After the defeat at Culloden he escaped along with the prince to France, where he was appointed to the com-France, where he was appointed to the com-mand of a regiment in the French service, and where he died in 1743.—His brother, Dr. Archi-bald Cameron, who had also escaped to France, returned in 1753, when he was captured, tried, and executed, being the last who suffered for the unhappy affair of 1745-46.

CAMERON, John, a learned biblical scholar, was a native of Scotland, having been born in Glasgow in 1580, but who spent the greater Glasgow in 1550, but who spent the greater memors of the Frivate Lile of Marie Amoratof his life in France. He was an admirable net; and "Historical Ancedetes of the Reigns Greek scholar, being able to speak that language as fluently as the learned men of his time could Latin. In 1622 he was appointed raine could Latin. In 1622 he was appointed raine professor of the Glasgow university, but did not long retain the office, having retired to France the fallisty of the "Scholastic" system, when he are he following year. He became professor of formed one of his own, which attracted attentions.

learned German writer, who embraced the doc-trines of the Reformation, and formed a friend-ship with Melancthon, whose life he wrote. assaulted and desperately wounded, by an un-for the establishment of a college at Nurem-knownassassin, and after lingering for sometime, died of the injuries he had received in 1625. He wrote "Theological Lectures," which, with a memoir of the author, were published in 1626. He was a man of a restless and obstinate disposition, very pugnacious, and more showy and disputations than solid in his attainments.

CAMERON, Charles Duncan, an officer of the

British army, who, was appointed consul for Abyssinia in 1860. He was put in irons by Theodore, the emperor of that country, in 1862, and kept a close prisoner until he was released by the kept aclose prisoner until the was alreaded by the expeditionary force under Sir Robert, now Lord Napier, in 1863. His great sufferings having rendered him a cripple for life, he was awarded a

pension of £350 per annum. p. 1827.

CAMILLUS, Marcus Furius, kā-mil-lus, an

illustrious Roman, who obtained four triumphs. and was five times dictator. This great man, whose virtues were equal to his talents, was prosecuted on a charge of peculation, on which he went into voluntary banishment. While he was absent, Brennus, at the head of an army of Gauls, took Rome, and besieged the senate in the Capitol. Camillus, forgetting his wrongs, flew to the relief of his country, defeated the barbarian, and was created dictator. D. of the

plague, 365 B.C.

CAMOENS, Lewis, kam'-o-ens, the most celebrated poet of Portugal, who entered the army, and served with great reputation in Africa against the Moors. Soon after his return to Portugal, he engaged in an expedition to the Portugal, no engaged in an expedition to the East Indies, where he wrote a great part of his famous poem entitled the "Lusiad," On his passage home he suffered shipwreck, but pre-served the MS. of his poem, which was pub-lished in 1569. na tilshon, 1282; n. 1579.— The people at Macao are still proud of showing a cave where Camoens amused himself in writ-ing his "Lusiad." It has been translated into English both by Sir Richard Fanshaw and Mr. Mickle.

Camou, General, ka'-moo, a military com-mander, who, at the head of the voltigeurs of the French Guard, distinguished himself at the battle of Magenta, against the Austrians, June 4, 1859. B. 1792.

A 1539. B. 1792. CAMPAN, Madam, kam'-pong, in her fifteenth year was appointed reader to the daughters of Louis XV. of France, and in 1770 married, and became first I dy of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette, the daughtiness. With this princess she remained till the Revolution parted them, when she opened a boarding-school at St. Ger-She subsequently maine-en-Laye. became superintendent of the establishment at Ecouen, founded by Napoleon I. for the daughters and sisters of the officers of the Legion of Honour. This establishment was, after the Restoration, suppressed, when she retired to Mantes, where she passed the remainder of her days, enjoying a reputation for many virtues and accomplishments. B. 1752; D. at Mantes, 1822.—She wrote "Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoi-nette," and "Historical Anecdotes of the Reigns

Campano

Campbell

tion, and procured him many enemies. In 1699 he was seized at Naples, and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Spaniards, who were then masters of his country. He was imprisoned 27 years, and was several times fortured, five times brought to trial, and finally sent to five times brought to triat, and many sent to Rome at the request of the pope. In 1634 he went from Italy to France, where Cardinal Richelieu allowed him a pension. B. at Stilo, nachereu anoweu mini a pension. B. at Stilo, Calabria, 1563; D. at Paris, 1639. His principal works are "Prodromus Philosophim Instau-randa," "Exordium Metaphysica Nova," "De Sensu Rerum et Magia," and "De Monarchia Wicannia Discourses" Hispanica Discursus.

CAMPANO, John Antonio, kam-paw'-no, a learned Italian, who was originally a shepherdboy. In this capacity he attracted the notice of a priest, who took him home, and gave him a liberal priest, who took him home, and gave him alberal cluvation. Acquiring considerable knowledge of the Greek language, he subsequently became professor of rhetoric at Peruja. Plus II. made him a bishop, and sent him to the congress at Raisbon. Sixtus IV. appointed him governor of Citta da Castello; but Campano, having resisted an arbitrary acto fils against the in-labitants, incurred the pope's displeasure; on which he withdrew to his bishopric of Terrano, where he didd. B. in Campania, 1929; D. 1477.—He wrote the bistory of Fortschapaois 1477. - He wrote the history of Fortebracci 1477.—He wrote the instry of Fortebrace Braceio, a famous commander; several moral and political treatises, letters, orations, and Latin poems; all of which were published together in 1707 and 1734, at Leipsic.

CAPPAINTS, John, köm-pat-nus, of Novara, sometimes called Novarese Campano, an Italian mathematician, the first translator of Euclid from the Arabic, flourished about the 13th century; some authorities say before this. thry; some ancorners say beame mis. In-though his works, which consisted of writings on astronomy and geometry principally, are long exploded, yet he deserves praise, as one of those studious men who, though few, laboured radiously at the exact sciences, and did their best to extend the knowledge of them.

CAMPERLI, John, Lord, kam'-bel, was the second son of the Rev. Dr. George Campbell,

minister of Cupar, Fifeshire. He received his education at the university of St. Andrew's, and in 1800 was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn, London. In 1806 he was called to the bar, and in 1827 became a bencher. In 1830 he was elected member of parliament for Stafford, and in 1832 was appointed solicitor-general. In 1834 he was attorney-general, and in 1841 became lord chancellor of Ireland, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Campbell. The same year he resigned the Irish chancellorship, and in 1846 became chancellor of the duchy of Lan-1846 became chancellor of the duchy of Lansetter. In 1850 he attained the position due to his industry, and became lord chief justice of the court of Queen's Bench, with a salary of \$2000 a year. In June, 1859, he was appointed, under the Palmerston administration, lord chancellor. As a member of parliament he represented, first, Stafford, then Dudley, and then Edinburgh; for which he sat till 1841. In 1846 he produced his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors, &c.," and in 1849 the "Lives of the Chief Justices," works which, in a literary wait of fines calculated by the countries of the chief Justices,"

was designed for the law, but renounced that profession on the expiration of his clerkship, and deroted himself to literature. His first performance was the "Military History of Prince Eugene and the Date of Marthorough," in 2 vols, folio, published in 1739, This work. was well received, and occasion d the author to beemployed in writing the "Universal History of which the cosmogony is known to be his. of which the cosmogony is known to be his. While he way engaged in this work, he published several books, the principal of which was the "Lives of the Admirals," 4 vols. bvog a performance of great merit. In 1743 he published. a performance of great merit. In 1743 he pul-lished a curious tract, entitled "Herniquas redivivus; or, the Sage's Triumph over Oid Are and the Grave." The year following appeared his improved edition of Harris's collection of Voyages and Travels, 2 vols, folio. He nat Vorgages and Traveis, 2 vois, folio. He n at engaged in that great undertaking the "Bio-graphia Britanniea," which becan to be pul-ished in numbers in 1735, and was completed in seven volumes folio. In 1730 he published his "Present State of Europe," which went through six editions; and in 1764, the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. of Giasgow conferred on him the degree of LLLD, He wrote a vindication of the peace in 1763, for which he was appointed king's agent for the province of Georgia. His greatest work, in the composition of which he spent many tears, is this "Political Survey of Britain," which appeared in 2 vols. 46, 1774, and abunds in speculative projects and political schemes. He speculative projects and political schemes, wrote, besides, a great number of pamphlets and anonymous books, and contributed to a variety of compilations. B. at Edinburgh, 1708; D. 1775.

CAMPBELL, Rev. George, an eminent Scotch divine, who in 1759 was appointed principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1763 he an-swered Hume's "Essay on Miracles;" and subsequently had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by King's College, Aberdeen. In 1771 he was appointed professor of divinity, and in 1776 published his "Philosophy of Rhetoric," which, with the exception of Whateley's, is, perhaps, the ablest work on the subject. Campbell unthe thoses work on the subject. Cumpled in ind, of great depth, acuteness, and critical power. He wrote several other works of a theologist hind. n. et. Aberdeen, 1719 p. 1796.—Some years previous to his death he had resigned his professorship, when King George III. granted him a pension of £300 a year.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, one of the most chaste of modern poets, was the youngest of a family or momern poets, was the youngest of a family consisting of ten sons and daughters. After passing through the university of Glasgow, in which he excelled as a Greek scholar, he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1789, he published his Pleasures of Hope, "which Byron, who ought to be a judge, pronounced to be "one of the most beautiful didactic poems in the language." It, however, has some of the faults of a juvenile profromance, notwithstanding the subsidies the subsidies. nowever, has some or the mants of a juvenile performance, notwithstanding the spleudour of its diction, and the fervour with which it is throughout imbued. The profits arising from this performance enabled him to visit the continent. During this tour he had a view from a distance of the battle of Hohenlinden, which he afterwards celebrated in his epic poem of that name. On his return to Edinburgh he point of view, added to his reputation. Pare that name. On his vetura to Edinburgh he Cupar, Scoland, 1779; p. 1861.

Campsur, John, an ingenious Scotch writer, London, where he began to purse likerature as who in his fifth year was brought to Windsor, a profession. In 1806 he received from the sund never after visited his native country. He Fox ministry a pension of £200 a year, which

he enjoyed for life. In 1809 he published his
"Gertrude of Wyoming," which Lord Jeffrey
pronounced "a polished and pathetic poeu in
the old style of English pathos and poetry."
It is unquestionably superior to the "Pleasure
of Hope" in purity of diction, and, in every
other quality, its equal. In 1820 he bear used to be the did the "New Monthly Magazine,"
which post he held till 1839. In 1824 appear the same war, especially at Chillianwalla, and
though deficient in power. In 1831 he state was a wounded. On the breaking out of the war with
blished the "Metropolitan Magazine," which has the list of the "Metropolitan Magazine," which has the list of the "Metropolitan Magazine," which was the list of the "Herrim of Gience," which did no
raise his poetical character above the point is and was commanded by the duke of Cambridos. raise his poetical character above the point i already had attained. During his intervals o repose from severer duties, he occasionally pro-duced smaller effusions, which, from their strength and beauty, have long kept possession of the popular mind. His lyries are, perhaps, the noblest bursts of poetical feeling, fervour, and enthusiasm, that have ever fla-hed from any poet. B. at Glasgow, 1777; D. at Boulogne, 1811 - Campbell also wrote several prose biographies and other works. He was elected twice to the lord rectorship of Glasgow University, and took an active part in forming the London University, now University College, which he indeed claimed the merit of originating. His the centre of the Poets' Corner, there is a marble statue of him by Marshall.

CAMPBELL, Rev. John, a Scotch clergyman, who took an active part in almost every Chris-tian work. In 1804 he was appointed pastor of the Independent church at Kingsland, and greatly assisted in the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In 1812 he made a woyage to Africa, for the purpose of visiting the stations of the London Missionary Society, and returned in 1814. He revisited that country in 1818-21. Of these voyages he published accounts, and founded the "Youth's Magazine," of which he acted as editor for eighteen years. He also published numerous works of a religious tendency. B. at Edinburgh, 1766; D. 1840.

CAMPBELL, Sir Alexander, a lieutenant-general in the British army, who aided in the defence of Gibraltar, and assisted in the destruction of the enemy's floating batteries. After serving abroad nearly twenty years, principally in the East, where he was present at the siege of Seringapatam, and all the grand con-flicts from 1793 to 1808, he returned in the latter year to England. Shortly afterwards he went to the Peninsula, where, in 1809, at the battle of Talavera, he commanded the right wing, and was dangerously wounded. Recovering from

s commander-in-eniel of Madras. B. in Perthshire, 1759; D. at Fort St. George,

CAMPBELL, Lords of Argyle. (See ABGYLE. Lords of.)

CAMPBELL, Sir Colin, Baron Clyde, of Luck-now, G.C.B., and Knight of the Order of the Star of India, &c., was born in Glasgow, and entered the army in 1808. He served with dis-tinction in the Peninsular war, under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington. He led the storming party at the siege of St. Schustian, for the Dritish army. D. 1983.

which he received the silver medal, was in the grapedition of the United States in 1814 and 1814.

British office, who served with distinction storming party at the siege of St. Sebastian, for which he received the silver medal; was in the

and was commanded by the duke of Cambridge, In the battle of the Alma, Sir Colin and his Highlanders acted a conspicuous part, and contributed materially to the success of the day; and when the English and French armies took up their position before Schastopol, to Sir Colin and the 93rd Highlanders, and some other and the 99rd riginanders, and some other troops, was assigned the task of guarding the approaches to the harbour of Balaklava, through which the British obtained their supplies. The Russians made an attempt to force plies. The Russians made an attempt to force this position on the 25th of October, in great force, and having seized some redoubts garrisoned by Turkish troops, whom they easily rove in, advanced upon the position held by he 33rd Highlanders. A strong body of caralty was ordered by the Russians to charge, sir Colin drew up the Highlanders in line, instead of incompany as is ward, also provided the control of stead of in squares, as is usual when infantry are stead of in Squares, as is usual when manney are to repulse a cavalry charge, and two deadly volleys were poured into the Bussian horse, which re-coiled, scattered and defeated. The daring maneuvre which opposed the "thin red line" to the charge of cavalry, and the result which justified it, were the theme of conversation by the entire western armies for some time afterwards. Sir Colin was not again called into active conflict with the enemy during the war. or, though after the unsuccessful attack on the tedan, on the 8th of Sept. 1855, Sir Colin was old that he must take it with his Highlanders efore morning, and had made all his arrangenents for the assault; ere morning came the cussians had evacuated it, and retired into the wn of Sebastopol, from which they were nortly afterwards dislodged. On his return to ingland, Sir Colin was appointed inspector-eneral of infantry; and on the breaking out of the rebellion in India, in 1857, was appointed to the command of the troops in that country. He immediately proceeded to his post, and took such wise and able measures as speedily led to the suppression of the rebellion, the capture of Lucknow, the last and most important stronghold of the rebels, having been accomplished by the army under Sir Colin's immediate command. In this gallant enterprise many officers won immortal fame, and the army generally displayed the most undaunted bravery. Sir Colin remained in India for some time after the suppression of the rebellion, assisting Lord Caming in the settlement of the country. For his services in India on this occasion, he was thanked by both Houses of Parliament, was raised to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Clyde, and has the high distinction of being considered not only the most popular, but also the most able and experienced general in

throughout the wars in Mysore and with visited England, France and Germany, where whose Sultan, from 1788 to 1901, when he re- he cultivated the acquaintance of nem of letters. Tippoo Sultan, from 1788 to 1501, when he re-turned to England, and in 1808 went to Portugal, and did good service under both Moore and Wellington, having been present at most of the great battles and sieges in the Peninsula, till the conclusion of the war. After this he commanded a division of the Portuguese army for a year or two. In 1820 he went to India, and was entrusted with the command of the Briwas entrused with the Command of the British troops in the Burmese war, and captured Rangoon on the 10th of May, 1823, in twenty minutes after the landing of the troops. A number of severe engagements followed, in all of which the Burmese were defeated, and peace was dictated by the British. For these services
Sir Archibald received the thanks of Parliament, and a pension of £1000 a year. He returned to England in 1829, and was created a baronet in 1831. In 1839 he was appointed to command the forces in Bombay, but ill health shortly afterwards compelled him to resign. shortly atterwards compelled nim to resign. D. in Edinburgh, in 1843.—8ir John Campbell, the son of the above, was also an officer in the British army, and fell at sebastopol, in the first attack on the Redan, June 18, 1855. He held the rank of general, was a brave and gallant officer, and universally and deservedly esteemed in the army. B. 1807.

CAMPBELL, Sir Neil, an officer in the British

army, who, after serving with distinction in the West Indies and in the Peninsula, was, in 1813, attached as British commissioner to the Russian army, and in that capacity accompanied it to Paris, in 1814. In April of that year he was appointed to attend Napoleon to Elba, and it supported to accent responsed to Lice, and it was during his temporary absence that the emperor escaped on the 26th of February, 1815. Sir Nell was appointed to prosecute Park's discoveries in Africa, towards the close of 1815; and in 1826, was named governor of Siera Leone, to the noxious climate of which he fell a victim on the 14th of August, 1827. B. about

1770.

CAMPEGGIO, Lorenzo, kaum-paij'-e-o, a cardinal, who was originally a professor of civil law at Bologna, and had married; but losing his wife, entered the church, and was made a bishop. Leo X. created him a cardinal while he was nuncio at the imperial court. In 1519 he was sent legate to England, to collect the tithes for the war against the Turks; and, while there, he was nominated bishop of Salisbury. In 1824 he was sent into Germany, as the delegate of the pope, to oppose the progress of Lutheran-ism, in which he met with no success. The subject of the separation between Henry VIII. and Katharine of Aragon brought him once more to England; but he was so unsuccessful in his mission, that he incurred the blame of all parties. He was recalled in 1529, and the pope sent him again to Germany, where he attended the diet of Augsburg. n. at Bologna,

At Berlin he met with a flattering reception from Frederick* the Great. To the study of from Frederick* the Great. To the stuly of medicine be united that of many other sciences, and cultivated a taste for the fine arts. He designed, panted, and modelled with exactness and elegance, but he excelled in the study of philosophy and natural history. His works on these subjects were published in a collected form at Paris, in 3 701s, with plates, in 2806, under the title, "Ouvres qui ont pour (high l'Histoire Naturelle, la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée." He pointed out the difference of the facial angle in man and beast. 2. at Lerden, 1722 in 1789. Leyden, 1722; p. 1789.

CAMPHUNSEN, Dirk, kamp-hoo'-sen, an eminent painter, whose landscapes and moonlight-pieces are extremely beautiful. B. at Goreum, 15%;

D. 1626.

D. 1028. (CMPT, kawm'pe, a distinguished family of Italian painters, who flourished in Cremona in the 16th century. Their names were—Giulio, the master of the others, Antonio, Vinceuzus, and Bernardino. Antonio was an architect well as a painter; and the whole family were distinguished for eminent talent in conception. and care in execution. They exercised a large influence on the character of art in their day, the period during which they laboured em-bracing little short of a hundred years,

bracing little short of a hundred years,
CAMPIAN, Bohmund, kam', pe-ora, an ingenious
and learned writer in defence of the Papacy,
was born in London, in 1540. He was educated
at Oxford, went abroad, and being admitted
at Oxford, went abroad, and being admitted
into the order of Jesuits, he taught philosophy
in a newly-founded college of the order at
Prague. He came to England in 1589, and
having attracted by his writings the attention
of Walsingham, was apprehended in Berkship,
and brought to the Tower of London with a
placend on his hat, bearing the inserious placerd on his hat, bearing the inscription, "Edward Campian, a most pernicious Jesuit." Charged with being concerned in a plot against Charged with beine concerned in a plot arainst the life of Queen Elizabeth, he was condemned for high treason, and hanged at Tyburn, De-cember 1, 1581. He was author of a history of Ireland, which country he had visited in 1583, besides other books, which have obtained for him the reputation of an able writer, but a zealous and determined vindicator of the papal

CLMPISTRON, Jean Galbert de, kam-pees-trawng, a French poet, who, at an early age, went to Paris, and there was fortunate age, wens to raris, and there was fortunate enough to acquire the friendship, and receive the advice of, the poet Racine. Through him he became secretary to the duke of Vendome. His plays possess many beauties, and are formed on the model of those of Racine. B. at Toulouse, 1656: D. 1723.—He also wrote some operas, of which the best known is "Acis and Galatea."

and the pope sent him again to Germany, where heattended the diet of Angsburg. n. at Bologna, 134%; n. at Roma, 1539. He was a learn and the friend of Erasmus and other eminent scholars. Some of his letters are not reachery and untainfulness. In the counter a collection printed at Bale, in 1550.—He had a brother, called Thomas, who was also a bisometry and untainfulness. In the counter to the counter of the 15th century, and still more notorious for the top of the counter of the 15th century, and still more notorious for the counter of the counter of the 15th century, and still more notorious for the counter of the 15th century, and still more notorious for the counter of the 15th century, and still more notorious for the 15th century, and the normal more notorious for the 15th century, and the normal more notorious for the 15th century, and the normal more notorious for the 15th century, and the normal more notorious for the 15th century, and the nor

himself slain. The body was found next day stripped, it is believed by Campo-Basso and his followers.

Caurs, François Joseph de, kai'-mos, an cminent and inencious French mechanician, w. born of a noble family in Loraine, in 1672, and ws. damitted a member of the Academy of Science in 1716. He made many curious inventions in commexion with clocks, astronomical instruments, &c. Ho came to Prajiand in the hope of obtaining advantage from his inventions—a pursuit in which he had previously failed in Holland—but was still unfortunate, and died in great proverty, in 1732. His most important work is a "Treatise on Moving Forces for the Practice of Arts and Trades, with a description of twenty-three new and useful Machines" which was unblished in Paris in 1722.

scription of twelloy-time how an observable chines," which was published in Paris in 1722. CLXAL, or Canaletto (incorrectly Canaletto, Antono, keam's-al-ait'-lo, a finous Italian artist, was born in 1637, at Venice, where his father was a scene painter at the theatra. He assisted his father for some years, then went to Rome, where he made many sketches of that city and its environs; his principal works, however, relate to his native town, of which he painted a vast number of views. If e spent about two years in England, and made a drawing of the interior of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, which is distinguished by all his peculiar evel which is distinguished by all his peculiar evel hough it is probable that many pieces attributed to him are spurious, the productions of his pupils and imitators. It was remarkable for the accuracy of his details in drawing and for the harmony of his colours; and to obtain the former result he is said to have made use of the camera observa. p. 1636.

the tolker obscur. D. 1769. D.D., kind-dilah, Onapling, Robert Smith, Onapling, Charles, Charles, Edinburgh, Atthe disruption of the Establishment in 1843, Dr. Candilah took a leading part, and assisted, with other eminent cirryymen, to form the Free Church. He afterwards became the pastro of Free St. George's in the Lothian-road, Zeinburgh. He published mumerous pamphlets and sermons, besides an "Exposition of the Book of Gemesis," "Examination of Mr. Maurice's Theological Essays," and other works. In 1861 he was made modera-

CANGLA MERICALES, JOSÉ, ANI-'9a ar-9au-yais, a Spanish author and statesman. In 1823 he became an exile in England, where he produced a "Dictionary of Finance," and "Observations on the History of the Peninsular War." These are his most important works, although he is the writer of several others. After passing seven years in London, he suddenly became an apologist for the measures of Ferdinand, and was permitted to return to his country. He subsequently became a member of the Cortes for the third time. B. in the Asturias, 1770; D. 1843.

CANGE, Charles du Fresne du. (See Du-

CANGIAGO, OF CAMBISI, Ludovico, kan jeaw jo, a Genose painter, who executed some admirable works in Italy and Spain, B. 1527; D. 1585.

CANNING, the Right Honourable George. CANNING, are right fromourance deorge, kan-ning, was, on the paternal side, of Irish ex-traction. His father came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Meeting with little practice, he aban-doned the law for literature, but being unable to maintain himself in this new vocation, hecame a wine-merchant, in which capacity he failed, and died of a broken heart. His mother became an actress, and married an actor. He also dying, she was now married to a Mr. Hunn, a linen-draper of Exeter, and lived long enough to see her son attain the eminence to which his distinguished abilities entitled him. George was educated first at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, then at Eton, and then at Oxford, where he was recognized as a high-class man. He then entered Lincoln's Inn, to follow the law as a profession, but being introduced by Mr. Pitt to the House of Commons, he abandoned the bar, and devoted himself wholly to the study of politics. This was in 1798. In 1798 he was appointed under secretary of state, and in 1800 received a fortune of £100,000 by his marriage with Joanna, the daughter of General Scott. In 1804 he was appointed treasurer of the navy; and in 1807, a year after the death of Pitt, he was appointed, for the second time, secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1809 he fought a duel with Lord Castlereagh; and in 1812 be-came member for Liverpool, which again elected him in 1814, 1818, and 1820. In 1816 he became president of the Board of Control, and in 1822 was named governor-general of India, and was about to embark for that country, when Lord Castlereagh, then Marquis of Londonderry, committed suicide. This circumstance led to committed suicide. This circumstance led to Mr. Canning's relinquishing his appointment, and again accepting that of secretary of state for foreign sflairs. In 1827 he became premier, the great object of a long and arduous political life. The last time he spoke in parliament, was on the 28th of June, 1827. B. in London, 1770; p. at the villa of the duke of Devonshire, Chimical 1929. Mr. Canning had great early Chiswick, 1827.-Mr. Canning had great orato-Chiswick, 1521.—Art. Channing and great oratorical ability, with considerable poetical power, and much brilliancy of wit. He was a firm supporter of the cause of Catholic emancipation, and the main promoter of the independence of Greece.

CANNING, Charles John, Earl, was the second on of the Right Honourable George Canning, and on the death of his mother, in 1837, because Viscount Canning. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and under Sir Robert Peel became commissioner of woods and forests, and afterwards postmaster-general. In 1856 he succeeded Lord Dahlousie as govenor-general of India, which appointment he held throughout the whole of the mutiny of the sepoys of 1857, 1858, and part of 1859. For his conduct during this trying period he was, in 1859, created an earl, n. 1812.—He returned to England in 1869, being succeeded in India by Lord Elgim, and died a few days after his arrival, on June 17th, 1862.

CANO, Alonzo, ka'mo, is called the Michael Angelo of Spain, from the greatness of his talents in painting, statuary, and architecture. He studied architecture under his father, sculpture under Pacheco of Seville, and painting under Juan del Castillo. His two colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul were considered very fine, and many foreign artists came to copy them. He was soon taken notice of by Philip IV, and

created first royal architect, king's painter, and now established, he employed himself in the created first royal attended; and a pinner, and instructor to the prince Don Balthazar Carlos. He adorned the palaces and churches with ele-gant pieces, both in sculpture and painting; but a singular misfortune occurred while he was in the full career of glory. Coming home one evening, he found his house robbed, his wife murdered, and his Italian man-servant fled. Notwithstanding the strong presumption against this man, the magistrates fastened their suspicion on Cano, who was known to be of a jealous temper. Fearful of the consequences he fied; but afterwards returned to Madrid, where he was racked to extort confession. He endured the torture without uttering a word to criminate himself, when the king caused him to be delivered, and took him again into favour. After this he entered the church as an asylum from this he entered the church as an asylum from further prosecution, but still continued his professional pursuits. In his last moments, when the priest held up to him a crucifix wretchedly executed, he told him to take it away, for it was so badly done that he could not bear the circlet of it. as of Granual 1800. 1809. sight of it. B. at Granada, 1600; D. 1676.

Cano, John Sebastian del, the first scamau who sailed round the globe. He accompanied Magelian to the East Indies, and, after the death of that famous navigator, sailed to the isles of Sunda, and doubled, after many attempts, the Capeof Good Hope. He returned to Spainin 1522, after a voyage of more than three years. B. in Biscay; D. 1526.—There was also a Diego Cano, or Cam, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1484,

discovered the kingdom of Congo.

CANONICA, Luigi della, kaw'-non-e-ka, an Italian architect, the contemporary of Caguola, crecuted many important public and private works in Milan, among the principal of which are the amphitheatre, a vast structure of 800 by 400 feet; the interior of the Orsini palace; the Casa Canonica, and the Ré and Carcano theatres. He also built theatres at Brescia and Mantua, and designed one for Parma, which was crected from his plans after his death, which took place in 1834. He left a considerable fortune, and made several munificent bequests for the promotion of general and artistic education. B. 1762.

Canova, Antonio, kaw-no'-va, the eminent Italian sculptor, who, at fourteen years of age, was received into the studio of Bernardi Torretti at Venice, and subsequently into that of Ferrari. His first imaginative group was "Orpheus and Eurydice;" his next, "Decalus and Icarus," which immediately brought him and icarus," which immediately brought him prominently into notice. Through the interest of Faliero, a senator of Venice, he was enabled to exhibit this work among the leading artists of Rome; and their judgment was so satisfactory that it stimulated him to higher efforts in his beautiful art. He returned to Venice for a short time, but afterwards went back to Rome, with a pension of 300 ducats, settled by his own with a pension of 300 ducats, settled by his own government upon him for three years. He now produced his "Thesens and the Minotaur," and gave such strong evidences of a graceful yet simple talent, that he was chosen to execute the monument of Ganganelli (Pope Clement XIV), for the church of the SS. Apostoll at Rome. This exquisite performance was ethibited in 1787, and at once raised him to the highest rank in his profession. He next executed Rezzonico's (Clement XIII) monument, which, if possible, surpassed the other. This work is in St. Peter's, at Rome. His fame being production of imaginative subjects. His genius was classical, yet in the highest degree pure and natural. "The Graces," "Cupid and Psyche" "Endymion," "Statues of Nymphs," "Hereu-

tinguished. Besides such works, he executed a large number of moaumental groups, as well as portrait statues; among which we may mention portrait statue, among which we may mention his Napoleon I, and Lettlik, the mother of that emperor. After his finme may be said to have travelled to the ends of the earth, he visited England, where he was highly gratified with his reception. The object of this visit was chiefly to see the Eigin marbles, the sight of which, he said, was sufficient to recompense him for his journey from Rome. On his return to Rome he received a naterat of nobility with him for his journey from Rome. On his return to Rome he received a patent of nobility, with the title of marquis of Isohia, which he never assumed, but, to the last, had his cards engraved with plain Antonio Canova. B. at Possegno, a village in the Venetian territory, 1757; D. at Venice, 1822.

CANBOBERT, Francois Certain, kan'-ro-bair, a French marshal, who was educated at the mili-French marshal, who was cutuated at the military school of St. Cyr, and, in 1829, entered the army as a sub-lieutenant. In 1826 he accumpanied his regiment to Algeria, and took part in the expedition to Mascara in the following year under Marshal Clausel. In 1837 he, on entering the breach at the storning of Constantine, was severely wounded, and afterwards received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1847 he became lieutenant-colonel. and was soon afterwards appointed to the command of a regiment of Zouaves. In 1860 he was made a brigadier-general, in 1852 side-decamp to Napoleon III., and, in 1853, a general of division. In 1854 he had the command of of division. In 1884 he army of the Crimea, under Marshal St. Arnaud; and, at the battle of the Alma, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell. On the death of St. Arnaud, he attained to the chief command : but the rising star of Bosquet burned with greater brilliancy in the eyes of the French. On the 5th of November he was wounded at Inkermann, and had his horse shot under him. The siege of Sebastopol, however, languished; dissatisfaction with the leaders of the allied army began to be expressed; ionders of the shifed army began to be a present;
and Caurobert, in 1835, resigned the command.
He did not, however, leave the Crimea, but
resumed the leadership of his old division, and
continued to serve with his usual scal under the
orders of Marchal Pelissier, who had succeeded him. If this was done voluntarily, we
control sufficiently admire the excellent temper which could submit to what most men, in his position, would have felt to be a galling humi-liation. Ill health compelled him to quit the Crimea and return to Paris, where, on the birth of an heir to the imperial throne, in 1856, he was created a marshal. In 1859 he was ap-pointed to the command of a division destined to operate against the Austrians in Piedmont; io operate against the Austrians in Pacamont; and at the battle of Magenta, fought on the side of June, shared in the honours of that field with General MacMahon. B. at Saint Care [16,0] 1889.

CANTACUZENE, JOHN V., kost-ta-t-to-sen, time-peror of the East, was a distinguished officer in the service of the emperor Andronicus the sider, under whom, and his grandson Andronicus the held high office. I

Centerini

of intrigues against him in the court after the death of the latter, Contacuzene was elected emperor by the troops under his command emperor by the troops under his command assumed the purple, and was crowned at Adri anople in 1341. It was five years, however before he was able to enter Constantinople when a compromise was effected, and he wat recognised as joint emperor with John Palæclogus. But this arrangement did not last; ne logus. But this arrangement du not last; new wars broke out; in 1334 he was compelled the abdicate, and retired to a monastery. He thet assumed the name of Josephus Christodialu, and wrote a "History of the Byzantine Empiration 1320 to 1380," which is ranked as one the "Byzantine Histories," and also a vindice tion of Christianity against Jews and Mohan medans. He is said to have lived for more the 100 years, but the date of his death is unasce tained. B. about 1295.—There were two (r three subsequent emperors of the same nam, who derived, or affected to derive, their descert

Cantarini, Simon, kan'-taw-re'-ne, called the "Pezarese," a disciple of Guido, whose paintin is are often taken for those of his master. B. 161 :

D. at Verona, 1648.

CANTEMIR, Demetrius, kant'-e-mir, a Mold tvian prince, of Tartar extraction. Early n life he served the grand seignior, who appoint d him governor of Moldavia, which he surrendered to Peter the Great, and obtained from him the title of prince. B. 1673; D. 1723. He wrote a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire," in Latin; "The System of the Mohrmedan Religion;" "The Present State of Noldavia," &c.

CANTEMIE, Antiochus, son of the preceding, was educated at St. Petersburg. He was raised to several important offices, and sent ambasss for to Paris and London. B. 1709; D. 1744—He wrote poems in the Russian language, and translated America and other authors.

CATON, John, kin-ton, an experimental philosopher, who, after obtaining a common education, was apprenticed to the trade of breedleth received. broadcloth-weaving. His leisure hours vere he

ne, but sun, his place in the ech dic, and other particulars. This was fixed agr mst the front of his father's house, and so ple used many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, thit he found, by access to their libraries, great lelps in his favourite pursuits. In 1739 he we it to London, and was engaged as assistant to Mr. Watkins, master of an academy in Spitalfields, whom he afterwards succeeded. About 17:6 he whom he alterwards succeeded. About 1740 he made some discoveries in electricity, and in 1750 presented to the Royal Society a method of making artificial magnets, for which he was elected a member, and received the gold medal. In 1751 he was honoured with the degree of MA. by the University of Aberdeen, and closen one of the council of the Royal Society. His communications to that learned body, upon astronomical and philosophical subjects, were numerous and important, but he never published to the council of th ished any separate work. B. at Stroud, Flou-estershire, 1718; p. 1772.

Capefigue

, and mas also used cranslated int. He has written several other works, among which we may notice his "Reformation in Italy, and its Autecedents," his latest work, published in 1897. In poetry and poetic criticism he has, likewise, exercised his pen. E. at Brivio, near Milan, 1805.

CANUER, OKNUE, Kair-ute, "the Great Commark and England, succeeded his Swan in the former kingdom object."

Swevn in the former kingdom about 1014. Coming to England : ment of his reign in Denmark

souithan rave him divide t om murder or obtained t

who derived, or macred to derive cher used to journal of the people by learned laims from the abore, but of whom nothing the spousal of Ethelred's widow. He then put, Cantagners, Simon, kon-taw-re'ne, called the cantagners derived by the cantagners of the English nobility. who had basely deserted their sovereign. H who had basely deserved their sovereigh. likewise levied heavy taxes, particularly on inhabitants of London, but distributed in with an even hand, and showed no partiality the Danes in preference to the English, king of Sweden having attacked Denmark. embarked on an expedition against him, slew the Swedish monarch in battle. Great n as was his power, he did not suffer it to infl as was his power, he did not suffer it to infi him with vanity. He returned to Engla where it is said some of his flatterers prai-him beyond the limits of even parasitical ad-tion. Shocked at the extravagance of his ci-tiers, whilst at Southamption, he caused a ch-to be placed on the seashore. In this he sea himself, and commanding the waves not approach nearer, calmly awaited his mandate be observed. The headless tide, however, approach hearer, earnly awarded his mandate be obeyed. The heedless tide, however, rol nearer, nutil it touched his royal feet, "Sc said he to his flatterers, "how regardless of power are these waves;" and bade them member that no one should be called sovere: but the Great Being whom the waters and winds alike obey. Ho subsequently mad pilgrimage to Rome, and on his return found the monasteries of St. Bennet, at Holme, a

CANUTE IV., called the Pious, king of Denmark, succeeded his brother Harold in 1000. He undertook an expedition to England, which failed. He made such extraordinary grants of land to the Church, that it excited his subjects to rise against him, and he was slain in a tumult, 1087. On this account he was canonized by Pope Alexander III. in 1164. There were some other princes of the same name, but their history contains nothing of importance

CAPEFIGUE, Baptiste Honoré Raymond, kap-feeg, a French historian and periodical writer, who studied for the law; but becoming a conwho studied for the law; but becoming a con-tributor to the newspapers in Faris, adopted literature as a profession. For a time he was editor of the "Quotidienne," and subsequently devoted the emergies of his pen to the columns of most of the Farisian leading papers; beides withing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Whilst supporting himself by this means, he also estersine, 1715; p. 1712.

CANTU, Gener, Jeans' Loo, an Italian hist rian, those liberal opinions drew upon him, ir 1836, have speared of the dustriangovernment, rinch produced upwards of one hundred volume and the state of the content of the con

Capel

the annals of his own country. n. at Marseilles, Greek, who began life as a student of medicine.

CAPEL, Arthur, Lord, kai'-pel, an English nobleman, who, in the parliament of 1640, voted for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, a measure which he afterwards sincerely repented. Finding that the Parliament went farther against the king than he wished, he began to oppose their violent measures, for which he was oppose their vicent measures, for which he was created Lord Capel of Hadham. In the war which followed, his zeal in the royal cause in-duced the Parliament to confiscate his estates. In 1648 he, with the earl of Norwich and Sir Charles Lucas, defended Colchester against the Parliament forces, but was obliged at last to surrender, upon promise of quarter. He was, however, committed to the Tower, whence he

however, committed to the Tower, whence he made his secape, but being soon taken, was tried and executed, March 9, 1649.

CLPEUR, Edward, an editor of Shakspeare, who obtained the place of deputy-inspector of plays, with a salary of £200 a year. He spent 20 years on his edition of Shakspeare, but his comments are rather suggestive than solid. His style is obscure, pedantic, and crippled; so much so that it drew from Dr. Johnson the remark that "the man should have come to me, and I would have endowed his purpose with words; as it is, he doth gabble monstrously."

words; as it is, he doth gabble monstrously."
He wrote and edited other works, but with as little ability as he did those of Shakpeare. In ear Bury St. Edmund's, 1713; p. 1731.
CAPELLEN, Goderd Alexander Gerard Philip, Brann Van der, Azpel-len, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, was, in 1809, appointed minister of internal affairs under King Louis minister of internal affairs under King Louis Bonaparte, with whom, in 1811, he went to his retreat at Gratz, in Styria. On the emancipation of Holland from the French yoke, Capellen was, of Holland troin site French yoke, Capenda was, in 1814, made governor-general of the Dutch East Indies; but he did not set out for the scene of his administration till after the battle of Waterloo, when he proceeded to Java. In 1826 he was recalled in disgrace, notwithstand-ing the many excellent reforms which he effected

and vindicated his conduct in the eyes of his countrymen. He rose once more into favour, and was appointed ambassador to England on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria. B. at Utrecht, 1778; D. at his seat at Vollenhoven, 1848.

Capello, Bianco, kaw-pel'-lo, a Venetian lady, who, from the mistress became the wife of Francis, son of the grand duke Cosmo de Medici. She possessed considerable talents for the control of the contro intrigue, and deceived her lover, who was de-sirous of offspring, by pretending that she had had a child born her. She and her husband died within a few days of each other, in 1597, not without strong suspicion of being poisoned by the cardinal Ferdinand, brother of Francis. B. at Venice, about 1542.

CAPET, Hugues, ka'-pai, the founder of the Capet dynasty of French princes, of whom very little is known. He is said to have been of plebeian origin, and to have usurped the throne in 987. B. about 939; p. 996.—On the accession of the house of Bourbon, the name of Capet was either given to them or taken by them, and all the processes in the trial of Louis XVI. were made against Louis Capet,

CAPO D'ISTRIA, Count of, ka'-po-dees'-tre-a, a the service of the government formed in the

Caraccioli

but who entered the service of Russia, and was attached to the embassy at Vienna. In 1813 he became the plenipotentiary of Bussia to Switzerland, and gained the favour of the Swiss by advocating the restoration of all the territory which the French had taken from them, and

of Russia in the arrangement of the final treaty of peace with France. For the next ten or twelve years he laboured to undermine Turkey; and, on the separation of Greece from that power, he was, after the battle of Navarino, in 1-24, installed president of the Greek government. In this In this capacity, however, he acquired little credit, being constantly at variance with the people over whom he presided. n. in Corn. 1730; assassinated at Napoli di Romania, 1831.

CAPOZZOLI, Domenico, Patrizio, and Donato, CAPOZZOLI, Domenico, Parrizio, and Donato, kamp-ods-o-le, three brothers, who, aprung from a noble family of the province of Salerno, Naples, became leaders of Italian Carbonari, and from 1821 to 1823, at the head of th

support, they were compelled to take to the Calabrian mountains; and the king having sent against them Cattaro, the chief of the police, at the head of a strong force, they were defeated, their adherents massacred in great numbers, and themselves compelled to fice to Leg-horn, where they arrived after enduring semi-starvation in an open boat on the sea. Their starvation in an open boat on the sea. Their retreat in the hills was discovered by a Neapolitan police spy, who, pretending to be a compatriot, induced them to return to Cilento. where they were betrayed to the authorities, captured after a desperate resistance, carried in chains to Salerno, and beheaded on the 17th of June, 1829, bravely meeting death and praying

for their country to the last moment.

CAPPERONIER, Claude, kep'-er-ou'-e-ni, the son of a tanner, educated himself, with the help of his uncle, who was a Benedictine monk, till he became one of the most learned men of his time, was appointed professor of Greek in the College of France, and assisted in preparing new editions of the classics. B. 1671; D. 1744.— His nephew Jean, whom he educated, su receded to his Greek professorship, and was also dis-tinguished for sound and accurate scholarship. в. 1716; р. 1775.

CARACALLA, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, kor'a-kal'-la, a Roman emperor, who, with Geta his brother, succeeded his father Severus; but, desirous of reigning alone, he slew his brother whilst in the arms of his mother. After gaining over the soldiers, he wantoned in cruelty, and married his mother-in-law. After a reign of six years, marked by acts of the utmost cruelty and extravagance, he was murdered at Edessa by his successor, Macrinus, in 217. B. 188. CARACCI. (See CARRACCI.)

CERECIOLO, Francesco, Prince, kaw-rat'-cheo-lo, a Neapolitan admiral, was in the British
service for some years, and commanded a squadron before Toulon. Meeting with a cold reception on his return home, he became alienated from the Neapolitan court, and, on the flight of the royal family to Palermo, and the capture of Naples by the French in 1799, Caraccioli entered

country, and called the Parthenopean republic. A few months later the Neapolitan citadels were captured by Cardinal Ruffo and the crew of the British ship Seahorse, the patriots capitulating on condition of having their lives spared. Nelson, however, annulled the treaty, and delivered the captives up to the vengeance of the court. Caraceioli was tried by court-martial, composed of Neapolitan officers, on board the British flag-ship, and condemned to be hanged, which sentence, by Nelson's orders, was carried out the same night, the body of the venerable Prince being cast into the sea, into which, it was said, it would not sink. This unhappy transaction has left the only stain on the other-rise bullist agrees. wise brilliant career of the greatest of British

admirals. B. 1748; D. 1799.
CARACTACUS, OF CARADOC, ki-rik-ta-kus, a British king, celebrated for his magnanimous deportment when brought before the emperor Claudius, in 51. He had been betrayed by Cartismandua. Claudius was so touched on the occasion as to take him into his favour, and to give him his liberty. There were some other

British princes of the same name.

CARADOC, kar'-a-doc, a British historian, who wrote the "Chronicle of Wales" from 6 1 to his own time. Of this work several copies remain, D. 1156. One copy of his chronicle has been continued to 1196, and another to 1280. They

are all in MS

CARAFA, Michele, kaw-ra'-fa, guished musical composer, born at Naples in 1787, son of the Prince de Colobrano, joined the army and served in Murat's hussars, was made equerry to that dashing warlike king, and took part in the French expedition into Russia in 1812, after his return from which he was made chevaller of the Legion of Honour. He subsequently devoted himself to the study of nusle, and in 1814, an opera by him called "Il Vascello l'Occidente," was produced at the Pondo theatre at Naples. This was followed in rapid succession by a vast number of operas, which were produced, some at Naples, some at Rome, some at Venice, but the greater number in Paris. The success of these operas was varied, but on the whole good, especially in France. He has also written other descriptions of music, such as overtures, a mass, a requiem, a Stabat Mater, several orchestral and plano-forte pieces, &c. He is a member of the Lusifut des Beaux Arts, is principal of the Gymnase Militaire, which latter appointment gives him a large influence in regulating the adoption of new military music.

CARDAN, Jerome, kaur'-dan, a celebrated Italian physician, who, in 1552, went to Scot-land, and cured the archbishop of St. Andrews and, and cured the archibishop of St. Andrews of an asthma which had battled the skill of numerous physicians. He was next admitted to the cour of Edward VI, and east the nativity of that prince. Thence he rambled through various countries, and at Bologna was committed to prison. On recovering his liberty he went to Rome, where he ended his days. E. at 1975; 15(1), at 2 Even 15(2). As a characteristic price of an accountry of the contraction of the principles of the characteristic principles. Pavia, 1501; D. at Rome, 1576.—As a physician he was empirical, and in philosophy fanciful and extravagant, but in mathematical knowledge he was eminent. He was so addicted to astrology, that, having forctold the time of his own death. it is said he starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. His works were printed at of his prediction. His works Lyons in 1663, in 10 vols. folio.

kish general under Mohammed IV., after rising from an obscure position to that of grand equerry, was in 1676 appointed grand vizier, His pride, avarice, and cruelty made him very obnoxious; and at the siege of Vienna in 1683, he was so anxious to prevent the sack of the city by the Turkish soldiers, lest the treasures it contained should not fall entirely into his own hands, that he obstinately refused to make the assault, and thus allowed John to make the assauls and this anowed som Sobieski to come up to the relief of the city, when the Turks were utterly defeated and driven back upon their own territory. Cara-Mustapha was arrested for this crime, and, by order of the Sultan, put to death at Belgrade. Dec. 26, 1633. B. 1631.
CARAUSIUS, kar-a'-se-us, a Roman captain, a native of Belgie Gaul, whom Maximian em-

ployed to defend the coasts of Gaul against the piratical Franks and Saxons. Here he acquired so much wealth by his prizes, as to excite the jealousy of the emperor. Carausius, foreseeing the results of this, sailed for Britain, where, in 286. results of this, sailed for Britain, where, in 250, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the Roman legions. He now maintained a formidable fleet, and was enabled to resist all attempts to expel him, the Romans being obliged to acknowledge his independence in a treaty. Assassinated by Allectus, one of his

principal officers, 294.

CARLYAGGIO, Polidoro da, kausr-a-vadi-je-o, an eminent painter, born at Carayaggio in 1495, but whose family name was Caldara, was employed as a labourer in the Vatican at Rome, when Raffaelle was painting the loggia and stanze there, and, from watching the progress of the work, imbibed a love for painting, which being observed by one of the assistants named Maturino, he gave Polidoro lessons in drawing, of which he profited in so remarkable a manner as to soon attract the attention of Raffaelle, who encouraged him and gave him work to execute. Maturino and his former pupil worked for several years together, till the sack of Rome by Bourbon in 1527, compelled them to fice, and Polidoro went first to Naples and afterwards to Messina, where he painted a number of altarpieces and other works. Having amassed a considerable fortune, he was preparing to return to Rome, in 1543, when he was murdered, at the instigation of his servant, on the night previous instigution of his servant, on the fight previous to his intended departure, for the sake of the money he had provided for the journey. The wretch's crime was afterwards discovered, and he was put to death after having been cruelly tortured.

Caravagero, Michael Angelo da, by which name Michael Angelo Merigi is usually called, was originally a mason's labourer, but suc-ceeded in establishing himself in Milan and Venice as a portrait-painter, and also executed some historical pictures. He then went to some historical pictures. He then went to Rome, where he was at first employed by the Atome, where he was at mrst employed by the Cavaliere (Arpino in painting the accessories of his pictures; but after a time Michael Angelo succeeded in obtaining an independent position, and speedily acquired great fame in. Bome. His reputation, however, was not lasting: his style was more distinguished for force and novelty than for true artistic properties; he was idle, capricious, ostentatious, and of an irritable and domineering temper. The result was that his fall was as sudden as his rise had yons in 1663, in 10 vols. folio.

Lea-Mustapha. ka'-ra-moos-ta'-fa, a Tur- he had a dispute while playing tennis, he had to

fice to Naples, then to Malta, where a fresh guarrel caused him to be put into prison. He quarrei caused min to se pui into prison. He made his escape, however, and wandered about from place to place till, falling sick at Potto Ercole, he died after a tew days' illness, in 1809, aged forty sears only. B. At Evrolutionized art for a time, and founded a new school, the adherents of which were called "Naturalisti," annerents of which were carred rathransif, from their rendering everything set before them with rigid exactness, and without the smallest admixture of idealism—a rule which has in some measure been again revived by the

pre-Raffaelites of the present day.
Cledigan, James Thomas Brudenell, carl of, kar-di-gan, entered the army in his 27th year, and in 1830 became a lieutenant-colonel of hus-The death of his father brought him into possession of a large fortune, and he devoted a considerable sum to the service of his regiment. In 1841 he was tried and acquitted by the House In 1841 he was tried and acquired by the House of Lords for having fought a duel, in which he had wounded his adversary. In 1854 he com-manded the 11th hussars, and, in the same year, was appointed a major-general of the light cavalry despatched to serve in the Crimea. the 25th October he led the celebrated charge at Balaclava against upwards of 5000 Russian cavalry. In 1855 he was created a K.C.B. for his services, and, shortly afterwards, a commander

services, and, shortly afterwards, a commander of the Legion of Honour by Napoleon III. He was inspector-general of cavalry in the British army from 1885 to 1800. B. 1787; p. 1868. CLEWELL, the Rt. Hon. Edward, kard-sel, at lented English statesman, who took a double first-class at Orford in 1835, and was called to the bar in 1838. In the year 1842 he was elected member for Clithrore, and in 1847 and 1853 represented Liverpool and Oxford successively. His principles attaching him to the represented Interpolation to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, he held the office of Secretary to the Treasury in 1845-46. Under the administration of Lord John Russell, 1852. he was president of the Board of Trade, which he resigned on the accession of the ministry of Lord Palmerston, in 1855. In 1852 he was made a privy councillor, and, under the administra-tion of Lord Palmerston, in 1859, was appointed secretary for Ireland, which office he exchanged in 1861 for that of Chancellor of the duchy of Laneaster. This he retained till 1864, when he became Secretary of State for the colonies, holding the same office under Earl Russell until the fall of his ministry in 1866. In December, 1868, he again accepted office under Mr. Gladstone,

he again accepted office under Mr. Gladstone, taking the post of Secretary of War. B. 1913.

CARRER, Marie Antoine, karvainé, a celebrated French cook, who, abandoned by his prents when quite a child, filled the commonest situations in the kitchen. By his study and abour, however, he raised the culinary art filmost to a science, and made his name celebrated stall the courts of Drame. Ha works barded at all the courts of Europe. He wrote several works, in which he laid down the principles of his art. The chief of these is "The Art of Cookery in the 19th Century." B. at

Paris, 1784; D. 1833.
CARRW, George, & ca-roo', a learned English nobleman, who entered upon a military life, and served with reputation in Ireland and at and serven win reputation in results and as Cadix. James I made him governor of Guernsoy, and created him Lord Carew of Clopton. He afterwards became master-general of the ordnance, and a privy commellor. Charles I. created him earl of Totnes. B, in Devonshire,

1007; D. 1629 .- He wrote a "History of the

1504; D. 1629.—He wrote a "History of the wars in Ireland," printed 1833, folio. CLESW, Thomas, an English poet, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber, and sewer (taster) in ordinary to Charles 1. z. in Gloucestershire, 1589; p. 1639. His masque entitled "Colum Britannicum" was performed before the king and nobility at Whitehall, 1683; and the beautiful airiness of his effusions places and the beautiful airmess of his equisions places him equal, if not superior, to Waller, Carew, Richard, an English topographer, known by his "Survey of Cornwall," printe

anoun by his burvey of Cornwall," printe first in 1602, 4to, again in 1723, and lastly in 1769. Of this county he was, in 1536, appointed high sheriff. B. at Anthony, Cornwall, 1555;

D. 1620.

CAREW. Bampfylde Moore, "king of the bersgars," an Englishman of roving habits, was the son of a clergyman. He became acquairted with some gipsies located in the neighbourhood of his native town, and was so fascinated by the romantic carelessness of their mode of life, that he abandoned his friends and linked himself to the fortunes of this strange people. The exploit into which his adoption of their wandering habits led him, have been related with a kind of incredible wonder. He would impose upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of dis-tress. Sometimes he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths; at others, a Quaker, who had net with severe losses in trade. Now a shipwreeked severe josses in trade. Now a simpresered mariner; and the same day, a blacksmith, whose house and family had perished by fire. Protein would hardly seem to have been a greater adept in the variety of his changes, and he had a method in the variety of his changes, and he had a michod of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to America, but made his escape. On one of these occasions he travelled from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delaware upon a horse, with only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and pleasing address, and could assume the manners of a gentleman with as much case as those of any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged elected him their king; and he remained faith-ful to them to the last. B. at Bickley, Devonthe to them to the last. B. at blessey, Devon-shire, 1693; D. about 1770. Carry, Henry, kair-e, an eminent English musician, who wrote and composed several ex-

cellent songs, pastorals, &c., mostly of a comic character, the best of which is "Sally in our Alley." He was likewise the author of a number Afley: He was interested the author of a number of farces, some poems, &c.; and a claim was set up by his son that he had composed the national anthem. This pretension, however, was absurd, as the anthem is known to be a much older proas the anthem is known to be a mont other pro-duction. D. suddenly, October 4, 1743; some say he committed suicide, but this is doubtful, as the newspapers of the time make no mention of the fact, although they record the suddenness of his death—His son, George Saville Carry, inherited a considerable share of his father's inherited a considerable shall of the stage, talent, and had an intense possion for the stage, on which, however, he was not successful. He wrote and delivered lectures, and was the author of some farces, sketches, &c. He was by profession a printer: but his restless and ansatiled disposition prevented his succeeding in business; he was always in difficulties, and died in poverty in 1807, aged 64, havine been born on the day his father died. ter of G. S. Carey was til

Carry, William, a distinguished English ori-entalist, who, in 1793, went to India for the purpose of disseminating the principles of Christianity. His labours were originally mostly confined to Bengal, and, in 1801, he became professor of Sauscrit in Calcutta. He acquired a great facility in many of the eastern dialects, and published of them several grammars and dictionaries, which have been the means of greatly extending the knowledge of the Oriental languages. B. at Paulersbury, Northampton-shire, 1761; D. at Serampore, 1834. CAREX, Alice, an American authoress, who

has acquired a wide popularity by her contributions to light literature. In 1850, in conjunction with her sister, she published a volume of poems, which were much admired, and in the following year appeared her romance of "Clover-nook," which immediately brought her promi-nently into notice. Her next work was "Hagar," which was followed by several other performances, by no means inferior to their predeces-sors. B. near Cincinnati, in Ohio, 1922.—Her sister Phæbe is believed to be joint-authoress of

several of Miss Carey's works,

CARISSIMI, Jacques, kaw-rees'-se-me, a clever CARSSIM, Jacques, acti-yeer-se-ne, a ciever Italian composer, who, at the beginning of the 17th century, effected a great reformation in the modern music of Italy. In 1649 he was appointed master of the pontifical chapel, and introduced into the church instrumental accompaniments. He composed masses, oratorios, metets, and cantatas, of which the most remarkable are "Jephtha's Sacrifice" and "Solomon's Judgment." B. at Marino, near

Rome, about 1604; D. 1674.

Carlen, Emilie, kar-len', a Swedish novelist, whose works have procured for her both an English and an American reputation. She is the authoress of a great many novels, most of them, if not all, illustrative of Swedish seenery and character. Her best known in England is "The Rose of Tistelön," which appeared in an English dress in 1844, and which has been followed by several other performances in the same manner, and with various success. The rapidity with which her productions have succeeded each other has, by some, been considered to have a damaging effect on her reputation; but to this opinion we demur. Even a bare enumeration of the titles of her performances, however, would occupy a considerable space. B. at Strömstad, Bohnsland, 1807.

Stromstan, Johnsman, 1807.
Callfor, Sir Guy, karl'-ton, a British general, who distinguished himself during the American war of independence as commander of the British troops in Canada, was sprung from an encient family in the north of England, which afterwards removed to Ireland, and was born at Strabane, Tyrone, in 1724. He entered the Guards as a subaltern, and continued in that corps till 1748, when he obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 72nd Regiment; and, in 1758, accompa-nied General Amherst to America, and distin-guished himself at the siege of Quebec in the following year. He acted as brigadier-general at the siege of Bellisle, where he was wounded; in 1762 he attained the rank of colonel in the army, and was present at the siege of the Moro Castle, Havannah, soon after, when he was again wounded, He attained the rank of major-general in 1772. and in the succeeding year was named governor of Quebec. When the American war broke out in

mother of the celebrated tragedian, Edmund
Kean.
Conv. William, a distinguished English orithe invasion of Canada, on which service they sent General Montgomery, who pushed the war with such vigour, that he captured the fort of St. John's, compelled Carleton to evacuate Mon-St. John's, compensed carrieton to evacuate Mon-treal, and proceeded to invest Quebec. Here Sir Guy determined to make a stand, and on being summoned by Montgomery and Arnold to surrender, treating the demand with contempt, refusing to hold any communication whatever with the so-called rebels. The American leaders made an attempt to take Quebec by assault, but failed in the attempt. Montgomery was killed, and Arnold was under the necessity of abandon ing the siege. Carleton was now, from having received reinforcements from Europe, in a position to act on the offensive, and pushed on to Lake Champlain, when a naval engagement took place on the 11th of October, which, although not decisive, induced Arnold to retreat to Crown Point, where he was overtaken by Carleton, defeated, and forced to evacuate Ca-General Carleton was made a knight of the Bath in July, 1776, and in the following year had organized an expedition to co-operate with the principal British force advancing from New York ; but the chief command having been conferred on General Burgoyne, Sir Guy resigned in disgust, and after aiding Burgoyne to take the disgust, and after adding Burgoyne to take the field in an efficient manner, returned to England. In August, 1777, he was made lieut-general and in 1781 succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief in America, which position he held to the conclusion of the war, and superin-tended the final evacuation of New York in He was once more appointed governor of the British North American colonies in 1786: and was next year raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Dorchester. After continuing in America for several years, ably discharging the duties of his extensive governorship, he finally returned to England, and died in 1808; his grandson succeeding to his titles and estates.

grandson succeeding to his titles and estate. Carletton, William, an Irish romanes-writer of considerable genius and power. The first work which fixed the attention of the public upon him was his "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," which was published in 1832, and received by the general public with great favour. This was followed by several other works, which fully sustained the reputation he had already received, as one of the happiest delineators of Irish character. In 1840 appeared his "Fawm of Spring Valeg" in 1847, the "Black Prophet," in which some of the appalling features connected with the famine of the "Biack Prophet," in which some of the appalling features connected with the famine of 1846 are graphically depicted. These were fol-lowed by "Rody the Rover," the "Tithe Proc-tor," "The Clarionet," and "Willy Relly," which came out in 1855. For his services to the national literature, Mr. Carleton enjoys a pension from government. B. at Clogher, in Tyrone, 1793.

Caeu, Gian Rinaldo, kawr'-le, an Italian, who, hen 24 years of age, was appointed to a new professorial chair of astronomy and navigation is Padua. He subsequently was made president of the new council of commerce at Milan. In 1769 he became the privy councillor of Joseph II., and induced that sovereign to abolish the tribunal of the Inquisition, which had existed in Milan for centuries. B. at Capo d'Istria, 1720; p. 1795.— Carli wrote many works on archæology and

other subjects; among which we may mention his "History of the Coins and Currency," and on "The Institution of the Mint of Italy,

CARLINGFORD, Theobald Taafe, earl of, kar'.
ling-ford, took an active share in the affairs o Ireland during the civil war, was proscribed by Cromwell, but afterwards reinstated at the Restoration, and in June, 1662, was created earl o Carlingford, with a grant of £4000 a year. D. 1677.

CARLISLE, Sir Anthony, karr-lile, an eminent surgeon, who, after finishing his studies it York, where, for some time, he had received in-York, where, for some time, he had received in-tructions from Mr. Green, the founder of the hospital in that city, went to London, and, in 1793, was appointed surgeon to Westminster Hospital. He now rose rapidly in his profes-sion, and became surgeon extraordinary to George IV. when Prince Regent, who knighted him on the first levée he held after his accession. to the throne. In 1808 he became professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy, an appoint-ment which he held for sixteen years. His contributions to medical literature were varied and fact that water might be decomposed by the galranic battery. B. near Durham, 1768; D. in London, 1840.

CARLISLE, Frederick Howard, fifth earl of, distinguished both as a statesman and a poet, distinguished over as a statestimit and a poet, was lord-lieutenant of Iroland, having been appointed to that office in 1780, and was for several years a leader, both in the debates and in gay and fashionable life. He was one of in gay and rasmonance me. He was one of Lord Byron's guardians, and his poetical repu-tation suffered severely from the onslaught made upon him in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," for which, however, Byron made an atonement in the fourth canto of "Childe Harold." Lord Carlisle, besides fugi-Lord Carriste, besides fugi-tive pieces, was author of two tragedies, "The Father's Revenge," and "Bellamere." He was born in 1748; and died in 1826. Caruste, George William Frederick Howard,

earl of, formerly well known as Viscount Mor-peth, was born in 1802. After being engaged in the public service in the diplomatic branch for some years, he was chosen to represent Yorkshire in Parliament, was Irish secretary for several years, then chief commissioner of woods and forests, and in 1859 was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he enjoyed a high degree of personal popularity. He was a cultivated and refined gentleman, had an honorable reputation as a scholar, a man of letters, a traveller, and, as an orator, took a leading and respectable part in the debates in the House of Commons while a member of that assembly. The Carlisle family is a branch of the old and honourable race who for many centuries have been earls and dukes of Norfolk. D. 1864.

Carloman, kar'-lo-man, the eldest son of Charles Martel, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia in 741. He and his brother Pepin united in defending their dominions against the encroachments of their neighbours, and defeated the Germans in 743. Carloman then entered Saxony, took its duke prisoner, and after several successful expeditions, became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. He assem-bled a famous council in 742, the acts of which bear his name. Lived in the 8th century.— There were three others of the same name; the auer several successing expeditions, became a mear Edinburgh; and was distinguished for his bled a famous council in 742, the acts of which bear his name. Lived in the 8th century—tol at Rome having procured him the title of There were three others of the same name; the first was the younger brother of Charlemagne, with whom he had some contention about the control with whom he had some contention about the control been published, and is extremely interesting. See 1721; n. 1803.

full possession -The second was the son of Louis II., whom he succeeded in 879, in con-junction with his brother Louis III. On the death of the latter he was declared sole king of France, and was killed while hunting, by a wild boar, in 834.—The third Carloman was the fourth son of Charles the Bald, a turbulent priest, who was accused of conspiring against

the king, and had his eyes put out. D. about 576.
CARDOS, Dod, kar-ios, son of Philip II., king
of Spain, was deformed in his person, and so perverse in his temper, that he endeavoured to between his temper, that he endeavoured to kill his tutor for gently reproving him. A match was negotiated between him and the Princess Elizabeth of France, but Philip, becoming a widower, married her himself, was then desirous of marrying his cousin, Anne of Austria; but being crossed by his father, he endeavoured to excite discontent among the endeavoured to excite discontent emong ten nobles. For this he was arrested, and con-demned to death. Shortly afterwards he was found dead in prison, not without suspicions of violence. n.1545; p. 1568. Carlos, Don. Count de Molina, was the second son of Charles IV, of Spain. He was

e lucated by Catholic priests, and was little heard of until the accession of his brother, Ferdinand VII., when he was sent to meet Bonaparte, who had announced his intention of paying a visit to the Spanish sovereign in his own dominions. Don Carlos, however, was made a prisoner, and his brother Ferdinand was soon compelled to abdicate all claims to the Spanish kingdom, in favour of his ally, the emperor of the French. Both the brothers were kept pri-soners till 1812, when they were restored to liberty, and Ferdinand once more ascended the Spanish throne. Don Carlos now plotted, in conjunction with the absolutist party, against his brother, and in 1825 shared in an insurrectionary movement in Catalonia. In 1830 a daughter, Isabella, was born to Ferdinand, and she was declared heir to the throne of Spain by the Cortes, which set aside the Salie law in her facortes, which set asue the Sale law has restored by Ferdinand, when so ill as to be in expectation of death, and from an apprehension of the evils which would arise to his people from the excluion of Don Carlos from the throne. He, however, covered, when the evidences that were to secure he succession of Don Carlos were destroyed, and Isabella, on the death of her futher, as-cended the throng, A civil war now commenced between the Carlists and the adherents of Isabella. For five years the country was desolated by the most savage cruelties that ever marked the progress of a civil conflict. It terminated in favour of Isabella, and, in 1839, Don Carlos took refuge in France. In 1845 he formally reinquished his claim to the crown, and in 1817 went to live at Trieste, where he spent the re-

went to live at Trieste, where he spirit the iteminder of his days. n. 17-3; p. 1855.

CARLYER, Alexander, D.D., kur-lile, a well-mown Scottish clerryman of the established hurch, in the politics of which he espoused the items of the moderate party, of which he was ong a leader. He was minister of Inversex, near Edinburgh; and was distinguished for his treatly in the processor a wascance his

Carlyle, Thomas, a writer of great power and originality, who, after passing through the university of Ediuburgh, with a view to entering the Scottish Church, abandomed that intention, and prepared to devote himself to a literary life. In 1823 he was tator to Charles Bullierary life. In 1823 he was tator to Charles Bullierary life. ler, who became distinguished in the political ler, who became distinguished in the political history of his country; and whilst acting in that capacity, he occupied his belaure in trans-lating from the German. The works which he produced between his 20th and 32nd years were "A Life of Schiller," "Legendre's Geometry, to which he prefixed an Essay on Proportion; the "Wilhelm Meister" of Goethe, and "Speci-roses of German Researce," old of which he mens of German Romance," all of which were received with approbation by those who were best qualified to judge of the difficulties with which he had to contend, in imbuing his translations with the true spirit of the originals which he had chosen to render into an English dress. He had now made himself well known dress. He had now made nimself well known in the world of letters, and became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," in which he wrote may masterly critical articles. Among these may be noticed his "Essay on Burns" and on "German Literature." In 1833-4 appeared his "Sartor Resartus" in "Fraser's Magazine." From that time he commanded a large circle of admirers, and afterwards produced many works of sterling merit. In 1837 he delivered a course of lectures on "German Literature" in Willis's Rooms, in London, which he followed up by lecturing on other subjects, down to 1840, when leaturing di onder sulgests, down to 1840, when the lectured on "Heroes, Hero-Wor-hip, and the Herale in History." This, we believe, was the most popular of his courses. In 1853 appeared "Oliver Crouwell's Letters and Speeches," which added considerably to his reputation. In 1830 he published the "Latter-Day Pampilets," which were more remarkable for the phiets, Which were more remarkable for the singularity of their style than the soundness of their doctrines. In 1851 appeared his "Life of John Sterling." His latest work is a "History of the Life and Times of Frederick the Great." He was elected Rector of Edinburgh University in 1865. B. near Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1795.

Sectiana, 1795.

Carmarolo, Francesco, kawr-ma-no-la, a colebrated Italian general, who, having begun life as a swincherd, enlisted as a private soldier in the army of Philip Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, and having exhibited high military qualities, was raised by the duke to the dignity of commander-in-chief of his Broces, a promotion which he amply justified, for he secured several important victories, and added largely to the duke's territory. Besides recovering Lombardy, Carmagnola won Bressia, Bergamo, Piacenza, and other cities, to the dominion of Visconti, who in return created him duke of Castelnovo, and loaded him with riches and favour. Becoming jealous, however, of the very greatness he had created, Philip, in 1424, deprived Carmagnola of his command, refused to listen to a defence, and confiscated his estates. The indignant soldier repaired to Venice, offered his services to the senate, by whom they were accepted. Carmagnola del an army against his old master, whom he repeatedly defeated, deprived him of the provinces he had previously gained for him, and in 1428 compelled him to sue for peace. A new war broke out between Philip and the Venetians in 1431, when Carmagnola was again placed in command of the troops of the republic; but not being so sug-

cessful as formerly, he was suspected of treachery, invited to Venice to confer with the senate, received with great distinction, and then arrested, charged with treason, tortured, and beheaded on the 5th of May, 1432. B. in Piedmont about 1380.

the 6th of May, 1482. B. in Procument about 1880, Carattoratz, Richard, M.R. L.A, kar-mi-kel, a very eminent surgeon in Dublin, where he was born in 1779, his father being Mr. Hugh Carmichael, solicitor, of that city. Having graduated in the school of the 1781 hollege of Sargeons, Mr. Carmichael served for some time in the Wexford militia, and then settled as a practitioner in Dublin, where he soon became distinguished for his attention to cancerous diseases, his position as surgeon to St. George's Hospital giving him peculiar opportunities of studying that class of maladies. In 1810 he bushing that class of maladies. In 1810 he Lock Hospital, his observations in which led him to issue a work on the use and abuse of that mineral over since. In 1839 he founded him to issue a work on the use and abuse of that mineral over since. In 1839 he founded him to fisce a work on the use and abuse of that mineral over since. In 1839 he founded he Ilchmond, since called the Carmichael Medical School, his coadjutors in the work being Dr. Robert Adams and Mr. M'Dowall, Mr. Carmichael published altocather thirty-one different works, mostly on scrowlin, cancer, and charter of the Modical Acodemy of France, and move the decamed bodies; and left by his will many bequenced and bodies; and left by his will many be accepted by the medical institutions of his native city. He was drowned on the 8th of June, 1839, while stream near Dublin, on horseback.

Stream near Juddin, on morse-wear.

CARNARON, the Rt.Hon.Henry Howard Mojneux Herbert, Earl of, kar-nar-zon, a rising
statesman of sound Conservative principle, such
became Highsteward of the University of Oxford
in 1858; in which year heserved under Lord Derby
as under-secretary of state for the Colonies. In
June, 1858, he again took office under Lord Derby
as secretary of state for the Colonies, but resigned in 1857, disapproving of the Reform
Bill introduced by Mr. Disruell. n. 1831.
CARNON, LAZZEN Sholas Marquerite, kar-no,

CLANCO, Lazare Nicholas Marquerite, Rer-no, a 1771, and became war minister to Napoleon I. As a member of the Couvention, he voted for the death of the king, and in 1783 became a member of the Couvention, he voted for the death of the king, and in 1783 became a member of the Couvention, he voted for the required to the reput the death of the king, and in 1783 became a member of the Committee of Public Safety. The most successful period of the republic, in a military sense, was during the time that he had not of the organized victory." In 1797 he was forced into exile, from being suspected of harting become favourable to royalty; but on Napoleon becoming first consul, he was recalled. He was then appointed minister of war, but was deprived of that office, with all his other posts, for voting against the consulate for life. After the Russian campaign, he again offered his services to Napoleon, and received the command of Antwerp, which he kept till the abdication of 1814. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was once more appointed minister of war, but on the fall of the emperor, he retired, first to Warsaw and then to Magdeburg, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Nolay, in Burgunghy, 1783; D. at Magdeburg, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Nolay, in Burgunghy, 1783; D. at Magdeburg, where he promoter of Posting, and Seventi other sequentic relations, and sevent other sequentic relations, and sevent other sequentic relations.

Carolan

Carracci

His son, Hippolite Carnot, was minister of cained considerable receivity in his native Public Instruction in the republic of 1843, in county of York, where, and in the adjoining which capacity he issued a circular recommending that the departments should send only uneducated rustics to represent them in the chambers. He refused to acknowledge Louis Napoleon, has retired from political life, and is occunied with some important historical works, as

well as memoirs of his father. B. 1801.

CAROLAN, Turlough O', kar-o-lan, a celebrated Irish bard, who to the power of poetry joined that of musical composition, and has been called the "Orpheus of the Green Isle." He was blind, and is said to have traversed the country, mounted on a good horse, with a servant be-hind him, and to have had the doors of every dwelling he came to readily opened to him, whether the denizens were rich or poor. He whether the defines were refer or poor. He composed a vast humber of times, one harper having, at a meeting in Belfast in 1792, repeated upwards of 100 of Carolan's pieces, although he had never heard or seen him, and believed that there were a vast number more. He was born in 1670, and died in 1738.

Caroline, Amelia Elizabeth, wife of George

UN. (See George IV.)

CAPPENTER, William Benjamin, M.D., karpen-ter, one of the most eminent physiologists of modern times, passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Society in 1835, and subsequently pursued his studies in the university of Edinburgh. Whilst there he made himself popular by the publication of several scientific treatises, and, in 1839, pubof several scientific treatises, and, in 2004, pan-lished his "Principles of General and Compara-tive Physiology," &c., which at once drew upon him the attention of the most distinguished physiologists of the day. He now went to reside in Bristol, where he became lecturer on medical jurisprudence, and produced several other works in connexion with his profession. Indeed, his contributions to physiological science have been of the most important kind, and have been very extensive. A bare enumeration of their titles would occupy a considerable space, and his works would form, in themselves, a large encyclopædia. He became lecturer on medical jurisprudence in University College, London, as well as an examiner in physiology and comparative anatomy. He was also lecturer on general anatomy and physio-logy at the London Hospital School of Medilogy at the Bondon Hospital School of Acet-cine, and in 1814 was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1849 he gained the prize of 100 gain as for his essay on "Alcoholic Liquors," which was published in 1850. B. 1813.

CARPI, Ugo da, kawr'-pe, an artist, who discovered the secret of painting in chiaroscuro, with two pieces of boxwood, one of which marked the outlines and shadows, and the other im-pressed any colour laid upon it. In this manner he executed several prints after great pictures; among which we may notice "David killing Goliath" and the "Massacre of the Innocents."

Conata and the massacre of the Innocents, J. in Rome, about 1486; p. about 1580. CARPINI, John de Plano, kaur-pe-ne, a Dominican friar, who, in 1245, formed one of an embassy from Pope Innocent IV. to the descendants of Genghis Khan. The object was to induce them to turn their arms against the Turks and Saracens, instead of invading Europe. There is great obscurity as to the exact place of his birth; but it is supposed that he was born in the kingdom of Naples, about 1210.

CAER, Juhn, kar, an English architect, who

counties, he erected a number of stately mansions. He was twice lord mayor of York, and died worth, it is said, £150,440. B. at Horbury, near Wakefield, 1721: D. at his residence, Askam Hall, Yorkshire, 1807.

an, foresing, 507.

Carr, Robert. (See Somenser, Duke of.)

Carra, Jean Lodis, ker-re, a French political
volutionist, distinguished for his violence in the first great revolution. He joined the party of Brissot, and fell with his leader. B. at Pont-

of Brissot, and fell with his leader. B. at Pont-de-Vesle, 1733; guillotined, 1733.

Carract, or Carract, Luizi, kurr-rat-che, the founder of a famous school of painting at Bologna, was the son of a butcher, who gave him an indifferent education; but his taste for drawing was so strong that he was induced to become a disciple of Prospero Fontana. He afterwards pursued his studies in the academy of Passignano, at Florence, and improved himself by visiting the principal cities in Italy. On his return to Bologna his ments became con-

conjunction with them, that school and style of painting which has rendered their names cele-brated throughout the civilized world. Luigi was great in landscapes as well as in figure

St. Mary Magdalene, at Bologna,-Speaking of this artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds savs:-"His breadth of light and shadow, the simplicity of his colouring, and the solemn effect of that twilight that seems diffused over his pictures, is better suited to the grave and dignited subjects he generally treated than the mor artificial brilliancy of sunshine which enlightens the pictures of Titian." Many of his pictures have

been engraved, and some by himself.

CARRACCI, Augustin, the elder of the two
cousins of Luigi, was the son of a tailor at Cremona. He was placed in the school of Fontana, and afterwards under Passcrotti, whilst at the same time he studied the art of engraving, which acted detrimentally on his powers as a painter. Having painted his celebrated picture of Jerome, Its success roused the jealousy of his brother Annibal, and caused a separation between them, although they were both engaged in producing important works for the palazzi Mag-nani and Zampieri. Augustin, for a time, led a free course of life, but at last the contemplation of a Madonna of his own painting struck him with remorse, and he retired to a convent, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Bologna, 1557; D. 1602.—He was an accomplished scholar, and as an engraver ranks among the

first artists of Italy.

Carracor, Annibal, younger brother of the above, studied under his cousin Luigi, by whom he was sent to Rome, where he worked for the pope. He invented a manner so excellent that in the Me invented a manner so excellent that pin Luigi and Augustin adopted it. The Farnes gallery immortalized his name, though the reserved only the petty sum of 300 crowns of gold about \$200 sterling for the about of the test and the second of the se which may be designated as the golden age of Italian painting closed.—Antony Carmet, a natural son of Augustin, was a pupil of Aunibal.

Carte

CARTERA. Rafael, kar-re-ra, a person who, born of mean parents in the city of Guatemala, passed his early life as a cattle-driver and drummer-boy; but, in 1837, headed an insurrection against the government, and after a struggle of several years succeeded in creating Guatemala into an independent republic, of which he was twice elected president. Carrera is a wonderful man, considering the disadvantages under which he has had to labour in his career, and has shown singular activity, tact, and ability. After being associated with all sorts of politicians, he settled down into moderate

and conservative opinions; and has done great service to his country. n. 1814. Cabbul, Armand Nicholas, kar-rail, the prin-cipaleditor of the French "National" newspaper, and a distinguished political writer. Opposed alike to the extremities of absolutism in royalty or democracy, he attained a high position as a French journalist; but, being led into a quarrel with Emile de Girardin, editor of the "Presse," a fatal ducl was the consequence. B. at Rouen,

a farial duci was the consequence. B. as hoden, 1860; p. of a pistol shot at St. Mandé, 1536. Carrier, John Baptist, kar'-re-ai, one of the most ferocious of the French revolutionists, who became deputy of the department of Cantal, in the national convention. In 1793 he was despatched on a mission to the departments was despatched on a mission to the departments in the west, where the civil war was raging. The crucities of Carrier at Nantes recalled to mind the times of Nero. He caused to be constructed covered barges, in which he sunk 100 persons at once. He also invented those horribe executions which went by the name of "republican marriages," and which consisted in fastening together, by the neck, a man and woman, who were then thrown into the Loire. But the rome 15 000 todividuals are self-terms. By his means 15,000 individuals are said to have perished, and the water of the Loire was so pollited with dead bodies, that it was prohibited to be drunk. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolu-tionary tribunal, which condemned him to the scaffold. B. at Aurillac, 1756; guillotined 1794. CARRIERA, Rosa Alba, kaur'-re-air'-a, known

also as Rosalba, an Italian female painter, who learnt the rudiments of the art from her father. She was afterwards placed under an eminent artist, and her progress was so great that her full-length portraits became famous throughout Italy. She went to Paris, and in 1720 was admitted a member of the Academy of Painting.

After executing portraits of the royal family of France, she proceeded to Vienna, where she received distinguished honours. B. at Venice, 1672; D. blind, 1757. Her miniatures are very B. at Venice, highly esteemed

CARRIERES, Francis de, kaur'-re-air'-al a French Franciscan friar, born in Provence in the early part of the 17th century, who wrote a Commentary on the Bible in Latin, and a "Chronological History of the Popes of Rome."

Carrington, Noel Thomas, kar'-ring-ton, an

CAREINATON, Noci Thomas, ear - ving-ton, an Inglish poct, formerly an appentice in the dock-yard at Devonport. His principal poems are, "The Banks of the Tamar," and "Dartmoor," a. at Plymouth, 1777; p. at Bath, 1890. Carsarars, William, ker-stair, a Scottish ecclesiastic, who devoted himself much more to consume then to relicious efficies having taken

secular than to religious affairs, having taken an active part in all the intrigues connected with the transfer of the English erown from

and painted some fine pieces in fresco at Rome. the hands of James II. to those of the prince of Orange. He was the son of the Rey. John Carstares, minister of the High Church, Glasgow, and was born at Catheart, near that city, in 1649. During the latter portion of the reign of Charles II. William Carstares resided in Holland, studying at Utrecht. Becoming acquainted with the pensionary Fagel, he was by him introduced to the prince of Orange, who, finding him able, intelligent, self-reliant, and well acquainted with the political state of Britain, and especially of Scotland, employed him in the communications which ultimately led to his being invited to the throne. Carstares was in the secrets of the Argyle and Monmouth parties, was suspected, apprehended in Kent, and sent to Scotland, where torture was applied in order to obtain information, but without effect. His sufferings at this time induced him, at a as subsequent period, to take an active part in abolishing the use of torture in legal proceedings in Scotland. Returning to Holland, he was well received by William, and on that prince ascending the English throne, Carstares was entrusted with a large share in the government of Scotland, and was mainly instrumental in effecting a reconciliation between the king and the Scottish Presbyterians, whose pertinacious adherence to the principle of spiritual independence had caused a breach with the sovereign. The political divine was popularly known as "Cardinal Carstares," and was courted and caressed by the needy nobles and gentlemen who had a few years before applied the "thumb-screw" to him in the council-chamber at Holyrood. Even after William's death, the talents and experience of Carstares secured him a large share of influence in Scottish affairs. chosen principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1704; and died in 1715, leaving behind him the reputation of having been one of the most sagacious, able, and bold politicians of the age.

CARSTENS, Asmus Jacob, kars'-tens, a Danish painter, was the son of a miller, and had his mother for his first instructor in drawing. In 1789 he went to Berlin, where he was named professor of drawing, and in 1792 to Rome, where he died in 1793. n. near Schleswig, 1754. Amongst his best paintings are "The Death of Achilles" and the "Fall of the

Angels."
CARTE, Thomas, kart, an English historian, who entered the church, and published a defence of Charles I., in the matter of the Irish massacre. On the accession of George I. he refused the oaths, but afterwards became secretary to Bishop Atterbury. When that prelate was committed to the Tower, a reward of £1000 was offered for apprehending Carte, who escaped to France, where he remained till Queen Caroline obtained permission for him to return to England. In 1736 he published his "Life of James, Duke of Ormond," in 3 vols, folio. Soon after this, he issued proposals for a History of England. He met with great en-couragement, and this work, completed in four volumes, has been highly praised. His MSS. are in the Bodleian library. Besides those mentioned, he published a "Collection of Original Letters and Papers relating to the Affairs of England," in 2 vols. Svo; h "History of the Revolutions of Portugal," and some other pieces. B. at Clifton, Warwickshire, 1686; p.

:33

Carteaux

Cartwright

CARTRAUX, Jean Francois, kar'-to, a French brigadier-general, who entered the service as a private, and rose from rank to rank, until he private, and to so from tank to tank, and the received the command of a brigade. His principal achievement was the taking of Toulon in 1793, then hold by the British. Here he was ably seconded by Napoleon Bonaparte, at that time a simple artillery captain. p. 1751; p.

CARTER, Elizabeth, kar'-ter, an English lady, who became an excellent Greek and Latin who became an excenent oreek and Latin scholar, besides acquiring a knowledge of the German, French, Spauish, Portuguese, Italian, Arabic, and Hebrew. She executed several translations, and contributed a paper to the "Rambler" of Dr. Johnson. It was of her at-

tainments in Greek that the distinguished lexicographer said, "that he understood that language better than any one he had ever known, except Elizabeth Carter." B. at Deal, Kent, 1717; p. 1806.

CARTER, Thomas, a distinguished Irish musi-

cian and composer of vocal music. Amongst many others, he composed the melodies, "Oh, Nanniel will thou gang wi' me?" and "Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak." p. about 1768; p. 1804.

CARTERET, Sir George, kar'-te-ret, a brave and faithful loyalist, who adhered to the fortunes of Charles I. and II. in all their adversi-ties. He was a native of Jersey, of which he was appointed governor in 1626, and there, and in the neighbouring counties, made himself ac-tive in the royal cause. Charles II. took refuge with Sir George in Jersey for some time, but a fleet under Blake compelled him to flee to Holland in 1651. He was rewarded at the Restoration with some high offices, and was about to be created a baron when he died, in 1679. B. 1599.

CARTBEET, John. (See GRANVILLE, Earl of.)
CARTBEET, Philip, a distinguished myal
officer, who, in conjunction with Captain Wallis, in 1766, commanded an expedition to the South Seas. Dr. Hawksworth, in his Introduction to his narrative of Cook's voyages, gives an account of their discoveries. Lived in the 18th century.

Cartier, or Quartier, James, kar'-te-ai, a French navigator, employed by Francis I. in ex-ploring the coast of North America, where, in 1534, he effected the discovery of Canada.

at St. Malo, 1194.

CARTISMANDUA, kur'-tis-man'-du-a, a queen of the Brigantes, in Britain, who has gained an unenviable fame by her treachery in betraying to the Romans the unfortunate Caractacus. She put away her lawful husband, Venutius, and on this, her subjects revolted, which induced her to call to her assistance the Romans, who made themselves thereby masters of the country. Lived in the 1st century. (See CARAC-TACUS.)

CARTOUCHE, Louis Dominique, kar-foosh', the most famous robber of modern times, was the son of a Parisian artizan. Whilst very young he displayed his thieving propensities, and was expelled from the school where he had that was expected from the school was to a been placed. He then joined a band of robbers who intested Normandy, and soon was made their chief. He afterwards brought his accomplices to Paris, and there daily performed ex-traordinary leats of robbery, displaying great audacity, courage, and strength. For a long

time the officers of justice sought him in vain; but, after many wonderful escapes, he was at length taken in 1721, and broken on the wheel, B. about 1693 .- His life has formed the subject of numerous books, and he has been often represented on the stage.

CARTWRIGHT, Thomas, kart-rite, an eminent Puritan divine, who was a fellow of Trinity Col-lege, and also professor of divinity at Canbridge, but getting into controversy with Whitgatt and others, he was, when Whitgift became chancel-lor, in 1571, deprived of his professorship as well as his fellowship, and had to retire to the continent, where he made the acquaintance of Beza and other eminent scholars. Ecturning to England, he got into fresh trouble in a controversy with his old opponent, Whitgift, and was once more compelled to go abroad. After this time he was constantly engaged in controversial writing, was twice committed to prison, and died on 27th December, 16.3. James VI. of Scotland (afterwards James I. of England) greatly admired him, and offered him a prolessorship at St. Andrew's, which, however, he declined. B. 1535.

CARTWRIGHT, William, a minor poet of the 17th century, was the son of a gentleman of decayed fortunes who kept an inn at Cirencester. William was educated at Westin'nster and Oxford, was one of the council of war named by the university, in which he became junior proctor, and reader in metaphysics in 1643, He was the intimate friend of Ben Jonson, who, when he was very young, said of him, "My son Cartwright writes all like a man." He died of a malignant fever which raged at Oxford in 1643, being only 32 years of age, having been born in 1611. A collection of his "Co-medies, Tragi-Comedies, and other Peems," was published in 1647, and again in 1651. His plays, especially that entitled "The Ordinary,"

possess considerable merit.

CARTWRIGHT, Edmund, the inventor of the power-loom for weaving, was educated for the tenders, and area and the riving of Sampton, near Chesterfield, and afterwards that of Goadby-Marwood, in Leicestersline. He had published several poetical effusions, besides contributing to the "Monthly Review," when his attention was accidentally drawn to the subject of mechanical weaving. Accordingly, in the April of 1783, his first power-loom was put in motion; and, although its introduction was much opposed both by the manufacturers and their workmen, it gradually rose into importance, until it has become one of the greatest of the mechanical forces of Great Britain. In 1809 Parliament granted him £10,000 for "the good service he had rendered the public by his invention of weaving." B. at Marnham, Notts. 1743; D. 1823.

Cartwarent, John, known as Major Cartwright, a brother of Edmund, in early lite entered the navy, and served at the capture of Cherbourg and in some other engagements. When the American war broke out, he refused to act against the colonists, in consequence of to act against the colomists, in consequence of his notions on constitutional government making him regard the course pursued by the home government as unjustifiable. He stated his opinions in a work entitled "Letters on American Independence," to those opinions he adhered through life, being always the ad-rocate of political liberty, and was one of the originators of the Constitutional Reform

Casaubon Carns

the more radical party as the father and carifest and mo t consistent advocate of their principles. A commission in the Notts Militia, as major, obtained in 1775, furnished him with Burton Crescent, London.

Carts, Marcus Aurelius, kain-us, a Roman emperor, prefect of the preforians under Pro-bus, on whose death, in 52, he was elected emperor by the soldiers. He defeated the Sar-matians in flyria, communed Mesopotamia, the towns of Selecati and Cresiphon, and died, it is said, by a lightning-stroke, at the latter town,

Carvajal, Francis de, Lar'-vizh-al, a Spanish captain, who served in America, and contributed greatly to the success of Vaca de Castro, governor of Peru, over the young Almagro. He sub-sequently joined his fortunes to those of Gonselvo Pizurro, and was taken with him, and

Savo Fizitro, and was taken with him and hanged as a traitor, at Cuzeo, in 1513. Carver, John, kard-ver, the first governor of New Plymouth, North America, arrived there in the Monflower, 11th November, 1620, and after assisting in making the necessary arrangements for settling the colony, and agreeing to a constitution or compact for the government, led an exploring party to fix the site of a settlement, and was cleeted governor of Plymouth, but died in April, 1621, to the great grief of his

companions.

CARY, Rev. Henry Francis, kai'-re, was born in 1772, at Birmingham, and in 1787, published an "Irregular Ode to General Elliot;" in 1788 a collection of "Odes and Sonnets;" in 1787, hartoncerant of oursaid sonnes; in 1707, having previously taken his degree of M.A. at Oxford, he was appointed by the Marquis of Anglesey to the vicarage of Bromley Abbots, Staffurdshipe, and in the same year published an "Ode to Kosclusko." While at Oxford, Mr. Cary had devoted much attention to the study of French, Italian, and English literature, beof Frenci, Italian, and English iterature, oc-cides giving due care to the acquisition of a knowledge of Greek and Latin, and soon began to turn this study to account. In 1805, a trans-lation in blank werse of the "Inferno," by him, was published; and in 1814, in the same species of e-mposition, his version of the "Divina Com-nedia." This work was some time out before it attracted much attention, but was brought into notice by Coleridge, and went through four editions during the author's life. Cary subsecannot auring the authors me. Cary subsequently produced translations in verse of the "Birds" of Aristophanes, the "Odes" of Pindar, a series of Lives, in continuation of Johnson's Lives of Early French Poets, "besides editions of the works of Milton, Pope, Thomson, Cowper, and Young. He was appointed assistant librarian of the British Museum, which office he shortly afterwards resigned. A pension of 2200 a year was subsequently conferred upon him, which he enjoyed till his death in 1844. He was buried in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey.

CARY, Lutt, a negro clergyman, and one of Cany, 1901, a negro ciergyman, and one or the founders of the coloured colony of Liberia, was born a slave, in Virginia, in 1780. Having acquired some education, he became a baptist preacher at Richmond, where he was employed in a tobacco warchouse; and, being much esteemed, many presents were made to him, and

Secicty in 1750. He is generally regarded by self and two of his children. He still continued the major relief morty as the futher and carriest his avocations at Richmond, both secular and cherical, received a good salary, and became the owner of a small farm. When the African as major, obtained in 1773, harmsneu man He grated to Africa; in 1822 1008 an active part the title by which he was sowed it known. He grated to Africa; in 1822 1008 an active part the organization of the colony; in 1826, the true organization of the colony; in 1826, the government devoted upon bitm, which he additioned naceess till 28th November was erected in Colonization Society began operations, he emiministered with great success till 28th November, 1829, when he was killed by an explosion while manufacturing cartridges to defend the little community against a threatened attack of the native tribes.

CARYL, John, kar'-il, a poet and dramatist of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, acted as secretary to Mary, queen of James II and was knighted by that unfortunate monarch. whose fortunes he appears to have followed in exile, and by whom the honorary titles of earl Caryl and baron Dartford were conferred upon him. He subsequently returned to England, and was on intimate terms with Pope, who dedicated to him the "Rape of the Lock." Caryl was the asthor of two plays, "The English Princess; or the Death of Richard III," "Sir Salemon; or the Cautious Coxcomb," a trans-lation of the Psalms from the Vulgate, and other pieces. The dates of his birth and death are unknown; he was, however, living so late as 1717.

Casa, John della, kaw'-sa, an Italian prelate, who, in 1544, was created archbishop of Benevento, and, the same year, was sent nuncio to Venice, where he displayed great diplomatic abilities. He was in disgrace under Julius III. on account of his connexion with Cardinal Farnese; but was restored to favour by Paul IV., who made him secretary of state. B. at Florence 1503; D. 1556. He is accounted one of rence 1905; D. 1905. He is accounted one the most elegant of the Italian writers, and his Latin poetry is very fine. His principal performance is the "Galateo; or, Art of Living in the World," besides which, he wrote some beautifu! Italian poems, the Lives of Cardinals Contarini and Bembo, and other works, collected

at Venice, in 5 vols. 4to, 1728.

Casabianca, Louis, ka'-sa-be-an'-ka, a distinguished captain in the French navy, who represented Corsica in the National Convention, and was also a member of the Council of Five and was also a memoer of the council of rive Hundred. In Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, he commanded the Orient, a 120-gun ship; and, in 1798, at the battle of the Nile, perished with lis son, a youth of ten years, who, though seeing the vessel about to sink, would not abandon his daine prepared. Babart 1755

dying parent. B. about 1755.
CASANOVA, James, kuw-san'-o-va, a famous adventurer, of Venetian extraction, who visited different countries of Europe in various capaci-Cherent Countries of Europe in various capacities. He was at once a schoolmaster, soldier, musician, chemist, writer, and politician; and displayed, in these various callings, a great amount of talent, accompanied, necessarily, by equal chicanery. He was imprisoned at Vienna, and ultimately died there, 1803; n. at Venice, 1725. He left, besides other books, a History of his Cardivity, and his Memoirs, which have of his Captivity, and his Memoirs, which have been translated into French.—His brother

Francis was a painter of battle-pieces.

CASAUDON, Isaac, ka-so-bauna, a learned
Swiss divine and critic, who, at the age of 23, was chosen professor of Greek at Geneva, and subsequently at Montpellier and Paris. In 1586 he married a daughter of Henry Stephens, a he was combled to purchase the freedom of him- | learned printer, by whom he had twenty chil-

Casanhon

dren. In 1600 he was appointed one of the after, his troops, under Sabiaki, defeated the dren. In 1000 he was appointed one of the Protestant judges in the controversy between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay, and dedded against the latter. Three years later, he became head librarian to Henry IV. of France, and on the death of that monarch removed to England, where James I. settled upon him a considerable pension, and made him a prebendary of Westmister, and also of Canterbury. In this country he passed the remainder of his deven a reliable of the properties of Peace and the properties of days, a rigid adherent to the principles of Pro-te-tantism. B. at Geneva, 1559; D. 1614, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Casaubon was the author of many learned works; among which we may notice his "De Libertate Ecclesiwhich we may notice his De Libertate Ecclesiastica," suppressed by Henry IV. as offensive to the Pope; "De Rebus Sacris et Ecclesiasticis," "A Criticism on Baronius," and his editions of several of the Greek and Latin classics.

CASAUDON, Meric, son of the above, was made a prebendary of Canterbury, and held two livings in Kent, of which he was deprived in the civil war. Cromwell made him large offers the etward to induce him to write the history of the war, but he steadily refused to comply. He also refused to accept an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden, to superintend the universities in her kingdom. At the Restoration he thes in flet kingdom. As the destoration he recovered his preferments. B. at Geneva, 1509; p. 1671.—His most remarkable work is a treatise on "Credulity and Incredulity," wherein he maintains the existence of witches.

wacrein ne mannams the existence of witches.
CASIMTA I., kard.-imeer, kiue of Poland, surnamed the Peaceful, son of Miecislaus, whom he
succeeded in 163. The Poles revolting under
the regency of his mother, he went to Paris,
and became a monk. The Poles, a prey to internal dissensions, induced Pope Benedict IX. to allow him to return to his kingdom and to marry. Accordingly, he espoused a daughter of the grand-duke of Russia, and afterwards governed his kingdom with great wisdom.

D. 1058.

CASIMIR II., king of Poland, surnamed the Just, was the younger son of Boleslaus III. When his brother Miecislaus was, on account of

When his brother Bleetsians was, on account of his tyranny, deposed in 1177, the Poles con-ferred the crown on Casimir. He was an up-right, gencous prince. 3. 1117; 3. 1194. Custum III., the Great, succeeded Ladislaus NY. in 1333. He deferated John, king of Dohemia, and conquered a prof of Russra. He united to his warlike qualities the attributes of a great nis warme quanties the actionists of a great king; maintained peace, founded several churches and hospitals, and built numerous fortresses. He is said, however, to have been a man of strong passions, which he fre-quently indulged to excess. p. 1300; p. 1370. quently industrate to excess. It is now, it is not the Jews, which they ever continued to enjoy; these were granted at the request of a Jewess

named Esther, one of his favourites.

Casmara IV. was grand-duke of Lithuania, and ascended the throne of Poland 1445. He defeated the Teutonic knights, and made war

with varied success against the king of Hun-gary and the Tartars. D. 1492. CASIMIT V., John, son of Sigismund III., succeeded to the throne of Poland on the death succeeded to the throne of round on the death of Ladislaus VII.; obtaining permission to marry his brother's widow. Defeated at first by Charles Gustavus of Sweden, he subsequently, with the aid of the emperor Leopold, was victorious, and, in 1860, concluded the treaty of Oliva with his successor, Shortly

Tariars. The cares of cove n lent, and loss of his wife in 1007, induced him to rethe crown, and retire to France, where he die ! in 1672. B. 1009.

CASIRI, ke-seer-e, a learned Oriental scholar, who took orders at Rome, and taught the Eastren lauguages in that city. In 17 is he repaired to Madrid, where he was made a member of the Academy of Illistory, interpreter to the king, and head librarian of the Esential. From 1750 to 1770 this industrious man laboured at 1730 to 1770 this industrious man indoord in the complication of a description and analysis of all the Arabian MSS, contained in the library of the Escurial, the richest in Europe in work of that kind. This esteemed production was published at Madrid, 2 vols. folio, the second containing most interesting accounts of the battles of the Moors and Christians in the Peninsula. B. at Tripoli, Syria, 1710; D. at Madrid. 1791.

drud, 1.91.
Caston, William, kast-lon, a di-tinguishel letter-Lunder, was originally occupied in engraving ornaments on qui-bariels, and in the manufacturing of bookbinders tools; but after-

country residence at Esthanter n (which was country then) in 1766. n. in Ehropshire, 1692.

Cass, Leais, Luc, an Ameri an politician, who, in the war between England and the United States, in 1812, made an incursion into Canada, and was taken prisoner. When peace cantad, and was that in product. When peace was concluded, he was appointed governor of Michigan, and organized that wast territory, making treaties with the Indian tribes, by which three millions of arres were added to the state. Under the presidency of General Jackson, in 1831, he was secretary for war, and four years afterwards, was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary. Here he remained seven years, and whilst engaged in this mission, published his "Views on the Subject of the Limitation of ins "rows on the Subject of the Union," and pro-tested against the adhesion of M. Guizot to the doctrine of the "right of visit." The treaty concluded in 1842, between England and the United States, not meeting his approval, he resigned, and returned to America. In the Senate he voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, and in 1857 was made secretary of state under President Buchanan. B. 1782.

CASSAPDER, kus-sub-der, the son of Antipa-ter, took possession of the kingly power in Macedonia on the death of his father. He caused the death of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, and also of his son, the areamer the creat and also of his soli, the young Alexander. Joining his forces to those of Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, he defeated Antigonus at the battle of Ipsus, 301 no., the latter monarch falling on the field, and the four conquerors dividing between them Alexander's empire into the great kingdoms of Macedonia, Thrace, Egypt, and Syria. (See

Antigonus, &c.)

ANTIGORS, ACC CASSIAN, Julian, kaw'-se-an'-s, one of the best lyrical poets of Italy, was born at Modena in 1712, and became successively professor of Poetry in the Nobles' College of his native city, and of Eloquence in the University. His works, one of his pupils. D. 1778.

Court, Giovanni Dominie, kaw-se'-ne, a cele-

Cassini Castelnau

brated Italian astronomer, was educated among achieving on the right. Fearing to fall into the Jesuits at Genoa, and succeeded, in 1650, Cavalieri, as professor of astronomy at Bologna. He here gained so great a reputation that both the pope and the senate of Bologna intrusted him with several scientific and political missions. In 1669 Colbert induced him to visit France. He was there naturalized, and became a member o was there material and became a member the the Academy of Sciences. n. at Fer naldo, in Nice, 1625; n. at Paris, 1712. Cassini dis-covered several of Jupiter's and Saturn's satel-Mars, and Venus. He published a "Theory of Jupiter's Satellites," remarkable for its correct-Jupiter's Satelintes," remarkable for its corresponding and assisted in the measurement of the meridian line of Paris. He left behind him a great number of astronomical memoirs and

observations.
Cassini, James, son of the above, at 17, was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, and enriched science with many valuable discoveries. In 1720 he published a book on the figure of the earth, in which he maintained, in opposi-tion to Newton, that it was an oblong spheroid. To determine this, the French king sent two companies of mathematicians, one towards the polar circle, and the other to the equator, to measure a degree, the result of which was a decided refutation of Cassini's opinion. B. at

Paris, 1667; D. 1756.

Cassini de Thuer, Cæsar François, son of the above, evinced, at a very early age, great talents for astronomy, and was received into the Academy of Sciences at 22. He was employed many years in perfecting a general man of France, and in continuing the trigonometri-cal survey of that country. The former was composed of 180 sheets, and gave a most com-plete representation of the country, on a scale of a line to 6 feet. Casar Francois was unable of a line to 6 feet. Crear François was unable to fnish it; but it was at length concluded by his sou, who presented it, in 1789, to the Natural Assembly. He published a great number of papers in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences." n. at Paris, 1714; p. 1734.—He was succeeded in his office by his only son, Count John Dominic Cassini. n. 1748; p. 1845.
Cassonoders, Marcus Aurelius, kineto-dories with oversign and the control of creat the paris, who was a control of creat the paris, who was a control of the control of the control of creat the paris, who was a control of creat the paris who was a control of creat the paris who was a control of the paris of the pa

tas an Italian of great talents, who was appointed by Theoderic, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily, and filled some of the highest offices in Rome, but afterwards retired to a monastery in Calabria. He was celebrated as a chronologist and historian, and is said to have devoted himself also to mechanical pursuits, and invented water-clocks, sun-dials, and lamps.

B. in Calabria, about 481; D. 577. Cassius, Caius, kash'-e-us, a Roman general, one of Casar's murderers. During the civil wars between Pompey and Casar, he followed the fortunes of the former. After the decisive battle of Pharsalin, he was, however, spared by the conqueror. Returning to Rome, he married Junia, the sister of Brutus, and in conjunction with the latter, formed a conspiracy against the emperor. After the death of their victim, 44 B.c., Cassius received Africa as his reward but found himself unable to maintain himself there, in consequence of the influence of Cæsar's there, in consequence of the musence or ussurs a friends. Passing into the East he levied nu-merous troops, and joined Brutus in Macedon, On the plains of Philippi, where Anthony and Octavius mot them, the left of the army, under Cassius, was defeated by Antony's troops, which under the property of the property of the pro-taction of the property of the property of the pro-taction of the property of the property of the pro-taction of the property of the property of the pro-taction of the property of the property of the pro-taction of the property of the property of the pro-taction of the property of the property of the pro-taction of the pro-taction of the property of the pro-taction of the pro-taction of the property of the pro-taction of the property of the pro-taction of the property of the pro-taction of the pro-taction of the pro-taction of the protaction of the pro-taction of the pro-taction of the protaction of the pro-taction of the protaction of the pro-taction of the protaction of the protaction of the pro-taction of the protaction of the protaction of the pro-taction of the protaction of the protaction of the pro-taction of the protaction of the protaction of the protaction of the pro-taction of the protaction of the protaction of the protaction of the pro-taction of the protaction of the Castavius must them, the left of the army, under with a determined resistance, and was at last Cassius, was defeated by Antony's troops, slain in the territory of Raymond, count of which neutralized the success which Bruttywas Toplouse. This murder led to the genomus-

men to run him through, and perished, by the very sword which had given a wound to Cresar, A2 B.C. His body was honoured with a mag-nificent funeral by his friend Brutus, who de-clared over him that he deserved to be called "the last of the Romans." If he was brave, he was equally learned. Some of his letters are ne was equany scarned. Some of his setters are still extant among Giero's (pstiels. He was often too rash and too violent, and many of the wrong steps which Brutus took are to be ascribed to the prevailing advice of Cassius. Shakspeare describes him as having "a lean and hungry look," and makes Cæsar say,—
"He reads much;

He is a great observer, and he looks

Quite through the deeds of men; he loves no plays.

As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music; Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort, As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,

That could be moved to smile at anything." The day after Casar's murder he dined at the The day after Cosses is mureer no office and the house of Antony, who asked him whether he had then a dagger concealed in his bosom. "Yes," replied he, "if you aspire to tyranny,"—There were many other Romans of this name, in whose lives there is nothing very remark-

, kas-si-ve-law'-nus, a British chief, who was invested with the supreme com-mand of the forces of the island, to oppose Julius Casar during his invasion of Britain, 54 B.C.

CASTAGNO, Andrea del, kaws-tan'-no, a Tuscan painter, who worked first in fresco, but after-wards learned the art of painting in oil from Domenico Veneziano. His repayment for this was to assassinate his friend. Unsuspected, he was to assassnate his friend. Unsuspected, he pursued his celling, and produced some fine pictures, the principal of which is the "Execution of the Conspirators against the Nedici," now in the Hall of Justice at Florence. he about 1406; p. about 1490.—Stung with remorse. he on his death-bed confessed, amidst universal execration, the atrocious crime of which he had been guilty, and was in consequence called the "Infamous."

Castanos, Francis Xavierde, kas-ta-yo, duke de Baylen, the most distinguished of the Spa-nish generals who figured in the Peninsular war from 1807 till the expulsion of the French by Wellington. Castanos commanded the Spa-nish army which defeated Dupont at Baylen in 1808; but, in the same year, was beaten by Napo-leon at Tudela. He subsequently acted in concert with Wellington, and commanded the Spanish division which accompanied the latter into France in 1815. After the settlement of affairs in the Peninsula, consequent on the amars in the Pennasula, consequent on the downful of Bonnarte, Castaños occupied several important positions in the government, and died in Sept. 1852, ten days after Wellington had breathed his last. r. about 1756.
CLSTEINAT, Pierre de, kas-laŭ-ne, archdeacon of Maguelone, was sent, at the commencement of the 18th century, by Innocent III, into the couth of Pennae se leget antropoding.

the south of France as legate extraordinary, in order to search out the heretic Albigenses, and deliver them over to the secular arm. He met

lan, marshal of France and senator, born in Paris, March 21, 1788. His father was adeputy to the States-General in 1789. The future to the States-General in 1789. The future ment Grecian philologist, numismatist, and hip-Marshal entered the army, when 18 years of lical scholar, who has written some learned are, in 1804, as a private, and in 1806 was a sub-licutemant of dragoons in the army of 1804 works on the dates of the cities of Barbary the went to Spain with Count Loban as aided, as well as also, in conjunction with cardinal Mad, escapin mental the property of the cities of Barbary the cardinal Mad, as the control with country. Exchange and Wagram all witnessed the brilliant with the med of his company. Exchange and Wagram all witnessed the brilliant witnessed the brilliant witnessed. "Intrepid valour of Lieutenant Castellane. was the exclamation of the young man!" young man!" was the exclamation of the Emperor, when he gave him the cross on the field of Wagram. After such a compliment, pronounced publicly in presence of the braves of the brave, roung Castellane was certain to pass through lire to gain all his grades at the point of the sword. In 1810 he was a captain, and he again accompanied Count Lobau as aide-de-camp in the Russian expedition of 1812. Having been promoted at Moscow to the rank of chef d'escadron, he was next aide-de-camp to the Count de Narbonne in the same campaign. During the retreat, at the head of 25 lancers of the Imperial Guard, he started from Kroiskoi, crossed a vast extent of country occupied by the Russian troops, and found means, in the midst of countless dangers, to carry important orders from the Emperor to Colonel Bourmont. At the Beresina he excited the admiration of all his

companions in arms by his energy and coolness. At the restoration in 1815, M. Castellane was at first neglected, but towards the end of that year he was charged with organizing the hussars of the Bas-Rhin (5th Regiment), and obtained other military employments. In 1831-32 he other military employments. In 1831-32 he commanded the department of the Haute-Saône. His gallant conduct at the siege of Antwerp procured him the rank of lieutenantgeneral. In 1837 he was raised to the peerage, after good service in Algeria. He was in command of the military division of Rouen when the Bevolution of 1848 broke out. His firmness under very trying circumstances saved his division entire, and not a man was wanting when he handed it over to his successor. After 1852 he held the chief command at Lyons, and fully justified the Emperor's confidence, and his own motto of "Honos ab armis." At different dates he received the baton of a marshal, was made a senator, grand cross of the Legion of

Hanour, and was decorated with most of the orders of Europe. D. September, 1862.
CASTIGLIONE, Duc de, kaws'-tel-le-o'-nai. (See

AUGERBAU, Marshal.)

CASTIGLIONE, Giovanni Benedetto, called by the French Le Benedette, and at Mantua II Grechetto. He is one of the most eminent of Grechetto. He is one of the most eminent of the Genoese painters and etchers. In animal and pastoral painting especially he excelled. His cher'd cauve is the "Nativity of the Saviour," in the church of San Luca, Genoa, B. at Genoa, 1818; D. at Mantan, 1870.
CASTIGLIONER, Bulthazar, an Italian writer and politician, who, after serving with great bravery in a military capacity, was employed by the duke of Urbino in state affairs, and sentenced with exercise as the exercise of the serving with the way also an exercise of the company of the serving with the serving when the serving with servin

ambassador to several courts. He was also engaged in the same service by Pope Clement VII., and became nuncio at the court of Charles V., who held him in high estimation, B, at Mantua,

nication of Raymond, and also to the war of 1478; n. at Toledo, 1529. His greatest work is the Albigenses. Killed 1209. "Il Cortigiano," or "The Courtier," written in CASTELLANE, Esprit Victor Boniface, kar-tel an elegant style, and abounding with good rules

and reflections.

rian library, which embrace portions of the Old Testament, and several of the Pauline epistles, all of which are of great value, in consequence of the remarks, glossaries, and excursuses which accompany them. These MSS, were cuited and published at different periods, between 1819 and 1839. B. at Milan, in 1795.

Castilho, Antonio Feliciano de, kas-teel -vo. one of the most distinguished modern Portuguese poets, who early discovered his genius. guest poets, who early discovered his genus, and first came into notice by the publication of a meritorious imitation of Orid, entitled "Letters from Echo to Narcissus." He has written much poetry with various success, and was the founder of a magazine which had a considerable

circulation. B. at Lisbon, 1800.

CASTLEBEAGH, LOrd. (See LONDONDERRY,

Marquis of.)

viceroy of the Indies, allied to the royal family of his country. In 1545 he was appointed to the government of the East, and gained several considerable victories over the natives. As honest as brave, he died poor, and was buried at the public expense. It is said that once, as the public expense. It is said that once, wanting to raise a loan to assist commerce, he offered his "moustaches" as a security; the lenders, however, were satisfied with his word. B. at Lisbon, 1500; D. at Goa, India, 1549.
CASTRO, Vaca de, priest and judge-royal of Valladolid, was sent by Charles V. to Peru, in

1540, to suppress the various contending factions, and to regulate the interior administra-tion of the province. On his arrival he learnt the assassination of Pizarro, and Almagro's usurpation. Marching an army against the latter, he defeated, and executed him with his accomplices. This done, he endeavoured to ameliorate the lot of the Indians by wise regulations, but fell into disgrace on this account,

1544. D. in Spain, 1558.

CASPEUCCIO, Castracani, kars-troot'-che-o, a distinguished Italian soldier, who was designed for the church. In his youth the quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibelines were distracting the Guelpins and Gilbothes were distracting Italy, and he, as one of the latter parry, was driven out of Pavia. After serving with dis-intention in Lombardy, he went to England, and entered the army of Edward I.; but was forced to quitthe country, having killed a nobleman in a ducl. He then became a soldier under Philip the Fair of France, and subsequently re-Philip the Fair of France, and subsequently re-turned to Italy, where the Ginbelines of Lucea made him their chief. He had here much to combat, both in the jealousies of his friends and the strength of his enemies; but ultimately succeeded in overcoming all difficulties. In 1820 he was proclaimed duke of Lucea, and was recognised by the emperor Louis of Pavaria, B. at Lucca, 1234; D. 1328. His life has been written by Machiavelli,

CATALANT. Angelica, kut-que-law-ne, the celebrated vecalist, was born at Sinigacila, in the Czar, Peter the Great, who made her his misvicinity of Rome, in 1783. When only a child, tress, and, in 1711, his wife. At his death he her fine roice attracted attention, and she was left her the throne. In 1725 she was proclaimed placed in the convent of St. Lucia, at Gubbio. for instruction; and, while there, so excited the fir instruction; and, while there, so excited the people by her singing in the quire, that the could not repress a burst of applianse, while could only be avoided by distlowing her taking part in the services. When only 15 years of age, she appeared upon the stage in Venice with marked snecess; she next went to Portugel, where new laurels awnited her, and where she married M. Valbregne, an attaché of the control of the production of the pro French embassy—an union which, originating in a romantic feeling of preference on each side at first sight, was one of unbroken happiness. Catalani afterwards went to Madrid, Paris, and London: in the latter of which cities she made London: in the latter of when clauss she made her first appearance in December, 1898, in the opera of "Semiramide," creating a sensation allogether unexampled in opera performances in England. During the following season, she is said to have realized upwards of £10,000 by her performances in the opera and at concerts. She was made directress of the Théâtre Italien, Paris, by Louis XVIII., during the first restora-tion, with a subvention of 150,000 francs; and again after the final fall of Napoleon. She subsequently visited Germany, Russia, and returned to London in 1821, where her popularity continued, though her powers were believed to have become somewhat impaired. She continued her professional exertions till 1827, when she retired to an estate she had bought near Florence, where she devoted herself to the education of her children and the encouragement of musical study; having, with the latter view, established an academy in the capital of Tuscany. Madame Catalani was distinguished by her charity and benevolence, as well as by her extraordinary vocal powers; and frequently, besides liberal contributions in money, gave to charitable purposes the still more valuable aid of her performances. D. at Paris, of cholera, in

1889. CATESSY, Mark, F.R.S., kates'-be, an English naturalist, who from 1712 to 1728 occupied himself in collecting specimens of natural history in Virginia, Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Iales. Returning to England, he published, in 2 vois, folio, with beautiful coloured plates, the Natural History of those countries. However, the Carolina of He was also the author of other works. B. 1680; D. 1749. Gronovius designated a genus of plants Catesbia after him.

CATESBY, Robert, instigator of the Gunpowder

CATESBY, EADER; Instigator of the Gunpowder Plot. (See JAMES I.)

CATHARINE, kath-a-ine, the daughter of Charles VI. of France, and wife of Henry V., king of England. After the death of 'that prince, she married Owen Tudor, by whom she ad a son called Edmund, who became the father of Henry VII. z. 1401; p. 1438. For the manner in which this lady, according to Shakspeare, was wooed and won by 'Harry of England,' the reader is referred to the fifth oct of 'Henry V'.

CATEAGURE I., empress of Russia. from being

CATHABINE I., empress of Russia, from being born of poor Livonian parents, became the wife of a Swedish dragoon, who was killed at the taking of Marlenburg by the Russians. She then became the mistress of General Bauer, and taking of Marienburg by the Kussans. She then became the mistress of General Bauer, and atholic archbishoptic in her dominions, for subsequently obtained a situation in the family of PrinceMenschikoff, who was fascinated by her same time she created a new military order by

empress, and continued to execute the great designs which had been left unfinished by her husband. B. in Livonia, 1683; D. 1727. (Sec

PETER THE GREAT.)

CATHABINE II., empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt Zerbst. Her original name was Sophia Augusta, but on her marriage, in 1745, with the grand-duke of Russia, afterwards Peter III., she was baptized according to the formulary of the Greek church, and named Catharine Alexievna. She bore her husband two children: Paul, who succeeded her and Anne, who died an infant. On the death of the empress Elizabeth, in 1761, Peter came to the throne, and soon discovered his intention of disinheriting his son and divorcing intention of assumerting his son and curvering Catharine. She, however, anticipated his designs, and formed a conspiracy against him. Accordingly, she gained over the nobility and the army, and on June 27, 1762, Peter, after signing a renunciation of his crown, was sent signing a renunciation of an ecoust, was some prisoner to the palace of Ropscha. Between the prisons and the graves of princes the distance is short. On the 17th of July, Alexis Orloff, the empress's favourite, with some other conspirators, strangled Peter, who, the empress gave out, had died of colic. She did not take any measures against the assassins, and in the following September was crowned at Moscow, The regulations adopted at the beginning of her reign were in the manner and spirit of Peter the Great. She affected to rule by elemency, and laboured to win the hearts of her subjects by acts of liberality. She also avoided foreign war till she had settled the tranquillity of the empire. Fond of literature and the arts, she gave unbounded encouragement to their introduction to her dominions, and held a corre-spondence with the most eminent literary characters in Europe. In 1761 she caused her favourite, Poniatowski, to be crowned king of Poland, under the name of Stanislaus Augustus. She also caused a liberal code of laws to be enacted, in which the practice of torture was abolished; attended to the subject of education. abolished; attended to the subject or enneation, and took means to diffuse knowledge among all classes of her subjects. She encouraged medical discovery by submitting, herself, to inoculation, and in every way laboured for the enlightenment of her people. In 1769, Cathambre with the property of the pr emightenment of her people. In 1708, Catha-rine's arbitrary interference in the affairs of Poland induced Turkey to declare war against Russia; the result of which was the first partition of Poland, between Catharine, Joseph II. of Austria, and Frederick of Prussia, in 1772. of Adstra, and Frederick of Prussia, in 1972, Hore than one-third of that kingdom was then shared by the three powers, Russia taking the larger portion of Livonia and Lithuania. In 1774 the peace of Kainardji was concluded md Azof and Taganrog were annexed to Russia, and A207 and Taganrog were annexed to Russia, and the Crimea made independent of Turkey. Peace being restored, the empress devoted the rattention to public improvements and to political engagements. In 1780 she formed, with the other northern states, the famed "med neutrality, the object of which was protect the Baltic trade from the belliverent powers. In 1782 she founded a Roman tabula such before the belliverent powers. In 1782 she founded a Roman tabula such before the belliverent powers.



CATHABINE II. (OF RUSSIA).



CAVOUR, COUNT CAMILLE DI.



CENCI, BEATRICE.



CERVANTES DE SAAVEDRA.

Catharine of Aragon

the title of St. Vladimir. In 1785 she seized broke out in 1373, between Popes Urban VI. on the Crimea and Kuban, which so alarmed the Porte, that war became almost inevitable: but the accession of Germany as an ally to Russia stopped the preparations, and the Turks yielded to the aggression. In 1787 Catharine yielded to the aggression. In 1797 canname travelled through her new territory with a magnificent retinue, and at Cherson had an interview with the emperor Joseph II. Immediately after this, war again broke out between Russia and the Porte, in which the former was assisted by Germany and the latter by Swelen. Hostilities were carried on with great fury. Ockzakow was stormed by the Russians, and a prodigious carnage ensued; Ismail was also taken by Suwarrow in the same manner, and then by Suwarrow in the same manner, and the Turks were, in general, everywhere unsuccessful. In 1792 peace was concluded, when by the treaty of Yassi, the Porte ceded to Catharine the important fortress of Ockzakow, and the frontiers of Russia were extended to the Doiester. Shortly after, the attention of Catharine was drawn to the state of Poland, where a spirit of revolt had broken out, and the people seemed determined to shake off a foreign yoke. A Russian army was immediately despatched to that province, and decided the fate of Poland by the massacre of the inhabitants of between Russia, Germany, and Prussia, when the whole of Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia was given to Russia. This is historically were given to Russia. This is historically called the second partition of Poland, and took place in 1793. In 1795 the third and last partition of Poland was effected, when Russia had the greater part of what remained of that kingdom. Courland was next annexed by Catharine to her empire, after which her life was suddenly ter-minated by a fit of apoplexy. B. 1729; D. 1796. The passions of this woman were as gross as her mental and governing powers were great

CATHARINE OF ARAGON. (See HENRY VIII.) LRINE DE MEDICI, kat'-er-ine de med'-eon of France, was the daughter of Lorenzo

de Medici, duke of Urbino. In 1533 she married the second son of Francis I., afterwards Henry II. After the death of her husband and that of her eldest son, Francis II., she possessed herself of the regency of the kingdom during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. Chicane and dissimulation distinguished her government. Exciting the civil war between the Catholics and Huguenots, she resolved on the destruction of the latter, after having feigned to favour them for a time, and will be ever infamous as the principal instigator of the hor-rible massicre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. Subsequently, she quarrelled with her son, Charles IX.; and finally lost her power at court, in the IX.; and finally lost her power at court, in the reign of Henry III. of France. B. at Florence, 1519; p. at Blois, 1589.—Notwithstanding her evil propensities, Catharine possessed the love of literature and the arts which distinguished the Medici family. By her orders the palace of the Tulicrise, the Château of Monçeaux, &c., were built. Shewas, it is said, a strong believer instructure. in astrology.

CATHARINE PARR. (See HENRY VIII.)

CATRACTURE OF STENA, se-at-naw, a saint in the Romish calendar, was a dyer's daughter, and entered, at the age of twenty, into the institution of the Dominican sisters. There, it is asserted, revelations were made to her which soon rendered her famous. She played an important part in the schism in the Church which

and Clement VII., Catharine declaring for the former. She wrote some treatises on devotion. former. She wode some treaties on deviding, letters, and poetral pieux, which lave been described as remarkable it if the degame and parity of their style. This, lowever, it same what doubtful. B. at Sieua 1547; b. owner, it same what doubtful. B. at Sieua 1547; b. owner, it same what doubtful. B. at Sieua 1547; b. owner, it same what observed remarks [185]. Mr. Automatical by her austered remarked [185]. Mr. Automatical published in 1590 presents mainters-tiery car of Catharine of Sieua.—There were, at Bel gran and Genome for other senting of this name, and Genome for their senting of this name. and Genoa, two other saints of this name, the bratel for their piety and nystical waiting. The former lived in the 15th, the latter in the 16th century.

CATHCART, William Schaw, koth'-kor', t-nth barn (in the Scottish peerage), and first earl of, a distinguished British general, was born in 1752, and, after studying for the bar, went into the army, which he joined in 1777. His first ser-vices were in the American war of independence; he was next curaged in Sir David Sandes's expedition to Holland in 1795; in 1805 he was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg; in the command of the British contingent, he was present at the battle of Austerlaz, after which he returned home, and for a time held the command of the forces in Scotland. In 15 %, he commanded, with entire success, the expedition into the Baltie to seize the Danish il

services on which occasion he was raised British peerage, and received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. He now resumed his duties as commander of the troops in Sectional, which he continued to discharge till 1813, when he was again sent on a diplomatic mission to Russia, and has been said to have suggested the burning of Moscow, which I d to the utter failure of Napoleon's Russian campaign. On the retre it of the French, Lord Cutheart accompanied the Russian army into Germany, and was pre-sent in the campaigns of 1813-14, up to the occupation of Paris in the latter year. In the year 1814, he was created an earl; and died in 1843, aged eighty-seven.

CATHCART, the Honourable Sir George, K.C.B., third son of the preceding, entered the army in 1810, and served with distinction throughout the campaigns of Germany, in 1813, and of France, in 1814. At Quatre-Bras and Waterloo he acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, and continued on his staff till the army of occupation was withdrawn from till the army of occupation was withdrawn from France. In1818 he accompanied his grace to the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, to Verona in 1822, and to Prussia in 1936. He subsequantly served with success in Canada; and, in 1852, was ap-pointed governor of the Cape of God Hore, where he brought the Caffir war to a successwhere he bright the tain was to a successful termination. In 1853 he was appointed adjutant-general, and, the following year, received the command of the fourth division of the army destined to operate in the Crimes. At the battle of the Alma, his division, with the cavalry, was held in reserve; but at Inkermann he bore a distinguished part, and fell, mortally wounded, in the thickest of the fight, n. 1794; killed at Inkermann, November 5,

CATILINA, L. Sergius, kăt-ă-li'-na (CATILINE), born of a noble Roman family, squandered his fortune in debaucheries and extravagance. Being refused the consulship, he conspired, with many of the most illustrious of the itomans, to extirpate the senate and set Rome on fire. This

Catinat

conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul-Ciero, who, in the full senate, crushed Catiline with his eloquence, and forced him to unmask himself. Catiline then retired to Gaul, where himself. Cathine their retired to Gain, marchins partisans were assembling an army. Petreius, the Heutenant of Antonius, Cicero's colleague, attacked his ill-disciplined troops, and routed them, Cataline himself falling, 62 a.c.— Sallust has written an excellent account of this conspiracy.

CATINAT, Nicholas, ka'-te-na, an illustrious French marshal, who, in 1690, defeated the duke of Savoy at the battle of Staffarde, in Piedmont. He took the fortress of Ath, in Flanders, in 1697; and in 1701 had the command of the army in Italy against Prince Eugene; but the want of funds and provisions paralysed his efforts; and meeting with several disasters, he was forced to retreat. These checks brought him into dis-grace, to which he submitted with great philo-sophy, living contentedly in retirement. B. at Paris, 1637: p. on his estate of St. Gratian, 1712.

Caro, Marcus Poreius Priscus, kai'-to, an il-lustrious Roman, surnamed the Elder, or the Censor, who served in the army at the age of seventeen, and distinguished himself alike by his valour and his temperance, never drinking anyvaluation and his temperance, never drinking any-thing but water, and always contenting himself with the plainest food. By the interest of his friend Valerius Flaccus, he was appointed military tribune in Sicily, and afterwards became quæstor in Africa under Scipio, where he displayed strict economy in the expenditure of the public money. After passing through other employments, he was chosen consul, 195 n.c., in which station he had Valerius Flaccus for his colleague. He conducted the war in Further Spain with great success, and, on his arrival at Rome, was honoured with a triumph. Eight years afterwards, he was elected censor, and exercised the functions of that office with a stringency which passed into a prover): and a statue was erected to him with a laudatory inscription. In his latter years, fearing the rivalry of Carthage, he always concluded his rvary of circulage, he always concluded his speeches in the senate with the expression, "Delenda est Carthago,"—Carthage must be destroyed. B. at Tusculum, 231 E.c.; p. 149 B.c. -He wrote a history of Roman affairs, of which only a few fragments remain; but a treatise of only a few fragments remain; but a treatise of his on husbandry is extant, bearing the name of "De Re Rustica." Caro, Marcus Porcius, surnamed Uticensis,

was the great-grandson of the preceding, and at an early age manifested that inflexibility of disposition which marked the whole of his public conduct in after life. He adopted the doctrines of the Stoics, and was extremely austere and frugal in his habits. He served in the army with his brother Cæpio against Spartacus, and displayed so much valour and prudence as to obtain the commission of tribune in the army sent to Macedonia. In his civil character he served first the office of questor, and by his uprightness in ad-ministering justice gained great popularity, and rendered his name proverbial for integrity. He gave his support to Cicero, when that great man was consul, and publicly honoured him with the title of "father of his country." Penetrating the ambitious designs then contemplated by Cæsar, he opposed him to the utmost of his power, and was afterwards sent to Asia to announce to Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, the decree which deprived that sovereign of his dominions. This resulted in Ptolemy's poisoning himself,

and Cato seizing the royal treasure for the re-public. He supported Pompey against Casar, whose designs he considered as dangerous to whose designs he considered as dangerous to Homan liberty; but the civil war which ensued filled him with grief. After the battle of Phar-salia, he retired to Africa, where he had thought sana, ac retired to Africa, where he had thought Pompey had fied, and endured, with his troops, great hardships in marching across the desert to join Scipio at Utica, with whom he had some contest about the mode of carrying on the war. Cato also gave offence to that general by sparing those inhabitants of Utica who were attached to Cæsar. When that conqueror came before the place, Cato retired to his chamber, and after reading Plato's "Phædo," or "Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul," fell upon his sword, 46 B.C. B. about 94 B.C.—When Casar arrived, he said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou didst envy me the glory of saving thy life." The principal events in the life of this great Roman furnished Addison with a theme for his celebrated tragedy of "Cato."-There are others of the name of Cato in Roman history.

CATS, Jacob, kats, an eminent Dutch poet. who rose to represent his country twice at two very dissimilar courts in England—Charles the First's and Oliver Cromwell's, He was knighted by Charles in 1627, but was unsuccessful in his mission with the Protector. After he returned to his country, he retired from public life, and to his country, he entired from pionic hie, and in a rural retreat, hear the Hague, betook himself to the cultivation of the Muses. Here he composed his "Country Life," a poem full of good precepts of wisdom and virtue, but having intitle pretensions to any very lofty flights of the imagination. He was long a favourite with his countrymen, who still affectionately style him "Vader Cats,"—"Father Cats." B. in Zealand, 1577 : D. near the Hague, 1660.

CATTERMOLE, George, kat'-ter-mole, one of the most original and expressive of the English school of water-colour painters. Though dealing mostly with imaginative or demi-his-torical subjects, his genius found ample scope in the manner in which he treated them, whilst his style is entirely his own. Scenes from Shakspeare's plays and the novels of Sir Walter Scott he conceived and executed with an originality which few have equalled. He is, therefore, quite free from the charge of being an imitator, and merited the high position which Inflation, and metted the high position maked him position enabled him to attain. Subsequently he pointed chiefly in oil. B. at Dickleburgh, Norfolk, 1800. CATULUS, Valerius, Katult-lus, a Latin poet, whose compositions, though elegant, are the

offspring of a too luxuriant imagination. He had the boldness to satirize Cæsar, but the emperor soon gained the poet's heart by his liberality. Catullus was the first Roman who imitated with success the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins, B. at Verona, 87 B.C.; D. 47 B.C. The effusions of this poet are said to have been lost till the 15th century, when, in 1425, a copy was acci-dentally found in a granary, and transmitted to

his native city.

CATULUS, Q. Lutatius, kat-u-lus, a Roman consul, who commanded the fleet during the first Punic war against the Carthaginians, and destroyed their navy under Hamilear, near the Ægates, sinking fifty and taking sixty-six of their ships. This decisive victory put an end to the war, about 212 B.C.

Canchy

Cavalieri

nent French mathematician, who, after passing A warm republican and fearless in the expres-through the Polytechnic School, and attracting sion of his opinions, it was found necessary to considerable notice by his talents, was appointed engineer for the port of Cherbourg. He was a large contributor to mathematical science. His loyalty to the Bourbon dynasty he suffered greatly to stand in the way of his pecuniary interests, and rather than take the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe, he resigned his public employments. The republican government of 1848 absolved him from taking any oath, and he took a professor's chair at the Sorbonne. and he cos a professor schar at the Sorbonne. Louis Napoleon also pursued the same course, demanding no oath either from him or the astronomer Arago. Independently of his scientific pursuits, he applied himself to the cultivation of the muses, and produced several poems of considerable merit. B. at Paris, 1789; D. 1857.

CAULAINCOURT, Armand Augustin Louis de, ko'l-lân-koor, duke of Vicenza, a French military officer and diplomatist, who took part in most of the wars of the French revolution, and attracted the attention of Napoleon I., who successively made him grand equerry, general of division, and duke of Vicenza. In 1807 he was sent as ambassador to Russia, and succeeded in gaining the friendship and esteem of the emperor Alexander. Returning to France in 1811, he accompanied the expedition to Moscow, and, subsequently, was Napoleon's companion when he left the army for Paris. After the re-verses of the Bussian campaign, he was sent on various missions to the courts of Napoleon's allies, and ever showed himself devoted to the allies, and ever showed himself devoted to the interests of the emperor and his dynasty. From 1837 to 1840 he published, under the title of "Souvenirs of the Duke of Vicenza," interesting memorials of the cumpire. B. at Caulaincourt, Somme, 1772; D. 1837.—His brother, Augusto Jean Gabriel, was a general in the French army, serving on the Rhine, at Marengo, in Spain, and Portugal. He was finally killed at the battle of the Moskwa, 1812. D. 1777. Cavastonlars, Marc, &said-e-air, a French politician, born of a family of humble artisans, clock an active part with the revolutionists of

took an active part with the revolutionists of 1834, in Lyons and St. Etienne. He was taken prisoner and sent to Mount St. Michel, where he was confined till 1837, when he was released by the amnesty granted by the minister Molé. In 1848, when his party triumphed, he was appointed prefect of police, in which capacity he acted with great firmness, and had the glory of extracting order from disorder. He was one of the firmest defenders of the rights of property throughout the insurrectionary movements of the time. For the inactivity which he showed the time. For the inactivity which he showed on the 15th of May, he was accused before the National Assembly; but he not only defended himself, but justified his conduct. After the days of June, he was again accused, and, by a vote of the Assembly, condemned on the night of the 25-26th of August. He immediately took refuge in London, where he published his me-moirs, in which a full explanation of his conduct will be found. After this he relinquished polities and entered on a mercantile life. B. at

ponues and entered on a mercanize life. B. de Lyons, 1809; p. 1861. CAVAIGNAC, Louis Fugène, ka'-rön-yak, a French general and statesman, entered the Polytechnic School in 1820, at eighteen years of age, and in 1829, as a captain of engi-neers, served in the Morea. The revolution of

CAUCHY, Augustin Louis, ko'-she, an emi- 1830 found him one of its firmest adherents. give him employment abroad. Accordingly, in 1832 he was sent to join the array of Africa. Here he distinguished himse f in various skirmishes and battles, and, in 1936, he was the pointed to the command of the garris n in (1.) citadel of Tlerasen.' In this post he continued to extend his fame for determination and valuar. Soon afterwards, he had the command of a battalion in the infantry of the line. In 1819 we find him holding a lieutenant-e loneley in we find him holding a fleutenante-d-onelyg in the Zoarses, with whom he had served before; and in the following year he was made a colonel; but, subsequently, he arain entered the line, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of lsly. In this condict he com-manded the vanguard under general Bugrand, and, for his conduct, was in 1514 created a marcehal-de-camp. In 1816, at the head of 6000 men, he drove Abd-el-Kader before him; and, in the following year, succeeded Lamoriciere in the government of Oran. In 1818 he was appointed governor-general of Algeria, and, two months afterwards, was invited by Lamartine the Davis when he was a living to the control of the to Paris, where he promptly surpressed the insurrection of June, and stamped his character for great decision and military ability. Un this occasion he became dictator, and defeated the anarchists after a general slaughter of 500 individuals. On the achievement of this fe it, he dividuals. On the achievement of this fet, he resigned the dictatorship, and was appointed president of the council by the National Assembly. He next came forward as a candidate for the office of president of the republic, and was supported by nearly 1,450,000 votes. On Hecember 2, 1851, he was arrested; but, shortly afterwards, was set at large, and permitted to live undisturbed in France, although he aband the control of the covernment of Napoleon III. In 1857 he was elected, with M. Carnot, a member of the Legislative Assembly, by the fourth arrondissement of Paris; but both refused to take the oath to the emperor. Cavaignae died suddenly, a few weeks after. n. at Paris, 1802; n. 1827.—He was buried at Paris, and all agreed in regretting, in the death of the ex-dictator, an honest, worthy citizen.

CAVALIER, Jean, ka-val'-e-ai, one of the principal leaders of the Camisards, or Protestants or true cames or the cames and, or Processants of Cevennes, when forced into robellion against Louis XIV., by the persecutions of the Catholies. He defeated the best generals that came against him, and compelled Marshal de Villars to make a treaty with him. He was then taken into the himse service on calculated to the control of the c king's service as colonel of a regument; but being apprehensive that some design was formed against him, he entered into the service of England, and commanded, with his usual of Engrand, and commanded, with his usual skill, a regiment of French refugees at the battle of Almanza, in Spain. He was after-wards appointed governor of Gernssy and Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days. B. in the Gevennes, 1679, p. 174. The marvellous defence of the Gevennes against the best regular troops of France has been often used as a proof of the great deeds which may be done by bodies of riflemen, voluntarily enrolled and acting on their own soil.

CAVALIERI, Buonaventura, kaw-sal-e-cir-e, an Italian friar, who, from being a disciple of Galileo, became a mathematical professor at Bologna, He wrote several treatises upon his

Cavendish

favourite science, of which he was the first to immediately dismissed. He died worth unwards attempt the generalization. B. at Milan, 1598; of £1,000,000 sterling.

D 1617. CAVALLINI, Pictro, kaw-val-le'-ne, a distinguished artist, who assisted his master, Giotto,

in the famous mosaic in the porch of St. Peter's at Rome. Some of his own mosaics are to be at tone. Some of his own mosaics are to be seen in the basilica of San Paolo; but we know of no remains of his paintings. The last of these were consumed in the fire of 1824, when the old basilica of San Paolo was nearly entirely destroyed. Some of his frescoes still exist at destroyed. Some of his freezoes staff each of corvicto, Florence, and Assisi. It is conjectured that he was the architect of the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.

Babout 1280; p. about 1365.

CAVALLO, Tiberius, kaw-val'-lo, an eminent electrician, who began his manhood as a merchant, and ended it as a natural philosopher. His performances were not characterized by originality, so much as by the industry they dis-played, and the untiring energy with which he laboured to illustrate electricity and magnetism.

B. at Naples, 1749: D. in London, 1809.

CAVE, William, kaiv, a distinguished English divine, who wrote a great number of works of a religious tendency, and others with a view to illustrate ecclesiastical history. He is remembered chiefly by his "Primitive Christianity,"
"Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs," and his
"Historia Literaria." n. at Pickwell, Leicester-

chire, 1637; D. at Windsor, 1713.

CAVE, Edward, a London bookseller, who was originally a clerk in the excise, but afterwards went to London, where he apprenticed himself to a printer. On the expiration of his time he to a printer. On the expiration of its time he obtained a place in the Post-office, but still continued at intervals to follow his business. He corrected the "Gradus ad Parnassum," and wrote for the newspapers. On being dismissed from his place for resisting abuses in the privilege of franking, he started the "Gentleman's Magazine," which had great success, and to which Dr. Johnson, the future lexicographer, was a contributor. Indeed, Cave is to be remembered chiefly on account of his being the early patron and friend of the immortal doctor, who wrote his biography. B. at Newton, in Warwickshire, 1691; D. in London,

CAVENDISH, Henry, kav'-en-dish, was the younger son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and the first to lay the foundation of the modern form which the science of chemistry has taken. his philosophical researches have been followed by the most important results; and it is said that he supplied Lavoisier with the materials for his system. Sir Humphry Davyobserved, shortly after Cavendish's death, that "his processes were all of a finished nature, perfected by the hand of a master; they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of chemical science, yet their accuracy and their beauty have remained unimpaired amids the progress of discovery." I as Nice, 1731; p. 1810. This philosopher was of so singular and retiring a disposition, that he could hardly bear the presence of strangers. He was never married; indeed, it is doubtful whether he ever spoke to a woman. At all events, Lord Brougham says of him, that "he used to order his dinner daily by a note, which he left at a certain hour on the hall table, whence the house-

CAVENDISH, Margaret, the eccentric daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, and wife of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. After the Restoration. she passed the greater part of her time in lite-rary composition, holding the belief that she was one of the greatest genuses that ever wielded a pen. She also believed the same of her husband, who, very singularly, entertained a similar opinion of her. The best-known works of the duchess are some plays, which will hardly carry

ductices account plays, which will margi carry the name down to a very distant posterity. B. In Esser about 1820; D. 1673.

CAVENDER, or CANDISH, Thomas, an enterprising English navigator, who, about 1835, itted out "a stout bark" of 120 tons, and proceeded to Virginia and the West Indies. By this expedition his fortune was not increased; but on his return he assumed the manners of a courtier, and became one of the gallants of the court of Queen Elizabeth. The mode of life which he then led still further impaired his fortune, when he undertook another voyage to endeavour to repair the cvil which extravagance and dissipation had wrought upon his funds. For this expedition he fitted out three small vessels of 40, 60, and 120 tons; and with a total crew of about 125 men, set sail from Plymouth, on July 21, 1586. He crossed the Atlantic, passed through the Straits of Magellan, and, entering the Pacific, reached the scene where he had intended to recruit his finances. His object was to plunder the Spaniards, with whom England was then at war, and who were, according to the notions of the times, considered fair game for the buccaneering propensities of any English gentleman who had the courage to at-English gentleman who had the courage to at-neck them. Accordingly, Carendish commenced his career of pillage; fought, captured, burned, and sunk wherever he could; and, after great success, circumnavigated the globe, and arrived at Plymouth in September, 1588. He was now rich enough to appear again at Court, and was knighted by the queen. In three years, how-ever, he was again reduced in circumstances, when he once more looked to the New World to replacib his coffors. Another expedition was replenish his coffers. Another expedition was sitted out, but in the manner of a joint-stock concern. It met with no success; and Cavendish, a disappointed and brokenhearted man, ended his days whilst on his passage back from this library and an ended his days whilst on his passage back from this library and the same of the sa this ill-starred enterprise. B. in Suffolk, 1564; D. at sea, 1593.

CAVENDISH, Lord Frederick, a field-marshal in the English service, entered carly on a military life. In 1758 he was in the action of St. Cast, on the coast of France, and was taken prisoner. The duke d'Aiguillon, who com-nanded the French army, politcly offered the British officers permission to return to England British officers permission to return to England on their paroles. They all accepted this offer except Lord Frederick, who gave as his reason for not doing so, that he was a member of parliament. "And what has that to do with it?" inquired the duke. "Why, si," replied Lord Frederick, "Whils! I am attending to my parliamentary duties I should vote for the supplies for exercising on the ware which which he can for carrying on the war, which might be considered as a breach of my parole." "Pooh, pooh!" Brougham says of him, that "he used to order said the duke," we should as soon this of re-his dimer daily by a note, which he left at a straining you from getting a child, lest, when certain hour on the hall table, whence the house-came to maturily, it should conquer France." keeper was to take it." It is also said, that if a n. 1729; n. at Twickenham, 1803. This officer chamle syratot showed herself to him, she was was sone of the six who, at the beginning of the

Cavendish

Celakowsky

"Seven Years' War," entered into an agreement however, to state, that he himself remarded the with each other not to marry until peace was restored, so that no domestic relations might influence their conduct. Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Keppel were among the number.

CAVENDISH. (See BENTINCK, Lord W. G.) CAVENDISH. (See DENTINGS, LOUI W. G., CAVOUR, Camillo, Count de, ku-roor', a modern Sardinian statesman, whose father amassed a considerable fortune by speculation, and was created a count by Charles Albert. In 1847, when the principles of reform became prevalent in the states, Count Cayour took a leading share in the states, one cavour obta reading share in examining the economical questions of the day; but, in the following year, did not play a very important part in the struggle between his country and austria. After the disaster of Novara, he entered, in 1849, the Chamber of Deputies, succeeding Santa Rosa as minister of comtics, succeeding santa Rosa as minister of com-merce and agriculture. In 1851 he became minis-ter of finance, and, by his abilities, re-established the financial equilibrium, which, by the wars of Charles Albert, had been deranged. He now took the government of Great Britain for his model, and laboured to organize a similar freetrade system for his country, but met with many difficulties in the attempt. In 1852 he became

dinian affairs. The great que pied his attention after 1848, was the establishment of the union and independence of the Italian states; and, regardless of the threats of Austria, he pursued his object with unswerving constancy. Relying on the active assistance of the emperor of the French, the liberal sympathies of western Europe, and the national sentiment expressed by the elections of 1857, he persevered in his course, which may be conpersevered in his course, which may be con-sidered to have tended greatly to precipitate the war with Austria in 1859. On the sudden termination of this war, in July of the same year, the count retired from the high position which he had filled with so much energy. He was shortly afterwards recalled to power, low-over, and had a large share in accomplishing several most important events. During the brief period which intervened between his recall to power and his death, the great aim of his life, the unification of Italy, made astonishing progress. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Papal Legations united themselves to Piedmont, and in 1860 the successful expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily and Naples, having reliceed that portion of the country of the Bourbons, a vote by universal sullarge was taken, which resulted in a almost unanimous declaration of the people's desire to be united to the other parts of the peninsula which already owned the sway of Victor Emmanuel, and in a parliament repre-senting the whole of the king's states, the title of king of Italy was solemnly conferred upon or king of Italy was solemnly conferred upon the representative of the house of Savoy. To the accomplishment of all these events Carour contributed in a large degree; but he was con-cerned in another transaction which has been regarded as of a much more questionable kind. In 1860 the provinces of Nice and Savoy were ceded by the Piedmontese government to France, and it then came to light that this cession was and it then came to light that this cession was been shared upon for the assistance of France the Athenians being also called (exception) and the word is other wise against Austria. This transaction has been severely condemned even by the warmest admire cross and the control of the control of Cavour, and will, perhaps with justice, be regarded as the one stain upon his otherwise who, besides some original effusions, produced honourable and patriotic career. It is but fair, a translation of Sir W. Scott's Lady of the

cession of Nice and Savoy in the light fa submission to a small evil in order to ac omplish a great good. It is, perhaps, impossible to overestimate the importance of Cavour's loss to Italy; the national enlamity was at once felt to be irreparable when his death was announced,

be irreparable when his death was aumounced, and a ey of grief and norming word up from the whole land. But Turin, 1810; D. 1831.

Caxrox, Wishim, hard-for, the first health printer, who, at the are of 15, was apprenticed to a mercer, and on the death of his master, are to the authority as ground of the Margar. went to the continent, as agent of the M. reer. Company. During his residence in Flanders Le acquired a knowledge of the new invention of

Chess," which was succeeded by other works. He printed in the Alm my in Westminster; and whilst the literary pilgrim directs his footsteps to the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, to recall the effusions which received expression from the immortal dust which lies entombed in that sacred califee, let him reasonber, that it is to the entropising sport of Wil-liam Caxton that he is inachted for the intro-duction to this country of the sublane art, which gives him so much mental enjoyment.

B. in Kent, about 1410; p. 1401.
CEBFS, sel-bess, a Greek philosopher, and discipled Socrates. The "Penax," or "Ficture of Human Life," is generally attributed to him. It is usually printed with the "Enchiridion" of Epictetus. B. at Thebes, and lived in the 5th century B.C.

CECILIA, St., se-s: U-c-a, the reputed ratroness of music, a native of Rome, was distinguished for plety, and made a vow of virginity, notwith-standing her parents contracted her to a nobleman named Valorian, a heathen, whom, however, she converted, and induced to respect her They were subjected to martyrdom for faith. The reputation of Cecilia, as the their faith. The reputation of Cecilia, as the patroness of music and the inventor of the organ, is founded on a book known as "St. Cecilia's Arts," the authenticity of which is doubted, and on the ascriptions of the early Italian poets. The celebration of her birthday—the 22nd of November—began to be observed about 1683. Many odes have been composed for the occasion, the most celebrated of which is the well known one by Dryden. St. Cedika flourished in the 2nd and beginning of the 3rd century A.D.

CECIT, Robert. (See Burlinger).
CECIT, Robert Arthur. (See Salifourn.)
CECROPS, see-krops, the founder of Athens, who led a colony to Attica about the 16th century B.C., and divided the country into twelve communities, of which Athens afterwards became the capital. He established the tribunal of the Areopagus, extended the worship of Minerva and Jupiter, introduced agriculture, and the rites of marriage and burial. Athens was originally called Cecropia, in honour of Cecrops, and the word is often used for Attica,

Celestine Cenci

Lake," into a kind of Ossianic prose, which does not seem to have had the effect of inspiring his countrymen with a very exalted idea of the poetical qualities of the Scottish minstrel. He subsequently became the editor of the leading newspaper at Prague, and also professor of the Bohemian language in that university. These situations he afterwards lost on account of an article which he wrote against the severities exercised by the emperor Nicholas of Russia upon the insurgent Poles in 1831. In 1842 he obtained a professorship of Sclavonian literature in Breslau, where he remained for several years. In 1849 he returned to Prague, mentally shat-tered, through misjortunes and domestic calatered, through misjortunes and domestic chamities, which he did not long survive. In at Strakonitz, 60 miles from Frague, 1799; D. at Prague, 1852.—In 1832 Sir John Bowring dedicated to Celakowsky his volume of "Cheskian Anthology."

Celesting I., sel'-es-teen, a pope and saint, succeeded Bonilace I. in 422. He condemned the doctrine of Nestorius in a council held at Rome, in 430. D. 432.—CELESTINE II. was elected in 1143, on the death of Innocent II., and sat in the chair only five months.— CELFSTINE III, succeeded Clement III, in 1191. He claimed the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and gave the latter to Frederick, the son of the and gave the latter to frequency, one son or one emperor Henry VI, on condition of his paying a tribute to the Holy Sec. n. 1198.—CELESTINE IV. died in 1211, eighteen days after his feetion.—CELESTINE J. a Benedictine monk, founded anew order called the Celestines, which was suppressed in France in 1778. Confining himself to his cell, he spent a life of constant devotion, which led to his being elected pope, in 1201. Cardinal Cajetan prevailed upon him to resign the chair, and was afterward. resign the chair, and was afterwards elected in his stead, by the name of Boniface VIII. He then caused the credulous Celestine to be imprisoned in a castle, where he died, 1296. Cle-ment V. canonized him in 1313.

CELLARIUS, Christopher, cel-lair'-e-us, a German professor of philosophy and Oriental lan-guages at Jena, attracted the attention of Frederick I., elector of Brandenburg, and first king of Prussia, who gave him the professorship of history and rhetoric in the university of Halle. Saxony. In this tranquil position he cassed the Saxony. In this transquis position no passed in the greater part of his life, and produced several works of great merit. Among these may be motived his "Atlas Calestis," and his "Notitin Orbis Antiquer." p. at Smalkald, 1633; p. at Italie, 1707. His read name was Keller.
CELLINI, Benvennto chelde'-ne, a famous Plansarties artistic table, ochelde'-ne, a famous Plansarties artistic table, ochelde'-ne, a famous Plansarties artistic table, ochelde'-ne, a famous Plansarties artistic table, och production of the prod

CELIMI, Benvenuto, chelle'ne, a famous Piorentine arisi, who served an apprenticeship to a jeweller and goldsmith, and, at the same time, applied himself to the study of drawing, engraving, and music. He was appointed by Clement VII. his goldsmith and musician. Being of a very turbulent disposition, he was from the property of the p frequently engaged in quarrels, in one of which he so severely wounded his antagonist that he was forced to make his escape from Florence to Rome, in the disguise of a friar. Here he distinguished himself by his courage in defending tinguissed nimiseit by his courage in defending the the detaded against the constable Bourbon, whom he said he killed as he attempted to scale the city walls. He also defended the eastle of St. Angelo, and the prince of Orange, he declares, was killed by the ball which was shot from a cannon he had directed. After this, he was employed to engrave stamps for the mint, and the coins and medals which he executed are

very beautiful. On the death of Clement VII. very beautiful. On the death of Clement VII., in 1833, he returned to Florence, where he was patronized by Francis I., but soon quitting that country, revisited Rome, where he was confined a long time in the easile of St. Angelo, on the charge of having robbed the fortress of a considerable treasure when he had the care of it. He escaped, but was retaken, and suffered great hardships, till released by the mediation of Cardinal Ferrara. He then revisited France, where he executed some fine works of sculpture, and east large figures in metal, which gained him a high large ingures in metal, which gained him a high reputation. After staying there fire years, he returned to his own country, and was employed by the grand duke Cosmo de Medici, who gave him a studio, where he commenced his great work, "Perseus," which was not finished for some time afterwards. The success of this performance was so great, that, in gratitude, he went on a pilgrimage to Valombrosa and Cameldo.i. He now contested the palm of glory with Bandinelli for a design of Neptune. Cellini's Bandmelli for a design of Neptune. Cellini; work being pronounced the best, caused the death of the rival sculptor, through grief. His fame was now firmly established, and he spent the remainder of his days in Florence. B, at Florence, 1500; D, 1570. Cellini worked equally well in marble and metal, and wrote a treatise on the goldsmith's art, and another on sculpture and the casting of metals. He also wrote his own life, which has been translated into English by W. Bosco, and presents us with a tolerably accurate picture of the manners of the 16th century.

CELSIUS, Oläus, sel'-se-oos, a Swedish bota-nist, theologian, and orientalist. He was the professor of theology and the eastern languages at Upsal, and, by command of Charles XI visited the principal states of Europe, to compile an account of the plants mentioned in the an account of the piants mentioned in the Bible. He wrote a number of works, the princi-pal of which are "Hierobotanicon," being dis-serta ions on the plants of the Scriptures, and "Do Linguá Novi Testamenti Originali," a 1870; p. 1785. Celsius is regarded as the founder of natural history in Sweden. He was founder of natural history in Sweden. Ho was the first master and patron of Linneus, the great botanist, who gave to a new genus of plants the name of Celsia.—His father, Magnus Nicolaus, was a distinguished naturalist and mathematician; and the son of Oliaus, Andrew, was eminent as an astronomer. Both were

professors at Upsal, CELESS, Aurelius Cornelius, sel'-sus, a cele-brated Roman physician, who lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Nothing is known with certainty of his personal history, but he is supposed to have practised medicine at Rome. He appears to have understood the sciences of rhetoric, agriculture, and military tactics, as well as medicine, and compiled a kind of cyclopædia, treating on those various subjects, with great ability and success. Only one work of his great anning minusuccess. Only one work of his has come down to the moderns, called "De Medietha," consisting of eight books, and it is considered the most precious work of its kind which the Romans have left us. Celsus was styled the Hippocrates of the Latins, and is universally admired for his extensive crudition and the mythic of its leven and the contract of t and the purity of his language. Several editions of his "De Medicina" have been published, and a good English translation by Dr. Grieve appeared in 1756.

CENCI, Francesco, sen'-che, a Roman noble,

the son of a treasurer of the anostolic chamber under Pope Pius V., was a most profligate person, having plunged into the lowest depths of infamy, and was only saved from an ignominious end by his gold, with which he corrupted the judges. He had four sons and one daughter, the celebrated Beatrice Cenci, all of whom he treated with the most abominable cruelty. He is even accused of having as-sass nated his two elder sons, levolting at the horrible scenes she had passed through, Beatrice, in concert with two of her brothers. and Lucretia, her mother, accomplished the found guilty of the murder, all perished on the scaffold, in the year 1599, except the younger brother, that sentence having been passed on brother, that sentence having been passed on them by Clement VIII. This terrible event made a profound impression on the people of Rome, and for many ages the name of Bestrice Cence was preserved in the popular airs. The death of the Cenci has been the subject of many paintings, of which the most celebrated is in the Colonna palace, Rome, and was for a long time attributed to Guido Reni. The life of Beatrice has also been dramatized by Shelley.

CENTLIVEE, Susannah, sent-le'-ver, an English actress and dramatic writer, whose performances are marked by considerable elegance and viva-city, though not altogether free from a charge of indelicacy. Among her best plays are "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," "The Busybody," and "The Wonder." n., it is presumed in Iroland, 1689; p. in London, 1723.

CERDIC, serf-dik, a Saxon chi f, who, in the

first year of the 6th century, invaded England, and after an obstinate resistance from the Britons, sustaining many defeats, yet winning more victories, established, about 5.9, the kingdom of Wessex. At his death, in 531, he possessed the Isle of Wight and the present counties of Hants, Dorset, Wilts, and Berks, and was succeeded by his son Cynric.

CENVANTES DE SALVEDRA, Miguel, ser-van'-tees, a distinguished Spanish novelist, the author of "Don Quixote," who from early years discovered a strong predilection for literature, but whose necessities forced him to seek for a livelihood by some other means than by that which, at best, is considered to be one of a most precarious kind. Consequently, he entered the page, but subsequently entered the navy, and lost an arm at the famous battle of Lepanto, in 1681 and arm at the famous battle of Lepants, in 1671. This misfortune did not prevent him joining the troops of the king of Spain at Naples; but in returning to Spain by sea, he was made prisoner by pirates, who took him to Algiers, where, for five years, he was kept as a slave. After this period he was ransomed, when he went to Madrid. Here he settled, got married, and, in the course of about ten years. published about thirty dramas. The prolific Lope de Vega, however, was at that time at the head of the Spanish drama, to whom, therefore, he resigned the palm of superiority, and directing his genius into a kindred channel, he produced the homeostal published. produced the immortal novel of "Don Quixote." Inimitable in its wit and humour as this work is, it was at first received with comparative in-difference. Ultimately, however, it met with the greatest applause, although the author reaged few or none of the emoluments which might have been expected from it. He was compelled to continue to struggle on in the

shades of poverty, sustained only by the consciousness of being gifted with of such talents as fall to the lot of few to possess, n. at Alcala de Henares, New Castile, 1347; n. 1816.

Crssar Girseppe, sair-raw're, called the Cartage delange of the property and the constitutions of the constitution of the

liere d'Arpino, a famous Italian painter, was the son of an obscure artist, who executed votive tablets for the images of saints, and while employed in a mental capacity by the painters occupied in decorating the loggia of the Vatican, he, when only thirteen years of age, painted some figures by stealth, which led to his introduction to Pope Gregory XIII., with whom, as well as with four cf his storessors, Sixtas V., Clement VIII., Paul V, and Urban VIII., he became a great favourile. Though not essentially a great artist, Cesari was extremely popular for more than half a century—keeping his ground against the efforts of both Annibal Caracci and Michael Angelo Caravaggio; and received decorations from the Pope, from Henry IV. of France, &c. His works are very numerous, both in oil and fresco; the principal being the series in illustration of Roman history in the Campi logl'e, which Cosari Roman history in the Campitori 6, will-nessin undertook to finish in four years, but which occupied him for upwards of forty years—at least he did not complete them till effer the lapse of that time. His designs are cancerally spirited, but the execution is very imperfect. B. about 1569; p. 164).

CESAROTTI, Melchior, end-zaw-rod-fe, an Ita-lian poet, and professor of rhetoric, Greek, and Hebrew in the university of Padua. In 1702 he translated the poems of the Scottish Ossian into Italian blank verse, and declared that he preferred the fitful flights of Ossian the Scot to the steady and sustained grandeur of Homer the Greek. He also translated the "Hiad" into Italian; but the performance was rather a caricature than what it professed to be, and brought upon the head of Cesarotti a considerable amount of ridicule. Besides there, he produced some critical and philosophical works, which have a higher claim to respect than his poetical translations of the poets we have named. He was a great admirer of Napoleon, and wrote a poem called "Pronea," a poor and wrote a poem cancer "Fronces," a poor work, which aimed at exhibiting that person-age as the envoy of the Almigity. Whether the emperor was pleased with this performance, we have no means of knowing; but as he was a great admirer of Cesarotti's Ossian, he created him a knight of the Iron Crown, and gave him a pension. B. at Padua, 1730; D. 1808.—Besides the above, Cesarotti translated the works of several of the Greek writers of antiquity.

CESPEDIS, Paul de, ses-pui'-dais, an Spanish painter, whose picture of the "Last Supper," in the cathedral of Cordova, is greatly admired. He wrote a learned book on ancient and modern art, was a linguist and poet, and practised sculpture as well as architecture. at Cordova, 1539; p. 1609, and was buried in

the cathedral of his native city.

Charras, kui-bre-as, an Athenian general, famous for his many naval victories. From 389 to 376 s.c. he defeated, in several engagements, the Spartans, who were commanded by Agesilaus, and took a prominent part in the war in Egypt. D. at the siege of Chios, fighting on his ship, 357 B.C.—Cornelius Nepos has written his

CHABANNES, sha-ban', the name of a distinguished family of Limousin, in France, many memoers or when against promutently in the history of their country. The most famous of the fam by were:—I. Jacques de Chabannes, lord of Ln P. lice (n. 1400, p. 1451) and Antoine de Chabann's (B. 1411, D. 1488), who both took a prominen, part in the wars between the English and French in the 15th century, and aided Joan of Are at the sieve of Orlears, and in free-ing the country from English domination. 2. Jacques de Chabannes, an eminent soldier of the 16th century, took a distinguished part in the wars of the French against the Spaniards under the famous Gousalvo, and afterwards in the campaigns of Charles VIII .. afterwards in the campaigns of Charles 1111, Louis XII., and Francis I. in Italy, where he mainly contributed to win the battles of Ra-venna, in 1512, and of Marignano in 1515; but was killed at the fatal disaster at Pavia, in 1525. He was alike famous for his bravery, military skill, and fidelity to his sovereign and country. 3. Jean de Chabannes, brother of the last-mentioned, was also an eminent leader, and so troner, was made at comment reaser, and so remarkable for his valour, that he was surnamed the "Young Lion." He took Aiviano, the Venetian general, prisoner, at the battle of Agnadel, and enacted a prominent part in the field of Marignano; but was mortally wounded, in 1524, during the retreat of Rebec.

Charot, François, sha'-bo, one of the most infamous of the French revolutionists, was originally a Capuchin monk, but having imbibed atheistical ideas, he threw himself into the revoathersteed agas, he carew ministratio the revo-lutionary movement, siding with the most ex-treme democrats, and either proposing or pro-moting the worst atrocities perpetrated during the Reign of Ferror. He it was who made use the Reigh of Terror. It is was win made use of the irreverent and blasphenious expression that "citizen Jesus Christ was the first sansculotte in the world." He affected great austority of manner, wore the coarsest clothes, and was always filthy and squalid in his person. Being at last detected in a conspiracy, he attempted suicide by swallowing corrosive sublimate, but did not succeed, and was guillotined.

April 5, 1794. в. 1759. Снавміск, Edwin, chüd'-wik, a modern social reformer, who, in 1834, was appointed secretary reformer, who, in 1831, was appointed secretary to the board of the Poor Law Commission. In 1843 he completed a report "on the General Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes in Great Britain," and in 1847 was appointed to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission. The following year he became a member of the General Board of Health, and in 1853 received a General Board of Health, and in 1853 received retiring pension for the labour of a long series of years devoted to the advocacy of questions, by the practical application of which the social comforts of the community at large were greatly improved. Whilst labouring as commissioner to the General Board of Health, the honour of Companion of the Bath was conferred upon

him. B. at Manchester, 1801. CHALMERS, George, chall-mers, an eminent antiquary and general writer, was a native of Moray, in Scotland, where he was born in 1742. He studied law at Edinburgh, and then emi-grated to America, but on the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he came back to England, and was appointed clerk to the Board of Trade, a situation which he continued to hold till his death in 1825. He was a very volumi-nous writer, and was the author of a great many works, principally lives of distinguished per-

members of which figured prominently in the account of Scotland, from the invasion of the Romans to the present period, exhibiting vast research, was left unfinished at his death.

CHALMERS, Alexander, received a Scottish classical education, and settled in London as a literary man. He was employed by the most eminent booksellers and printers of his time, edited a great variety of works, and contributed largely to periodical literature. B. at Aberdeen. 1759; p. in London, 1834.—Amongst other works, Mr. Chalmers edited the "General Biographical Dictionary," 32 vols.; "The British

speare, in 9 vols.

CHALMERS, Reverend Dr. Thomas, one of the most distinguished modern Scottish divines. In 1803 he was appointed to the living of Kilmany, in Fifeshire, where, in conjunction with his clerical duties, he, for twelve years, devoted himself to the study of mathematical and chemical science. In 1809 he became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," then under the differential Encyclopedia, then under the editorship of Sir David Brewster; and other periodicals, among which were the "Christian Instructor" and "Eelectic Review." In 1815 instructor and Effectic Review." In 1815 he was called to the Tron Church of Glasgow, where he officiated for eight years. He was already, however, a man of note; and in the following year the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow. His eloguence now excited a national interest. reminds me more of what one reads of as the cilect of the eloquence of Demosthenes, than anything I ever heard," says Lord Jeffrey, whose opinion has been echoed by Canning, Wilber-force, Hazlitt, Hall, and others. It was his extraordinary union of thought and imagination which struck us as being the secret of his power over assembled multitudes; and to this union he added the force of an earnest delivery, at once grand and impressive. In 1816 he began his "Astronomical Discourses," which created an unprecedented excitement amongst all who heard them. He was immediately raised to the apex of popularity, for which he had to pay the usual penalty, as may be gathered from the following passage:—"A popularity," says he, ewhich files home of its sweets, and, by elevating a man above his fellows, places him in a region of desolation, where he stands, a conspicuous mark for the shafts of malice, envy, and detraction ;-a popularity which, with its head among storms and its feet on the treacherous quicksands, has nothing to bull the agonies rous quessands, has nothing to full the agomes of its tottering existence but the hosannahs of a drivelling generation." He now devoted himself to what we would call organizing Christianity among the people; and in this was so successful, that he created a new era in the parish in which he officiated as pastor. He removed from the Tron Church to St. John's, where Edward Irving was for some time his assistant; and perhaps no two such extraordinary men ever before officiated to one and the same congregation as ministers of the gospel, Same dongregation is ministered to the gospet. In 1823, when at the very zenith of his fume, Dr. Chalmers resigned his charge, and accepted he chair of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrews. In this capacity his emolituments were much less, but his duties were better suited to his states, for his health was already somewhat shaken. Here he remained already somewhat shaken. sonages. His most important work, how ver, already somewhat shaken. Here he remained the "Caledonia," a topographical and historical for five years, when, in 1828, he was appointed

Chaloner Chambers

to the divinity chair of the university of Edinburgh. He officiated here for fifteen years, till, in 1848, the disruption in the Church of Soctland called him to another sphere of action. Then, at the head of 400 elergymen, he secedd from the establishment, and instituted the "Free Church" and became principal and professor of divinity in the new college founded by its adherents. In this position he continued during the remainder of his days, imparting Christian life and moral strength to all who came within the scope of his influence. D. at Astruther, Fifsshire, 1780; D. at Edinburgh, 1847.—Dr. Chaimers was emphatically a great man, working for the good of his species with untiring energy and assiduity. His writings are numerous, and all of a religious tendency. Perhaps his best-known work is his Bridgewater treaties of On the Adaptation of Edinard Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man."

Giaoyas, Sir Thomas, elal-one-r, a distinguished statesman and diplomatist of the little entury, vol., after serving Henry VIII. in a mission to Cardes V, was the first ambassador appointed by quen Elizabeth when she cance to the crown, having been sent by he upon a mission to the name of the court of path, when be be remember of the court of path, when be be remained from 1584. He was an able writer, especially of Latin verses and while resident in Spain wroto his court of the English Republic. "Ho die don't in Sea, and the English Republic." Ho die die in 1563, agel, about 60—His son, Sir Thomas the younger, was born in 1563, and was principally ellucated by his father's friend, born Burleigh. He studied at Oxford, then tarvelled for several years, and became famor burleigh. He studied at Oxford, then tarvelled for several years, and became famor burleigh. He studied and full studies have the first overworked in England. Having gond the was appointed the condition of Elizabeth's reign, he became a great a fourther with king James whom he accompanied to England, and by whom he was appointed there for prince Henry. Chaloner wrote a vot the nature and medicinal virtues of little and and med medical virtues of little. He did of 1615.—Two of his is house and of Long and were members of the Long at those of the Long were members of the Long and an our prince he tides of Charles I.

was innocent of his father's death. B. in Rossini, 1830; p. 1892. He bore the character of being a learned, able, but unscrupulous man. Characters, Ehrhaim, the compiler of an extensive cyclopedia, who, while an apprentice to Mr. Senex, a globe-maker in Loudon, formed the plan of his dictionary. This design occurate the plan of his dictionary.

pied his whole attention, and some of the articles are said to have been written by him whits standing behind the counter. The first edition appeared in 1723, in 2 vois, folio. The next year he was chosen F.R.S. In 1733 a new edition was published, with additions; a third in the following year; a fourth in 174; and a fifth in 1746. It was afterwards contained by Mr. Scott and Dr. Illil, and sub-epicarly energed by Dr. Recs. Desides this work, he was energed in translating and abridging the "History of the Academy of Sciences of Paris." He also translated the "Jesuits' P. rapective." B. at Kendal, Westmoreland; b. in London 1740.—Chambers may be considered the originator of all the encyclopedials which afterward appeared in England, as well as on the continent.

GLAMMERS, Sir William, F.R.S., a celebrated English architect, surveyor-general of the Board of Works, treasurer of the Royal Academy, and knight of the Polar Sar in Sweden, was descended of an ancient Scotch family. At the axe of eighteen he was appointed superarays to the Swedish East-india Cumpany, and brought from China the Asiatu style of ornament, which became so fishionable in England, at one time, under the patr. many of king George III. He then settled in Luchard as an architect, and creeted some mandment measures in various parts of the kingdom His principal work, however, is Somer-et House, which will prove a lasting manument of the state. He was very successful in his staircase and designs for interior ornaments. An at Sacchaldm, of English parents, 1729; p. 1726, leaving a large fortune.—He wrote a treatise on circle architecture, which is deemed valuable.

Transmerence, which is december transmerence of the control of the

mace. In soft cure was now mace, and ne occaring marine painter to their majestics. n. at Whitty, Yorkshire; p. in London, 1830. Стимлек, William and Robert, two eminent modern Scotch publishers, whose practical good sense and high moral rectitude of taste have been directed to the elevation of the people, through the means of their numerous publications. In accordance with the design of this work, Robert has the highest claim to our

notice, as it is to him that the public debt of can war of 1812, and attained the rank of captain. gratitude is due for much of the literary ability which has characterized the publications emanating from their establishment. At the age of sixteen he commenced, on very limited means, as a bookseller in Edinburgh, and subsequently contributed some popular works to "Constable's Miscellany." These were marked by considerable ability, and in 1832 led him, with his brother William, who was also following the trade of a bookseller, to unite in the establishment of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal." The success of this periodical was complete, and it largely helped to exalt the intellectual tastes of its readers, both in England and Scotland, but more especially in the latter. Independently of his contributions to his "Journal," Robert wrote "Taylitions of Edinburgh," a "History of the "Traditions of Edinburgh," a "History of the Rebellion of 1745-46," a work, in our opinion, of great merit; "Popular Bhymes of Scotland," and "The Life and Works of Burns," of whom he is an enthusiastic admirer, and to whose family he has been of great service. He has also devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits, and deserved well of his age for the unwearied efforts he has made, in conjunction with his brother, to shed the placid beams of a light and agreeable literature throughout the length and breadth of the land. B. both in Peebles. William, 1800; Robert, 1802. CHAMBORD, Count de.

See Bordeaux. Due de.)

CHAMBRAT, Georges, Marquis de, sham'-brai, a French general and historian, who, entering the artillery, served in the German campaigns of 1806 9. He rose to the rank of captain, but on 1500 5. He rose to the rains of captain, our in the Russian campaign fell sick at Wilna, and was taken by the Russians, and transported into the Ukraine. After the fall of Napoleon, he returned to France, and in 1825 became colonel-director of the artillery at Perpignan. In 1829, on account of bad health, he was permitted to retire from the service with the honorary title of maréchal-de-camp. B. at Paris, 1783; D. 1850.
—in his retirement, the marquis wrote a history of the Russian expedition, which, in 2 vols., appeared in 1933. This work passed through peared in 1933. This work passed through several editions, and was recognized as a production of considerable merit. He also wrote some other works upon minitary tactics.
CHAMFORT, Schastien Roch Nicholas, sham'-

for, a French writer, who became connected with the "Revue Encyclopedique." His cloges of Molière and Fent nelle procured him prizes from the French Academy, and that of Mar-seilles. He next compiled a "French Vocabulary," and a "Dictionary of Dramatic Anco-dotes," The latter work led him to dramatic composition, and his tragedy of "Mustapha" composition, and mis tragedy of aussiapua was very successful. He was honoured with the patronage of the Prince de Condé, Madame Hielreius, and Madame Elizabeth. At the breaking out of the French revolution, he, at first, supported its principles, but afterwards because alleaded at its arthurges. Being a fraud became shocked at its outrages. Being a friend of Mirabeau, he assisted him in many of his works. He suffered imprisonment under Robespierre, and the horrors he witnessed had such an effect on his mind that he attempted to dethe effects of his wounds, 1794.—His works have been printed in 4 vols. 8vo.

CHAMIER, Frederick, cha'-meer, a modern Eng-

In 1833 he quitted the service. The best known of his works are "Ben Brace," the "Arethusa," "Life of a Sailor," and "Tom Bowling." B. in London, 1796.

CHAMILLY, Noel Bouton, Comte de, sha'-me-le. a marshal of France in the reign of Louis XIV. who greatly distinguished himself in the defence of Grave, 1677. The siege of this place occupied of Grave, 1007. The stegeof complete 93 days, and cost William, Prince of Orange, 16,000 men. The count, however, is better known as the receiver of the charming epistles known as the "Portuguese Love-Letters," written to him, when in Portugal under Schom. berg, by a nun, who had conceived a violent passion for him. These he had the bad taste to show to his friends, and, on returning to France,

to publish. B. 1636; D. 1715.
CHAMISSO, Adelbert von, sha-mees'-so, a German poet, traveller, and naturalist, of French extraction, the author of "Peter Schlemil." The misfortunes brought upon his family by the first revolution, drove them from France, and in 1796 they took up their residence in Berlin. Aldebert became one of the pages of the queen of Prussia, who had him educated with great care, and made well acquainted with German literature. In 1798 he entered the Prussian army, and soon after commenced writing poetry in German, and from 1804 to 1806 was one of the editors of the "Musen-Almanach." In 1810 he returned to France, where his family had again settled, and recovered the greater portion of their property; but his mind having become thoroughly Germanized, he returned to that country, and devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences. In 1818 he wrote, for the amusement of the children of a friend, a little book called "Peter Schlemil," containing the story of a man who lost his shadow, which was translated into English, and most other European languages. In 1815 Chamisso accompanied an exploring expedition round the world, in the capacity of naturalist, and after an absence of three years, returned, and appended a supple-ment to the work of Kotzebue, who wrote an account of the expedition. He now took up his account of the expention. The now took up ins about at Berlin, and became the inspector of the Rotanical Gardens of that city. Here he remained to the end of his life, cultivating poetry and botany, and living in the esteem of many friends. B. at the château of Boncourt, Champagne, 1781; D. at Berlin, 1838.—His ballads and legends are considered among the best effusions of their kind in German literature.

CHAMPIONNET, Jean Etienne, sham'-pe-on'-ai, a French general of the revolutionary epoch, who, after suppressing the rising of the Girondists, and serving on the Rhine and in Flanders. was, in 1798, appointed to command the army at Rome, where he came in contact with Gencral Mack, at the head of 60,000 Neapolitans, while Championnet had only 13,000 French to oppose to him. He, at first, evacuated Rome, but soon succeeded in defeating, and ultimately compelling Mack to surrender. He then retook Rome, captured Capua, Gaëta, and at length, on January 23, 1799, Naples itself, and proceeded to organise the Parthenopean Republic. Disagreeing with the conduct of the Directory, he refused to execute their orders, and was arrested and imprisoned. The revolution of the 30th Prairial restored him to liberty, and the comlish writer of naval tales, who entered the navy mand of the army of the Alps: but the coup in 18.9, and distinguished himself in the Ameri- d'état of Bonaparte on 18th Brumaire, being

private life. B. 1762; D. 1800.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de, sham'-pla, a French naval officer, who founded Quebec, and became the first governor-general of Canada. Lake Champlain was named after him. B. at Le Champian was hanned after him. B. at Le Brougg, 1570; D. 1635. He was the author of "Travels in New France, or Canada," 4to. CHAMPMESLE, Mary-Desmares de, sham-math_ai, a French actress, who was at first a

material, a French actress, who was at this a strolling player, and afterwards appeared at Paris, where she had uncommon success. She received instructions from Racine in the performance of tragedy. B. at Rouen, 1644; D. 1693.—Her husband was also an actor and a dramatic writer. He died in 1701, and his works

Gramatic writer. He died in 1701, and his works were published in 1742, 2 vols. 12mo.

CHAMFOLLION, Jean Jacques, sham-pol'-leawing, from being professor of Greek literature in Grenoble, became in 1849, keeper of the li-brary in the palace of Fontainebleau, and in 1856 librarian to the emperor Napoleon III. He has written several scientific, chronological and antiquarian works, and in 1819 received and antiquarian works, and in 1619 received the prize of the Academy of Inscriptions. He also wrote a work entitled "The Tournaments of King Réné," of which only 200 copies were

printed, and which is very expensive. He was princed, and which is very expensive. He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature. B. at Figaco, 1775; p. 1867. CHAMPOLLION, Jean François, a younger bro-

ther of the above, distinguished himself as an archæologist. In 1828 he accompanied a party of savans to Egypt, where important discoveries were made relative to the manners and customs of the ancient inhabitants of that country. of the ancient inhabitants of that country, Among his numerous works, we may mention his "Panthéon Egyptien," and his "Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens." B. at Figene, 1790; b. at Paris, 1832. Changuado, Richard, dan-tel-lor, an English navigator, who had a command under Sir Land Market of the Changuado of

liugh Willoughby in the unfortunate voyage undertaken under the direction of Sebastian Cabot to discover a N.E. passage to China. Parting company with Sir Hugh, who perished on the coast of Lapland, Chancellor discovered on the coast of Archangel, Russia, and had an au-dience of the car of Muscovy, Ivan IV., who received him graciously, giving permission to the English to trade with his subjects. This was the foundation of the Russian Company. On Chancellor's arrival in England, a company was incorporated, by whom he was sent again to Russia; but in returning, he was unfortu-nately lost on the coast of Norway, in 1556.

CHANDLER, Richard, chand'-ler, an eminent English scholar and antiquary, who published, in 1763, a magnificent edition ofthe "Marmora Oxoniensia." Commissioned to examine the Oxonensia." Commissioned to examine the monuments of antiquity, he, from 1764 to 1766, visited Asia Minor and Greece, bringing back to England a vast amount of valuable materials. to England a vast amount of valuable materials. He published, during the succeeding years, the result of his travels and researches, some of which have been translated into French. B. at

Elson, Hants, 1738; D. 1810. CHANDLER, Samuel, D.D., an eminent dissenting divine, and author of a variety of works in vindication of Christianity against the attacks of deists, atheists, and other opponents, a man of an amiable and exemplary character, was born in 1693, at Hungerford, and studied mainly at Gloucester, where Butler, author of the "Analogy,"

in violence of Championnet's republican prin- Secker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, cinles, he demanded his recall, and retired into and other eminent men, were fellow-student with him. He officiated as minister of the resbyterian congregation in the Old Jewr. London, for forty years, and during that period most of his works were written. D. 1760.

CHANDOS, Sir John, shān'-dos, a celebrat-I English captain in the reign of Edward III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the English possessions in France; and, at the battle of Auray, in 1364, took Dugueselin prisoner. When Edward III, creeted Aquitains nto a principality for his son, the Black Prince, Chandos became the prince's constable. He was present at the battle of Poictiers, 1356; and was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Lussac, 1369. Chandos was a chivairic soldier, and was held in equal esteem by his adversaries and friends.

NGARNIER, Nicolas-Anne-Théodule, shangar-ne-ai, a French general, once the confidant, and, in a measure, the rival, of Napoleon III., before the elevation of the latter to the throne. In 1815, he entered the army as a private, and in 1821 accompanied the Duke of Augoulème to Spain, where he distinguished himself both by his courage and capacity. After the revolution of 1830, he went with the rank of captain to Algeria, where he greatly increased his renown, and became a chef-de-bataillon. His coolness and intrepidity, in the first unsuccessful attack on Constantine, were the forerunners of greater fame and honour to him; for at Mansourah, on the 24th November, 1-36, with only 300 men, he defeated 6000 of the enemy. In 1538 he was made a colonel, and in 1841 he was wounded at the head of his brigade in an affair with Abd-el-Kader, in which, as usual, he distinguished himself by his bravery. In 1843 he had the rank of lieutenant-general conferred on him; and after serving a period of thirteen years, returned to France. In 1847 the duke d'Aumale became governor of Algeria, and induced Changarnier to accept the command of the army in that province. In the following year the duke was forced to quit Algeria, when the government was provisionally handed over to General Cavaignae, and Changarnier once more returned to France. He was now appointed governor-general of Alperia, in the place of Cavaignac, who was recalled to Paris; and on the election of Louis Napoleon to the presidency of the republic, he was made commander of the first military division, with the whole of the military command of Paris. His influence, however, was now too great to be viewed with ease by Napoleon, who stripped him of his command, and reduced him to the condition of a private citizen. After the coup d'état of December 2, 1851, he

After the coup a etat of becenned, 1831, inc.
was exiled, and afterwards lived mostly at Brussels. B. at Autun, 1793.
Channing, William Ellery, chăn'-ning, an eminent Unitarian minister of the United States, who, in 1803, became pastor of the Federal-street congregation in Boston. As a preacher, he was remarkable for the polished grace with which he adorned his style, and the love of pure and lofty morality with which his sentiments were imbued. His writings are animated by the same spirit, and have justly obtained for him a considerable celebrity wherever the English language is spoken. His "Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton," and his "Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte," are the two perform-

Chantrev

B. at Newport, Rhode Island, 1780; D. at Burlington, Vermont, 1842.

CHANTREY, Sir Francis, chant'-re, an eminent English sculptor, who was designed by his father, a Derbyshire farmer, for the law, but who preferred the precarious pursuits of an artist, and was accordingly bound three years to a carver in Sheffield. Whilst serving his apprenticeship, he became a modeller in clay, and in this capacity, subsequently tried his fortune successively in Dublin, Edinburgh, and Lor don. In the last-named city he was taken by the hand by Nollekens, who greatly smoothed his path to fame and fortune. His abilities as a monumental sculptor were great: and, being universally acknowledged, he was uniformly successful in his career. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and, in the following year, paid a visit to Italy. In 1837 he was knighted by Queen Victoria. B. at Norton, Derbyshire, 1782; p. 1841,-Chantrey had little of the poetry of his art. He therefore prudently confined himself within the limits of what it was in his power to achieve. One of his best statues is that of Pitt, in Hanover-square, London; an-other, that of Canning, in Westminster Abbey.

CHAPELAIN, John, shap-lä, a French poet, who wrote "La Purelle" (the Maid of Orleans), which, at first, was received with immense favour. It passed through six editions in eighteen months, but was subsequently neglected. Besides the above, he produced some other effusions, and had a fate unusual with his order,that of dying very rich, having himself amassed his fortune. n. at Paris, 1595; n. 1674.

Ins fortune. In at tears, 1869, 1.1074.
CHAPMAN, George, chāp', man, an English poet, who was well versed in the Latin and Greek languages, and translated Homer's "Illad" and "Odysey" into English. This work, if less elegant than Pope's, is more faithwork, if less degant than Popes, is more natifity, and Pope is said to have been greatly in-debted to it in his own translations of the immortal Greek bard. He also wrote many dramatic pieces. s. 1557; p. in London, 1631. CHAPPLL, William, F.S.A., chap-el, a dis-

tingui-hed writer on the history and antiquities of English music, was induced to undertake his researches by the common notion that the English were not a musical people, and had no national music. In contravention of this idea, he published a "Collection of National English Airs," issued in parts between 1838 and 1840; and, between 1845 and 1859, "Popular Music of the Olden Time." He was also the founder of the Percy and Musical Antiquarian Societies, both of which issued a variety of works bearing upon the musical and poetic history of England. Mr. Chappell has done much to vindicate the English people from the reproach of being de-

void of musical genius. p. 1809.
Chaptal, Jean Antoine, shap'-tal, a. distinguished French chemist, who, in 1793, became manager of the saltpetre manufactory at Paris, and one of the first professors of the Polytechnic School. In 1801, during the consulate of Napoleon I., he became minister of the Interior; Napoleon 1, he became minister of the internot, but, in three years, retired from this post, to devote himself to pursuits more in accordance with his tastes. In this spirit he directed his attention to the manufacturing interests of his country, instituted chambers of commerce, and established councils of arts and manufactures. From time to time, he gave to the public the results of his studies and investigations, and.

Charlemont

ances by which he is best known in Great Britain. by every means in his power, endeavoured to His chemical works are numerous and highly appreciated, and he was one of the founders of inplicetated, and le was not the formular's of the Society of Encouragement, over which he presided for many years. p. at Nozaret, 1756; p. at Paris, 1832.—At the time of his death, Chaptal was a peer of France and a grand officer

of the Legion of Honour.

CHARDIN, Sir John, shar-'dä, a French tra-veller, who went to the East to endeavour to advance "his fortunes and estate." He twice visited Persia, remaining several years each time, between 1664 and 1677, and making himself acquainted with the manners and customs of the country. On his return, he visited Lon-don, where, in 1681, he settled as a jeweller to the court and nobility. He was knighted by Charles II., and married on the same day; and, Charles II, and married on the same day; and, in the following year, became a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1686 a folio volume of his travels appeared, and has been translated into several languages. B. at Paris, 1643; D. at Turnham Green, and buried at Chiswick, 1713. — Chardin was a painstaking traveller, knew Ispahan better than he did Paris, and spoke the Deckler D the Persian language like a native.

CHARES, ka'-rees, an Athenian general of rather questionable character, but considerable ability, who flourished between 400 and 333 B.C. -There was also a sculptor of this name, who is famous for the celebrated colossus of Rhodes, which was executed by him, but destroyed by

an carthquake, 227 B.C.

CHARETTE DE LA CONTRIE, Francis Athana-CHARFTEE DR LA CONNERS, Finnels Atlanna-ius de, skureré kon-tré, a French royalis, and lender of that party in La Vendée. He had been a lieutenant in the navy; headed an army of Bretons, and in a great many battles fought with varied success. At length he was vounded, taken prisoner, and carried to Nantes, where he explaied with his life the crime (or virtus) of defending to the last the cause of proscribed

royalty. B. 1761; shot, 1796.

CHARLEMAGNE. (See Sovs. of France, p. 253.)
CHARLEMONT, baron, viscount, and earl of,
sharl-mont. This title has been borne by three members of the same family, all of whom have made themselves famous in the history of their country. 1.—Tobias Caulfield, the first lord, born in 1565, was sprung from an old family in Oxfordshire, and after seeing service at sea under the celebrated Martin Frobisher, and also under Howard of Effingham, he exchanged into the army, and acted under Essex and other commanders in Belgium and France, and, whether at sea or on land, always distinguishing himself and gaining honours and position. In 1598 he went to Ireland, and in the wars against Tyrone secured not only fame but fortune, as he obtained large grants of the lands of the robel chieftain. In 1615 he was lands of the rebel chieftain. named one of the council of Munster; and in manueu one or une council or Munster; and in 1829 was ennobled by the title of Lord Caulfield of Charlemont—the latter being a fort built to overawe Tyrone's country, and of which is Tobias was governor. D. 1637. 2—William Caulfield, or Viscount Charlemont, was the grand-nephew of Sir Tobias, and took a prominent part in the wars connected with the revolution of 1688. He was attainted, and his estates confiscated by the Parliament of James II., but was restored on the accession of William III. He subsequently went to Spain, and served with much distinction under the great



CHANTREY, SIR FRANCIS.



CHARLES I. (OF ENGLAND.)



CHARLES II. (OF ENGLAND.)



CHARLES V. (OF GERMANY.)

earl of Peterborough. He attained the rank of major-general, and was governor of the counties major-general, and was governor of the counties of Armagh and Tyrone. 3.—James Caulfield, earl of Charlemont, was distinguished for his literary, philosophic, and general accomplishments, but is more especially famous for his ments, but is more especially famous for his patriotism, and his connexion with the cele-brated Irish volunteers of 1783. The great Irish volunteer movement had its origin in Belfast, where a company was formed to protect the coast from the depredations of the French and American fleets; and the example was followed owne in the nort

Armagh corps, and in November, 1783, when the National Volunteer Convention met in Dublin, his lordship was elected president, and in that capacity was of essential service both in forwarding the legitimate purposes of the association, and in preventing so powerful a body being used for sinister and dangerous objects. During the stormy and eventful political events of the period, his lordship exercised a large and most beneficial influence—more so, perhaps, than any other man of the time, and was mainly instrumental in obtaining several valuable reforms in the Government, and also in maintaining good relations between the latter and the volunteers. Though offered high honours and advantages he declined all, preferring to maintain untainted the purity and disinterested patriotism of his character. After the subsidence of the volunteer movement, Lord Charlemont, although in infirm health, continued to take a share in political occur-rences, and stremously resisted the legislative union of England and Ireland; but, almost in the midst of the struggle, his constitution gave way, and he died on the 4th of August, 1790. His genius was inferior to that of many men of

even the most brimans takents offer acquire. He was born in 1728; and was made an earl in 1763.

un earl in 1765.

CHARLES. This name has been borne by a great number of monarcus, and in almost every country. To avoid confusion, they are arranged under the names of the countries they governed .-

I .- Sovereigns of England, etc.

I.—SOVIEBIGNS OF ENGLAND, ETC.
CHARLES I., king of England, was the third son of James I. by Anne, daughter of the king is of Denmark. On the accession of his father to the English throne, he was created duke of York and Cornwall. The death of his brother York and Cornwall. The death of his brother Prince Henry, in 1612, left him her-apparent to the throne (James's second son, Lobert, having died in infancy), but he was not created Prince of Wales till the month of November, 1616. In 1623, at the suggestion of the duke of Buckingham, and accompanied by him, he undertook a journey to Spain, for the purpose of personally paying his addresses to the Infanta. This contemplated match was, however, broken of wale bordly after his accession to the throne, in 1625, he married Henrylto for France. Frevious to his accession, the struggle between the popular his accession, the struggle between the popular and the monarchical principles of the constitution had commenced; but they had not assumed the definite form into which the resolute spirit of the times so soon afterwards 251

moulded them. Charles was engaged in a war with Spain, and found it necessary to summen a parliament to grant him supplies. Nothing, however, was more remote from the minds of nowever, was more remote from the minds of the representatives of the people than the in-tention of complying with the demands of the king. Accordingly, they were dismissed, and several parlicments were similarly served, until the meeting of the Long Parliament, which was the fifth of the reign, and which was assembled the fith of the reigh, and when was assembled in 1640. Meanwhile, a foolish war with France had been terminated, and also that with Spain; the duke of Buckingham had been assassinated, and in 1637 John Hampden had been tried and condemned for refusing to be assessed for shipmoney. Scotland had risen in insurrection, and the first act of the Long Parliament was to enter into an alliance with the insurgents. It then proceeded to strip the crown of all its objectionable prerogatives, impeached, and subsequently executed Strafford, the minister of Charles, and committed Archbishop Laud to the It also brought in a bill called the Tower. It also brought in a bill called the military power of the kingdom into their own hands, and to which the king would not give his assent. This was followed by the battle of Edgehill, fought on the 23rd October, 1612, and which was the first blood drawn in the civil war. Hostilities having thus commenced, the war. Hostilities having thus commenced, the royal arms were, for some time, successful, parroyal arms were, for some time, successful par-ticularly in the west; but the battle of Marston Moor, in July, 1614, and that of Newbury, were ruinous to the king's cause. A treaty was entered into at Uxbridge, but the parliament insisting upon the abolition of episcopacy, which missing upon the anomalous episcopacy, when Charles would not yield, hostilities were newed, when the battle of Naseby, fought on the 14th of June, 1645, proved faral to the royal the 14th of June, 1615, proved fatal to the royal cause. The king now threw himself on the rotection of the Scots, who ultimately cavaim up to the commissioners of the English parliament, from whom he was forcibly taken by Cornet Joyce and carried to the army, then Using at Tenlow Heart. by Cornet Joyce and carried to the army, then thing at Thijbow Heath. Thencehe was sent to Hampton Court, where he was treated with some respect, as the parliament and army were a reasonable to the some respect, as the parliament and army were rainance, the former being mostly Preshyretrams, and the latter Independents. Intending to quit the kingdom, he shortly afterwards inflored blis carries and supply afterwards in the same and supply afterwards. effected his escape, and sought refuge with

brook Castle. The army now determined to bring him to trial, in which the House of Combring him to trial, in which the House of Com-mons concurred. Accordingly, he was, on the 20th January, 1619, brought to trial in West-misster Hambert and behave with great digni-reliasing to acknowledge the authority of his judges, who had constituted themselves into a High Court of Justice. During his trial, he High Court of Justice. was forced to submit to many indignities, which he bore with patience and resignation. The trial lasted some days, when, on the 27th, sentence of death was pronounced upon him. Three days only were allowed to intervene between his condemnation and his execution, which were spent in affectionate interviews with his children, whom he exhorted to steadwith his children, whom he exhorted to stead-fastness in the Protestaut religion, as reformed in the Church of England, and in recommend-ing his successor to forgive his enemies. On the scaffilld before the danqueting-huses at Whitehall, he was belieaded by a masked

executioner, Jan. 30, 1649. B. at Dunfermline, Scotland, 1600,-In his domestic character, few sovereigns have equalled Charles I. He was naturally possessed of a fine genius, and was one of the most powerful and elegant writers of the English language. The celebrated "Eikon Basilike" is now generally allowed not to be a production of his, although many believe that he was quite equal to its composition. Of the fine arts he was a liberal patron, and, but for the evil counsels by which he suffered himself too much to be guided, might have escaped the untimely end to which he was brought by the offended judgment of a re ple determined to be free. He was the father of Charles II. and James II.

CHARLES II., king of England, was the second son of the above, an elder brother, Charles James, having died on the day of his birth. Having served with the royal army till after the battle of Naseby, Charles then left the country, and in 1616 joined his mother at Paris, whence he proceeded to the Hague, where he received the news of the fate of his father. In Scotland he was, at Edinburgh, proclaimed king on the 2rd February, 1649, and again on the 15th July, 1650, after he had arrived in that country. He had already been obliged to take the covenant imposed by the Presbyterians, when, on the 1st January, 1651, he was crowned at Scone. Cromwell, however, was by this time "up and doing," and had made himself master of the greater part of Scotland, when Charles determined on marching southward into England. He was proclaimed king at Carlisle, of which city he took possession. He next proceeded to Worcester, where Cromwell put an end to his enterprise by defeating his army, on the 3rd of September, 1651. His escape, after this bat-tle, was almost miraculous. Hid in the thick branches of a large oak in Boscobel wood, he avoided his pursuers, who came under the tree where he was. After wandering from one place to another in various disguises, he reached Shoreham, in Sussex, whence he embarked on the 15th of October, and arrived safe at Fescamp, in Normandy. Thence he proceeded to Paris, and finally to Bruges and Brussels, at which he mostly resided until the death of Cromwell, in September, 1653. On the 23rd of May, 1660, he embarked from the Hague for London, where he arrived on the 20th of the same month, and was received with the most joyous acclamations. General Monk was the chief instrument of this re-toration, and therefore shared in the royal favour. One of the first acts of Charles, on coming to the throne, was to sell Dunkirk, in order to supply his extravagances. In 1665 he declared war against Holland, which produced a confederacy between that country, France, and Denmark. A Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, and destroyed several ships. To add to the national calamities, the plague, in 1665, swept away a vast number of the inhabitants of London, and, in the following year, a large proportion of the city was laid in ruins by fire. In 1667 peace was concluded with the Dutch, and, shortly afterwards, the great Lord Claren-don was sent into exile. About 1670 was formed the famous ministry called the Cabal, from the initial letters of the names of the five persons who composed it. At this time Charles became a pensionary of France, and entered into a new war against Holland, which terminated in 1674. In 1678 the peace of Nimeguen was concluded, 252

The same year was remarkable as being that in which the pretended discovery of a popish plot was made, when, on the evidence of Oates and Bedloe, several eminent persons were put to death. In the parliament of 1679 the famous Habeas Corpus act was passed; and, in the following year, the contest between the court and popular party gave rise to the famous disand popular party gave rise to the lamous distinctions of Whig and Tory. A new parliament met at Oxford in 1631, but it was soon dissolved. From this time Charles assembled no solved. From this time charles assembled no-more parliaments, and governed in the most arbitrary marner. The charters of the corpora-tions were called in and altered, so as to make them dependent on the crown. These proceed-ings caused a conspiracy, called the Rye-house plot, to be formed against him, and Lord William Russell and Algernon Sidney were executed for their supposed concern in it, 1683.—B. 1630: D, of apoplexy, 1685 .- In his last moments the "merry monarch" received the sacrament from a Catholic priest, although he had professed Protestantism, whilst his libertinism was of the most open and audacious kind. In 1662 he

eny, whose descendants now enjoy in England some of the titular dukedoms which he conferred upon them.

CHARLES EDWARD, of the Stuarf family, called the "Young Pretender," was the grandson of James II. of England. In 1745 he landed in the Highlands of Scotland, and published a manifesto estting forth the claims of his father manifesto setting forth the claims of his father to the English throne. Being added by several Highland chiefs and their followers, he made a successful descent upon the Lowlands, and en-'ered Edinburgh. Here he caused his father to e proclaimed; on which General Cope hastened owards the capital, but was met and defeated by Charles at Preston Pans. Instead of making y Charles at Freston Pans. Instead of maning a proper use of this victory, by pushing into England, Charles returned to Edinburgh, was-ing his time in an idle parade of royalty. Being joined, however, by Lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmerino, and other discontented chiefs. he marched as far as Manchester; but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he re-turned to Scotland, where he defeated the English forces under Hawley at Falkirk. In the mean time the duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and thence to Aberdeen, the Pretender retreating before him. At last he two armies met on the moor of Culloden. near Inverness, when, after an obstinate con-lict, in which the Highlanders displayed signal courage, the royal army was victorious, and he Scotch fled, leaving three thousand of their number dead on the field. Charles, after Charles, after tumber dead on the field. Charles, alter vaudering about in different disguises, chiefly mong the Hebrides, effected his escape to rance, and thus ended all hopes of this infortunate family ever recovering the crown of their ancestors. B. at Rome, 1720; D. at lorence, 1788. He married the Princess tollerg-Gedern, who afterwards secretly married Count Alfieri, the poot. His brother, Henry Benedict, Cardinal York, suffered so much from the ravages of the French in Italy, as to excite the compassion of the English, and his case being made known to George III., he ettled upon the venerable representative of an illustrious house a considerable pension. (See LBANY, Countess of, and ALFIERL)

"History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic" for further knowledge of this emperor's life. B. at Ghent, 1500; p. 1553, after having his own funeral obsequies performed in the chapel of the convent in which he had spent the last two or three years of his life.

CHARLES VI., the second son of the emperor heopold I., was declared king of Spain Ly h.s. father in 1704, and crowned emperor in 1711. He made peace with France in 1714, and two years afterwards declared was against the Turks, in which his general, Prince Engene, obtained several victories; among which was that of Peterwardein, and the taking of Belgrade. These successes forced the Turks to make peace, which resulted in the treaty of Passarowitz, in 1718, by which large portions of Servia and Temeswar were ceded to Austria. An alliance was now entered into between the emperor, France, Great Britain, and Holland, against Spain; the consequence of which was the wresting of Sardinia and Sicily from that power, and France, Great Britain, and Holland, against Spain; the consequence of which was the wresting of Sardinia and Sicily from that power, and the erecting of the former into a monarchy, under the duke of Savoy. He afterwards entered into a war against his former allies, and by the peace of Vienna, in 1735, lost Najles and Sicily. B. 1685; D. at Vienna, 1740.—He was the last male of the line of the Austrian Hapsburgs. burgs.

burgs.

CHARLES VII. was elector of Bavaria, and owed his crown to France and Prussia, in 1742. He had, however, a powerful rival in Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, whose right was supported by Great Britain and Sardmia, and who finally succeeded to the empire. The struggle between these princes is known in history as the "War of the Austrian Succession." D. 1745.

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

CHARLES MARTEL, mayor of the palace under Chilperic II. and Thierry IV., kings of France, was the natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, duke of Austrasia, of which he was proclaimed duke in 715. As mayor of the palace, he possessed the whole regal power, which he administered with great success, and crimed many victories the principal of which which he administered with great success, and gained many victories, the principal of which was over the Saracen general Abdalrahman, between Tours and Poietiers, in 732. (See An-DALEAHMAN.) It was in consequence of this victory that he was called Martel, or the hammer. On the death of Thierry, in 736, no successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the France. The successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the Franks. D. at Créey, 741, dividing his kingdom between his sons Carloman and Pepin.—The latter became the first king of France of the Carlovingian race, which name was taken from the founder, Charles Murtel.

Charles Martel.

"HABLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, sharlemain, king of France, and founder of the Germanie empire, or Empire of the West, was the son of Pepin, and grandson of Charles Martel. He succeeded his brother Carloman, king of France, in 771. The greater part of his reign was spent in war. In 774 he conquered the Lombards, and assumed the crown of Lombardy. In 778 he made some conquests in Spain, but at Roncesvalles, where Roland, the bardy. In 778 he made some conquests in Spain, but at Roncesvalles, where Roland, the hero of continental romance, fell, his vanguard was defeated. After defeating the Saxons and putting an end to the monarchy of the Lonbards, he was in 800 crowned emperor of the West by Pope Leo III. B. in the castle of

J by all the means in his power.
I, ealled the Bald, is generally A los

CHARLES placed by French writers as their first king, although Charlemagne is unquestionably entitled to that eminence: were this given to him, however, an irreconcileable discrepancy would take place in the numerical priority of the reigns of their sovereigns; consequently, Charles the Bald is called the first. He was crowned in 810, and elected emperor of the West by the people of Rome in 875. It is supwest by the profile of Rome in 576. It is supposed he died of poison, at a place called Bros, on Mount Cenis, in the Alps, 877. B. a Frankfort-on-the-Maint 823.

CHARLES II., or the Fat, was the nephew of the preceding monarch. He was a feeble and treacherous prince, whom his subjects com-pelled to resign the crown in favour of his pened to lesign the down in another of mephew Arnolph, an illegitimate son of the king of Bavaria and Italy. D. 832; D. at the castle of Indinga, Suabla, 833.

CHARLES III., or the Simple, was crowned at Rheims in 893, and on the death of Louis IV., king of Germany, was elected emperor; but his by power was greatly reduced by the usurpation of his nobles, and the encrosehments of the Nor-mans. His minister and favourite, Haganon, gave such offence to the nobles, that they re-volted and drove him from his kingdom, which was seized by Robert, duke of France, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims in 922. The same year a battle was fought between the The same year a batte was fought overteen two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for refuge to the count of Vermandois. His wife, a sister of Athelstan, king of England, took shelter with her son Louis in that country, and he remained a prisoner during the remain-der of his days. B. 879; D. 929. CHARLES IV., or the Handsome, third son of

Philip the Fair, obtained the crown of France in 1322. In his reign a fleree war raged be-tween him and Edward II. of England, who had married Isabella, the sister of Charles. The war resulted in the cession of Guienne to Ed-ward. In 1323 Charles visited Toulouse, when ward. If loss chaires visited to have, which the people of that city tried to revive the ancient Provencyal poetry, and instituted an annual meeting of poets at the floral games, which was continued down to the Revolution. D. 1328,-With this sovereign the elder branch of the line

With this sovereign the elder branch of the line of Capet terminated, and was succeeded by the younger; viz., that of Valois.

CHARLE Y., called the Wise, was the eldest son of John II., and the first prince who bore the title of dauphin. His father was the king who, in 1253, was taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poietiers. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother in 1364. By his prudence and valour he restored the commerce and agriculture of his country, and gained several advantages over the English. Bertrand Dugueselin and Oliver de Clisson were amongst his most famous generals. D. 1380.—The Royal Library of Paris was founded by this prince, and the Bastille was erected by him.

for power during his minority, and the conten- sians. Accordingly, at a grand review, at which

eld are. Baveria, 712; n. at Aix-la-Chop-ile.
15, in the cathodral of which he was buried it need pomp. Charles was not only a such mind being clouded with insanity. Henry V. of safity warrior but a whe legislator, and proinvade France. His great victory at Agincourt gave him possession of Normandy, and, allying himself with the Burgundan party, he disinherited the dauphin, married Catharine, the daughter of the French king, and was crowned king of France in 1421, p. 1368; p. 1422. (See

ILENEY V. of England.)
CHARLES VII., called the Victorious, was crowned in 1423, and by his activity drove cut the invaders from all their possessions except Calais. In effecting this, Jeanue Dare, the Maid of Orleans, may be considered to have greatly assisted, as the tide of fortune turned against assisted, as the tuber for the difference at Orleans, n. at llourges, 1461.—The Greek language was first taught in the University of Paris during the reign of this prince. Charles was an amorous monarch, and the beautiful and talented Agnes Sorel was for many years his mistress. His last days were embittered by the ambition of his son, the cruel Louis XI., and, fearing to be poisoned by him, he starved himself to death.

CHARLES VIII., called the Affable, was the son of Louis XI., and ascended the throne in 1483, at the age of 13. He conquered Naples after a short war of five months, but lost that kingdom as quickly as he had won it. In 1495, at about ten miles from Piacenza, on his return to France,

he obtained a great victory over the Italians, though their army numbered 40,000 strong, against 9000 of his troops. D. 1498. Charles IX. succeeded to the throne in 1500,

on the death of his brother, Francis II. He was the son of Henry II., and his mother was Ca-tharine de Medici, who was, in effect, the reigning sovereign. She, however, abused the power she possessed, and caused great discontent among the king's Protestant subjects, who re-volted from her authority. This resulted in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, one of the blackest deeds on record, and which must for ever stain with infamy the memory of Charles. Shortly after this event, he died, in his 24th year, smitten by the terrors of an evil conscience, B. 1550; p. 1574.—The remorse which Charles felt on account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew seems to have been as deep as it was sincere. "That miserable day," says Sully, "was, without ceasing, present to his mind; and he showed by his trunsports of grief, and by his terrors, how great was his repentance." (See CATHARINI

DE MEDICI, COLIGNY, &c.)
CHARLES X. was the brother of Louis XVIII. and, after a variety of fortune, caused by the French revolution, was proc'aimed king in September, 1824. On his accession to the throne he endeavoured to make himself popular; but there was a strong party against him, who were ntimate with his character, and therefore had ittle faith in the sincerity by which any of his more liberal acts were professedly governed. In 1827 a bill was brought in regarding the "police of the press," which was nothing less than the ffensive re-establishment of a consorship over all pamphlets of less than 21 sheets. It was, also, otherwise extremely oppressive upon the editors and proprietors of newspapers. The bill CHARLES VI., the Well-beloved, son of the editors and proprietors of newspapers. The bill above, was crowned in 1390. His reign was unfortunate, owing to the quarrels of his uncles left a deep impression on the minds of the Pari-

Charles

Charles

the king soon afterwards appeared, he was salabdeation of Chill-time i Inted with "Down with the ministers!" "Down arms with success cagainst with the Jesuits!" from all classes of the people. In 1656, the Manous but with the essuits: Toman casses of the people. The king, however, was rather irritated than disconcerted or dismayed, by this demonstration, and sternly told some of the most clamorous, that he "had come there for homace, and not to be taught lessons," and then disbanded not to be taught issort, and then disbanded the troops. Shortly afterwards, the House was dissolved, and in the January of 1823, a new ministry formed. Several other ministries enjoyed short reigns up to 1830, when the chambers opened in March, with Prince Polignae at the head of the administration. In reply to the speech from the throne, the king was told that his ministry had not the confidence of the representatives of the nation, and the chambers presentatives of the nation, and then a dissolu-tion was proclaimed and new elections made. But in the spring of this year, discontents had increased among the people, and on the 25th July the liberty of the press was suspended. Several other oppressive measures accompanied this, which were energetically protested against, and which roused the mass of the people to take and which roused the mass of the people to take up arms. On July 27, the first encounter took place between the people and the soldiery. On the following day, the fighting became general, and the next, Marmont, who was at the head of the Guards, exacaated Paris. On the 30th, the duke of Orleans was proclaimed lieutenant. general of the kingdom, and on the 2nd of August, Charles abdicated in favour of the duke of Berdeaux, and set out for Cherbourg. claims of the duke, however, were not recognised by the chambers, and the duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe) was chosen to reign in his stead. Charles sailed for England, and eventually took up his abode at Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, where, 20 years before, he had sought and found an asylum. He subsequently removed to Prague, in Bohemia; thence to Goritz, in Styria; and there, in the château of Grafenberg, he was attacked by cholera, which carried him off. B. at Versailles, 1757; D. at Goritz, 1836.

SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

CHARLES I. of Spain. (See CHARLES V. of Germany.)

Germany,
CHAPLES II., the son of Philip IV., succeeded
to the throne in 1053. He married twice, but
mover had any issue. By his will be constituted
Philip of France, duke of Anjon, his heir, which,
after his death, led to the contest known in
history as the "War of the Spanish Succession." в. 1661; р. 1700.

CHARLES III., son of Philip V., on the death of his brother Ferdinand exchanged his hingof ms stocket returnant exchanged in Ship-dom of Sicily for the Spanish dominions. He was a virtuous man, and possessed of considerable administrative abilities. In the war with Eng-land he retook Minorca, but saw his commerce ruined, and all his treasure at Havannah fall into the enemy's hands. B. 1716.—He founded the orders of St. Januarius at Naples, and of the Immaculate Conception, p. 1788.

Sovereigns of Sweden.

CHARLES I. 70 IX. These biographics present nothing remarkable; and indeed, in the case of the first six, nothing authentic.
CHARLES X., or GUSLAVES, king of Sweden the son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine, accended the throne of Sweden on the

Lie turned bis arms with success against the Poles, and gained, m 1656, the fanous butle of Warsaw, which lasted three days, besides taking a great number of their principal places. The Poles, calling to their assix ance Russia, Holland, and Denmark, obliged the king of Swelru to conclude many confect me may or swearn or continue a peace. War, however, soon larke out arain, and after taking Kronchburg, Chrices lait sleep to Copenhagen; but, his nave being defeated, he was obliged to return to his country. B. at

the was congact or team to me country. M. ac Upval, 1622; D. 1650. CHABLES XI. was the son and successor of the above. On his accession, in 1669, a pence was concluded with Denmark; lat. in 1674, the latter power declared war against him, and he lost several places, which were restored at the peace of Nineguen, in 1673. He was a good prince, and gave much of his attention to the regulation of the internal affairs of his kingdom.

в. 1655; р. 1697.

CHARLES XII., son and successor of the thanks All, son and Successor of the preceding, had, from his childh of, an ambition to imitate the actions of Alexander the Great, He mounted the throne in 1697, being then only fifteen, and, at his coronati n, snatched the crown from the hands of the architehop of Upsal, and placed it on his own head. open, and paced to in sown lead. This yeath presented a favorable opportunity to Russia, Denmark, and Polund to enter into an alliance against him, with a view of dismembering his kingdom. The young hero, unlaunted by this confederacy, attacked each in turn, beginning with Denmark, whom he compelled to sue for peace. In 1700 he decisively defeated the Russians at Narva, although the odds against him were 80,000 to 8000. His next enterprise was against Poland, and, after several battles, he dethroned Augustus in 1707, and placed Stanislaus upon the throne. Charles was now at the head of 60,000 men, when he formed the resolution of humbling Peter the Great. At first he obtained some signal advantages, and was joined by Mazeppa, the hetman or chief of the Cossneks, in his attempt to overthrow the Czar. After suffering the horrors of a winter campaign in the Ukraine, he laid siege to the town of Pultows, to the relief of which Peter came at the head of 70,000 men. On the 8th of July, 1709, a general battle was fought, in which Charles was completely defeated, and fled, leaving 9,000 men upon the field. He himself was wounded in the leg, and had to be carried off in a litter. He sought an asylum in Turkey, where he was entertained by the grand Hirkey, where he was entertained by the grains seignior, who provided for him a reddense at Bender. Here his conduct was so violent, that he was ordered to leave the Turkish territories, which he refused to do. On this, the grand seignfor directed that he should be forced away; but Charles, with his retinue, formed an en-campment, and resisted the attack of the janizaries till superiority of numbers obliged him to take shelter in his house. Thence he sallied out, sword in hand; but being entangled by his long spurs, fell, and was taken prisoner. He was still treated with respect, and after being kept as a prisoner for ten months, he requested leave to return to his dominions, which was readily granted. On arriving in Sweden he was received with universal joy, but found his kingdom reduced to a state of great wretchedness. Getting together an army, in 1716 he invaded Norway, but after penetrating to Christiana, was oblived to return to Sweden.

Charles Charles

Frederickshall, on the litt of December in the same year. In a Stockholm, 1882; fell, 1718.— Charles was liberal, active, and tim; but rash, obstinate, and ernel. He was never intimidated even in the midst of the greatest dangers. At the battle of Narva he had several horses shot under him, and as he was modaring upon a fuel on the line, and as he was modaring upon a fuel on the said, "These people find me exercise." When he was besieged at Stralsund, a humb fell into the house while he was dictating to his secretary, who immediately dropped the pen in a fright. "What is the matter?" said Charles. "Oh, the bomb!" answered the secre-tary. "The bomb!" said the king, "what have

we to do with the bomb? go on. CHARLES XIV., whose real name was Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, enlisted in a regi-ment of the French royal marines in 1780, and served two years in Corsica. In 1790, when the revolution began, he was at Marseilles, and when the war broke out with Austria and Pruswhile the wire below the Rhine, and, under-ciencral Custine, soon distinguished himself. He became chief of brigade, and afterwards general of division, under Kleber and Jourdan. In 1797, with 20,000 men, he reinforced General Bonaparte in Italy, and took a chief part in the passage of the Tagliamento. Soon after this he was chosen by Bonaparte to present to the Directory the standards which had been taken from the Austrians, and, on his return to headquarters, advised Bonaparte to sign the treaty of Campo-Formio. Being offended at the conduct of Napoleon, who, when he left Italy, took from him one half of his troops, he resigned his command, and was appointed ambassador at Vienna, where he did not hoist the tricoloured flag above his hotel until ordered by the Directory. When this was done, it created a riot, soon after which Bernadotte left for Paris, where, in 1798, he married Eugénie Clary, the younger sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. In the following year he was appointed minister-at-war; but on the return of Bonaparte from Egypt, he was without employment. When Napoleon became first consul, Bernadutte had command of the Army in the West; and when the emperorship was assumed, he was made a marshal, and stationed at Hanover, with the command of the army. Here he repressed irregularities, provided for his soldiers without plundering the people, and laid the foundation of that high character for honour, humanity, and justice, which, at a future day, materially influenced his election to the throne of Sweden. In 1805 he left Hanover to join Napoleon against Austria, and at the battle of Austerlitz broke the centre of the Russians. In the following year he was created Prince of Pontecorvo, which Napoleon designated as the immediate fief of the imperial erewn. In the war against Prussia he fought with his usual success, and in 1808 was ordered ogamet Denmark. On the 5th and 6th of July, egainst Denmark. On the 5th and 6th of July, 1809, the Gapth against the Austrians at Wag-lam, after which he demanded permission to re-ire, and obtained it. He had had high words with Napoleon, who, at that buttle, hid de-prived him of his reserve division, and not treated him well. He returned to Paris, but was soon again employed, and notwithstanding several margins buttern to the paris, but was soon again employed, and notwithstanding several margins buttern to the paris. several quarrels between him and the emperor,

He resumed the attack in the winter of 1718, governor-generalship of the Roman states, by but was killed by a cannon-shot at the siege of this time, Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, had, Frederickshall, on the 11th of December in the on account of incapacity, been forced to abdicate same year. B. at Stockholm, 1682; fell, 1718.— his crown, and he and his descendants were, by the Swedish States, declared excluded from the throne for ever. The uncle of this sove-reign assumed the reins of government as Charles XIII., but was childless; and the States chose Augustus of Holstein-Augusten. burg to be heir to the throne. This prince, how-ever, died in 1810, and Charles XIII. proposed Bernadotte to the Swedish diet, as a proper person to be appointed prince-royal of Sweden person to be appointed prince-royal of Sweden, The choice was unanimously approved, on con-dition of his accepting the Communion of Augs-burg, which he did, and, on the 2nd November, 1810, entered Stockholm amid the acclamations 1810, entered Stockholm amid the acclamations of the people and the salutes of artillery. On the 5th he addressed the king and the assembled States, and concluded with this excellent passage: "Brought up in the earny, I have been familiar with war, and am acquainted with all its calamities. No conquest can console a country for the blood of its children, shad in facing war. It is not the hostical discussion. foreign wars. It is not the physical dimensions foreign wars. It is not the physical dimensions of a country that constitute its strength. This lies rather in the wisdom of its laws, the greatness of its commerce, the industry of its people, and the national spirit by which it is smimated. Sweden has lately suffered greatly, but the honour of her name is unsulled. She is still a land sufficient to supply our wants, and we have iron to defend ourselves." In defence we have iron to detend ourselves." In defence of the rights of the country of his adoption, he was soon called upon to take up arms against Napoleon, and from 1812 to the fall of that great man, he was actively engaged in the principal wars and events which occupied the attencipal wars and events when occupied the atten-tion of continental Europe. In 1814 Sweden and Norway were united under Charles XIII, and Bernadotte approved as the prince-royal, In 1818 Charles XIII. died, when Bernadotte was proclaimed king of Norway and Sweden, under the title of Charles XIV. He was, in the May of that year, crowned at Stockholm by the archbishop of Upsal, and subsequently at Dron-theim by the bishop of Aggerhuys. Having now attained the summit of human ambition, he directed his attention to the development of he wherever his attenuant to the acevelopment of the resources of his adopted country, and after a long reign of unusual prosperity, he passed quietly from this world, after playing no ordi-nary part in it, having completed his eightieth year. n. at Pau, in the Bearn, 1764; n. 1814, and was succeeded by his son, Oscar I.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND THE TWO SICILIES.

CHARLES I., count of Aragon, and king of Naples, was the son of Louis VIII. of France. He married the daughter of the count of Provence, and thereby inherited that country. He accompanied his brother Louis to Egypt in 1248, and both were made prisoners at Damietia at the same time. On his return, he defeated Manfred, the usurper of the Sicilian crown, assumed the title of king of Naples, and put to death Conradin, duke of Suabia, and the duke death corrading, dute of stappa, and the dute of Austria, whom he had taken prisoners. After this he laid the prince of Tunis under tribute, and suppressed the Ghibelines. In 1276 the title of king of Jerusalem was conferred on him, after which he meditated an expedition against neither of whom seems ever to have quite un-d.rstood the other, he, in 1810, accepted the Siellians caused them to conspire against him,

of Vespers; and this event is known in history as the "Sicilian Vespers." Sicily was thus lost

to Charles, its inhabitants choosing Peter III. to Charles, its inhadrants choosing February of Aragon for their king. B. 1220; D. 1285.
CHARLES II., called the Lame, the son and successor of the above, was, at the time of his father's death, a prisoner in the hands of the

Sicilians, who would have put him to death but for the intercession of Constantia, queen of Peter of Aragon. He recovered his liberty in 1288, on condition of renouncing his claim to the Sicilian crown: but being absolved from this condition by the pope, he made several un-successful attempts to gain possession of Sicily.

p. 1309.

p. 1309.
CHARLES III., of Durazzo, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and, by his marriage with Margaret, niece of Joan, queen of Naples, obtained that kingdom from the pope, on the ercommunication of Joan in 1380. He put Joan to death, and afterwards quarrelled with the pope, who excommunicated him in his turn. Charles next claimed the crown of Hungary, but fall in attenuiting to enouger it. D. 1398. but fell in attempting to conquer it. p. 1386.

DUKES OF SAVOY AND KINGS OF SARDINIA.

CHARLES I., duke of Savoy, succeeded his brother, Philibert I., in 1482, being then only 14 years of age. He died at the age of 21, having achieved nothing remarkable, although the sur-name of the "Warrior" was given to him. He France. B. 1468; D. 1489.

France. B. 1493; D. 1493.
CHARLES II., duke of Savoy, son of the above, was only 9 months old at the death of his father, and died at the age of 8 years.
CHARLES III., duke of Savoy, called the Good, succeeded Philibert II., his brother, in 1504. He had a long thy unpropriate view. 1504. He had a long but unfortunate reign. He was of a versatile disposition, wavering be-tween Francis I., his nephew, and Charles V., his brother-in-law, and was consequently mis-trusted and punished by both. p. of chagrin, at Vercelli, 1553.

CHARLES EMMANUEL I., duke of Savoy, called the Great, governed from 1580 to 1630. Taking advantage of the troubles of France, he possessed himself of the marquisate of Saluzzo, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the "leaguers" count of Provence, in 1590. But Henry IV. subsequently succeeded in taking Savoy and a portion of Piedmont. Of a boundless ambition, the duke laid claims to the empire. after the death of Matthias, then to the kingdom of Cyprus and the principality of Macedon. He died of grief, from not being able to accomplish his projects, in 1630.

Charles Emmanuel II., duke of Savoy, son

of Victor Amadeus I., succeeded his brother Francis in 1638, under the regency of his mo-ther, Christina of France, daughter of Henry

ther, Christina of France, daughter of Henry V. of France. In his reign commerce and the arts flourished. n. 1634; n. 1675.

CHARLE E. LATTLE III., 2nd king of Sadinia of the house of Savoy, was the son of Victor Amadeus II., and, in 1730, mounted the throne, on the abdication of his father. In 1733 he united himself to France and Spain, who desired to weaken Austria; and at the head of the allied forces conquered the Milanese, defeated the imperialists at Gussfalla, and ob-1733 he united himself to France and Spain on the same day in favour of his son, Vistor who desired to weaken Austria; and at the head of the allied forces conquered the Milanese, fortugal. This prince was singularly religious, defeated the imperialists at Guastalla, and obtained, as a reward, Novara and some fiels of lived like a monk, and died like a margyr." He 2267

headed by Giovanni de Procida. On Easter the empire. In 1742, the promise of an addition Monday, 1282, all the French who could be to his dominions determined him to take part found in Palermo were massacred at the hour with the queen of Hungary against France and with the queen of Hungary against France and with the queen of ramkary against France and Spain. He possessed himself of Modena and Mirandola, after evincing great military abili-ties. He lost, however, in 1744, at Coni, 5000 men, and subsequently busied himself with the internal affairs of his kingdom. B. 1701; D.

Charles Emmanuel IV., 4th king of Sardinia, was the son of Victor Amadeus III., and suc ceeded his father in 1796, just as France had seized the greater portion of his dominions. Mixed up in the misfortunes of the Bourbons, with whom he was connected, Charles Entwith whom he was connected, Charles Emi-manuel vainly exerted himself to suppress the revolutionary elements in his kingdom. He was forced to eede to the French republic his was forced to the French reputation in continental possessions, and, in 1798, retired to the island of Sardinia. In 1802 he abdicated in rayour of his brother Victor Emmanuel, and repaired to Rome, where he died, 1819.

CHARLES FELLY, became king of Sardinia in 1921, on the forced abdication of his brother, Victor Emmanuel. He suppressed rebellion, introduced order into his kingdom, and compiled a military code. B. 1765; D. 1531, without children, leaving the crown to Charles Albert,

the prince of Carignano.

CHARLES ALBERT, king of Sardinia, was the son of Charles Emmanuel, prince of Corinato, Educated in France, he early imbibed liberal ideas and a desire for the independence of Italy. In 1921 he commanded the Sardinian artillery, manted of the warrior was given on him. The was educated at the court of Louis XI. of on the breaking out of the insurrection in that France. B. 1468; b. 1489.

CHARDES II., duke of Savoy, son of the above, nominated him regent little arrival of the new nominated him regent fill the arrival of the n.w. king, Charles Felix (see above). An Austrian intervention, however, obliged him to retire, and, exiled in Tuscany, he continued there for some time, in disgrace, a victim to the resentment of the Carbonari, who thought he had betrayed them. In 1829, however, he was appointed viceory of Sardinia, and in 1831 was called to the throne, in default of hirs to Charles Felix. He now ardently devoted himself to administrative reform in the various self to administrative reform in the various departments of law, commerce, and the army. In 1849, the year which witnessed revolutions in nearly all the kingdoms of Europe, he gave his subjects a liberal constitution, and openly embraced the cause of Italian independence an unity. Su by force of arms the in-surgents of ly, Venetia, Parma, Placentia, and Modena, he at first obtained various brilsurgents of and Modena, he at first obtained various brillant successes, defeating the Austrians at Pastrengo, Gotto, Rivoli, and Sonnua Campagna. He succeeded also in taking Pizzightetone and Pesehiera; but, badly seconded by the Lombard troops, he was, in his turn, beaten at San Donato, by the Austrian Radetzky, and forced to quit Milan precipitately. He was now compelled to solicit an armistice, the terms of which lost him all his former advantages. Vielding to the premoustrances of the ultra parky. Yielding to the remonstrances of the ultra party, he imprudently recommenced the war at the expiration of the armistice; but he now experienced nothing but reverses. Losing, in sprte of great personal bravery the decisive battle of Novara, on the 23rd of March, 1849, he abdicated

Charles

doubtless meant well for Italy, but was not equal to the great task of establishing her unity and independence.

VARIOUS RULERS.

Chilaris, duke of Burgundy, called the Bold, was the son of Phillip the Good, whom he succeeded in 1497. He carly displayed great courage, verging on rashness, fand was constantly at war with Louis XI., king of France. The latter instigated Chanles's subjects (the Inhabitants of Lidge and Ghrnt) to revolt against him; but they were defeated, and cruelly punished by the duke. Learning that Louis XI. was again tampering with his people, he selzed him, and forced him to assist in suppressing the insurrection. Charles then took Guelderhand and Zutphen, and, desirous of increasing his dominions, invaded Switzerland, where he committed the most inhuman outrages. The Swiss, however, collected their forces, and the duke was first defeated at Granson, and afterwards at Morat, 1470, where his army was completely destroyed. In 1477, whilst besigning Nancy, in the territory of the duke of Loraine, he was killed. In 133. (See Lours XI.) Charles left one daughter, Marie, who inherited his scatter, and added a portion of them to Austria by her marriage with Maximilian, son of the empror Frederick III.

emperor Frederick III., duke of Lorraine, was brought up at the French court under Charles V., and reigned from 1930 to 1431. He sustained the rights of his father-in-law, Robert, to the empire, against Wencelss, fought in the French army at Agrincourf, and in 1417 was made contained the reaches of the results of French army at Agrincourf, and in 1417 was made contained to the reaches of the reaches III.

D. 143

CHARLES II., called the Great, duke of Lornice and the son of Duke Francis I and
Christina of Deumark, nices of Charles V.
Being only three years old at the Geath of his
father, a joint revency was established under
Christina and the bishop of Verdun. This
prince was the benefactor of his people, and
possessed great administrative abilities. Hounded the university of Ponta-Mousson, and
the towns of Clermont, Luneville, and Stonay,
He married Caude, daughter of Henry II. of
France, and in 1589 aspired to that throne. z.
1542.

1643.

CILBRIES III., duke of Lorraine, succeeded to the dukedom in 1624, and unwisely incurring the hostility of France, was despoiled of his estates by Louis XIII. He, however, recovered a portion of them by the treaty of Sk. Germains in 1641, and that of the Pyrenees in 1650. Having violated these treaties, ho was again disposessed of his provinces. He then joined the army of the emperor, and gained a victory at Trives, where he took prisoner Marshal do Crequit. In 1603; p. 1675—By a will, signed in 1604, he constituted Louis XIV. of France his Sw.

"Cranzes IV, duke of Lorraine, nephew of the above, succeeded to his rights in spite of the opposition of Louis XIV. Not being able, however, to retain possession of the dukedom, he took service in Austria. Obtaining the friendship of the emperor Leopold, he received the hand of the architechess Marie-Eleonors, the emperor's sister. He became one of the first generals of the empire, and gained, amongst many other victories, that of Mohatz over the Turks, in 1087, n. av Vienna, 1643; p. 1690.

Charles

Charles I., king of Navarre. (See (

IV. of France. CHARLES II., king of Navarre, called the Bad was crowned in 1349. Descended from Philip the Bold, king of France, he possessed the right to the throne in case of the extinction of the Valois line. He constantly fomented troubles value in the kingdom, with the view of arriving at the crown. Allying himself, with this aim, to Edward III. of England, he urged his pretensions to various provinces, raised Paris in insurrection against the dauphin (Charles V.) endeavouring even to poison him, and be-came tranquil at last only when he saw that prince firmly seated in the enjoyment of power. Then turning to Spain, he became en-tangled in the contest between Peter the Cruel and Henry of Transtamara, who disputed each other's right to Castile. Betraying, in its turn, each party, he was at length compelled to give up a portion of his dominions, in 1379. Adversity at last instructed him, and he passed his latter years in peace, engaged in governing his country. B. 1332; D. 1387.—He met with a remarkable death. Being ill of a leprosy, the physicians caused him to be wrapped in sheets dipped in spirits of wine and covered with brimstone. These were sewed about his body, and his page, endeavouring to loosen the bandage, accidentally set fire to it with a taper which he held in his hand. The king was so dreadfully

seed in his land. The king was so dreadminy scorched, that he died in great agony, 1387. Charles III., king of Navarre, called the Moble, was the son of the above, and succeeded him in 1387. Desiring to live in peace with all his neighbours, he gave up the pretensions of his father to several provinces of France, and received, in return, considerable sums of moner, p. 1425, after a long and tranquil reign. The kingdom of Navarre, at the death of this monarch, passed into the hands of John of Aragon, who had married Blanche, the dangitter and herress of Charles the Noble. At her death, in 1441, her son Charles should have succeeded her as Charles IV. of Navarre; but his father excluded him from the succession, which passed, in 1479, to his sister Eleanor de Foix,

CHARLOTTE, princess of Wales. (See LEO-

Cursaus, Michel, shad, a distinguished French geometrician, who, by his power of generalization, greatly simplified and extended the most important theories. In 1841 he was appointed professor of astronomy and of applied mechanics in the Dolytechnic School, and in 1846 was called to the chair of higher geometry, which was in stituted in the faculty of Sciences. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. The best of his numerous works is his "Traité

The best of his numerous works is his "Traité de Géometrié Superieure." n. at Epernen, 1798. CRIASNAS, Victor Eupheimon-Philarète, a distinguished Franch littérateur, whose father, from being a professor of rhetoric became a revolutionist, and subsequently a general in the French army. In his 16th year, Victor was apprentised to a printer, and at the time of the Restoration, was imprisoned for two months, on account of his master being suspected as a picter against the security of the state. Chasles was set at liberty through the intercession of Châteaubriand, when he came to England, where for seven years he directed the printing department of the establishment of Mr. Valpy, Soon after this, he returned to Paris, Soon after this, he returned to Paris and

Chasse

entered upon a literary career marked by coniderable originality and success. His fecundity in authorship has been so great, that it would occupy a considerable space even to enumerate at his works. Besides writing for the "Revne des Deux Mondes," the "Revne de Paris," and in other publications, he has composed a number to volumes, embracing a wife range of subjects, it under the tils of "Studies," and is the author of steveral works on England and its literature. He N is also a professor of languages and European literature in the modern College of France, and he skught of the Legion of Honour. n. at Main-

villiers, near Charires, 1799.
Crasssi, David Henry, baron, shad-sai, a brave soldier, who, in 1776, entered the Dutch army as a cade, but subsequently joined the French, and in 1730 became a lieutenant-colonel. In the war with Prassis, in 1806, he greatly distinguished himself, and in the Peninsula réceived the nickname of "General Bayonet," from the frequency with which he caused that weapon to be used in battle. In 1811, Napoleon I. made him a baron of the empire, and he continued to fight throughout the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. After the peace, he was appointed governor of Antwerp, and in 1832 defended that city against 75,000 French soldiers, with a garrison of 6000. n. at Thiel, in Geuderland, 1705 p. 1842.

GrassLovel-Lubra, Frençois, marquis de, sha's sal-louy-lo-ba', an eminent French officer of engineers, who fought with reddli in the wars of the republic and first empire. Napoleon made him general of division in 1799, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour in 1911. At the Restoration, he gave in his adherence to the Bourbons, and was made a peer of France. n. 1764; p. 1839.

May J. 2800.
Chaspra. D. Pierro de sha-fai'l-ar, a French
green de from the cheruler Bayard, was a
Held from the cheruler Bayard, was a
Held from Pret, and fellowed and arr Queer of
Chastolard become mady on monoured to
queen, believed his passion roturned, and concacled himself in her migasty's chamber, where
he was discovered, tried on a charge of treason,
and executed for the orbin at 1568. a 1850.

teated minson; in the indiges of scharge of treason, and executed for the crine, in 1668. In 1510. Chastrake, Jean Gabriel Joseph Albert, marquis do, sha-te'-lai, a distinguished officer in the service of Austria, who was prominent at the assault on Belgrade, in 1769, and was actively engaged against the armies of France for several years. In 1895, he adeated Marmont at Gratz; in 1895, he raised the Tyroless, and had nearly mastered the province, when Lefevre totally routed his army. He fought against Mural in 1815, and was made governor of Venice, where be died in 1895. The 75 West 1768.

he died in 1825. B. at Mons, 1763, CHARATHRIAND, Françuis Alguste, viscount de, sha't-ob-eong, a distinguished French writer, who was educated for the church, but who subsequently entered the army. After passing through some adventures, he, in 1791, went to America in search of the North-west passage, and had an interview with Washington in the United States. Ills wanderings through the primeral woods of that country have been described in his "Reint," and his "Atala," On his return to Europe, he joined the army of Condé, and, in 1793, was an exite in London, reduced to a state of great misery. He remained in England seven years, suffering severe hardships, maintaining himself principally by teachighs, maintaining himself principally by teach-

Chatterton

ing the French and Latin languages, and translating works for the bookseliers. In 1707 his "Essay on Revolutions" appeared in London, and in the spring of 1500 he was enabled to return to Paris. He now published his "Atala" in the columns of the "Mercure" newspaper; this was followed by his "Genius of Christianity," which was so fortunate as to attract the attention of the First Consul. The favours of N

the empire, when he published his celebrated pamphlet. "De Bonaparte et des Bonzbons," which Louis XVIII. declared was equal to an army of 100,000 men in paving the way for the roturn of his dynasty to the throne. He now became a favourite at the Tulleries. After eserving in several ministerial capacities, he resigned titles and all he possessed, with the fall of the monarchy of 1:30, and sank into despondency, which deepened with his years, J. at St. Malo, 1768; p. 1843.

Charman, Earl of, chair am. (See Prr.).

Charman, Earl of, chair am. (See Prr.).

Charman, François du, sheele, the framine pupil of David Tenders, whom he so though and successfully instruct, that many of the pupil's works have been ascelbed to the master. It painted mostly common-place-sense of ordinary like, but sometimes almed at higher others, and not without success, as his great jictur, the "States of Brabant and Flanders Swearing Allegiance to Philip IV. of Spain, in 1000," in which there are upwards of 1900 lictures, jet no confusion or inaccuracy, sufficiently "n. at Brussels 1008; p. 1070.

CHATTERTON, Thomas, chit'-ter-ton, the hoypoet, an extraordinary youth, whose father was the master of a charity-school, and the sexton at Redeliffe church, Bristol. Thomas was educated in writing and arithmetic at Colston's charity-school; after which he was articled to an attorney, with whom he continued till he was 17. Soon after this he went to London, where, for some time, he carned a scanty sub-sistence by writing for periodical publications; but, being reduced to great distress, poisoned himself at his lodgings in Brook-street, Holhimself at his origing in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. B. at Bristol, 1752; poisoned himself, 1770.—In 1778 were published, in one volume 8vo, "Miscellands in Prose and Verse, by Thomas Chatterton." What, however, has given celebrity to this youth, is the real or pregiven celebray to this youth, is the Pear or pre-tended discovery of poems, said to have been written in the 15th century, by Thomas Rowley, a priest of Pristol, and found in Redship church, of which Chatterton's ancestors had been sextons nearly a century and a half. His father certainly removed a number of pareliments from an old chest in that church, most of which were used in covering books. Young Chafterton, from the perusal of some of these, is sup-posed to have formed the design of a forgery.

In 1768 appeared, in a Bristol article entitled "A Das-opition of the Friars article entitled "A Das-opition of the Friars article entitled "A Das-opition of the Friars article the motice of a Mr. Barrett, who was engaged in writing the history of Bristol (see Barrett) and he obtained from Chatterion several pieces in press and verse, purporting to be written by Thomas Rowley and Canyang, the founder of Reddiffse church. The year following, he began a correspondence with Horace Waiplo, wall

gentleman sent the papers to his friends Mason and Gray, who pronounced them forgeries. Chatterton had formed great expectations from Chatterton age of Mr. Walpole; but finding him-self neglected, he wrote him a letter, which Walpole called "impertinent," and their interwampole canded. Rowley's poems were first col-lected by Mr. Tyrwhitt, in one vof. 8vo, and after-wards in one vol. 4to, by Dean Milles; but the former gentleman gave up the question of their gennineness. A sharp controversy was carried on for some time on the point, between Mr. Warton, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Mathias, and others; but the poems are now generally considered as Chatterton's own productions.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey, chaw'-ser, the father of English poetry, was the son of a wealthy merchant, who gave him a liberal education. He was for some time at Cambridge, and afterwards studied at Oxford. Afterwards he improved himself by visiting foreign countries, and on his return, studied law in the Inner Temple, but soon quitted the lawfor the court, becoming a yeoman to Edward III., who granted him a pension. In 1370 he was appointed his majesty's shieldbearer. In 1373, being sent to Genoa to sheidboarer. In 1878, being sent to Genoa to hire ships for the king's service, he obtained, when he came back to England, a grant of a pitcher of wine a day, to be delivered by the butler of England, besides the comprollership of the customs of London for wool, &c. Prior to this, he had had a pension of twenty marks a year conferred on him. In the successive wire hearing explesed the doorlings and the control of the contr ceeding reign, having embraced the doctrines of Wickliffe, he was obliged to go abroad to avoid the resentment of the clergy. He, how-ever, returned privately, but was taken and committed to prison, whence he was not re-leased till he had made his submission, and discovered the names of those who had associated with him in embracing the new doctrines. For having done this, he was afterwards filled with remorse, and, in his "Testament of Love," de-plores the disgrace into which his conduct had brought him. In 1386 he was elected knight of the shire for Kent, and, in 1389, was made elerk of the works at Westminster, Windsor, and other palaces. He was now easy in his circumstances, and composed those immortal works which, from the knowledge they display of human nature, seem to have been produced for all intime. p. in London, 1328; p. 1400, and was huried in Westminster Abbey.—Chaucer married Philippa de Rouet, a lady of good family, by which means he became allied to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was his great patron while he was himself in power, poet left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the House of Commons and ambassador to France. Of Chaucer's poems, his "Canterbu Tales" are entitled to the first rank, althoumany of his other pieces possess great beautic and merit. There have been several editions of his works, and some of his poems have been modernized by Dryden, Pope, and others.

Chauser, Antoine Denis, sha'dai, an eminent French sculptor, many of whose works are in the public institutions of Paris; but one of his admired performances, a bronze statue of Napoleon I., of colossal size, and in Roman costume, which was erected on the column in the Place Vendôme, was melted down in the reign of Louis XVIII. He was likewise a man of some learning, and a good painter, his wife service, but principally occupied himself in

known as an antiquary and connoisseur. This being also possessed of some talent as a genre

and portrait painter. B. 1763; D. 1810. CHAZZELLES, John Matthew, chaz-zel' Trench mathematician, who assisted Cassini in drawing the meridian line, and in 1885 was made hydrographical professor at Marseilles. He subsequently paid a visit to Egypt, and measured the pyramids, when he discovered that the four sides of the largest answer to the cardinal points of the compass. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1695. B. at Lyons, 1657; D. 1710.

CHERVER, George Barrell, D.D., cheever, a dis-tinguished American divine and literary man, was born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1807, and edn-eated at Bowdoin college, in his native State, and at Andover theological seminary, Massachusetts. He was first settled as a minister at Salem, Mass., and espoused congregationalism and total abstinence principles, his advocacy of the latter having got him into trouble with a distiller whom he had satirized under a fietitious name. He visited Europe in 1836, removed to New York in 1839, and made himself conspicuous by his determined opposition to conspicuous by his determined opposition to slavery. He published a great variety of works, which became exceedingly popular with the evangelical section of religionists. Several of his works are written in the style of allegories.

CHEER, Sir John, cheek, a learned Englishman, who, in 1544, became tutor to Prince Edward (afterwards Edward VI.), at whose accession he was rewarded with a pension and a grant of lands. He was also made and a grant of rands. He was also made provost of King's College, Cambridge, and received the honour of knighthood. Subse-quently he was much persecuted on account of his Protestant principles, and died of grief in 1557. B. at Cambridge, 1514.—He wrote a number of learned works, and laboured to

a number of learned works, and labouted to reform the mode of pronouncing Greek, CHELMSTORD, LOTA. (See THESIGER, Sir F.) CHEMNITZ, Martin, shemnitch, after Luther and Melancthon, perhaps the most distinguished reforming divine of the 16th century, was born of parents in a humble position in life in the Mark of Brandenburg, in 1522. He was edu-cated at Magdeburg and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, was afterwards schoolmaster at Britzen, and rector of the cathedral school of Königsburg. He devoted much of his time to astronomy, and was appointed, in consequence, librarian to duke Albert of Prussia. He now gave almost his entire attention to the study of theology, and in 1553 returned to Wittenberg, where he delivered lectures on Melancthon's "Loci Communes," and entered into the controversy with Rome, especially directing his attacks upon the Jesuits. He had begun, in addition to his con-troversial writings, a work on the "Harmony of the Gospels," which was afterwards completed by other hands. He died at Brunswick in 1586, highly esteemed by his contemporaries of all parties, notwithstanding his reputation as one of the fathers of Protestantism

Chenier, André Marie de, she'-ne-ai, an eminent French poet, was the son of the consul of France at Constantinople, who, having married a Greek lady, his son imbibed from her a passionate love of Greek literature, and was very happy in his imitations of the style of the fathers of classic poetry. He was brought to France when young, was educated at Carcassonne, and sent to London in connexion with the diplomatic



CHAUCER, GROFFREY.



Collins, William.



CHATTERTON, THOMAS.



CHISHOLM, CAROLINE.



CHRISTINA (OF SWEDEN).

Cheons

Chesterfield

studying Shakspeare and Milton. On the oc- Paris, London, and several continental cities. currence of the French revolution he threw himself into it, but soon had occasion to separate himself from the violent spirits who gained the direction of the movement. He satirized Collot d'Herbois and others of the leaders, aided in the defence of the king, was afterwards apprehended as a suspected person, summarily tried, condemned, and guillotined along with 44 others, on July 25, 1794. While in confine-ment, he wrote the "Young Captive," which was inspired by the fate of Mademoiselle de Coigney, a companion in misfortune. Chenier's poems were collected and published 21 years poems were concerted and photosical 22 years after his death, were warmly received, and it is generally admitted have exercised a great and beneficial influence on modern French poetry.

beneficial innuence on modern French poetry.

B. at Constantinople, 1782.

CHENIER, Marie Joseph de, brother of the
above, and, like him, a poet. He wrote some
atorgedies, one of which, "Charles the Ninth,"
was the piece in which the great French actor,
Talma, made his débût. Marie Joseph also
wrote lyrical verses, his "Chant du Départ"

With the Nach with the description of the properties of the properti having nearly rivalled the "Marseillaise" in popular estimation. He took a leading part in politics under the republic and the empire, and was especially distinguished for the services he rendered to the cause of education. Marie Joseph was either a very stem patriot or a very unnatural brother, for when André was condemned, instead of endeavouring to save him, he exclaimed in the Assembly, "If my brother be guilty, let him perish." In consequence of this conduct, he used frequently chanve the demand addressed to him, "Cannors, or Curnors, or Curnors, see Joseph 1811. Curnors, or Curnors, or Curnors, see Joseph 1811. Curnors or Curnors, see Joseph 1811. Curnors, Curnors, see rendered to the cause of education. Marie

leeks, parsley, garlic, and other vegetables. According to some authorities, he flourished in the 12th century B.C., but monuments lately discovered would seem to place his period before even that of Abraham.

Снернвен, kef-ren, a brother of Cheops, who so built a pyramid. The Egyptians so invealso built a pyramid. The Egyptians so inve-terately hated these two royal brothers, that they publicly reported that the pyramids which they had built had been erected by a shepherd.

CHEBRY, Andrew, cher'-re, an eminent comic actor and dramatist, was a native of Ireland, and first made his appearance on the stage in a small theatre in Dublin; from thence he travelled the country with a strolling company, but success did not attend him, for he was nearly starved, and was glad to return home to his friends and the trade of a printer, to which he had been appronticed. Three years afterwards he again took to the stage under Mr. Richard Knipe, whose daughter he married. He played for a time in Belfast, whence he went to the Theatre Royal, Dublin; then to Manchester, Bath, and, in 1802, to Drury Lane, London, in all of which his success was complete. In 1803, Cherry's drama of the "Soldier's Daughter" was pro-

Kean acted under his management in Wales.

Results of the mean of the amans of the country. On the mean of the minister, in 1742, Chesternat Limerick, 1762; p. at Moumouth, 1812.

CHERTEN, Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobi Salava as the king held him in the light of a personal
dor, ker-it-be-ne, m eminent musical com
poser, was born at Florepool in 1769. He visited ford-liqutenant of Ireland. In this post he

reon," "Ali Baba," &e., and many minor

rubini, famous all over Europe for h's operatie instrumental music, is even more esteemed in

compositions of a sacred character.
Chesney, Francis Rawdon, chest-ne, an Eng-

ish major-general, and distinguished explorer in the East. In 1830 he examined the route across the desert from Cairo to Suez; and in the same year accomplished a journey in Syria and Palestine, crossing the Syrian desert, and descending the Euphrates on a raft, supported by inflated skins, to the Persian Gulf. In 1:36 he received the command of an expedition to examine the route from the Mediterranean to examine the route from the incontentation of the Euphrates, and the course of that river to the Persian Gulf. Amid great difficulties he accomplished his task, and in December, 1836, took a mail across the Arabian desert, from the Persian Gulf to Beyrout, on the Mediteranean, without being accompanied by a single European. In 1816 he was made a heutenantcolonel, and in 1850 published an account of his colonel, and in 1850 pathished an account of his survey of the Euphrates, &c. In 1851 he be-came colonel, and in the following year pul-hished a work on Fire-arms. In 1854 ap-peared his "Insso-Turkish Campaigns of 1828 and 1830". "a in Ireland, 1759. CHESTERFILD, Philip Dormer Stanlege, for the carl of, chee'ter-feeld, was, in his day, considered a man of the finest wit, and a model

of bon fon. In early life, he was treated almost with indifference by his father, and at the age of eighteen entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he pursued his classical studies with great assiduity. In 1714 he left the university, and set out upon the grand tour of Europe, during which he contracted many of the then fashionable continental vices, which may have had the effect of afterwards inducing that loose tone of morality which pervades his celebrated "Letters to his Son." On his return he was made a gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, afterwards George II., and was returned member of parliament for St. Ger-mains, in Cornwall. In 1726, the death of his father removed him to the House of Lords, father removed him to the House of Lords, where he was considered one of the most efficientive debaters of his time. On the accession of George II., whom he had long faithfully served, he expected to reap considerable advantages; but in this he was disappointed, as that soverign allowed himself to be swared by the counsels of his queen rather than by the advice of the property Lords. Suffely for comments of ms queen rather than to the advice of his mistress, afterwards Lady Suffolk, to whom Chesterfield, as an expectant, had devoted much of his attention. In 1738 he became ambassador to Holland, and being successful in the object of his missions, George II. cessful in the object of his missions, George II, made him high stoward of the household and a knight of the Garter. In 1733 he was realled from Holland, and took an active part against Sir Robert Walpole, who was then at the head of the affairs of the country. On the resignation of that minister, in 1742, Chester-field was excluded from the new government, as the king held him in the light of a personal at the king held him in the light of a personal service. Chettle.

Chisholm

greatly distinguished himself, reducing Ireland greatly distinguished himself, reducing treatment to a state of tranquility, such as it had not hitherto enjoyed. His meritorious services had not almost gently alleved the prejudices of the king, who recalled him in 1746, and had him appointed secretary of state. His health, never very strong, was now on the decline, and in 1748, much to the regret of the king, he resigned his office. On this occasion, his sovereign offered other. On this decision, his soverest outers to confer the dignity of a duke upon him, but the earl declined the honour. D. in London, 1694; D.1773.—Chesterfield still enjoys a certain literary reputation, as much, perhaps, from his being the associate of literary men, as from any meng the associate of literary men, as from any productions of his own. He was, at different times of his life, the friend of Addison, Arbuthnot, Pope, Swilt, Gay, Voltaire, and Dontesquien. His conduct towards Samud Johnson is as well known as the remarkable manner in which the great deader securited in the control of in which the great doctor resented it. The villa of Pope, at Twickenham, was the place where he and those others who had hoped to where he and those others won And Ropeu to rise through Mirs. Howard, the favourite of George II, were wont to assemble, for the pur-pose of regaling her with the incense of their lattery. (See Joursey, Dr.) CHITIUS, Henry, Self-ed, an English drama-tit, contemporary with Shakspeare, who is said to have written, or assisted in writing, forty

different plays; but of which only four have been rinted. He appears to have been originally a compositor. The dates of his birth and death, and, indeed, almost every incident of his life,

are unknown

CHEVALIER, Michael, she-rall-e-ai, a distinguished French political economist. In 1838 he published a work on the "Public Roads, Canals, and Railways of France," which has frequently been reprinted. In 1838 he put forth his "Letters on the Organization of Labour," which was designed to refute the revolutionary socialist doctrines then in vogue. The coup-d'élat of December 2, 1851, placed him again in possession of all the appointments which he had held previous to the advent of the Republic. Besides the above works, he was the author of many more, social and political; among which may be mentioned the "Gold Question," translated into English by Richard Cobden, and published in 1859. B. at Limoges, 1806.—He is a warm supporter of free trade, and was instrumental in concluding the commercial treaty between France and England negotiated by Mr. Cobden in 1860.

Chevreul, Michael Eugène, chev'-re(r)l, a distinguished French chemist, who studied in Paris under Vauquelin. He became director of hats under valuetini. In occame director of the dy-works, and professor of special chemis-try at the Gobelius, where he innovated upon the laws of associated colours, and drew up a paper for the use of artists, dyers, and manuin his profession, and did much to advance the state of chemical science. B. at Angers, 1786.—He wrote several works of value, and his "Laws of Contrast of Colour" has been translated into English,

CHIGHELE, or CHIGHLEY, Henry, chich'-le, arehishop of Canterbury, was, in 1407, sent ambassador to the pope, who gave him the bishoprie of St. David's. In 1414 he was raised inshopped of Se, David S. In Part he was mascuto the see of Canterbury, and in that high position obtained many privileges for the clergy, resisting at the same time papal encroachments, B, at Higham Ferrers, 1362; D, 1449.—He was 263

a liberal encourager of learning, and was the founder of All Souls College, Oxford. He also built, at his own expense, the western tower of Canterbury Cathedral.

CHILD. Sir Josiah, Bart., child. an emi-

nent English merchant and writer on political economy and commerce, which he was among the first to treat in a philosophical manner. He was born, 1630, made a baronet, 1678, and died. 1699. He wrote many works on the subjects mentioned, the principal of which are, "Observations concerning Trade and the Interest of Money," 1668; a "Treatise proving that the Abatement of Interest on Money is the Effect and not the Cause of the Riches of a Nation: A New Discourse of Trade," &c.

CHILDEBERT, shil'-dai-bair, the name of three kings of France, who reigned over that kingdom at various periods; L, about 511; IL, from 575 to 596; III., from 695 to 711.

Children, shiv-dai-rik, the name of three

kings of France, who severally ascended the throne in 458, 670, and 742.

CHILLINGWORTH, William, chil'-ling-wurth, an

caused him, in 1631, to return to England and the Protestant communion. The Romanists. after this, attacked him with great animosity, and he replied in a work entitled, "The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way of Salvation;" printed in 1635. In the same year he was made chancellor of Salisbury, and afterwards preben-dary of Brixworth, in Northamptonshire. In the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1643, was at the siege of Gloucester as an engineer. In the same year he was taken prisoner in Arundel Castle, Sussex, and conveyed to Chichester, where he died at the bishop's palace in 1644. B. at Oxford, 1602.

CHILO, ki'-lo, a Spartan philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died through excess of joy, in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at Olympia, 597

, I. and II., shill-pai-rik, two kings of France, one of whom reigned from 551 to 584. and the other from 715 to 720.

CHING, or XI-HOAM-TI, ching, an emperor of China, who united the various states into one em-

China, who united the various states into one enrive. He repulsed the attacks of the Tartars or
Mongols, and built the "great wail," to divide
China from Mongola. Regined 240 n.c.
CKIRKOLA, Curoline, chis'-home, an English
ady eminent for active humanity, who, in her
wentiethy ear, was married to Capitain Alexander
Chisholm, of the Indian army. Soon after their
marriage, they proceeded to Madras, where she
greatly exerted herself in behalf of the daughters and orphans of the British soldiers. state of Captain Chisholm's health was such as to require a change of climate, when, in 1833, they removed to Australia, and taking up their abode in Sydney, Mrs. Chisholm was struck with the destitution of many emigrant girls, whom the took under her protection, and found for hem a place of shelter. Her benevolent exertions were, to some extent, assisted by the colonial government, and by 1845 she had succeeded in obtaining situations and employment for 11,000 females and men in the colony. Many of these she had assisted with the loan of small ums to the extent of £1200, of which she only ost £16; a fact which speaks volumes in favour

Christicrn Cherilus

of their honesty. In 1846 Captain Chisholm and she came to England, and took up their and she came to Engiand, and took up their abode in London, where she actively exerted herself in behalf of the poorer classes of intend-ing emigrants. She established a "Family Colonization Society," by which passage-money was collected by weekly instalments, and lec-tured throughout the country in favour of emigration. The result of this was an impulse to the tion. The result of this was an impuse to the migration cause, and the improvement of accommodation on board emigrant vessels, successive ships being despatched with famales properly provided for. In 1854 she herself, with her family, proceeded again to Australia, where, she stated, she intended to pass the remainder of her life. a, in the parish of Woot-mainder of her life. a, in the parish of Wootton, Northamptonshire, about 1810.

CHERILUS, keer'-i-lus, a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote 150 tragedies, of which thirteen ob-

who wrote 150 tragedies, of which thirteen obtained the prize—An historian of Samos.

Cnossur, Etienne François, Due de, showaactiv), the principal minister of state during the
greater portion of the reign of Louis XV. of
France. His administration, however, was very
unfortunate. By the Peace of Paris, in 1763,
Caunda was ceded to England, and in 168,
Caunda was ceded to England, single france, this series of Paris,
France was unsuccessful. in conjunction sia, France was unsuccessful, in conjunction with Austria, her ally. In 1780 he expelled the Jesuits from France, and is said to have en-Jesuits from France, and is said to make the couraged the British colonies of North America, during the first symptoms of their rebellion against the mother country. He was partial to the arts and literature, being the friend of Voltaire and other men of learning. B. 1719; D. in Paris, 1785.

Choron, Alexandre Etienne, ko'-rawng, a dis-tinguished French writer on the principles of musical composition, was born at Caen, in 1772, and died at Paris in 1834.—His principal works are "Principes d'Accompagnement des Ecoles d'Italie," "Principes de Composition des Ecoles me "Principes d'Accompagnement ues acou-d'Italia," "Principes de Composition des Beoles d'Italia," a Methode Concertante de Musique à Plusiques Parties," &c. As a composer le was also successful, having produced "La Senti-nelle," oncefa set of romances, which has become a popular song in France. He was likewisé a distinguished linguist, and was possessed of an extraordinarily retentive memory. Curaspars I. or Kinssou the Great, kog."

Chosnoes 1., or Khosnov the Great, kos-ro-es, king of Persia, succeeded Cabades in 531. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but afterwards invaded their territories, and was repulsed by Belisarius. In the reign of Justin II., puised by Belisarius. In the reign of Justin II., he attacked the Romans again, but was defeated by Tiberius. D. of vexation, 579—He was ficree, cruel, and rash; but possessed many great qualities, and liberally encouraged the arts and sciences. (Soe Beinseun) Curoskops II. ascended the throne on the decrease of the country of the cou

CHOSROSS II. ascended the turbule of the de-position of his father Hornidas, in 59. He is accused, on plausible grounds, of murdering his father. His nobility conspired against him on account of his cruelities, and obliged him to fly account or his crucities, and obliged him to fit of the Romans, who replaced him on the throno. He afterwards carried his arms into Judga, Libya, and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage; but was defeated by the emperor Herachus, and thrown into prison by his son, whose he died in 190.

title without power, and in 1464 was finally driven out by Charles Canutson. In Denmark he became popular by his prudence, made ration, and liberality. B. 1425 or 1426; B. 1431.—He instituted the order of the Elephant.
CHRISTIERS III., called the Cruel, and also, the Northern Nero, succeeded his father John

on the throne of Denmark, in 1213, and in 1520 was elected King of Sweden. The cruelties which he practised in the lattercountryal jeuated all hearts from him, and he was shortly denosed by an insurrection excited by Gustavus Vasa. He afterwards, in 1523, lost the crown of Denmark from the same cause. B. 1450; D. in prison, 1559,

CHRISTIERN III. succeeded to the Danish crown in 1534, on the death of his father, Frederick I. He embraced Lutheranism, and made it the established religion. D. 1502;

D. 1559

CHRISTIERN IV., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick II., in 1588. He made war successfully against Sweden, and in 1625 was elected chief of the Protestant Learne. The was necree enter of the Protestant charter. In following year, however, he was defeated by the famons Tilly, and forced to sign a hundliating peace at Lubeck. At home he was an able administrator. He fostered communice and administrator. He fostered communes and industry, built new cities, and left Denmark peaceful and happy. B. 1577; D. 1615. Christier V. ascended the Danish throne

CRESTERS V. ascended the Danish throno in 1670, on the death of his father, Fred. rick III. He united with the princes of German, and declared war against the Swedes, in which he was unsuccessful. In 1675 he allied himself with the Dutch against Louis XIV, and also declared war against Sweden. He took Pomerania from the Latter powers but restored it by a treaty made in 1679. In the midst of the

a treaty made in 1679. In the midst of the wars which he carried on, he compiled a code of laws, which forms the basis of the jurisprudence of Denmark, n. 1646; p. 1699.
CHRISTIERN VI., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick IV., in 1720. During his reign, the kingdom enjoyed continuous transillity. Copenhagen, which, in 1729, had been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt with great magnificance. n. 1699; n. 1749.

destroyed by fire, was resonts with great mag-nificence. D. 1589; D. 1746.
CREISTIEEN VII., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick V., in 1760. In the same year he married Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England. He appointed, as his George III. of England. He appointed, as his minister, his doctor, Struensée, whose influence soon became paramount. At the end of two years, however, this minister was disgraced and ut fo death, all authority passing into the hands of the queen-dowager, Julie Mario of Erunswick. The end of his reign was disastrous. In 1807 Copenhagen was bonhaveded and taken by the British, and the king's latter days were clouded by insanity. D. 1749; 3n. 1805. CERISTRIN VIII, Ring of Demmark, succeeded his father, Frederick VII, in 1809. This monarch had been proclaimed King of Norway in 1814, by the Norwegians, just after the cession of that country by his father to Sweden, but was compelled to abdicate a few months after. D. 1789; p. 1889.

Libya, and Legypi, and made himself master of courselings, but was defeated by the emperor 1785, p. 1848.

CRESTRIAN D. 1849.

CRESTRIAN L., formerly prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Sonderburg-Glucksburg. William State of Demark and Checked Christopher was selected sling of Noway, and in 1859, of Sweden by Presia. This king of Demark in 1848. In the following year he was selected sling of Noway, and in 1859, of Sweden by Presia. This king is the father of Alexantra the latter kingdom, however, he had but a sindra, the princess of Wales. p. 1818.

CHRISTINA, kris-te'-na, queen of Sweden. was the only child of Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1632, when only in her sixth year. She possessed an elevated understanding, and invited to her court the most learned men in Burope. Among these were Grotius, whom she sent ambassador to France; Salmasius, Descartes, Rochart, Huet, Vossius, and Meibom. In 1654 she abdicated in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus, on the prefence of being already weary of the splendid slavery which attaches to a crown, although only in her 28th year. It is affirmed, however, that the principal reason was her having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. From Sweden she went to Rome, but, after residing there some time, she removed to France, where she was well received by Louis XIV. Whilst residing in that country, she caused Monaldeschi, her favourite master of the horse, to be put to death in her own house, for some alleged crime which, in her estimation, amounted to high treason against his sovereign, whom she still considered herself to be. Even in this act she found defenders; among whom was Leibnitz, who jus-tified the deed in an elaborate pamphlet. Her conduct, however, excited the disgust of the count, when she applied to Cromwell for permission to visit England; but the sturdy Protector turned the shadow of his countenance upon her, and denied the boon. She now reupon mer, anu center the Boon. She now re-turned to Rome, where she resided till fhe death of Charles Gustavus, when she went to Sweden, with the view of reascending the throne. Her subjects, however, were by this time entirely alienated from her, and she was once more forced to return to Rome, where she died in 1689. g. 1626.—She left a collection of Maxims, and Reflections on the life of Alexander the Great, of whom she was a great admirer.

CHRISTINA, Maria, mother of Isabel II., ex-queen of Spain, took an active part in the affairs of that country from 1830 to 1854. As queen regent she governed arbitrarily, and in 1854 was compelled to quit Spain, when she retired into exile. n. at Naples, 1806.—Her

queen regent she governed arbitrarily, and in 1854 was compelled to quit Spain, when she reired into exile. D. at Naples, 1806.—Her daughter was compelled to quit Spain in 1868. Christisto, 1864 of the comment of the

manity in the Euinourgh University. B. 1797.

"Musico occasiones an insurrection as coossain—Christopart, Henry, Kri-diff, negro king of tinople. To appease the people, he had to be Hayth, began life as a cook at a tavern in Cape recalled in triumph. The wrath of the emotion of the control of the control

Domingo took place. He was employed by Toussaint L'Ouverture, the generalissimo of the Blacks, and was successful in suppressing various revolts which darkened the dawn of various revoits which darkened the dawn of negro freedom. In 1902 he defended Cape Town with valour against General Leclerc, the brother-in-law of Napoleon I., and when forced to evacuate the place, took 3000 men with him and joined Toussaint. Christophe now fought vigorously for the liberation of his countrymen, and in 1806 became generalissimo of the army, and president for life of Hayti. In 1811 he was proclaimed king of Hayti, under the title of Henry I., the crown, at the same time, being made hereditary in his family. He took the French court for his model, and constituted an hereditary negro nobility. In 1812 he was solemnly crowned, and reigned successfelly for some years. In 1818 reverses came upon him, and the republican negroes rose against his authority. Whilst lying ill, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, in his fine the enects of a stoke of applicary, in manine palace of Sans-Souci, he was surrounded by insurgent troops. The duke of Marmalado, one of the highest of his nobles, proclaimed the abolition of monarchy, and Christophe shot himself through the heart. He left a widow and children, but his eldest son and most of his inferior officers were slaughtered. B. 1767: D. 1820 .- This sable sovereign was by no means destitute of governing qualities, whilst he en-couraged the freedom of the press, and procoanaged the reesoom of the press, and promoted education. He also framed a code of laws, which he dignified with the title of the "Code Henri," in imitation of the "Code Napoléon."

DOCOM.
CHENSIPPUS, kri-sip'-pus, a Stoic philosopher, who succeeded Cleanthes as head of that school, and was looked on as a column of the "Porch." He combated the philosophy of the Epicureans and Academicians, his principal opponent being Carneades. His industry was great, and his rendition profound. He is said to have left behind him 705 works, of which only fragments have come down to us. n. at Soil, 289 1.0.; have come down to us. a. at Soil, 289 1.0.;

David Count down to us. B. as Soil, 200 B.C. David Soil. 200 B.C. Carravoscow, St. John, kve-sod-tom, the Christian church, and bishop of Constantinople. His father's annew was Secundas, but the son is known only by the surname of Chrysostom, or "golden-nuthed." He was reared for the bar, which he returned to Antioch and was ordained. He became so famous for his eloquence, that, on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was, 187, elected his successor. He there built several hospitals, and gave most of his income to the poor; but in his endeavours to enlarge his opiscopal jurisdiction, was involved in a dispute with Theophilu; bishop of Alexandria. This churchman gained the empress Eudoxia to his slide, and the consequence was, that Chrysostom was deposed and sent into Bilthynia, which occasioned an insurrection at Constantinople. To appease the people, he had to be recalled in trumph. The wrath of the empress, however, was not modified, and happening oppose the placing of her stature near the church, he was again sent into exile, to a desolate tract on the Dixine Sen. 2, at Antioch between 344 and 354; D. at Comman, in Asia Minor, overcome by the failigues of a forced

of Chrysostom, his remains were carried to Constantinople, and buried with great pomp by Theodosius II.; it is said they were subscquently removed to Rome. His feast is cele-brated by the Roman church on the 27th brated by the Roman church of the 27th of January, and by the Greek on the 13th of November. His works were edited by Saville, at Eton, in 8 vols. folio, 1613; and by Montfauçon in 13 vols. 1718, Paris. His book on the priesthood is a valuable work, and has been translated into English.

CHRZANOWSKI, Adalbert, kris-an-ow-ski, a Polish general who, after serving in the French army for many years, entered the Russian ser-

army for many years, entered the Russian service after the battle of Waterloo. He took part in the Polish revolution of 1830, after which he retired to Paris. n. 1789; p. 1561.

GHUBB, Thomas, chubb, a notorious deistical writer, who carried on the trade of a glover in Salisbury, was born in 1679, and died in 1746. He was not possessed of any education, but had a certain talent for controversial reasoning, which caused his tracts, of which he published a great

caused nis traces, of which ne published a great many, to make a considerable noise in their day. Churn, chund, a famous Hindoo poet, styled the Homer of Rajpootana, who flourished in the 12th century. His chief poem, which is about 100,000 lines in legth, which touches on every conceivable subject, is even now very popular among the Hindoos.

CHURCHILL, church'-hill, John. (See Mari-BOROUGH, Duke of.)

CRURGHILL, Sir Winston, an English historian, who wrote a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," published in 1675, folio. B. in Dorsetshire, 1620; p. 1688. He was the father of the celebrated duke of Marlborough, and his daughter Arabella became mistress to James II., by

whom she had two sons and two daughters.
Churchill, Charles, an English poet, the
son of a curate of St. John's, Westminster, received his education at Westminster school, but was refused matriculation at Oxford, on account of his levity when before the examiners. At the age of twenty-five he was ordained, and served a curacy in Wales; but, becoming a dealer in cyder, was unfortunate, and fell into bankruptcy. After this he came to London, and succeeded his father as curate of St. John's, to which he added the profits of a seminary, in to which he added the profits of a seminary, in which he taught young ladies to read and write. His first-published literary performance was a poem called "Rosciad," written against was a poem called "Roselad," written against the principal theatrical managers, which had so great a success that it stumulated him to forther exertions in the satirical line. It is next was the "Apology," which was succeeded by "Night," intended to serve as an apologr bis own nocturnal habits, which were sometimes marked by such shameful excesses as to damage his reputation. After several other performances, in one of which—"Pomposo"—he attacked Dr. Johnson, he wrote, to please Wilkes, "The Prophecy of Famine, a Scotch Pastoral," which met with great success. There seems nothing, however, more difficult to bear with equanimity than sudden prosperity, and Churchill fell into greater irregularities of conduct than ever. His parishioners were forced to remonstrate strongly with him against his vices, and he quitted the clerical profession. He now gave himself up to a dissipated course of life, parted from his wife, and kept a mis-tress. He continued, however, the friend of John Wilkes, and wrote further satires. 265

Among others he attacked Hogarth, who revenged himself in his picture of "The Reverend Mr. Churchill as a Russian Bear;" but he has written nothing which has Left a permanent impression upon the literature of his country.

at Westminster, 1731; p. at Boulogne, 1764. CILLDINI, Enrico, che'-awl-de'-nc, an Italian general, who has won fame and henour in the national struggles of his country, was norm to Modena, August 8, 1811, and though theref re comparatively a young man, he is a "uth rel in the army"—that is to say, equal in rank to a French marshal. All his steps have been w. .. on the field by hard fighting. Enrice Ciabling when no more than 16 years of age, marched with General Zucchi to aid the Romagna msurrection at Bologna in 1831. After the Austrian intervention in Central Italy he was obliged to emigrate. His father had been arrested, and was poisoned by small doses of belladonna in the dungeons of the duke of Modena. Cialdini went to Paris, where he studied chemistry under M. Thenard, and was preparing to study medicine when a proposal was made to him to go to Spain. The prospect of a pair of epaulets tempted him. He went and to's part in the War of Succession, and the revolution of 1:18 found him a lieutenant-colonel in the Snanish

service. Mazzini, in the revolutionary period led Caldhil to the provincial government of Milan, who invited hun to take service with them. Caldini obeyed the call, but on arriving at Milan he found the state of affairs changed. Lombardy had given herself up to king Charles Albert, and governed herself in his name. It was not the moment for hesitating; the king had just been beaten, and Italy was about to fall once more into the clutches of Austria. Cialdini enrolled himself in the corps of General Durando; he marched on Vicenza, and there received three wounds, supposed at the time to be mortal. He was thereby for a year reduced to a state of helplessness. The fate of Italy had been decided at Novars and at Rome, and it was necessary for him again to return to Spain. Cialdini wrote to the Pied-montese minister of war:—"You have more officers than you can find employment for, and, as I am ashamed to be a burden to you, without doing anything, and to go on half-pay at 40, I You will find me there when Italy requires my services." The minister replied by these words:

"Don't go." Then came the expedition to the Crimea. Cialdini went there with the rank of general, and at the battle of the Tehernaya he showed what he was worth. In 1859 Cialdini was the first in the regular allied army who fired a shot on the enemy, executing the passage of the Sesia under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. His corps whom he drove from their position. This corporate the went into the mountains to act in the Tyrol. The peace of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the army of Lamoriciere, and gained the battle of Castel-idardo; and in 1861, after Garibaldi had ex-pelled Francis II. from Naples, and the people of the Two Sicilies had united themselves with the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel, Cialdini was sent to command the national troops, and took Gasta in 17 days; for the 50 days which preceded the bombardment were expended in the construction of the necessary works. Fifteen days after, the general also took the citadel of Messina. He had been made 3 Cibber Cicero

major-general after the campaign of Umbria, and the king nominated him general of the army after Messina. In 1861 he was made vice-roy of Naples, with full powers to suppress the brigandage which prevailed under pretence of origandays which prevained under precise or endeavouring to restore the deposed kine. This service he effectually accomplished for the time, and then resigned the vicerovalty, returning to the command of his division in the Zemilia. When the question of the cession of Nice and Savoy to France was being discussed in the Italian parliament, and Garibaldi made a severe attack upon Cayour for his share in that trans-action, Cialdini wrote a violent letter to the Italian patriot soldier, which caused a temporary quarrel; this, however, was soon appeased by frank explanations on both sides. But in 1862 Cialdini again came into collision with Garibaldi in a more painful manner. When the latter's ill-advised movement in that year began to assume a serious aspect, and all remonstrances had failed to deter him from the prosecution of his project of marching upon Rome, Cialdini was sent to take command of the royal troops in Sicily, and it was under his orders that Garibaldi was attacked and made prisoner at Aspromonte by Colonel Pallavicini—a service which obtained the rank of major-general for the latter, but must have been a painful duty to all concerned.

CIBBER, Caius Gabriel, sib'-ber, a German sculptor, who, about the time of Cromwell's scuiptor, who, about the time of tromweirs a Protectorate, came over to England, and began to pursue his profession in London with some success. The statues of the kings, and of Gresham, in the Royal Exchange, which were burned, were by him, and also the two figures of "Melancholy" and "Raging Madness," at the principal gate of oil Bielhiehem Hospital. He also executed the bassi-relievi on the pe-destal of the London Monument. During the destal of the London Monument. During the latter years of his life, he was chiefly employed by the duke of Devonshire in decorating the seat of that nobleman at Chatsworth. In the revolution of 1688, he took up arms under the duke, in favour of the prince of Orange, and lived to see the cause for which he fought successful. n. about 1630; p. in London, 1700, leaving a considerable fortune.

CIBER, Colley, an English poet and play-writer, the son of Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor, served in the army of the prince of Orange at the Revolution, and afterwards went on the stage: but not attaining to eminence as an actor, turned his attention to dramatic writing. His first play was "Love's Last Shift," which Itis first play was "Love's Lats Shift," Walley was performed in 1605, and met with great applause; after which he wrote a number of others. His best work is considered to be the "Careless Husband," performed in 1704; but the "Nonjuror" brought him the most fame. and profit George 1, to whom it was dedicated, presented him with £200, and appointed him to the office of poet laureate. s. in London, nim to the office of post faureate, z, in London, 1671, p. 1787.—His comedies are light, airly, and pleasant, but his royal odes possess many faults, He wrote an "Apology" for his own life, which is very amusing, as it depicts many of his own folloss and peculiarities with considerable candour.—His son Theophilus followed, for a phore time, the theory of the considerable candour.—His son Theophilus followed, for a phore time, the theory of the considerable candour.—His son Theophilus followed, for a short time, the theatrical profession, and wrote a ballad opera called "Pattie and Peggy." B. 1703: D. on his passage to Ireland, 1758

Arne, the musical composer. She, as an actress, became a great favourite with the public, and was considered by many as the best representative of the tragic muse in her time on the stage. B. 1714; D. 1766, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey

CICERO, Marcus Tullius, sis'-e-ro, a learned philosopher, and the greatest of Roman orators, was honourably descended both by his father and mother's side. He was instructed in philosophy by Philo, in law by Mutius Scavola, and acquired his military knowledge under Scylla, in the Marsian war. When young, he translated the Greek poem "Phasmeman," of Aratus, into Latin, of which some fragments remain. At the age of twenty-six he appeared at the bar, and pleaded the cause of Quinctius, and a year afterwards defended Roscius of Ameria in such a manner as won the applause of the Romans. He then travelled into Greece and Asia, and spent some time at Athens with his friend Atticus in studying the best models of Grecian oratory. On his return to Rome he became distinguished above all other pleaders. After ssing through the offices of edile and pretor,

e offered himself as a candidate for the consulship; and, though powerfully opposed, was successful. One of his competitors was the famous Catiline, whose conspiracy against the state he caume, whose comspiring against the state he was afterwards the great means of unveiling; for which he was called by the citizens "the father of his country," and the second founder of the republic. (See Cartinus, His yethemone, however, against Clodius, who was accused of having violated the mysteries of the Bona Dea (see CESAR, Julius), brought upon him a train of evils, which finally forced him into voluntary exile; but his banishment was of short duration, for the Clodian faction becoming odious, the senate and people unanimously recalled him. In the quarrel between Casar and Pompey, he In the quarter between Cesar and rompey, he espoused the side of the latter, and followed him into Greece; but, after the battle of Pharsalia, returned into Italy, and obtained the friendship of Cesar. He now retired from the arena of politics, and devoted himself to the calmer elegances of literary pursuits, when the assassination of the dictator once more called assassination of the dictator once more carety him upon the political stage. He advised the senate to grant a general amnesty; but when he saw Antony gaining the ascendarcy, he removed to Athens, to escape the effects of the enmity of that general. In a short time, howerring to that general. In a short since, however, he returned to Rome, and seemed to enjoy the friendship of Octavius, who nevertheless was induced to sacrifice him to the malice of Antony. Cieero was at Tusculum when he received the news of his prescription. In order to escape the vengeance of his enemies, he set to escape the vengeance of his enemies, ho set out in a litter for the seacoast, but was over-taken and slain. His head and hands were carried in triumph to Antony, who was mean enough to place them on the rostra in the Forum, where Ciecor had so often defended the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the Roman people. B. at Arpinum, 108 B. 0.; assassinated near Gaëta, 43 R.C.—The talents of this great man have hear the subject of mutwersal adultivaman have been the subject of universal admiration, and he possessed eminent public and priwho virtues, although they were, in some degree, obscured by his excessive vanity. He married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced. and by whom he had a son and daughter. His CIBERS, Susanna Maria, was the wife of second wife was a young woman to whom he Theophilus Cibber, and the sister of Dr. Thomas was guardian.—His son Marcus served under

Cid Campeador

Cinq-Mars

Pompey, with great reputation, and Augustus remains of his works in freeco and distemper, made him augur; but his conduct was licenshowing signs of coning. His principal releases made him augus; but his conduct was neer-tious, and Pliny says that he was the greatest drunkard in the empire. The works of Giero have been repeatedly published both collectively and separately.

ant separately.

(In CATPEADOR, The, sid kan-pai'a-dor, from the Arabic el seid, "the lord," and the Spanish eampeador, "champion," was a Castilian hero, whose exploints are so largely mingled with fable and romance, that it is difficult, now, to determine how much of what is relating concerning him and his exploits is true. It would appear, however, that his real name was Don Roderigo Dias de Bivar, and that he was reared in the court of the kings of Castile. On reacted in the creat prowess he displayed in early years, the honour of knighthood was be-stowed on him; and, in 1063, he proceeded with Don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro, king of Join cameno of Justice against Ramiro, sing of Aragon, who was slain in battle. On the accession of Sameho, he accompanied him to the siege of Zamora, where the king was killed by treachery, and the Cid led back the troops to Castile, carrying with him the dead body of his

Diego Alvarez, of the Asturias, whom he had slain in single combat, to avenge an insult which Diego had offered to Boderigo's father. Soon after this he revolted against Alphonso, soon arer tins ne revotrea against Alphonso, and committed great ravages in Aragon, penetrating nearly as far as Saragossa, and fixing his residence in a fortress called Peña del Cid, "The Rock of the Cid," where he became an independent chief. In 1004 he took Valentia, and held it fill the time of his death. E. at and neld it that the time of his death. B. at Burgos, 1019; D. 1099. Corneille has written a famous tragedy, embodying the exploits of this warrior. Mr. Southey also published a "Chronicle of the Cid," illustrative of his adcontinue of the City, Institute of in Saventures. There is, however, a Spanish poem of the Cid, which was written in the 12th century by the "Homer of Spain," of whom we have no further knowledge; but whose performance is said, by Southey, to be "the oldest poem in the Spanish language, and, beyond

comparison, the finest."
CIGOLI, Ludovico Cardi da, che'-gol-e, CIGOLI, Ludovico Cardi da, che'-got-e, an eminent Florentine painter, who was one of the reformers of the style of the School of Florence. and is amony those masters whose works make an epoch in the history of art in Tuscany. He opposed the style of the followers of Michael Angelo, and was the first who successfully com-batted the anatomical practice indulged in by that school of painters. He followed the cha-racteristics of Correggio and Baroccio, and had

racterisates of Correggio and abardeno, and had also much in common with the Caracei. His "Lame Man Healed by St. Peter," was said to be the third best picture at Rome, but is unfortunately now destroyel; it was, however, engraved. His productions are mostly large altar-piaces, and are to be found in many of the churches in Viele Civoli was liberies on churches in Italy. Cigoli was likewise an architect, and something of an author, as he wrote a treatise on perspective. B. 1559; D.

1613.

CIMABUE, Giovanni, sim'-a-boo-ai, a Florentine painter and architect, considered as the restorer of the art of painting in Italy. He was instructed by the Greek painters whom the senate had summoned to Florence; but he very quickly surpassed his masters. There are still some

showing signs of genius. His principal pleture, however, is the "Madonna," painted for the however, is the "Madonna," painted for the church of St. Maria Novella. This production, when finished, was escorted to the church by a triumphal procession of the citizens. B. at Florence, 1240; p. 1300.

CIMAROSA, Domenico, sim-aw-ro'-sa, a musician, who carry achieved, by his compositions, great success, and was invited to the courts of the German sovereigns, and also to the court of Russia. He is the author of more than 120 poperas, serious and comie; amongst which may be remarked his "Il Matrimonio Segre-to," and the "Horatii and the Curiatii." He

to, and the Markit and the Chiratin. Perincipally excelled, however, in the opera buffa. B. at Naples, 1749 or 1754; B. at Venice, 1801. Cixox, si-mon, an Athenian general, the son of Militades. He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and was afterwards appointed to the command of all the naval forces of Greece. He defeated the Persian fleets and took 200 ships, and totally routed their land forces on the same day, near the river Eury-medon, in Pamphylia. He was shortly after, by the intrigues of Pericles, banished from Athens, but was recalled, and adjusted the dispute existing between the Athenians and Lacedemomans. He was now appointed to carry on the war against Persia, in Egypt and Cyprus, with a fleet of 200 ships; and, on the coast of Asia, gave battle to the enemy, and totally destroyed their fleet. D. besieging the town of ('Itium, in Cyprus, 419 B.C. He may be called the last of those Greeks whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians. He fortified and embellished Athens with the captured spoils, and has been highly extolled by his biographers, as well for his liberality as his valour. He was born about 502 B.C.

CINCINNATUS, sin'-sin-nai'-tus, L. Quinctius, a celebrated Roman, who was informed, as he was in the act of ploughing his field, that the senate had chosen him dictator. Upon this, he left his farm, and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were closely besieged by the Volsei and Æqui. Afterconquering the enemy he returned to Rome in triumph. Sixteen days after his appointment, he laid down his office, and resumed his agricultural pursuits. In his Soth year he was again summoned against Premeste as dictator; and, after a successful campaign, once more resigned the absolute power he had enjoyed only 21 days, disregarding the rewards that were offered him by the senate,

Lived about 520-435 B.C.

CINNAMUS, John, sin'-nam-us, a Greek historian, who wrote the lives of John and Michael Comnenus, the work embracing the period be-tween 1113 and 1186. Printed at Utrecht, 1652, 4to, and at Paris, 1670, folio. The dates of his

birth and death are not known.

CINNA, Lucius Cornelius, sin'-na, a Roman consul, who, with Marius, filled Rome with the blood of their slaughtered enemies. He was consul four successive years. Assassinated at Ancona, 83 B.c.—Cornelia, the wife of Casar,

was the daughter of this consul

was the canginer of this consul. Cinco-Mass, Henry Coffier, Marquis de, Marker, a favourite of Louis XIII., befriended by Cardinal Richelieu, who introduced him to the king. Cinq-Mars, however, irritated against the eardinal for his opposition to his marriage with Maria de Gonzaga, instigated Gaston, dukę of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion.

Betwien them a secret treaty was set on foot, and accordingly joined the Clorinda frigate, by which Spain was to render them assistance: commanded by Captain Briggs. Through the by which Spain was to render them assistance; but the plot being discovered by Richelian, the marquis was scized and beheaded, in September,

1642. B. 1620.

CIPRIANI, Giovanni Batista, sip'-re-aw'-ne, a After studying at Florence (where his master was an Englishman) and at Rome, he came to England, and was one of the original members Emerand, and was one of the original members of the Royal Academy, and made the design for the diploma, for which he received a silver enu. He is pronounced to have been 'fertile in imacination, graceful in his composition, and electant in his conculion.' His personal character was also distinguished by probits, simplicity, and benevolence. Died at Cheka, in 1755. Alany of his works were engraved by Bartolozzi; some of his principal pictures are at Houghton.

CINLEGOS, Francis de. (See XIMENES.)
CIVILIS, si-vi'-lis, a brave chief of the Batavians, the ancient inhabitants of a portion of

Holland, who, about 70 B.C., put himself at the head of his countrymen, and drove out the Romans, beating many of their best generals. He finally made poace with Cerialis, Vespasian's

commander.

CLAIRAUT, Alexis Claude, klair'-o, a preco-cious French mathematician, who at the age of four could read and write; at nine had made some progress in algebra and geometry, and solved several difficult problems; and at cleven produced a memoir on curves, which appeared in the "Miscellanca Berolinensia," with an honourable certificate of the Academy of Sciences. That learned body admitted him an associate at the age of eighteen; and he was one of the academicians who went to the north to mea-sure a degree, with the view of ascertaining the figure of the earth. B. at Paris, 1713; D. 1765. He wrote "Elements of Geometry and of ligebra," a "Treatise on the Figure of the

Earth," "Tables of the Moon," &c.
CLAIRFAIT, Count de, Whirt-Fai, a famous
Austrian general, who first distinguished himself against the Turks. In the wars which signalized the close of the 18th century, he fought
with great valour against the French; and, in
1703, commanded the army of Mayence, which attacked the French camp formed before that city. This he forced, and took a number of prisoners. Whilst following up his success, he received, at Maunheim, an order to retire, on which he resigned his command. Subsequently he became a member of the Aulic council of war, and shortly afterwards died at Vienna, in 1798. B. at Brussels, 1733.-Clairfait was considered by the French the ablest general opposed to them

during the war.

CLAIRON, Claire Josephe de la Tude, klair'awng, a distinguished French actress, who in her 12th year first made her appearance on the stage. She subsequently became the greatest tragic performer of her age and country, but lived a licentious life. B. near Condé. 1723: D. 1803.

CLAPPERTON, Hugh, Captain, kläp'-per-ton, a distinguished African traveller. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to the captain of a ship; but having been caught violating the excise laws, by taking a few pounds of rock-salt to the mistress of the house frequented by the

interest of his friends, he was promoted to the rank of a midshipman, and in 1814 was made lieutenant. He was now appointed to the command of the Confiance schooner, on Lake Erie. in N. America, and was held in high estimation as an honourable member of his profession. In 1822 he went with Major Dixon Denham and Dr. Oudney on an expedition to Central Africa; and on his return was made commander. In this enterprise he and Denham determined the positions of Bornou, Houssa, and Mandara. Oudney had died at an early stage of the journey, in 1824. The principal object of the expedition had been to ascertain the course and the terminad been to ascercain the course and not termination of the Niger; but as they were unsuccessful, he was dispatched again, in 1825, on the same journey. He and his party landed, in the month of November, in the Bight of Benin; but they were all more or less attacked with a sickness which proved fatal to several of them. He had proceeded to Chungary, a village four miles from Saccatoo, where he was seized with dysentery, which carried him off. B. at Annan, Scotland, 1788; D. at Chungary, 1827.

Clare, John, klair, the son of a Northampton-

shire farm-labourer, who was early sent to work in the fields, whilst in by-hours he received occasional instruction at a neighbouring parish When he became able to read he purschool. chased a few books, and, by degrees, initiated himself into composition in verse. In 1818 he produced a "Sonnet to the Setting Sun," which attracted the notice of a bookseller at Stamford, and led to the publication of a small volume entitled "Poems descriptive of Rural Life and entitled "Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery," which was favourably received. He subsequently produced the "Village Minstrel, and other Poems;" the "Shepherd's Calendar, and other Poems;" and in 1836 the "Rural Muse." These are all pleasing effusions, but ration of the strength nor much origi-nality. Clare, unfortunately, lost his reason, brought on by brooding over some unsuccessful prongnt on by procoling over some unsuccessful reading speculations, which, although comparatively trilling, to a mind like his were sufficiently overwheiming. n. at Helpstone, Northamptonshire, 1793; p. May 20, 1304.

CLARKINGON, Edward Hyde, earl of, klin-ondon, lord high chancellor of England, studied

the law under his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the King's Bench. Being an ardent royalist, he attached himself, during the civil war, to the cause of Charles, and greatly contri-buted to the Restoration. In the exercise of his judicial functions his conduct was above reproach, yet he became unpopular, and was forced to resign his official situations. To escape the dently retired into exile, and passed the remainder of his days in France. B. at Dinton, Wiltshire, 1608; D. at Rouen, 1674.—Clarendon wrote the well-known "History of the Rebellion," which is held in high estimation, and will transmit his name to a distant posterity. His daughter Anne was married to the Duke of York, who, by her, had two daughters, Anne and Mary, both of whom ascended the English throne.

CLARENDON, George William Frederick Villiers, fourth earl of, succeeded to the title in 1838. He was educated at Cambridge, and in excise laws, by theiring a new pounts or tore-state above. He was equate as communinge, and an to the misteres of the house frequented by the 1822 was appointed a commissioner of excise in ever of his ship, consented, rather than be sub- Dublin, in which capacity he displayed abilities picted to a trial, to go on board a map-of-war, is sufficient to recommend him to some high

employment by the government. Accordingly, degree of D.D. at Cambridge. From this period in 1831, he arranged a commercial treaty with he continued to publish works upon various France, and in 1833 became minister pleniposubjects, some of them of a doctrinal, and others tendary at the court of Madrid. When he suc- of a deeply philosophical kind; and in 1727. ceeded to his title, he came to England, and took his seat in the House of Lords. Here he soon distinguished himself, and in 1840 became lord privy seal in the Melbourne administration, and, before the end of the same year, chancellor and, before the end of the same year, chancelor of the duchy of Lancaster. In the following year Sir Robert Peel came into power; but in 1846, when Lord John Russell was appointed to the premiership, Lord Clarendon was made president of the Board of Trade, which office he resigned for the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, on the duties of which he entered in the following year. He continued to exercise his viceregal authority through a very trying course of years till 1852, when, with the other members of the ministry, he resigned, and was succeeded by the earl of Eglinton. On the accession to power of the Coalition ministry, under the earl of Aberdeen, he accepted the seals of the Foreign Office, which he also continued to hold under the administration of Lord Palmerston, cementing the French and Sardinian alliance in reference to the Russian war. If, before that contest, he displayed some disposition, as was said, to yield to the czar, yet his firmness at the congress of Paris in 1856, in respect to the boundaries of Russia and her right to the Isle of Serpents, showed that he well knew how to uphold the honour and interests of his country. - Lord Clarendon went out of office along with the rest of his colleagues, on the defeat of the Palmerston administration on the conspiracy bill, in 1859; and on the return of Lord Palmerston to power, in 1859. Lord Clarendon did not again take office. the seals of the foreign department being given to Lord John (now Earl) Russell. In 1864 he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, became Challector of the Dacky of Barless, under Lord Palmerston, and, in the following year, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which office he held till June, 1866. In December, 1868, he again became Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Gladstone. B. 1800.

CLARKE, Jeremiah, klark, a musician of great promise, but who, having conceived a violent passion for a lady much above him in rank, became afflicted with melancholy, and put an and to his existence in 1707. He was the friend and ____ of Blow, who, in 1693, resigned the situation of almoner at St. Paul's cathedral in his favour. He did not publish much, and what pieces he did are chiefly of a religious kind. They show fine talent and sensibility; so much so, antiquities. His studies were pursued at the that it was said of him, that "tenderness is so school founded by John Wesley, at Kingswood, much his characteristic, that he may well be called the musical Otway of his time." His camed the musical Otway of his time." His anthems, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," and "I will love Thee," are held in high esteem. CLARKE. Samuel a learned

"I will love Thee," are held in high esteem.
CLARER, Samuel, a learned English philosopher and divine, who became chaplain to lishop there, of Norwich, and received from that prelate the rectory of Directon, in Norfolk. In 1701, he published his "Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. Matthew," which was afterwards to that providing Consuls. In 1708. pel of St. Matthew," which was afterwards as a very profound work, still it contains a vast extended to the remaining Gospels. In 1708 body ovell-arranged information, and has been appeared his Latin translation of Newton's one or twice reprinted. He now continued to the profit of the profit of

subjects, some of them of a doctrinal, and others of a decely philosophical kind; and, in 1727, he was offered the place of master of the mint, vecant by the death of Sir Isaa Newton, but rofused it. He was previously presented to the mastership of Nwigston Hospital, in Lieutershire. In 1729 he published the first twelvin and annotations. The remaining books writed more a "liad," with a Latin very mand and annotations. The remaining books writed which so more in 122, not at Northelm published by his son in 1732. n. at Norwich, 1675; n. in London, 1729.—Dr. Clarke was a profound scholar, a close reasoner, an acute critic, well versed in mathematics, philosophy, and metaphysics. He was also a man of unaffected manners; mild, amiable, and charitable to those who differed from him.

CLARER, Edward Daniel, LL.D., a distinguished modern traveller, who in 1792 accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy, and in 1799 commenced a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circa-sia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Turkey, and Greece. In 1802 be returned by Germany and Greece. In 1802 be returned by Germany and France, bringing with him many valuable manuscripts, which he presented to the lib. at Cambridge. He also presented to that university a fragment of the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, of the best period of the cian art, and brought with him, besides, a sarcothagus of Alexander, and a magnifice it collection of mineralogical specimens. In 1803 he was appointed professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, in which city and its neighbourhood he bruge, in which city and its heighbourhood passed the rest of his life. E. at Willingdon, Sussox, 1769; D. in London, 1922.—A complete edition of his works, in 11 vols., was published after his death.

CLARKE, Mrs. Cowden, whose maiden name Charre, airs. Cowden, whose manden mande was Mary Novello, was the daughter of a distin-guished musician. In 1828 she married Mr. Cowden Clarke, who had intimate connexions with Charles Lamb, Keats, Leigh Hunt, and other literary celebrities. In 1829 Mrs. Clarke commenced her analysis of Shakspeare's works. and after sixteen years of patient labour and research, produced in 1815, her "Concordance to Shakspeare," which obtained, deservelly, a great success. n. 1809.—Her husband is the author of one or two books, and her sister, Clara Novello, has attained considerable distinction as a singer.

CLARKE, Adato, LL.D., on eminent divine, deeply skilled in Criental languages and Biblical school founded by John Wesley, at Kingswood, near Bristol, and at the age of eighteen he became a travelling preacher in the Methodist connexion. In the ministerial character his preaching was both attractive and useful; but it is principally on account of his writings that he is noticed in this work. In 1802 he published his very useful "Bibliographical Dictionary," which at once procured for him a literary reputation; and although it does not now rank body of well-arranged information, and has been once or twice reprinted. He now continued to Clark

Claudianus

gious class. His industry was very great; for, besides these and many pamphlets and sermons, he wrote four reports on the state of the public records, and edited the first volume of a new edition of Rymer's "Fodera." Independently of these labours, his life was devoted to the active promotion of the well-being of his snecies; and it is impossible to review his character without being impressed with the idea that he was not only a good but a great man. B. 1762; D. at Haydon Hall, seventeen miles from Lon-

don, 1832.

CLABE, William Tierney, a civil engineer, who, in 1908, went as a draughtsman from Bristol to London, and entered into the service. of Mr. Rennie, with whom he remained till 1811, when he was appointed engineer of the West Middlesex Waterworks. This post he West Middlesex Waterworks. This post he retained throughout his life, making great improvements in the establishment, and realizing large profits to the company. In 1819 he undertook the completion of the Thames and Medway Canal, which he successfully accomplished: and, in 1824, commenced the suspension-bridge over the Thames at Hammersnith. In 1827 he finished this work, after which the In 1897 he missed this work, after which the duke of Norfolk employed him to construct another over the Arun. In 1839 he began another over the Dannbe, at Pesth, which was not completed till 1819, at a cost of £822,000. This was the greatest work of his life, and it gave so much satisfaction to his royal patron, the emmuch satisfaction to his toyal pattern as con-peror of Austria, that he presented him with a box set in brilliants. For a design for a sus-pension-bridge over the Nova, the emperor Russia sent him a first-class gold medal. B. in Somersetshire, 1783; p. 1852.—He was a member of several learned societies.

CLARK, Sir James, physician in ordinary to Queen Victoria, and equally distinguished for his public humanity and private benevolence. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Fordyce, a maritime parish of Scotland, and afterwards entered King's rish of Scotland, and afterwards entered King's College, Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A. He then went to Edinburgh, where he pursued his medical studies, and, in 1809, received an appointment in the navy, in which he remained till 1816, when he returned to Edinburgh, and, in two years more, took his degree of M.D. in the university of that city. He now set out on a continental toru, and settled in Rome, where he practised for eight years, during which he pursued his professional duties with numerical goal convention described in the set of the with unwearied zeal, earnestly devoting himself to the great cause of humanity in investigating modes for the alleviation of its suffering, or the cure of those numerous ills to which "fissh is heir." He visited the principal universities and medical schools of Germany, France, and Italy, directing his especial attention to the influence of those climates chiefly resorted to by invalids upon various kinds of diseases. The result of these investigations and his otherwise in oil. His works are numerous, and to be large experience, was the publication, in 1829, found in most of the principal galleries of of his work. On the Sanative Influence of Europe. In Lorraine 1800; n. at Kome, 1852, and is now an authority. Indeed, accord in England is especially rich in the landscappes of the Chirurgical Review, it is "an indispensable! companion to every invalid who seeks restore.

Chirurgical Review," it is "an indispensable! companion to every invalid who seeks restore. The National Gallery alone has among the inest of his works.

and, in 1824, was by him appointed his physician. In 1826 he came to England, and settled in London; and was, shortly afterwards, made physician to St. George's Parochial Infirmary. In 1832 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1835, physician to the duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. On the or kent and the Frincess victoria. On the accession of her majesty to the throne, he continued her physician. In the same year of his appointment to that position, he published his treatise "On Pulmonary Consumption," in which he shows that this insidious disease has its origin in a deteriorated condition of the system, an opinion not generally entertained until first clearly demonstrated in this treatise. On the establishment of the London University, Dr. Clark was elected one of the senate; and, with the view of remedying some defects in the system of English "Clinical Instruction." he wrote a pamphlet on that subject. In 1838 he was created a baronet, a title well earned, seeing it has been won in the field of humanity, in endeavouring to promote health and preserve life by every means which a sound judgment, great knowledge, and a large practical experience can place at his command. B. at Cullen, Banffshire. 1788.

CLARKSON, Thomas, klark'-son, an English philanthropist, one of the first advocates of the emancipation of the negroes, was educated with a view to the church, but relinquished his elances of preferment to advocate the abolition of negro slavery. He laboured, in conjunction with Mr. Wilberforce and other benefactors of mankind, in the cause he had spoused, and lived to see a law for the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves passed, on the 25th March, 1807. It took the labour of another twenty years, however, to effect the abolition of slavery in the ever, to enect the aboution of savery in the islands of the West Indies; but it was accom-plished in 1833, when the Emancipation Act liberated, for a compensation of twenty millions to the owners, nearly a million of slaves. De-clining health prevented Mr. Clarkson taking so active a part at this period as he had hitherto done; but in the achievement of the work to which he had so long devoted himself, he conti-nued to labour to the last. n. at Wisbeach, 1760; n. at Playford Hall, Sussex, 1846.

CLAUDE LOREATIN, klawd, a famous painter, so called from the place of his birth. His real name was Claude Gelde, and the poverty of his parents early compelled them to find some employment for their child; and accordingly he was made a pastrycook. Receiving some instructions in drawing, however, he went to Rome, and was employed by the painter Tassi, who grounded him in the principles of his art. Determined to take nature for his master, he passed whole days in the fields, watching their various aspects under the mutations of the skies, and became one of the greatest of land-scape painters. He painted in fresco as well as in oil. His works are numerous, and to be

companion to every invalid who sosks restore—
that of health or prolongation of life hearth
that of health or prolongation of life hearth
a milder sky than that which lowers over his Italy, and attached himself to Stilicho, the
native land." Whilst in Rome, Dr. Clark bemative land." Whilst in Rome, Dr. Clark became known to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, 408 diagraced, when Stilicho lost his life. He

Clending

Clayton

enjoyed, amongst his contemporaries, so distinguished a reputation, that they proclaimed induces he went to St. Dominzo, and there him equal to Homer and Virgil. What, however, has come down to the moderne of his press an insurrection of the blacks. He nat works does not seem to justify these extravagant culogies. His verses possess harmony, but are monotonous; there is also imagination but are monoconous; there is also imagination in them, but little invention and genius. The best of his performances are, a "Panegyric of Stilicho," and his poems on "Rufinus and Eutropius." B. at Alexandria, about 365 p. probably in the second decade of the 5th century.

(See Stilicho.)
CLAUDIUS, klow'-de-us, a name common to

CLADDIES, Klow-ca-us, a name common to many illustrious Roman emperors, consuls, generals, censors, &c.; of whom the most worthy of remark are the following:— CLADDIES I., Tiberius Drusus Nero, the fourth emperor of Rome, was elected by the sol-diers after the murder of Caligula. He made himself popular at first by adorning and beant class that the with buildings. He massed notes fying the city with buildings. He passed over into Britain, and received a triumph for victories which were gained by his generals. He was of weak intellect, and though well-meaning at first, followed the example of most of the Roman followed the example of most of the momentum emperors, and became a sanguinary tyrant. He married four wives, one of whom, named Messalina, he put to death on account of her last and debauchery. He was at last poisoned by another, called Agrippina, who had made him name hur son, Nero, as his successor. D. 54.

CLAUDIUS II., surnamed the Goth, was a Dalmatian, and succeeded Gallienus in 263. Dammanan, and succeeded daments in 263. He conquered the Goths, Seythians, and Heruli, and killed, it is said, no less than 300,000 in a battle. D. in Pannonia, 270.—This prince has been called the second Trajan, as much on account of his valour in battle as his justice in ad-

ministration.

ministration.

CLADDIUS, Applius, a Roman Decemvir, became enamoured of Virginia, the daughter of Virginia, an officer in the army employed against the Equi. Endeavouring by every base means in his power to prevail over her virtue, but being constantly baffied, he had recourse to but being constantly buffled, he had recourse to the extraordinary expedient of suborning a man named Claudius to demand her, under the pre-tence that she was the child of his slave, and brought up as her own by the wife of Vir-ginius. This claim was brought before the tribunal of the Decenvir, who decreed that, till all the wifusesses should appear, Virginia should be delivered to the claimant. The people convend this decree when Virginius was privite convend this decree when Virginius was privite opposed this decree, when Virginius was privily sent for, and appeared before the tribunal. sens nor, and appeared detore the tribunal. Being unable, however, to get the sentence revoked, he snatched up a butcher's knife, and stabbed his daughter to the heart. An insurrection ensued. The army having joined Virginius, the senate was unable to resist them. gmus, the senate was mante to resist them. Accordingly, the decemiyate was dissolved, and Applus committed to prison, where he died, 449 n.c.—Upon these events, James Shoridan Knowles founded his celebrated tragedy of "Virginius."

CLAUDIUS, or CLAUDE, Clemens, a Spaniard by birth, who attained to the position of bishop of Turin, was the first to protest against the corruptions and superstitions of Popery.

839.

CLAUSEL, Bertrand, Count, klo'-sel, entered the French army at an early age, and as aide-de-camp to General Pérignon served in the 271

press an insurrection of the bases. He may served in Spain, and was s v rely wounded at the battle of Salamanca. In 1818 he was almost daily engaged with the English during the redaily engaged with the Engage during the re-treat of the French, before Willinston, France. On the return of Napoleon I, from Elba, he rejoined his standard; but on his fall, he was compelled to leave his country and retire to America. He subsequently returned, and in 1830 succeeded Marshal Bourmont as commander-in-chief in Africa, and in the followtonimander-in-center in Africa, and in the follow-ing year was created a marshal. In 1832 he was made governor of Algeria, but being baffled in his attempt on Constantine, in 1836 he returned to Paris with a broken spirit, from which he never revived. B. at Mirepoix, 1772;

D. at Toulouse, 1341.

CLAVIJO Y FARREDO, Joseph, kla-re'-cho e fax-ar'-do, a Spanish writer, who was named Accepted the royal records, and translated from the French the Natural History of Buffon, a work highly esteemed. This procured for him the vice-directorship of the Cabinet of National

Deaumarchais, the popular writer, the latter fought a duel with Clavijo, and made the Spaniard sign a declaration that he had been will to do a risided and Clavii. guilty of a misdeed, and Clavijo was, in consequence, disgraced by the king for a term. This episode has been dramatized by Gothe and others.

CLAY, Henry, kliss, an American statesman, who was called to the bar at an early age, and distinguished himself as an advocate. In 1803 he was elected member of the Kentucky legislature, and in 1900 a member of the senate at Washington. In the year 1811 he was elected a member of Congress, and was made speaker of that body. In 1814 he was one of the com-mission sent to Ghent to negotiate peace with Great Britain, and in 1925 was appointed, by President Adams, foreign secretary. In 1523 President Admis, foreign sertedir, in 1525, he contested the presidency with General Jackson, but was defeated, and again in 1832, 1830, and 1844, he was a candidate, but did not meet with success. Retiring for a time from public affairs, he returned to take his seat in the senate, and there enjoyed, until a short time before his death, a very great influence. D. in Virginia, 1777; D. 1822.—Henry Clay was the head of the Whigs. Of a conciliatory disposition, he, on two occasions, in 1820 and in 1850. succeeded in effecting a compromise between the slave states and the abolitionists, and his

the stave states and the applications, and and death was felt as a public loss.

Clay, Cassius M., an American statesman, who has distinguished himself as an advocate of the abolition of slavery, and has given a proof or the aboutton or stavery, and mis given a proof of sincerity by freeing his own slaves. He was born in Kentucky in 1810, studied for the bar, and after holding the position of member of congress, was in 1861 appointed minister in Russia on the formation of the Lincoln cabinet. He subsequently resigned the appointment, and returned to America to take part in the dvil war then raging. His writings, with a memoir from the pen of Horace Greeley, were pub-lished in 1848.

Chayton, Robert, D.D., klai'-ton, successively bishop of Killala, Cork, and Clogher, was sus-

Clayton Clement

nected of a leaning towards Arianism, and on making a motion in the House of Lords, that making a motion in the House of Lords, that the Athanasian and Nicene creeds should be expunged from the Church of England Liturg, was ordered to be prosecuted for heresy, but died before the trial came on. He was author of "An Introduction to the History of the Lews," "Chronology of the Hobrew Bible vindicated;" "A Dissertation on the Prophetes;" and "A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testaments," which latter work he wrote as an answer to Lord Boling-broke. B. in Dublin, 1695; D. 1758.

CLAYTON, John Middleton, an American politician, was born in Delaware in 1796; was elected to congress in 1829; resigned in 1836, and became chief justice of his native state; in 1845 he returned to congress; in 1849 became secretary of state under General Taylor, and in that capacity negotiated the famous Bulwer-Clayton treaty on the subject of English and American claims in central America, which has since been the subject of much controversy.

Resigned in 1850, and died in 1856.

CLEANTHES, kie-an-thees, a Grecian philosopher and disciple of Zeno. While pursuing his

studies, he maintained himself by his manual labour.—succeeded his master in the school. and had for pupils kings Antigonus and Chrysippus. Starved himself to death at the age of

90, about 240 B.C.

CLEARCHUS, kle-ar'-kus, a Lacedamonian general, who was condemned to death for having abused his authority at Dyzantium, where he had been sent as an ally. Retiring into Persia, he offered his services to the younger Cyrus, and raised a body of Greek mercenaries, with whom he acted against Artaxerxes, the brother of Cyrus and king of Persia. After the battle of Cunaxa, where Cyrus fell, and whilst he was leading the retreat of the and whist he was leading the retreat of the 10,000 immortalized by his successor, Kenophon, Tissaphernes, the Persian general, inveigled him into an interview, and slew him, 401 B.C. CLEMENCS, Issure, klad-macane, a wealthy and illustrious lady of Toulouse, who was descended, it is supposed, from the counts of

that city. Towards the year 1490, she instituted at Toulouse the "Jeux Floraux" (Floral Fêtes), and left considerable revenues for the support of these gatherings. B. about 1450; D. 1500 or 1513. These fetes were established to enor 1515. These letts were established to en-courage the art of poesy, and at them were dis-tributed prizes for the best effusions. These prizes consisted of different flowers in gold or silver. Something of the same kind had been commenced in 1322, and in 1695 an academy was founded from the funds, and exists at this

CLEMENS, Friedrich, klem'-ens, the name assumed by a German poet of some talent and more eccentricity. He was born at Osnaburg, Westphalia, of poor parents named Gerke, but took the designation of Clemens from his god-father, the Rev. Clemens van Morsey. Friedrich began verse-making when only 10 years of age, and obtained the appointment of assistant lettercarrier by the time he was 14; he then successervely studied theology, became an itinerant schoolmaster, a footman, a lawyer's clerk, and a private in the 60th British regiment, which he accompanied to Canada; but disliking soldiering as much as other occupations, he again took to rhyming, and with the money thus pro-cured he purchased his discharge, and returned 272

to Hamburg. Here he lived by selling his verses, which he printed himself at a machine of his own construction, and finally obtained of his own construction, and finally obtained, an appointment as inspector of the Hamburg and Aitona telegraph. Among his publications are "Specimens of my Poctry;" "Aspirations of the Heart to God;" "Eccentric People;" "The Manifesto of Reason," which caused a great sensation, and was interdicted by the Diet; "Through Night and Fog," a novel, and "The Emigrant on the Ohio," a comedy. His last publication is entitled "All-Book," and insa st preaching the "Feligion of love," but has not been successful. While officiating as lawyer's clerk, on, it is said, fifteen nounds a lawyer's clerk, on, it is said, fifteen nounds a has not been successful. While omciating as lawyer's clerk, on, it is said, fifteen pounds a pear, he married a milliner's assistant, who accompanied him in all his subsequent wanderings and vicissitudes. B. January 22 1801.

CLEMENT I. and II., klem'-ent, popes of Rome, of whom one died about 100, and the other

1047.

CLEMENT III, succeeded Gregory VIII, in 1187, and preached a crusade against the Sara-cens. D. 1191.

CLEMENT IV. was elected in 1265. He signed with St. Louis of France, the "Pragmatic Sanction," which put an end to the differences existing between Rome and France. D. at Viterbo, 1268.

CLEMENT V. was elected in 1305, and removed the residence of the popes from Rome to Avignon. He was the tool of Philip the Fair of France, and, at his desire, suppressed the order of Knights Templars. D. 1314.

CLEMENT VI. was elected in 1342. In his

pontificate, Rienzi attempted to re-establish the republic of Rome. This pope was a learned

pointnesse, labera attempted to recessions the republic of Rome. This pope was a learned man, and had a prodigious memory. D. 1352. CLEMENT VII., cousin of Leo X., succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. He entered into the "holy league," with Francis L. of France, the Italian princes, and Henry VIII. of England, against the emperor Charles V. In the war which ensued, Rome was taken and plundered, and the pope himself was shut up in the castle of St. Angelo. He had, consequently, to make terms with Charles. Subsequently, Henry VIII, having repudiated Katharine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn, Clement excommunicated him in 1534. This occasioned a schism, and ultimately resulted in the separation of

England from the Romish church. D. 1534. CLEMENT VIII. was elected in 1592. He absolved Henry IV. of France, upon that monarch making public profession of Catholicism, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the peace of Vervins in 1598. He elevated to the rank of cardinal, Baronius, Bellarmin, and other distinguished men, and was a learned and saga-

cious pontiff. D. 1605.

CLEMENT IX. was elected in 1667. During his pontificate, Candia was taken from the Vene-

tians by the Turks. D. 1669.

CLEMENT X. was the successor of the above. Being of great age, the government was left in the hands of Cardinal Paluzzi, a distant relative. p. 1676.

CLEMENT XI. was elected in 1700. His pontificate was disturbed by the quarrels of the Jesuits and the Jansenists, and on issuing the famous bull "Unigenitus," a schism was produced, which lasted many years, between France and Rome. D. 1721.
CLEMENT XII. succeeded Benedict XIII. in

Clement

Cleopatra

Jesuits having been expelled from France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, he made great but useless efforts to reinstate them. In 1768 he lost Avignon and Benevento. p. 1769 .-There is a splendid mausoleum to him in St. Peter's, at Rome, executed by Canova, who was eight years employed on it.

CLEMENT XIV. was the successor of the above.

CLEMENT AIT, was the successor of the above. Of a conciliatory disposition, he lived on good terms with all the European courts, and recovered Avignon and Benevento, which had been lost under the preceding pontiff. Pressed to decide the question of the abolition of the rizing for several years, issued the bull ordan-ing their suppression. p. 1774.

CLEMENT, Francis, a learned French Bene-dictine monk, who continued the "Literary History of France," commenced by Rivet. He composed the 11th and 12th volumes of that compilation, and also published the 12th and 13th volumes of the collection of French histo-13th volumes of the collection of French historians begun by Doquet. His greatest achievement, however, was the extension and improvement of the work entitled "LArt de vérifier les Dates après J.C." which had been critinated by Dantine, and re-written and published by Clemencet. After thirteen years' labour, he raised it to three large vois folio, which appeared from 1783 to 1792. He was meditating the production of a similar work on ancient chronology, with the title of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates avant J.C.," when he died, in 1793. n. at Beze, in Burguud, 7.14.—Clement 1793. B. at Bèze, in Burgundy, 1714.—Clement was a laborious writer, and was the author of several other works besides those mentioned above.

Muzio, kle-main'-te, an eminent Italian musical composer, and considered the father of pianoforte music. At an early age he evinced a decided predilection for his art, and evineca a decided predilection for ins art, and even in his initially ear passed his examination as an organist. In his thirteenth, he wrote a mass for four voices, and attracted the notice of Mr. Peter Beckford, an English gentleman travelling in Italy, who became his patron, and took him to his seat in Dorsetsbire, in England Here he devoted himself to other studies, and became accomplished in several languages, as well as in various branches of science, without neglecting the cultivation of his talents in the more particular art in which he seemed by nature designed to excel. In his 18th year he composed his celebrated Opera No. 2, which is considered the basis on which the whole fabric of modern pianoforte sonatas is founded. His fame now extended to the continent, and he rose to the highest rank in his profession. In 1800 he engaged in the music trade, still continuing, however, to devote himself to his art muning, nowever, to devote himself to his art throughout the remainder of his days. B. at Rome, 1752; D. in London, 1832.—He was buried in the cloistors of Westminster Abbey. CLENNELL, Luke, klen-el, a painter and en-graver, was born in Northumberland, in 1781, being the 8 mof a fewere.

being the son of a farmer. After several vain being the soil of a namer. After several valuatempts to induce him to settle to farming, tanning, and other trades, he was apprenticed to Bewick, an engraver on wood, and soon displayed considerable ability. In 1804, he removed to London, married, and soon had as Bowiek, an engraver on wood, and soon dis-played considerable ability. In 1804, he re-lemy, whom she subsequently poisoned. Of moved to London, married, and soon had as the return of Cassar to Rome, she followed him much work as he could execute. He engraved and lived there till his assassination, 44 2.0

1730, and reformed many abuses of the church. Stothard's designs in illustration of Rogers's D. 1740.

Poems, and Falcomer's "Shipwreck," and was finally induced to reliminsh the graver and devote himself to the brush. He was very suecessful, his "Final Charge of the Guards at Waterloo," having procured him the prize of 50 guineas offered by the British Institution. In 1814, he was commissioned to paint a picture commemorative of the visit of the allied Sovereigns to the city of London, and was engaged upon it when his mind gave way; he was hovelessly deranged, and died in a lunatic asylum in 1810. His "Day after the Fair," and "Marketboats at Brighton," are much admired.

CLEOBULUS, kle-ob'-u-lus, one of the seven

wise men of Greece, was the son of Evagoras of Lindos, and was famous for his fine form. maxims were. "Do good unto your friends, that you may attach them to you the more; do good unto your enemies, that you may make friends of them." D. 560 B.C. CLEOMEBOTES, kle-om'-bro-/us, king of Sparta,

gave battle, at Leuctra, to the Thebans, headed by Epaminondas, and was there killed, 371 n.c. This battle, where the Spartan army was almost entirely destroyed, but an end to the pre-eminence of Sparta in Greece.

CLEOMENES III., kle-om/-e-necs, king of Sparta,

who succeeded his father Leonidas, was of an enterprising spirit, and resolved to restore the enterprising spirit, and resolved to resolve the ancient discipline of Lyeurgus in its full force, by banishing luxury and intemperance. He made war against the Achrens, and attempted to destroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Anticonus to his assistance; and Cleomenes, when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, 222 a.C., retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Evergetes, where his wife and children had gone before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality: but his successor, weak and suspicious, soon ex-pressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, and his body was flayed and exposed on a cross, 220 or 219 B.c .- There were others of this name. but of inferior note.

CLEON, kle'-on, a name common to many eminent Greeks, of whom the most famous is an Athenian, who, though originally a tanner, be-came, by his intrigues and eloquence, general of the armies of the state. He took Torone, in Thrace, and was killed at Amphipolis, in a battle with Brasidas, the Spartan general, 422 B.C.

with Bersadas, the Spartan general, 422 R.C.
CLEOPLEM, Meo-pai-fra, queen of Erypt,
famous for her great beauty, crimes, and misfortunes, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes,
who dide of L.C., leavine his eddest son, Prolemy
Dionysius, and his daughter, Cleopatra, to reign
conjointy over the kingdom. They, however,
disagreed, and Cleopatra was compelled to seek
for safety in Syrin. Hore shown the thear whilet for safety in Syria. Here she met Casar, whilst engaged in the pursuit of Pompey, after the battle of Pharsalia, and, by her fascinthing manners, completely won him over to her cause. Accordingly, he determined that she should be reseated on the Egyptian throne, which led to an attack upon his own quarters by the king's troops. This resulted in the overthrow of her brother's forces, and himself being drowned in the Nile. Cleopatra then ascended the throne in conjunction with her younger brother Pto-

After this event she returned to Egypt, and about 40 n.c., after the battle of Philippi, was summoned by Antony to answer the charge alleged against her of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before him, however, he could not resist her charms, and was induced to marry her, repudiating his former consort, Octavia, the sister of Augustus. War now ensued between Augustus and Antony, and, at the battle of Actium, Cleopatra fiel, and her paramour was defeated. The fallen queen, to escape the humiliation of gracing the triumph of Augustus, applied an asp to her breast, and died of the wound, 30 n.c.—She was a woman of genius, versed in several languages, but ambitious and voluptuous, although in her greatest extravagances there was a splendour and gran-deur which seemed almost to refine them. With deur which seemed almost to renne them. With her ended the dynasty of the Greek kings in Erypt, which began with Ptolemeus, the son of Lagus, 323 B.O. (See ANTONY and C.ESAR.) CLEOSTRATUS, kleo-3'ru'iu, an ancient phi-losopher and astronomer of Tenedos. He is

said to have introduced the constellations of the zodiac, and reformed the Greek calendar. Lived

between 548 and 433 B.C.
CLEE, LE, General, le(r)klair, a distinguished
French officer, who fell, mortally wounded, on

the field of Magenta, June 4, 1859.

CLERK, John, of Eldin, klerk, the inventor of an improved system of naval tactics, in reference to what is called "breaking the line."
This idea was first acted upon by Sir George (afterwards Lord) Rodney, on the 12th of April, 1782, when the French, under De Grasse, were defeated in the W. Indies. His plan was subsequently acted upon by both Howe and Nelson, quenty acted upon by both nowe and Nosou, and uniformly met with saccess. He published an account of his system in "An Essay on Naval Tactics, &c.," but his claim to the originality of the idea has been disputed by General Sir Howard Douglas, whose father was captain of Rodnev's feet at the time of the action, and who claims the merit for Lord Rodney. Mr. Clerk had never made a single voyage on sea, and was therefore no practical sailor. B. in Scotland; D. 1812.

CLERK, John, Lord Eldin, an eminent Scottish CLEER, John, Lord Edith, an eminent scottism lawyre, was the son of the preceding, and was allke famous for his legal knowledge, his ability as a pleader, his wit, his brusque manners, and his through fearlessness and integrity of character. Ho was called to the bar in 1786, and though his polities, which were liberal, shut him out from official employment, except for a short time as solictor-general under the coalition ministry of 1805, he soon made his way to con ministry or 1905, he soon made his way to the foremost rank in his profession, and for many years enjoyed the largest and most lucra-tive practice that had up to that time been known in Scotland. He lived in the great lite-erry and philosophical age which procured for Edinburgh the title of the "Modern Athens," and were in bubble of Schandard active and was in habits of friendship with all the great men of the day, including Scott, Stewart, Jeffrey, Brougham, Wilson, &c. He was re-markable for his eccentricities, one of which was an inordinate love of cats and dogs, a host of which he always kept about him. He was raised to the bench in 1823, resigned in 1828,

raised to the beam in 1020, resigned in 1020, and didd in 1823, aged 75.

CLLYBLAND, or CLEIVELAND, John, Revelland, an English poet, joined the army of the avallers, and was the first poet who sung in favour of thereyal cause. In 1655, being taken prisoner,

he was released by Cromwell, to whom he sent a moving petition. s. at Loughborough, 1613; p. in London, 1659. The best edition of his works is that of 1687.—Fuller, in his "Worthies of Leicestershire," says of this poet that he was "a general artist, pure Latinist, exquisite orator, and eminent poet." We have, however, an opportunity of judging, and think that his genius will hardly sustain such extravagant praise. When he was in the zenith of his fame, the sheets of "Paradise Lost" were struggling into a dim light through the mists of bigotry and party prejudice. The great cpic was scarcely read, whilst impression after impres-sion of Cleveland's poems was pouring from the press. But how changed are these things now!
Milton lives, and shall endure as long as the
language; whilst the effusions of the other are

never heard of among the people.

never heard of among the people. CLIFFORD, Mid-wad, the name of a distinguished English noble family, many selons of which have become famous in history, and have well deserved the title of the "Stout Cliffords," which was popularly given to them. The most remarkable of the family were—1. Roger de Clifford, who established himself in the north by inheriting Brougham Casle, in Cumberland, was killed in the wars with the Welsh, and was the father of Henry II.'s "Fair Rossmond." 2. Robert, the son and successor of Roger, a man of heroic and martial spirit, was one of the gran-heroic and martial spirit, was one of the granheroic and martial spirit, was one of the guar-dians of Edward II., by whom he was made lord high admiral, and acquired great renown in the wars with Scotland, being rewarded with large wars with sociand, being rewarded with large grants of lands belonging to the Douglases, Max-wells, &c.; he was killed at Bannockburn, June 25, 1314. 3. Roger, the fifth lord, took a leading part in the wars of Edward III. in both France and Scotland, enjoyed the family estates longer than any of his predecessors, and was the first of the Lords Clifford of the north who lived to be a grandfather. 4. Thomas, the sixth lord, was the famous Clifford of the French wars, in was the famous Chindro of the French wars, in the reign of Henry VII., and also took a promi-nent part in the Wars of the Roses, in which he espoused the Lancastrian side. He was killed at the battle of St. Albans, in 1455. 5. His son, known as the "younger" and the "black" Clif-ford, also took a prominent part in the contest between the Red and White Roses, and his ferocity gained him the nickname of the "Butcher." His slaughters at the battle of Wakefield, where both Richard duke of York (the competitor for the crown) and his son, the youthful duke of Rutland, were killed, are strongly condemned by Shakspeare and some of the chroniclers of the time. He was slain, at the age of 26, the day before the battle of Towton, and his body consigned to a pit along with a mass of the vulgar dead. 6. Henry was the eldest son of the last-mentioned, and was only an infant at the time of his father's death. The finnily estates had been confiscated, and bestowed upon "Crookback," then dute of Gloucester, and afterwards Richard III., and the youthful Clifford was fain to seek a refuge among the peasants of Cumberland, where, disguised as a shepherd, he spent twenty-four years, and hence acquired the name of the "Shepherd Lord." After the close of the Wars of the Roses, and the death of Richard III. at consigned to a pit along with a mass of the of the Roses, and the death of Richard III. at Bosworth, Clifford was restored to his title and estates, and was one of the best of his race and the greatest ornaments of the nobility of Eng-land, being deeply read in all the literature,

learning, and science then known, to which he learning, and scenee their known, to which he had devoted the long years of his peasant life. He was not, however, devoid of the martial qualities of his family, for he mustered his retainers, and appeared at their head at the battle of Flodden, and, though then 60 years of age, of Flodden, and, though then 60 years or age, showed all the fire and valour natural to his blood. He died in 1528, after having both en-dured the pain of seeing his son, who was created earl of Cumberland, run the wildest carreer of dissipation, and enjoyed the pleasure of the modularly reformation 7. witnessing the prodigal's reformation. 7. George Clifford, third earl of Cumberland, was remarkable for his love of adventure and his insatiable passion for a nauteal life. He made eleven different expeditions, fitted out at his own cost, against the Spaniards and Dutch in the West Indies, on the coast of America, &c.; and had his illi of perils and adventures. He commanded one of the ships that helped to destroy the famous "Invincible Armada," in 1588, and cut a prominent figure in many actions with the would-be invaders, particularly in a battle off Calais. He captured Fayal in 1559, and took twenty-eight vessels of different sizes, valued at upwards of £20,000—a large sum in those days. He was a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who invested him with the Garter, and bestowed upon him other marks of her approval. He was a keen patron of spectacles, shows, horse-races, &c., and spent large sums in giving magnificent entertainments, the consequence of which was that though he began life immensely rich, he died compara-tively poor, in 1605, leaving behind him the reputation of being one of the most singular men, and having run one of the most remarkable careers, on record. S. Lady Anne Clifford, the daughter and heiress of the above, was the last of her race, and not the least notable. She was born in 1589, and married to Richard, earl of Dorset, a man of talent and spirit, but a great spend-thrift. Dorset died in 1624, and Lady Anne married Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke, in 1630; a union productive of as little happiness as the former. Pembroke died in 1650, shortly after the fall of the monarchy, having previously made himself specially obnoxious to the royalists, who satirized him severely. The extinction of the male branch of the house of Clifford, by the death of Francis, fourth earl of Cumberland, and his son, left Lady Anne sole possessor of the family estates, for which a contest had gone on for thurty-eight years; and she then devoted ing eminent in any profession, obtained for him

CLINTON DE WITT, klin'-ton, a publi ly active citizen of New York, who filled the offi e of mayor in 1815, when he became a candulate for the presidency of the United States, but was unsuccessful. Between 1917 and 1926 he was frequently elected governor of the state of New York; but he is noticed here principally on account of his being the most ardent pronoster of the scheme for cutting the great cand from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean. B. Britain, Orange county, New York, 1709; D.

CLINTON, S'r Henry, an English gineral, who, in 1778, was appointed to the command of the army in N. America, but in 1751 was so un-successful that his conduct was severity censured, and he returned to England in the folsured, and he returned to England in the low-lowing year. Soon after, he published a narra-tive of his conduct, which was replied to by Larl Cornwallis, and again vindicated by hir Henry. In 1784 he published a farther defence of himself. He then filled the appointment of governor

sent the their med the appointment of governor of Limerick, and was just made governor of Gibraltar when he died, in 1795.

CLINTON, George, an American general, who, after serving under Lord Amharst a rainst the French, became brigadier in the continental army on the outbreak of the War of Indoor, pdence, and succeeded in checking the attempt of General Sir Henry Clinton to relieve General Burgoyne. Though surprised by Sir Henry on this occasion, the British general was forced to abandon the enterprise, and retire. George Clinton was also a member of Congress, and served in the wars against the Iroquois Indians. B. 1739; D. 1812.

CLISSON, Olivier de, klis'-son, a gallant French soldier, who was made Constable of France in 1380. He defeated the Flemings at the battle of

1999. The decletch first Fremings in the Dathteon Rosbeed, in 1983. B. in Brittany: n. 1407. Churrs, kit's tas, the most completions of this name was the friend and foster-brother of Alexander the Great. He had savet the thing site in a battle, yet Alexander killed him with a javelin, in a fit of anere, when the was intoxicated because a the face, the protect that the catelland and the same and the control of the control o of Philip to those of his son. Alexander was afterwards inconsolable for the loss of a friend whom he had so wantonly sacrificed in the hour

whom he had so wantom; see the see a see of drunkenness. D. 328 B.C.
Chrys, Robert, Lord, of Plassy, klice, was educated at several schools, but with so little success, that his father, despairing of his becom-

for them; she patronized poets and men of letters, wrote memoirs, and made her home, as has been said, "a school for the young and an asy-lum for the aged, a refuge for the persecuted, and a pattern to all." She died at Brougham

Castle in 1675, aged 87.

CLER, William, klift, a distinguished naturalist, and many years conservator of the Hunterian museum, under the supervision of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons. He contributed several papers to the literature of natural history, such as "Description of some Fossil Bones found in the Caverns at Preston,"
"Experiments to ascertain the influence of the Spinal Marrow on the action of the Heart in Fishes," "On the Megatherium," "On Fossil Remains from the Irrawadi," &c. B. near Bodmin, 1775; n. 1849.

and entered the army, in which he so highly distinguished himself at the taking of a tort distinguished immer at the taking of a fort-belonging to the rajah of Tanjore, that he ob-tained the post of commissary-general. Soon afterwards, the French, under Dupleix, began to alterwards, the French, under Duplear, began to discover their ambitious designs on India, which roused the jealousy of the English, when was entered upon, and the genius of Clive had many opportunities of displaying itself. The French and their allies, however, gained numerous advantages. In 1751, Trinchinopoly, the seat of Ali Khan, the ally of the English, was besieged by the French; on which Clive's superior genius suggested the advantage of attacking the city of Arcot, and the attempt succeeded beyond expectation. This circum-stance drew off the enemy from Trichinopoly to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a figoboth) Clovis

manner that the siege was raised. This success was followed by a series of victories, and the overthrow of the enemy. In 1753 Clive em-barked for England, to rest awhile and recruit his health, when he was presented, by the Court of Directors, with a sword set with diamonds. In 1755 he returned to India as Governer of Fort St. David, with the rank of licutenant-colonel, and, shortly after, he assisted Admiral Watson in reducing Angria, the pirate, taking Gheriah, his capital, and all his treasures. In the meantime, Surajah-u-Dowlah, the nabob, had made a successful attack on the British, captured a number of prisoners, and immured upwards of a hundred of them in the immured upwards of a hundred or unconstitution of the dealers. This brought is Black Hole" of Calcutta. This brought Clive at once to that place, which he took, completely defeating the army of Surajah, whom, after the victory of Plassy, in 1754, he compelled to sue for peace. Clive now entered Moorshedahad, and placed Moer Jaffier, one of the mabable officers, on the throne. The Mogul the nabob's officers, on the throne. The Mogul conferred on him the title of omrah of the emconterred on him the tate of oriental of the en-pire, with a grant of lands, said to produce £27,000 a year. In 1759 he destroyed a large Dutch armament, sont against him, in Bengal; and, in the following year, returned to Eng-land, and was created an Irish peer. In 1764 he went to Bengal as president, where he soon restored tranquillity, and returned home in 1767. In 1769 he was made knight of the Bath. In 1773 a motion was made in the House of Com-mons to resolve that, "In the acquisition of his mons to resolve that, "In the acquisition of his wealth, Lord Glive had abused the powers with which he had been intrusted." He defended himself with spirit and modestry; and the mo-tion was not only rejected, but the house re-solved, that "Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country." This ungrateful treatment, however, penetrated his soul, and in a fit of gloom he put an end to his existence in 1774. n. at Styche, near Market Drayton, in Shropshire, 1725.—Lord Chatham called him a "those of heavy and the attention of the control of the state of the called him a "heaven-born general, who, with-out experience, surpassed all the officers of his time." He represented Shramban in the officers of his time." He represented Shrewsbury in Parliament from 1760 to his death. He left \$70,000 to the invalids in the Company's service. His lordship married a sister of Dr. Maskelyne, as-A statue was, in 1859, crected to his memory, temporarily, opposite the government offices in Whitehall, with the view of its being ultimately

transferred to Shrewsbury. CLODOADD, or Sr. CLOUD, klo'-do-ald, son of Clodomir, and grandson of Clovis, king of France. After the death of his father, and the murder of his two brothers (see CLODOMIR), he became a monk, and found refuge in a monastery near Paris, which took from him the name of St. Cloud, So. St. Cloud, So.

CLODIUS PUBLIUS, klo'-de-us, a turbulent

Roman citizen, descended of an illustrious family. He made himself notorious by his licentiousness, avarice, and ambition. He introduced himself in women's clothes into Ju-lius Casar's house, whilst Pompeia, Casar's suic, of whom he was enamoured, was celebra-ting the mysteries of Ceres, or Bona Dea, at which no man was permitted to be present. Tried for this violation of human and divine laws, he succeeded in corrupting his judges. From a patrician he became a plebeian in order to be eligible for the tribuneship; and was an to be eligible for the tribuneship; and was an king of Soissons and Burgundy, whom he suc-inveterate enemy to Cate and Cieere. By his ecoded in 638, B. 633; D. 656,

influence he procured the banishment of the latter, who was, however, soon afterwards recalled.
Killed by the slaves of Milo in a quarrel. 52 B.C.

OZ B.C.

CLODOMIR, klo'-do-meer, son of Clovis, succeeded, on the death of his father in 511, to the kingdom of Orleans. He fought against Sigismund, king of Burgundy, took him prisoner, and put him to death. He himself was after-wards slain in a battle with Gondemar, Sigiswards sian in a battle with Gondemar, Sigis-mund's successor, in 524.—He left three chil-dren, of whom two were murdered by their uncles, and the third, Clodoald, saved himself by

CLOOTZ, Jean Baptist de, klootz, better known by the name of "Anacharsis Clootz," was a Prussian baron, who, at the beginning of the French revolution, distinguished himself by his impicty and extravagances. After performing various feats of madness, calling himself Anacharsis, and the "Orator of the Human Race," he gave a large sum to the Assembly to Race, ne gaves large sum to the Assembly to make war against all kings, and demanded that a price should be put upon the head of the king of Prussia. Healso denied theauthority of all rulers, even that of the Creator, and published a work to that effect. B. 1755. Guillotined under Robes-pierre, 1794—He was nephew to the learned

pherry, 1792—ne was indipined to the learned Cornelius Pauw, of Berlin.

CLOTAIRE I., king of France, klo'-tair, was the son of Clovis and Clotida. He, at first, was only lin of Solssons, in 511, but became, in 561, master of the whole of France, on the death of his brothers. B. 497; D. 561.
CLOTAIRE II. succeeded his father Chilperic

I., in the kingdom of Soissons, at the age of four months. His mother maintained the kingdom for him against the efforts of Childehingdom to find against the entire of Chinde-bert, and afterwards becoming possessed of Austrasia, he reigned over the whole of the kingdom. B. 533; D. 628.

CLOTAINE III. came to the throne of Burgundy in 656, on the death of his father, Clovis gindy in 500, on the death of his mother, governal during his minority with great wisdom.

CLOTAIRE IV. reigned only in name from 719 to 720, Charles Martel, mayor of the palace,

having the real power.

CLOVIS I., klo-ve, the founder of the French monarchy, succeeded Childeric, his father, in 481. His kingdom theu was bounded by the sea and the river Scheldt on the N. and E., on the W. by the dioceses of Thérouanne and Boulogne, and on the S. by Cambrai. He was not. however, slow in extending these territories. however, slow in extending these territories. In 450 he attacked Soisons, and made that place his capital. In 493 he took Paris, and removed his residence to that city. Three years later he turned his arms against the Germans, and defeated them at Tobliac. After that victory he embraced Christianity, at the solicitation of his wife Clotilda, and was bap-tized at Rheims. He afterwards defeated the the da thems. He atterwards deteated the king of Burgundy, and, in 507, gained a great victory over Alaric, king of the Goths, whom he killed with his own hand, thus obtaining Aquitaine. He was now at the height of his power, but he sallied the successes of his reign by putting to death several chiefs, whose ambition he feared. B. 465; D. 511, dividing his estates between his four children, Thierry, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire.

CLOVIS II., was the second son of Dagobert,

CLOVIS III., was the son of Thierry III., king of France, whom he succeeded in 691, at the age of nine, and reigned five years, under the guardianship of Pepin d'Heristal, mayor of the palace. D. 695.

CLYDE, Lord. (See CAMPBELL, Sir Colin.) CLYDB, LOCI. (1908). A CAMPBER, SIF COIN.)
CUTTERBUCK, (1908). A contiquary and topographer, who wrote a "listory of Heritordshire," of which county he was a native. 2. 1772; p. 1831.
CORDET, William, kol'-bet, one of the boldest and purest English political words, was the son of a small farmer and publican in Sussex.

He was bred to country life, but going to Ports-mouth, in 1782, he first beheld the sea, which seems, at once, to have unsettled all his notions of rural existence, for the next day he made application for employment on board a man-ofwar. In this, however, he was not successful, and in the following year, being at Guildford fair, he took the sudden determination of proceeding to London, where he was engaged as a copying clerk to an attorney. Becoming dis-gusted with this employment, he went to Chatham, where he enlisted in a regiment of foot, and, in a short time, having been made a corporal for good conduct, was landed with his regiment on the shores of New Brunswick, regiment on the shores of New Brunswick, Namerica. Here he rose to the rank of sergeant-major, and after a service of eight years, returned to England, where, at his own earnest request, he got his discharge, on account of his good behaviour and the services he had rendered the regiment. Shortly afterwards he went to France, to avoid prosecuting a charge which he had preferred against four officers of his regiment for peculation. He then said for New York, where he arrived in 1792. Two years after this, he commenced his political career as a writer, by attacking Dr. Friestley, who had just arrived from England, and who was fiercely denounced in a pamphlet entitled was fiercely denounced in a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Emigration of a Martyr to the Cause of Liberty, by Peter Porcupine."
This was written by Cobbett, who rapidly followed it up by others in the most violent antidemocratic strain. He now became as bold as he was unsparing in his sarcasm, upon all who offered opposition to his views; and the consequence was several prosecutions for libel, which forced him to leave America, and return to Engforced into to leave America, and return to king-land in 1800. Here he commenced, in London, a daily Tory paper, which did not succeed. He next started his "Weekly Register," which com-manded a large circulation, and which, we believe, without the intermission of a single week, he continued till the day of his death, a period of thirty-three years. It was commenced period of thirty-intergrans. It was commenced as an aid to the Tory party; but it began to change its views in 1803, and finally became thoroughly reforming in its principles. In 1804 two verdicts were obtained against him by the government were obsensed against min by the government for libel, and in 1810, another for a paper which he had written against flogging some local militiamen at Ely. On this occasion he was condemned to pay a fine of £1000 to the king, and to be imprisoned for two years. Having suffered this punishment, he came forth from the house of his confinement as vigorous as ever, and, as might be expected, more hostile against the powers that had incarcerated and

he returned, and commenced a daily paper, which lived only two months. He was again east in two actions for libel, when, in 1520, he first tried to get into parliament. In this, however, he did not succeed till 1532, when he was returned to the first reformed parliament for Oldham, which he continued to represent till his death. B. at Farnham, 1762; D. 1835 .- Cublett grammar of the English language, besides many other works of high common sense and excellence, independent of his political labours

as an editor.

COBDEN, Richard, k:b'-den, is the son of a small Sussex farmer, who died whilst Richard was a boy. He was therefore taken charge of by an uncle who had a wholesale warehouse in London, into which Richard was in due time introduced. He afterwards became a partner in a Manchester printed-cotton factory, and occa-sionally "took the road," as commercial travel-ler for the house, He subsequently visited Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, and in 1835 went to N. America. The result of his observations in A sharing in Festing in its observations in this country, to some extent, appeared in a pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland, and America, by a Manchester Manufacturer." Another pamphlet of his, entitled "Russia," also appeared about this time. In 1837 he contested the borough of Stockport, but was unsuccessful, when he made a journey through France, Belgium, and Switzerland. In the following year he went through Germany, and, soon after his return, commenced his advocacy of the repeal of the taxes on corn. In 1839 the National Anti-corn-law League was formed, and in 1511 Mr. Cobden was elected member of parliament for Stockport. He now continued to advocate. with all his energy, the repeal of the corn laws, and, being an effective public speaker, he won over a great many to his views. His influence gradually rose in the House of Commons, until, on June 29th, 1848, Sir Robert Peel made his memorable speech, wherein he gave all the credit of the repeal of the corn laws to Mr. Colden. "The name which ought to be," said Sir Robert, "and which will be associated with the success of these which will be associated with the success of these measures, is the name of a man who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has advocated their cause with untiring energy, and by appeals to reason, enforced by an clo-quence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned,-the name which ought to be and will be associated with the suceess of these measures, is the name of Richard Cobden." After this, Mr. Cobden once more visited the continent, and £70,000 was collected by his grateful countrymen and presented to him. In 1847 he became member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which he continued to re-present for several years, when he retired for some time from active public life. In 1859 he revisited America, and during his absence was chosen member for Rochdale. On his return, the was offered the presidency of the Board of Trade, under the Palmerston administration, which he refused to accept. His reasons for not against the powers that had incarcerated and spining the noble lord's government were examined to political papers, which had a circulation of political papers, which had a circulation of of political papers, which had a circulation of of these was, that he had been, for many years, 100,000 copies, In 1817, to escape impending a decided opponent of the foreign policy of Lord 27.

Cockburn Cochran

Palmerston, and which he designated as a warraimerston, and which he designated as a war-like one. In 1859-96, Mr. Colden negotiated with the French government commercial trea-ties, having for their object to facilitate the com-mercial intercourse of Great Britain and France, mercal intercourse of Great Britain and France, which were subsequently sanctioned by parlia-ment. By these treaties, known in this country as the French commercial treaty and the supplementary treaty thereto, great reductions were made in the scale of duties levied on British goods in France, and corresponding abatements in the British tariff on French wines, silks, and other articles. B. at Dunford, near Midhurst,

1804; D. in London, 1865. COCHRAN, Robert, kok-ran,a Scotch architect, who was employed by James III. of Scotland in building several great structures. That monarch ountaing several great screetures. And monarch created him earl of Mar, and distinguished him by so many marks of his favour, that several of his nobles rose, seized the favourite in the royal presence, and, making short work of him, sumnarily hanged him, in 1484, on the bridge of Lander, which he himself had erected.

Lanuar, which he himself had erected.

Coomans, William, a Scottish artist, who,
after studying at Rome, settled in Glasgow,
where he acquired a considerable fortune by the
practice of his art. His "Endymion" and
"Dadalus" historical pictures, are held in
historican n. 1722 - 1725 -

high esteem. n. 1733; D. 1735.
COCHEANE, Captain John Dundas, R.N.,
a great traveller, who made a journey on foot
"through Russia, and Siberian Tartary, from
the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtschatka." He published, in 1824, a narraranks and the phononeu, it is 23, 4 harristre of this extraordinary undertaking, and afterwards went to America, where he diod, in Columbia, in 1825. B. 1780.—The original intention of this explorer was to travel round the globe, as nearly as it could be done, by land. When he left London for St. Petersburg, his design was to cross from Northern Asia to America at Behring's Straits, and the whole of the journey was to be accomplished on foot; "for the best of all possible reasons," he says,-"that my finances allowed of no other.

COCHRANE, Lord. (See DUNDONALD, Earlof.) COCHBANE, Admiral Sir Alexander, G.C.B., son of Thomas, eighth earl of Dundonald entered the navy at an early age, and attained to the rank of post-captain in 1783. After doing good service in various actions while in command of the Hind and the Thetis, he was, in command of the Lind and the Linders, he was, and 1799, appointed to the Ajaz, of 80 guns, and joined the fleet under Lord Keith, which accom-panied the expedition of Sir Ralph Abercomble to Egypt, and had entrusted to him the duty of providing for the landing of the troops, which service he performed in a most satisfactory manner. He sat in parliament for the Dun-fermline burghs from 1804 to 1806; on the fermine burgis from 1993 to 1999; on any rupture of the peace of Amiens, he was ap-pointed to the Northumberland, 74; in the following year was made rear-admiral; was with Nelson in the elebrated pursuit of the French and Spanish fleets; in 1806, in concert with Sir John Duckworth, he pursued and overtook a French fleet sent out to relieve St. Domingo, and, in the action which followed, captured the whole of the enemy's ships except two frigates and a small corvette. For this service, Admiral Cochrane was created a knight of the Bath, received the thanks of parliament, and a sword of honour and the freedom of the and a sword of honour and the freedom of the city of London. He assisted in the capture of the Danish West India islands, and of Marverson of the "Flowers of the forest," and

tinique and Guadaloupe, and was appointed governor of the latter island in 1810. In the war with the United States, in 1813, Sir Alexander was nominated to the command on the ander was nominated to the command on the North American station, and vigorously block-aded the enemy's ports. He was made admiral of the Blue in 1819; and held the command at Plymouth from 1821 to 1824. n. 1788; p. sud-denly at Paris, in 1832—His son, Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B., is admiral of the White, to which rank he attained in 1856. His most distinguished services were performed under his father's command on the coast of America; against the pirates in the Indian Archipelago in 1844; and at the capture of the capital of Borneo

in 1846. B. 1813.

COCKBURN, Henry Thomas, Lord, ko'-burn. was the son of Archibald Cockburn, of Cockpen, one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland He followed the profession of the law, and became one of the Scottish lords of Session. In 1830 he was made solicitor-general for Scot-land, and in 1834 was promoted to the bench. As a member of the Scottish bar he achieved many triumphs, and was an early contributor to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." He also wrote a life of his friend Lord Jeffrey, which was published in 1852. A most agreeable work by Lord Cockburn, entitled "Memorials of my Time," has been published since his death. It gives an account of the leading ovents which marked the history of Scotland in his day, and is replete with amusing and characteristic anecdotes of the distinguished men who figured in "modern Athens" during her palmiest days.
1779; n. while on the Ayr circuit, 1854.

1779; n. while on the Ayr circuit, 1854. COCKPURN, Admiral the Right Honourchie Sir George, G.C.B., entered the nayr in 1781, and early began to distinguish himself. Affect serving on the East India, home, and Mediterranean stations, in 1795 he shared in the blockade and capture of Leghorn. He subsequently served in the West Indies, where he was the principal means of Martinique being ceded to Britain as a colony. For this he received the thanks of the House of Commons. In 1812, the duty of reconciling Spain and her transatiantic colonies was committed to him. and in 1813 and 1814 he was actively engaged in the American war. After Waterloo, he was deputed to convey Napoleon to St. Helena, and in 1818 entered parliament, representing Portsmouth, Weobly, and Plymouth, till 1830. In 1841 he was returned for Rhon, for which he sat till 1846, when he retired from public life. Before his death he inherited the baronetey of

Dealer all death he inherited the sarondery of his brother. 1,172; h. 1825. Cocsburk, John, of Ormiston, adistinguished agriculturis, whose efforts to encourage that important branch of industry have procured for him the title of "Eather of Scottish hus-bandry." He introduced the system of granting long leases to tenants, which has been productive of immense advantage to the agriculture of Scotland; he also established a linen factory, a bleachfield, &c., and was thus the means of introducing branches of industry which have since become largely developed in that country. He was a member of the last Scotch Parliament, and the first representative of East Lothian in the imperial House of Commons. B. near the end of the 17th century; D. 1758.

Cockburn

several other pieces of great merit, was the daughter of Rutherford of Fernileo, Selkirk-shire, and wife of Patrick Cockburn, advocate, younger brother of Cockburn of Ormiston, the younger broader of Cocknorn of Ormston, me agriculturist. Her house in Edinburgh was the resort of all the most distinguished men of the day then resident in Edinburgh, D.

COCKBURN, Mrs. Catherine, a self-educated authoress, who, at the age of 17, published a tragedy called "Agnes de Castro," which was well received. Another tragedy by her, "The Fatal Friendship," was produced with great success at the Lincoln's-inn Fields Theatre about two years later, and is considered her best piece; she wrote several others. Mrs. Occkburn also wrote on metaphysical subjects, and composed several pieces in defence of Locke's philosophy, and on kindred themes. After changing from Protestantism to Catholi-Arter changing from Protestantism to Camori-eism, and back to Protestantism again, she married the Rev. Mr. Cockburn, who was for some years incumbent of Long Horsley, near Morpeth. Her maiden name was Trotter. B. 1679; D. 1749.

COCKBURN, Sir Alexander James Edmund. Cooksums, Sa Alexander Janus Edmind, Cooksums, Sa Alexander Janus Edmind College, Cambridge. In 1825 he was admitted of the Middle Temple, and in 1829 was called to the bar. In 1841 he became Q.C., and on account of the creat ability with which he defended Lord Palmerston's foreign policy in the Don Pacifico debate, and the assistance which he gave to the liberal party from time to time, he was appointed solicitor-general, in 1850, by Lord John Russell, and received the honour of knighthood. He then became at-torney-general under Lord Aberdeen, and sub-sequently chief justice of the court of Common

sequently chief justice of the court of Common Pleas. On the overthrow of the Derby alministration in 1859, he was appointed to the lord chief justiceship by the government of Lord Palmerston. 2. in London, 1802.

Coorse, Edward, kokk-er, an industrious schoolmaster and penman. He published fourteen copy-books, a small English dictionary, a book for writing, called "Cockers" Morals," and wrote a treatise on arithmetic, which had a great success. Almost every similar treatise since his time has been "according to Cocker." 7. 1632 p. apout 1675.

B, 1632; D, about 1675.

COCKERELL, Charles Robert, R.A., kok-e-rel, COCKERELL, Charles ROBET, K.A., kolt-ered, an emiment architect, who made the usual tour of the continent, and in Italy, as well as in Asia Minor, made the grander architectural remains a subject of study. From Egina and Phigaleia, and other places, he brought to England several autiquarian fragments, which have found a place in the British Museum. He carry strategic facility in his medication and has had attracted notice in his profession, and has had a great many public buildings intrusted to him. Among these may be named the New Library Among siese may be named the New Library at Cambridge, the university galleries at Oxford, the college at Lampeter, and several others in the provinces. In London, the Sun Fire Office, in Bartholomew Lane, the Westminster Fire Office in the Strand and in conjunction with Office, in the Strand, and, in conjunction with Mr. Tite, the London and Westminster Bank, St. George's Hall, and the assize courts at Liverpool, were also carried out by Mr. Cock-erell; and many other buildings of public interest. In 1829 he was chosen an A.R.A., in 1836 R.A., and in 1840 he became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy. B, in London, 1788. p. 1863.

Codrington

Cours, Publius Horatius, ko'-klees, a colebrated Roman, who alone, in 507 a.c., opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions were destroying it behind him. When this was effected, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, and impeded by his arms and armour, leapt into the Tiber, and swam safely across. Of this criside, Lord Macaulay thas sings in one of his "Lays of Ancient Rome:"

"Never, I ween, did swimmer, In such an evil case Struggle through such a raging fload. Safe to the landing-place; But his limbs were borne up brayely By the brave heart within, And our good father Tiber Bore bravely up his chin,"

1794, he served under Lord Howe in the Charlotte, when the French were deleat. Brest, and was deputed to be the hearer of the duplicate despatches to England. For this

but in that year he received the command Orion, 74, and fought at Trafalgar. In 1505 he was appointed to the command of the Linker. was appointed to the command of the Baker, and in 1809 forced the Scheldt. For this scribe he was publicly thanked. In the three following years he was employed off the coast of Spain, and in 1813 returned to England. In 1811 he and in 1813 returned to Engrand. In 1811 ne sailed for N. America, and took part in the attack on New Orleans. In 1815 he came home and was created a knight-commander of the Bath, His services had now been considerable, and in 1821 he was made a vice-admiral. In 1826 he was appointed to command the squadron in was appointed to command the squadron in the Mediterranean, and, in conjunction with the Russian and French fleets, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet at the battle of Navarino, fought October 20th, 1827. For this he was made a knight grand-cross of the Bath, but was recalled from the Mediterranean in 1828. was recented from the Adequerranean in 1823.
In 1823 he was elected member of parliament for Devonport, which he represented in several successive parliaments. In 1837 he was made an admiral, and in 1839 resigned his seat, on being appointed commander-in-chief at Ports-

nomin appointed commander-in-enter it fors-month. B. 1770; D. in London, 1851. CODELECTOR, Sir William John, K.C.B., son of the preceding, entered the army in 1821. In 1836 he became licutenant-colonel in the Collreason to became neuterinate content in the con-stream Guards; in 1846, colonel; and in 1854 was raised to the rank of major-general. Being at Varna before the expedition departed for the Crimea, he was there appointed, by Lord Rag-lan, to the command of the first brigade of the light division, and afterwards led his troops with great steadiness at the battle of the Alma, although he had never before seen active service. At Inkermann his bravery was conspicuous; and when, in consequence of a wound, Sir George Brown had to leave the Crimea, Major-General Codrington was appointed to the command of the light division. On the subse-quent retirement of Sir George Brown, he suc-ceeded to this command, and led the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, September 9, 1855. On the resignation of General Simpson, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the

British army in the Crimea; and, for his services, was created a knight-commander of the Bath. He afterwards represented (freenwich in the House of Commons, and was subsequently appointed to the chief command in Gibraltar.

He was made a general in 1863. B. 1800. Conrs, ko'-drus, the last king of Athens. celebrated for his patriotism, was the son of Melanthus. Having learnt from the oracle

that, in the invasion of Attica by the Heraclide, victory would remain with those whose chief should fall in battle, he threw himself into the midst of the conflict, and was slain, 1070 B.c.-To pay more honour to his memory, the Athenians made a resolution, that no man after Codrus should reign in Athens under the name of king; and therefore the government was put into the hands of perpetual archons.

Corlo, Claudio, ko-el'-yo, a famous Spanish

Rubens, which he copied in the palace at Madrid. He produced some good altar-pieces and frescoes; and in 1630, was appointed cabinet painter to Charles II. of Spain. His masterpiece is the "Collation of the Host on the altar of the Sacristy in the Escarial," which ceremony Sucressy in the Escaria, which deremony took place in 1634 in the presence of the king and the officers of state. This picture occupied Coello three years; contains upwards of lifty portraits; is considered one of the finest productions of the Spanish school; combines the excellence of design of Cano, the colouring of Murillo, and the effect of Velasquez; and is not surpassed by the works of Rafaelle, Titian, and the best masters of Italy or Flanders. Several other of his works are in Madrid, and some at Saragossa. B. at Madrid, it is said, in the year 1621; died of jealousy because Luca Giordano Escurial, 1693.

COHORN, Menno, ko'-horn, a Dutch engineer, surnamed the Dutch Vauban, who early became a soldier, and rose to the ranks of general of artillery, director-general of fortifications, and governor of Flanders. In 1692 he defended the fort of Namur against Louis XIV. with great gallantry, although he was forced to surrender. He defended other places with equal bravery, and was a skillful engineer. The fortifications of Bergen-op-Zoom are considered his masterpiece. B. in Friesland, 1641; D. at the Hague, 1704.—In 1685 he published his "Three Systems of Fortification," which are adapted only to the defence of ground of little elevation above the sea-level.

COKE, Edward, koke, an English judge, edu-cated at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Clifford's Inn, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. In 1578 he was called to the bar, and chosen reader at Lyon's Inn, in which office he so soon distinguished himself by his learning and intelligence, that his prac-tice became enormous. In 1586 he was chosen recorder of Norwich, and in 1591-92 was unani-mously elected to the same office in London. This, however, he resigned in 1592, on receiving the appointment of solicitor-general. In 1894 he became attorney-general, about which time the emitry, which continued throughout the life of Lord Bacon, arose between him and that

received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1603, conducted the prosecution against Sir Walter Kaleigh in such a manner as severely to reflect upon his character for prudence and humanity. the other conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot. in 1605, are deemed his forensic masterpieces. and with them his career as an advocate termiand with them his career as an advocate termi-nated. In 1606 he was appointed chief justice of the Common Plens, and in 1613 was removed to the King's Bench, at which time he was sworn of the privy council. In the prosecution of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury, in 1615, he conducted himself with such spirit as to raise him many enemies, and soon afterwards fell into disgrace for opposing the king's prerogative, and holding his opinion with an honesty and determination of purpose which, in the eye of posterity, must do him high honour. In 1616 he was removed from his office, as Lord Chancellor Egerton, one of his enemies, said, on ac-count of his "excessive popularity." After this Sir Edward never filled a judicial situation, although he was, in some measure, restored to the royal favour. He was now engaged in sevethe royal rayour. He was now engaged in server cal commissions of a public nature, and in 1620 was returned member of parliament for Liskeard, in Cornwall. In this parliament he joined the popular side against the court, and was greatly instrumental in getting the Commons to pass the celebrated resolution "that the liberties, franchises, privileges, and jurisdictions of parliament, are the ancient and un-doubted birthright and inheritance of the sub-jects of England." For this and other alleged causes the king was highly incensed against him, and had him committed to the Tower, where he lay only a short time, but never recovered the good opinion of king James. In 1623 he was chosen member for Suffolk and Buckingham, but he took his seat for the latter, and although in his 79th year, defended the constitutional rights of the people with all the vigour of youth and the experience of age. He was the principal framer of the Bill of Rights, and mostly through his influence both the Lords and the king were brought to assent to its beacts of his public life was to denounce the duke of Buckingham as the author of all the calamities of the nation; and, on the dissolution of par-liament, he retired to his seat in Buckinghamshire, where he spent in peace the remainder of his days. B. at Mileham, Norfolk, 1551; D. 1633. -Coke lived in trying times, and through many changes, but, on the whole, merits the gratitude of his country. The first part of his reports appeared about 1800, and the last, or thirteenth, about 1855. His "Institutes of the Laws of about 1000. His "institutes of the Laws of England" are invaluable; the first is a transla-tion and comment on Sir Thomas Littleton's Tenures, and is commonly known as "Coke upon Littleton, or the First Institute." There are also other law pieces of his in print.

COLBERT, John Baptist, kol'-bair, a distinguished French statesman, was the son of a silk-merchant, and in 1648 became clerk to Le Tellier, secretary of state, whose daughter he married. He next entered into the service of Cardinal Mazarin, who sent him to Rome on some important business, which he managed life of Lord Bacon, arose between him and that with great dexterity. The cardinal, at his death, distinguished man. In 1600 he prosecuted the recommended him to his master, Louis XIV. earl of Essex, and in the trial behaved with un-common asperity. Three years afterwards, he ral of the finances, which post he obtained, and

he is generally considered as the inventor of the theory of the balance of trade. In 1661 he was appointed superintendent of the buildings, and greatly improved Paris by creeting degant structures. But architectural pursuits did not engross the whole of his attention. He laboured to improve the state of the arts, and to extend French commerce and manufactures, founded Quebec and Cayenne, made settlements in India and Africa, and fostered the colonies of St. Domingo and Martinique. He also founded the dockyards of Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, and in every possible manner gave a new impetus to the commerce of his country. Besides these works, he instituted the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the Academy of Sciences, and by his recommendation the Royal Observatory was built. In 1660 he was made secretary of state and marine minister, which secretary of state and manne minister, which offices he discharged to the satisfaction of his sovereign and the benefit of the people. n. at Rheims, 1619, n. at Paris, 1683.—Notwithstanding the immense benefits which Colbert had conferred on his country, he had to be buried in the night with a military escort. On account of the taxes he was forced to impose for the wars and pleasures of Louis, the people threatwars and pleasures of Louis, the people threat-ened to tear his body in pieces. He was, however, a great man, with a fine as well as a comprehensive mind. The gardens of the Tuileries, the Hotel des Invalides, the façade of the Louvre, the triumphal arches of the Boulevards, St. Denis and St. Martin, were all exe-

rose successively through the various subordinate ranks, and surveyed a large portion of England and Ireland. He accompanied Biot, the French engineer, on his trip to Shetland, in 1817, and afterwards assisted in connecting the French with the English triangulation across the Straits of Dover. In 1821 he was made a major, and in 1825 became lieutenant-colonel. In 1848 he rose to the rank of major-general, when his connexion with the survey ceased. He was a member of several scientific associations, and took an active part in establishing the Astronomical Society; but perhaps his greatest work was a series of tidal observations, which he made round the coast of Ireland, "and which," said the astronomer-royal, "are

"and which," said the astronomer-royal, "are the most important that ever were made."

D. at Rochester, 1784; D. at Liverpool, 1852.

COCCHENSEE, Charles About, Lord, Rot-less-ter, was the younger son of the Rev. Join Abbot, The County of All Saints, Colchester, and, in 1775, was elected a student of Christ Church, Cofford. In 1777 he won the chanuello? smodal for Latin verse, and in 1783 took his degree as B.C.L., and soon after was called to the bar. In 1795 he left the bar and became clerk of the rules in the Court of King's Bench, and in the same year was returned member of parliament for Helstone, in Cornwall. He now laboured in introducing practical reforms of the law, and the improvement of the public records. In 1800 the improvement of the punce records. In Soo he obtained leave to bring into the House a bill for taking a census of the population of the kingdom, and the following year the census was taken, and has continued to be taken ever since, decennially. He was now appointed chief secretary for Ircland, and keeper of the Irish

privy seal; but these offices he searcely held a year, when, in 1502, he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, which he continued to be till 1817, when, in May, a stroke of ery ipclas forced him to resign. On the 3rd of June following he was raised to the peerage as flaron Colchester, with a pension of £4000 a year, an I £3000 a year to his next successor to the title.

B. at Abingdon, 1757; p. in London, 1829. Colden, Cadwallader, kit-den, a distinguished historian, physician, and betanist, v.23 the son of the Rev. Alexander Colden, of Danse,

London, he, in 1718, established himself in New York, where he filled several public office a with much ability. He wrote a "History of the Piva Indian Nations;" "The Cause of Gravit, rour;" "The Principles of Action in Matter," &c. He is said to have given Franklin the first hirt of

is said to have given Frankfill the INST INTO of sterotyping, but which was not acted outlining his life. n. 1958; p. 1777. Corr., Sir G. Lowry, Jobe, a British officer of great distinction in the Pennisular war, under the command of Wellington. For his strekes in the campaigns of 1812-1814 he received the

in the campaigns of 1512-1514 he received the thanks of parliament, and was appointed gover-nor of the Cape of Good Hope. n. 1772; n. 1-12, Cong, Henry, C.B., an indefaticable promoter of art-industry, connected with the Record Office, took an active part in bringing the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1851 into vards, St. Denis and St. Martin, were an executed under him. He was, however, absolute the order which it assumed before the eyes of
in his temper, repellent in his manners, and
destitute of feeling in carrying out his plans.

Colary, Thomas, kol'-be, an eminent English
congineer, and a major-general in the army,
the direction of the Bath, and was appointed to
engineer, and a major-general in the army,
the direction of the schools of design throughout
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the school of the schools of the school of the schools of the school of the schools of the schools of the school of the direction of the schools of design throughout the country. The South Kensington Museum was established at his recommendation, and was placed under his superintendence. Mr. Cole was in 1855 appointed English commis-sioner at the Universal Exhibition at Paris; and was also actively engaged in organizing the International Exhibition of 1862. He was secretary of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition held at Paris in 1867. B. at Bath, July 19, 1808.

COLEBROOME, Henry Thomas, kol'-brook, an eminent Oriental scholar, was in 1782 sent out to Calcutta, where, after serving several years, he became attached to the revenue department at Tirhoot. He was afterwards removed to Purneah, and began to devote himself to the study of those languages in which he afterwards attained to considerable eminence. Shortly after the foundation of the college at Fort William, he was appointed professor of Sanserit, from which situation he was raised to a chief judgeship of one of the law-courts. He next became rresident of the Board of Revenue, and a mem-ter of the Suprema Council of Engal. He now began to publish a great number of papers con-nected with Hindoo literature and science, among which are:—" Essays on the Religious Ceremonies of the Hindoos; "On the Sanserit and Praorit Languages," &c.; "On the Vedas, or Sacred Writings of the Hindoos;" "On the Indian and Arabian Divisions of the Zodiae;" "On Angleit Monuments contribute Sussensit President of the Board of Revenue, and a mem-Indian and Arabian Divisions of the Bolinia,
"On Ancient Monuments containing Sanscrit
Inscriptions;" "On Sanscrit and Pracrit
Poetry;" "On the Philosophy of the Ilindoos" "Grammar of the Sanscrit Language" &c ; be-sides numerous translations from Sanscrit and other Oriental languages. Mr. Colebrooke

Coleridge

returned to England after many years' service in India, and died in London, March, 1837. D. in 1785.—His son, Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke,

succeeded to the title and fortune of his uncle. Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart., in 1839, and was afterwards M.P. for Lanarkshire.

COLERIMER, Samuel Taylor, kole-rid, was the youngest of a large family, and an orphan at the age of nine. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at "a very premature age," he says of himself, "even before my fifteenth year, I had nument, even before my internal year, I had be whileherd myself in metaphysics and in theological controversy. Nothing else pleased me. History and political facts lost all interest in my mind. Poetry itself, yea novels and romances, became insipid to me." The "Sonnets" of Mr. Bowles, however, had such a charm for him that he turned from metaphysics to the study of pactry. In 1791 he entered Jesus Colscard of pactry. In 1711 the entered ocus con-lege, Cambridge, which he left during the second year of his residence there, came to London, and, under the name of Comberbatch, enlisted in the 15th Dragoons. From the life of a soldier, he was, almost immediately, released by his friends purchasing his discharge. He then went to Eristol, and shortly after started a periodical called the "Watchman," which enjoyed an existence only to its ninth number. In 1795 he married Miss Sarah Fricker, and in the following year, published a small volume of poems, which went through a second edition. By this time he had gone to live in a cottage at By this time he had gone to live in a cottage, where, in conjunction with Mr. Wordsworth, who was his neighbour, he formed the plan of the famous Lyrical Ballads. In 1797 he wrote his "Ancient Mariner," the first part of "Christabel," and his tragedy of "Remorse." About the same time he was preaching in a Unitarian chapel. In the following year, through the kind liberality of Messrs. Wedgwood, he was enabled to visit Germany, in company with Wordsworth, and at Göttingen, he attended Blumenbach's lectures on physiology, whilst at the same time making himself intimately acquainted with German literature. On his return, in 1793, he took up his residence at the Lakes, where both Southey and Wordsworth had settled, and published his translation of Schiller's "Wallenstein." In 1800 he began to contribute to the London "Courier" newspaper, which he continued to do till 1814. In the interval he had visited Multa, had lectured on the fine aris at the Royal Institution, and had produced "The Friend," a periodical which did not live beyond its twenty-seventh number. He now published several works on different subjects, and, during the latter years of his life, became domesticated with his friend Mr. Gill-man, of Highgate Grove. For some years, as an academician of the Royal Society of Literature, he was in receipt of \$100 a year from George IV., which, on the death of that sovereign, he lost. n. at St. Mary Ottery, Devonshire, 1772; n. 1834.—The fame of Coleridge principally rests on his powers as a critic in poetry and the fine arts.

COLERIDGE, Hartley, the elder son of Samuel Coloridge, produced some excellent poems, and from 1820 to 1831 was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." He also wrote some excellent biographies of "The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire." He lived mostly in the neighbourhood of the lakes Grasmere and Rydal, pleasing himself, ruther than pleasing others,

Coleridge

by the indulgence of an unfortunate propensity to intemperance, which he had contracted at college. B. 1796; D. 1849.

Coleridge, Derwent, the younger son of

COLERDGE, Derwent, the younger son of Samuel Coleridge, became principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. He is the author of a work "On the Scriptural Character of the English Church," and wrote some pieces, under the signature of Davganni Cecil, for "Kniight's Quarterly Magazine." B. at Keswick, 1800. COLERIDGE, Sara, daughter of Samuel Cole-

ridge, and inherited much of the rich genius of ber father. Her education was superintended mostly by Southey, who had married a sister of her mother, and to whose fostering care the whole family of Coleridge owed a deep debt of gratitude. She was reared under his roof, and as she grew up, she endeavoured to lighten the literary labours of Southey by giving him all the assistance she could. In 1822 she produced the assistance and cound. In 1922 she produced:
"An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian
People of Paraguay, from the Latin of Martin
Dobrizhoffer." This was her first literary performance and had been undertaken at the suggestion of Southey, who pronounced it admirable. In 1829 she married her cousin Henry Nelson Coleridge, and on the death of her father, in 1834, in conjunction with her husband, undertook the task of giving to the world the poet's unpublished works. Whilst engaged in this unpublished works. Whilst engaged in this duty, her husband died, when the completion duty, her hassand died, when the completion of the task they had undertaken together, devolved wholly upon herself. She, however, proved quite equal to its performance, and executed it with great ability. It is upon her commentaries on her father's works that her fame chiefly rests, although she produced the "Phantasmion," a fairy tale, rich in invention, and redolent of poetic beauty. B. at Keswick, 1803; p. 1852.

COLERIDGE, Henry Nelson, was the son of Colonel Coleridge, a brother of the poet, and after distinguishing himself at school, became a contributor to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine, contributor to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." His papers in that periodical were chiefly his-torical, biographical, and critical. In 1825 he took a voyage to the West Indies for the im-provement of his health, and, on his return, produced "Six Months in the West Judies," which ran through several editions. Shortly afterwards he was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple, and then married Sara, the daughter of the poet Samuel Coleridge. He rose to a good chancery practice, and in 1830 published an "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets." In 1835 he pro-duced his "Specimens of the Table Talk" of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge." In 1836 appeared, in two volumes, the first instalment of "The Literary Remains of S. T. Coleridge:" and, in 1838, another volume was given to the world. Immersed in his business whilst pursuing these literary labours, and with health scarcely sound, he was, in 1842, again taken ill. For many months he was confined to his bed, and at length passed into the "undiscovered country," and was buried by the side of his uncle in Highgate old churchyard. 2. 1800; D. 1843.

COLERIDGE, Sir John Taylor, one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, the son of James Coleridge, esq., of Heath's Court, Devon-shire, and nephew of S. T. Coleridge, the poet, was educated at Oxford, where he became a



Coleridge, Samuel Taylor.



COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER.



COLLINGWOOD, ADMIRAL.



CONDE, PRINCE DE.

Plate 17.]

Colet Collier

fellow of Exeter College; was first class in classics, in 1812; and won the Latin verse prizes of 1810 and 1813, together with the English verse prize in the latter year. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819: became a serjeant-at-law in 1832; and was raised to the bench and knighted in 1835. Justice Coleridge, an accomplished man of letters, was a contributor to the "Quarterly Review," which he edited for a time; and published, in 1825, an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," with original notes. B. 1790, at Tiverton, Devon.

COLERTOGE, Sir John Duke, eldest son of the above, was called to the bar in 1847, and was made a Q.C. in 1861. He was returned to parliament as member for Exeter in 1865 and 1869,

liament as member for Exerci in 1855 and 1858, and in the latter year became solicitor-general under Mr. Gladstone. n. 1821.

Corez, John, kol'-et, an English divine, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained his degree of D.D. In 1865 he was installed in the dennery of St. Paul's, where, by his preaching and other labours, he greatly advanced the Reformation. He was a liberal He was a liberal encourager of learning, particularly of the Greek language, and founded St. Paul's school. B. in London, 1466; D. 1519. COLIENY, Admiral Gaspard de, ko-le'-ne, a

French general and statesman, greatly dis-tinguished in the religious wars of his country, who was made admiral of France in 1552. He served in Italy under Francis I., in the campaign of 1543, and was at the battle of Cerisoles in 1544. He afterwards served in Flanders, where he greatly contributed to the victory at Renti, and subsequently prosecuted the war with vigour against the Spaniards in Artois and Picardy. He against the spaniards in Arons and Theardy. He valiantly defended St. Quentin, and after the death of Henry II. joined the Huguenots, and, next to the prince of Condé, was at the head of the Protestant party. He now took up arms against the Guises, and fought at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, Jarnac, and Moncontour. In these conflicts he was unsuccessful, but showed great celerity in repairing his losses, and in always being ready again to meet the enemy. In 1570 he made an advantageous peace for the Huguenots, and afterwards was invited to court. Here he was graciously received only to be betrayed. Charles IX. affected great regard for him; but, a few days after the marriage of for him; but, a tew days after the marriage of the king's sister with the young king of Navarre, Coligny was wounded by a musket-ball, shot from a window. This attempt was instigated by the duchoss of Nemours, whose first, husband, Francis, duke of Guise, was assassinated by a Huguenot fanatic, and Coligny was unjustly suspected of being the mainspring in the deed. Two days after this attempt on the life of Colleny, the massacre of 5t. Bartholomew took place, and he was among the first of its victims. Whilst sitting in his room, a party, headed by Besme, one of the domestics of the duke of Guise, rushed into his room with a drawn sword, and piereing him, the admiral fell, wounded to death, at the feet of the duke. His body was hung by the feet on a gibbet, and his head cut off and sent to Catherine de Medici. B. at Châtillon-sur-Loing, 1516: killed in Paris, 1572

COLIN, Alexander, ko'-la, a Belgian sculptor,

the emperor Maximilian, and is surrounded by twenty-eight gigantic statues of the herces of the middle ages. He also executed two menuments of his pairon, the archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol, and his first wife, Philippa. These are likewise to be seen at Innspruck, and are extremely elaborate works. He became court to his son, Ferdinand of Tyrol. p. at Mechiin, 1526; p. at Innspruck, 1612.

COLLABD-ROYER. (See ROYER-COLLARD.)
COLLABD-ROYER. (See ROYER-COLLARD.)
COLLATINUS, L. Tarquinius, kol·la-ti-nne, a
nephew of Tarquin the Proud, who marri-c. Lucretia, to whom Sextus Tarquin offered vislence. He, with Brutus, drove the Tarquing from Rome, and were made the first cousu's. He afterwards laid down his office, and retired to Alba in voluntary banishment. Lived in

the 6th century B.c.

COLLIER, Jeremy, kol'-yer, a learned divine, and the son of a clergyman at Stow-Qui, in Cambridgeshire, was educated by his lather, and then removed to Caius College, Cambridge, where, in 1676, he took his decree of MALA, and entered into orders. In 1679 he received the recetory of Ampton, in Suffols, which he after-wards resigned, and came to London, where, in 1885, he was chosen lecturer at Grey's Inn. At the Revolution, he not only refused the ouths. but wrote in vindication of the abdicated monarch, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate. He was, however, discharged without being brought to trial. In 1692 he was again committed to the Gate-house, on suspicion of corresponding with the exiled king; but was, shortly afterwards, admitted to bail In 1696, when Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins were executed for what was called the Assassination Plot, Mr. Collier and two other nonjuring clergymen attended them to the place of execution, where all three joined in absolving them by the imposition of hands. This circumstance made a great noise, and two of the ministers were arrested, but Mr. Collier absconded, and was declared an outlaw. When this storm subsided, he published three volumes of excellent Essays upon Miscellaneous Subjects. of excellent assay upon arrisements sungeral These appeared severally in 1897, 1705, and 1709, and passed through many editions, being valued not only on account of the freedom of their style, but for the wit and humour with which they abound. He next directed his attention to the immorality of the stage, which was very licentious. This drew him into a con-troversy with several eminent poets, amongst whom was Dryden; but the latter made an honest confession of his fault, and Collier came off completely victorious. The town was on his side, and the dramatic writers afterwards wrote with more regard to decency. His next work was a translation and continuation of Moreri's "Historical Dictionary," under the title of "Geographical, Genealogical, and Poetical," which met with a very favourable reception, and was, in 1721, completed in 4 vols. folio. At the accession of Queen Anne, he had great offers of preferment, which he steadily refused. In 1714 he published, in 2 vols. folio, "The Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain," brought down to the death of Charles II.; and, in 1713, was privately consecrated a bishop by Dr. George Hickes, who had been himself consecrated suf-Who executed the celebrated tomb of Maximir fragan of Thetford by the deprived bislops of lian I, at Innspruck. The sculpture on this Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough, in 1984. Of tomb records the principal acts and victories of age was now fast drawing upon lim; but he

did not cease his active labours till affliction incapacitated him for further work. B. at Stow-Qui, in Cambridgeshire, 1650; D. in London, 1726 - Resides the above works, Collier pub lished a volume of sermons, a translation of Marcus Antoninus, and numerous pamphlets. He was buried in St. Paneras churchyard.

He was buried in St. Paneras churchyard.

COLLIES, John Payne, an ardent labourer in
the field of dramatic literature, was educated
for the bar. In 1820 appeared his "Postical
Decameron; or, Ten Conversations on English
Poets and Poetry, particularly of the Reigns of
Elizabeth and James L." In 1825 he Issued an
allegorical poem, entitled "The Poets Pil
griunge," In 1827 appeared his edition of
Dodsley's "Old Plays," and, in 1831, his "History of English Dramatic Poetry," &c. Il
1836-6-0 appeared successively "New Facts
recarding the Life of Shakspeare, Tounded upon
antirely new collation of the old editions. 10.1. Instantion of Snaispeare, confided upon an entirely new collation of the old editions, In 1643 appeared "Shakspeare's Library; a Collection of the ancient Romances, Novels, Legends, Poems, and Histories used by Shakspeare as the Foundation of his Dramas." Besides other works too numerous to mention here, he published a second edition of his Shaknere, he phorising a second edition of his Shaksspuare in 1853, and a new edition of Spenser's Works in 1862. Since that time he has produced reprints, in fac-simile, of several old English corpus and appeals and the latest and the several several services. lish poems and pamphlets. B. in London, 1789. Collier, Sir Robert Porrett, eldest son of the

late John Collier, member for Plymouth from 1832 to 1841, was called to the barin 1843. After acting as recorder of Penzance for some years, he entered parliament as member for Plymouth he entered parlament as memor for Figure 11 1832. He was made solicitor-general in 1833, and retained office until the full of the Russell unitsiry in 1803. In 1868, on the retirement of Mr. Disraell, and the acceptance of office by Mr. Gladstone, he was made attorney-general. B. at Flymouth, 1817.

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord, kol'-ling-wood, an English admiral, who, in his thirteenth year, entered the navy, and gradually rose through the subordinate ranks, until, in the action of June 1, 1794, we find him flag-captain to Ad-miral Bowyer, on board the Prince. In 1797 he commanded the Excellent at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, and subsequently rose to the rank of vice-admiral of the Blue. This placed him of vice-admiral of the Bible. This placed min second in command to Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, where, on October 21, 1805, in the Royal Sovereign, he was the first to attack and break the enemy's line. It was on this coension that Nelson exclaimed, "See that gallant fellow, how he carries his ship into action!" England's greatest naval hero fell, mortally wounded, Collingwood completed the victory, and continued in command of the fleet. His services were now deemed worthy of a peerage, which he received. For nearly three years he continued the blockade of Cadiz, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the neighbouring coasts, and evinced a perseverance almost unexampled in the annals of naval warfare. Remaining at his post to the last, he sailed up the Mediterranean, where he became involved in some political complications, which, however, he managed with great sagacity. Wearied and worn out in the service of his country, he was at last compelled to "strike his colours" to the King of Terrors. n. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1750; n. near Port Malion, in his ship, the Ville de Paris, 1810.

Collins, Anthony, kol'-lins, a controversial writer and sceptic, author of "Priestcraft in Perfection," "A Discourse of Free-thinking," "A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty," &c. His books are more distinguished for ingenuity and technical skill in reasoning for ingenitive and technical skill in reasoning than for profundity of thought or fairness of argument. He was answered by Drs. King, Bentley, Wharton, Hare, Hoadley, &c. B. 1676; p. 1729.—He seems to have been on intimate terms with Locke, who left him some property.

CotLINS, William, an English poot, educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford. In 1741 he was chosen dwny of Magdadu College, where he took his degree of B.A., and, while there, published his degree of B.A., and, while there poverty but an uncle, dying, left him 22000, which saved him from utter wretchedness, although he did not live to enjoy it. Before his death, his mind sunk into a state of complete imbeedlity. n. at Chichester, 1720; n. 1756.—Dr. Johnson has included Collins in his "Lives of the Poets," and savs that he wild him a visit at Islington. Collins, William, an English poet, educated and says that he paid him a visit at Islington, and found him with a book in his hand. This turned out to be the New Testament, which he turned out to be the New Testament, which he said was the best in the world. His ode on "The Passions" is the poem by which he is best known, and which has long ago been ranked among the order of the sublime. His "Dirgo" written in initiation of that given by Shams, pearon in "Cymbeline," is likewise an excellent committed by the property of the pr

spearo in "Oymbeling," is likewise an execution effusion, although in another style.

Courts, William, R.A., a modern English artist of high eminence. In 1807 he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, and, in the same year, became an exhibitor, by contributing two small "Views on Millbank." From that time, for nearly forty years, he was an annual exhibitor, with the exception of a couple of years. when he was pursuing his studies in Italy. At first he distinguished himself by his groups of rustic children, engaged either in play or some juvenile trick; but after he had become an associate of the academy in 1814, he began his representations of coast scenery, in which he gained a most distinguished position. Amongst the numerous works which time, well employed, numerous works which time, well employed, enabled him to produce, we may mention, as perhaps the most popular, his children swing, and on a grade and entitled "Happy as Ring," "The Stry Kitten," "Putting Salt on the Bird's Teil," and "The Newly-found Nest." in London, 1787; D. 1847.

COLLINS, William Wilkie, elder son of the above, published a life and memoris of his finther in 1848. He is a contributor to "All the Your Round," and other high-class periodicals, and has written several excellent novels, the best of which is the "Moonstone," which was published in 1868. n. 1825.

published in 1868. B. 1825.
COLLINS, Charles Alston, younger son of Wil-

liam Collins, is an artist, painting in the style adopted by Millais and others, and called "Pre-Raffaelite." Like his brother he has written

various works of travel and fiction.

various works or travel and include. Collocate Hersels, Jean Marie, kell-lo dair-bees, a ferodious Franch revolutionist, was for wenty years strolling player. In 1792, however, he received as prize from the Jacobin Society, became one of its members, and also of the Convention. He was the first with moved for the abolition of toyalty, and, on the trial of the king, sat next to Robespierre. In 1793, he

Colman

Columba

accompanied rotatile to Lyons, and was one of the principals in the destruction of 1600 persons by the guillotine and artillery. History hardly presents us with such a monster as this. He actually made it a crime to show sympathy, by the countenance, for the unfortunate. In proof of this, he issued an order "that all those whose countenances testified to any inward emotions of grief or pity, should be treated as suspected." of grief or pity, should be treated as suspected. In 1794, an attempt made to assassinate him only increased his popularity. He became pre-sident of the Convention, and took part in the impeachment of the infamous Robespierre. He aided in bringing that monster to the scaffold: but his own time had come. He was denounced in the October of 1794, and in the following March was transported to Cayenne, where he shortly afterwards died of the fever natural to the climate. B. in Paris, 1750; D. 1796.—This human destroyer was not entirely destitute of talent. He wrote the almanack of Father Gerard, which obtained for him the prize from the Jacobin Society, and some dramatic pieces, the of Calderon, entitled "Le Paysan Magistrat."

of Caideron, entitled "Le Paysan Magistrat."

COMMAN, George, kol'-man, usually called the
"Elder," was the son of Thomas Colman, Esq.,
resident at the court of the grand duke of Tuscany, by a sister of Anna Maria Putteney, the
countess of Bath. He received his education at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where he engaged with Bonnel Thornton in writing a periodical paper called "The Comoisseur." On leaving the university he entered at Limcoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but quitted the law for dramatic composition. In 1760 his first piece, "Polly Honeycomb," was successfully performed at Drury-lane Theatre; and the next year his comedy of the "Jealous Wife" was similarly received. In 1764 Lord Bath died, and left him an annuity, which was increased by General Putteney. In 1768 he became a patentee of Covent-garden Theatre, but, soon after, sold his share, and purchased Foote's Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, soon after, sold his share, and purchased Foote's soon aner, soon his share, and purchased Robes 8 theatre in the Haymarket, which he held to his death, in 1794. B. at Florence, 1733.—Besides the above pieces, he wrote the "Clandestine Marriage," and altogether adapted and wrote Marriage," and altogether adapted and wrote upwards of thirty pieces for the stage, besides translating "Terence," and "Horace's Art of Poetry," with a considerable degree of elegance and fidelity.

COMMA, George, the "Younger," was the son of the preceding, and was also designed for the profession of the law. Themis, however, proved an uncongenial companion, when compared with the charms of Thespis, and he commenced writing for the stage. On the demise of his father, George ILL transferred the pattent of the Haymarket Theatre to him. He produced a number of excellent plays and farces; among which may be mentioned, "John Bull," "Inkle and Yarleo," "The Hira-Law," "Love laughs at Locksmith," "The Iron Chest," etc., ard, wrote the comic tales called "Broad Grins." He also published his own "Memoirs," up to the time of his undertaking the management of the Haymarket. B. in London, 1762; p. 1896.—George IV, appointed Colman extor of the years COLMAN, George, the "Younger," was the son man guard, but he resigned this, and became lord chamberlain's examiner of plays, which office he retained till his death.

accompanied Fouché to Lyons, and was one of him in the conquest of Naples. They afterwards the principals in the destruction of 1600 persons left him, and contributed to the recovery of that kingdom for the house of Aragon. Prospero, after distinguishing himself in many battles. was, in 1515, made prisoner at Villafranca. On regaining his liberty, he attacked the French with vigour, and having defeated them at the battle of Bicocsa, relieved Milan in 1522. B. 1152;

COLONNA, Vittoria, the daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, mentioned above, was married, in 1507, to the marquis of Pescara, and on his death, in 1525, she retired to a monastery. Her beauty, talents, and virtues have been celebrated by many distinguished contemporary Italians, particularly Ariosto, in the thirty-seventh canto of the "Orlando Furioso," and by the great painter and sculptor Michael Angelo. She was held generally in very high esteem, and was designated "the model of Italian matrons." She was a very elegant poetess, and her works, entitled "Rime Spirituali di Vittoria Colonna di Pescara," have been often reprinted, and are much and deservedly admired. B. at

Marino, 1490; n. at Rome, 1547.
COLONNA, Pompeo, a Roman cardinal, who, although a churchian, was strongly imbuod with a military disposition. After he became bishop of Ricti, he had a quarrel with a Spaniard, whom, on account of his profession, he dared not fight, and therefore revenged himthem in pieces. On a false rumour of the death of Pope Julius II., in 1512, Colonna, with Savillo, a young nobleman, excited the Roman people to a revolt, and seized the Capitol, for which he was deprived of his preferments. He recovered the pope's favour afterwards, and Leo X. made him a cardinal. In 1526 he engaged in another conspiracy to surprise Rome, and to put the pope to death, which, however, was defeated, and he suffered deprivation. This occurrence was the occasion of the sack of Rome by the constable Bourbon. Colonna, however, had sufficient influence to obtain the liberty of the pope, who restored him to his rank. He afterwards became vicercy of Naples, and died in 1532. He wrote a poem, entitled "De Laudibus Muliebrum."

poem, entitled "De Laudious Multibrum."
COLONA, Marco Antonio, dake of Pagliano,
served with such reputation in the famous battle
of Lepanto, gained over the Turks in 1671, as to
be honoured with a triumphal entry into Rome
by the pope. He was made constable of Naples

by the pope. He was made constante of Napies and viceroy of Sicily. D. 1594.
COLONNA, Fabio, an Italian philosopher, who made great progress in the languages, mathematics, law, and the fine arts; but applied him-self principally to physic and botany. At the age of twenty-four he published an elegant boage of twenty-four ne published an elegant bo-tanical work, the plates of which he executed himself. In 1610 he issued another, which was not completed till 1616. He was the first who distinguished the petals of flowers by names distinct from the leaves, and used the method of arrangement afterwards adopted by Tournefort. He was also the inventor of a musical instrument, called a pentachordon. B. at Naples.

about 1567; D. 1650. COLUMBA, St., kol-um'-ba, a native of Ireland, who founded the monastery of Iona, or Icolmkill. He went into Scotland about the year 563, after preaching 16 years in Ireland, and ultimately settled in the island of loss, where he established a famous seminary. He COLONNA, Prospero, kolon'-na, aritalian gene-colonna, Prospero, kolon'-na, aritalian gene-ni, who, with Fabrizio, a relative, entered the ser-vice of Charles VIII., king of Frarce, and assisted died in 597, after having by his Jearning and excellent qualities acquired great influence, which he always exercised for beneficial pur-poses. He was subsequently canonized.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, kol-um'-bus, a celebrated Genoese navigator, whose origin was humble, and in whose life there is little of interest till 1470, when he settled at Lisbon, where his brother Bartholomew was employed as a maker of charts. Here Christopher married the daughter of an Italian naval commander, called Patestrello, who had been employed in voyages Patestreilo, who had been employed in voyages of discovery. From the journals and charts of this seaman he acquired a considerable share of nauticul knowledge, and traded, himself, several years to the Canary Islands, Madeira, the Azores, and the coast of Africa. Meanwhile, he began to entertain the jdea of the existence of a new continent beyond the Atlantic Ocean. The more he considered the subject, the more he became confirmed in his opinion, when, communicating communicating his plan to the republic of Genoa, it was rejected as extravagant. He next applied to John II., king of Portugal, who dishonourably sent other pavigators to test the value of the scheme of ratifications to test the value of the scheme of Columbias, but who, despairing of its success, returned to Lisbon in disgust. The great Ge-noese was enraged at such treatment, and des-patched his brother Bartholomew to Henry VII. of England; but, on the voyage, he was taken by pirates. In the mean time, Columbus, after many disappointments, obtained an audience of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. These sovereigns received him favourably, and in 1492 granted him three vesse's to prosecute discoveries in those regions which, it was generally believed, had no existence, save in his own believed, lad no cristence, save in his own imagination. The conditions stipulated between him and his royal employers wer, "that if he made no discoveries he should have no reward; that if he did, he should be vicercy by land and admiral by see, and have the tenths of the pro-rits of all the countries discovered by him; and that these privileges should descend to his family." On August 3, 1493, Columbus and his filmly. On regues of their perilous voyage, from the bar of Saltes, near Palos, and, after some misgivings and many trials, on account of the superstitious terrors of his crew, landed October 12, on the island of Guanahani, and erected the Spanish flag. This island, one of the Bahanas, he called St. Salvador. Hence he sailed to Cuba, and afterwards to Hispaniola. Having discovered other islands, and taken possession of them in the name of their Catholic possession of them in the lamb of the Curope on January 4, 1493, bringing with him some of the natives. On March 15 he arrived at Seville, and immediately went to Barcelona, where Ferdi-nand and Isabella received him under a canopy of cloth of gold, and made him sit beside them of cloth of gold, and made him sit beside them of whilst they conferred on him several marks of observe. Lived in the labour of a naturalist and the labour of a natural so of a naturalist and the labour of a natural labour of a naturalist and the labour of a naturalist of a naturalist and the labour of a naturalist of a naturalist of a nat

Cubaguaislands, and, on his arrival at Hispaniola. found the colony which he had settled there in a state bordering on civil war. He succeeded in restoring peace; but some of the settlers, envious of him and his brother Bartholomew. whom he had appointed his lieutenant, sent home such accusations against them, that Queen Isabella revoked the appointment of queen issuella revosed the appointment of Columbus, and sent out Francis de Bovadilla to take his place. This man, on his arrival, caused the brothers to be put in chains, and, in that condition, sent them to Europe. The captain of the ship in which Columbus was now a prisoner would have taken off his fetters; but he refused to be liberated, except in the pre-sence of his sovereigns. "I will wear them till sence of his sovereigns. I will wear them the the king otherwise commands, and then I will preserve them as memorials of his gratifude;" an expression indicative of a mind by far too an expression indicative of a mind by far too lefty to be in the power of kings to humiliate. All Spain felt, with indignation, the insult offered to so great a man. He was instantly set at liberty, and rewarded, instead of being punished, Ferdinand himself avowing shame at the transaction. Columbus, however, always preserved his fetters, and ordered that they should be buried with him. In 1502 he made another voyage, in which he traced the coast of Darien, thinking to find a passage to the East Indies, coasted Honduras, the Mosquito shore, Costa Rica, and Versqua. He returned to Spain in 1504, and found Queen Isabella dead, and the this once more prejudiced against him. Worn out in body and broken in spirit, he lingured out the short remainder of his existence in neglect, poverty, and pain. B. at Genoa, 1445-6; p. at Valladolid, 1506.—His remains were in-terred in the cathedral of Seville, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing this inscription:—"To Castile and Leon, Columbus has given a new world." Yet this brave adventurer had not the honour of giving his name to the world he discovered; for that was enjoyed by Amerigo, or Americus Vespucius, a Florentine. This voyager, it is said, did not see the New World till he sailed with Ojeda, as a pilot, to the coast of Paria, in 1499.—Bartholomew Columbus died in 1514.—Diego, the son of Christopher, was ennobled, and obtained his father's honours and grants .- Ferdinand. another son, embraced the ecclesiastical state. and formed a rich library, which he left to the enthedral of Seville. He wrote the life of his father, and died about 1530.

namer, and died about 1830.

Colument, Lucius Junius Moderatus, kor
u-mel'-la, a native of Gades (Cadiz, in Spain),

who wrote twelve books on agriculture, of

which the tenth, on gardening, is in verse. The

style is elegant, and the work displays the gonius

of a naturalist and the labours of an accurate

Education," which he had previously delivered in various parts of Britain, and which have been translated into several continental lan-In 1836 he became a candidate for the gnages. chair of logic and metaphysics in the university of Edinburgh, but the honour was awarded to Sir William Hamilton. Subsequently, Mr. Combe made a tour through the United States, lecturing to distinguished audiences, and, at the same time, keeping himself before the public eye by the publication of several pamphlets. He also visited Germany, and in 1845 published "Notes on the New Reformation in Germany, "Notos on the New Reformation in Germany, e.," and an essay on the "Relation between Religion and Science." In 1850 he edited the "Life and Correspondence" of his brother An-drew, and in 1855 produced a work entitled "Phrenologyapplied to Painting and Sculpture." These are his most prominent labours in lite-rature and moral science; but he has written upon educational and other kindred subjects. a.

upon educational and other kindred subjects. B. at Edinburgh, 1788; b. near London, 1859.—Course, Andrew, younger brother of the above, a medical practitioner, who became physician to the king of the Belgians. He wrote and published several excellent works on physiological science. A late biographer of Dr. Andrew Combe says—"His writings have done for the human body what those of Locke did for the mind. He explained the laws of physiology rether than the structure of organs, and was the first to apply the great principles of human

first to apply the great principles of human physiology to the prevention of disease, and the prolongation of human life. His best works are "Principles of Physiology applied to Health and Education;" "Physiology of Digestion;" "Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy," E. at Edinburgh, 1707; D. 1857.

CONTRIBURER, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount, Kom'-fer-meer, was the eldest son of Sir R. S. Cotton, M.P. For Cheshire, and in 1781 entered the army. Engaged, first in Flanders, next at the Cape of Good Hope, and then in India, he saw a good deal of service, when he returned to England, and accompanied the duke of Wellington to the Peninsula. Here he greatly of Wellington to the Peninsula. Here he greatly distinguished himself, and in 1810 was appointed, under the duke, to the command of the allied He continued actively engaged till the close of the war, and in 1817 was appointed governor of Barbadoes, with the command of the forces in the West Indies. This position he, in 1822, exchanged for the command of the British troops in India, and in 1925 distinguished himself at the siege and capture of the fortress of Bhurtpore. On the death of the duke of Wellington he became constable of the Tower of London, and lord-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. For his services in the Peninsula he had received a pecrage, and for those in India he was created a viscount. In 1855 he became a field-marshal, and also held the appointment in the court as gold stick in waiting on her ma-jesty Queen Victoria. p. 1773. p. 1865. Commerson, Phillipert, kom-main-sawng, a celebrated French botanist, who made a voyage

celebrated French notamist, who made a voyage round the world, and collected a vast vuriety of plants. He did not live long enough to do scribe his discoveries, but his collection and drawings were deposited in the Jardin deal Plantes, at Paris. n. at Chitillon, Ain, 1727; D. at Maurithus 1773.—To him we are indebted for several beautiful flowers which came originally from China and the Moluccas.

COMINES, Philip de, kom-e'-nes, a French

statesman and historian, who was descended from a noble family, and became eminent at the court of Louis XI. He was first attached to Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, but, in 1472, transferred his services to Louis. After the death of this monarch, he joined himself to the party of the duke of Orleans, who afterwards became Louis XII, but was unfortunate in being imprisoned and laving his property confiscated, Shortly after the accession of Louis XII, who did not please to remember the sacrifices he had made for him, he retired to the country, and made for him, he retired to the county, and
passed the remainder of his days in writing his
memoirs. n. at the Chateau de Comines, near
Comines, 1485; n. at Argenton, in Poiton, 1509,
—His "Memoirs of his Own Times" show a
great knowledge of men and things, an acuteness of judgment in tracing circumstances to their causes, and are enriched with a variety of excellent observations. The best edition of the original is that of Fresnoy, 1747, 4 vols. 4to; and in English, the translation of Uvedale, with

and in Engines, the transactor of vocate, win-certions notes, in 2 vols. 8 vo..

Commodus, L. Aurelius Antoninus, kom-mo-dus, a Roman emperor, son of Marcus Aurelius, succeeded his father in 189. He was naturally deprayed and licentious, committee the most terrible cruelties and crimes. Of great stature and strength, he would fight with the gladiators, and boasted of his dexterity in killing wild beasts in the amphitheatre. Poisoned by Martia, one of his concubines, whose death he

had meditated, 192. B. 161.

COMMENUS. (See ALEXIS, ANNA, ISAAC, &c.) COMPON, Henry, kom'-ton, an English pre-late, son of the earl of Northampton, who fell in the royal cause at the battle of Hopton Heath, Originally in the army, he entered into orders, and in 1874 was preferred to the bishopric of Oxford, and, the year following, translated to London. He now had the charge of educating bondon. He how had the charge of endacing the princesses Mary and Aune, afterwards queens of England. James II., on the bishop's refusal to suspend Dr. Sharpe, removed him from his episcopal functions; but, before the Revolution, he was restored. On the landing of the prince of Orange, he conveyed the princess Anne from London to Nottingham, and cess Anne from London to Nottingham, and exhibited great zeal in placing William and Mary on the throne, at whose coronation he officiated, instead of archibishop Sameroft. 2. 1632; p. at Fulham, 1713.—This prelate was fond of botany, having the finest garden of exoties in England, and greatly assisted lay; Plukenet, and other naturalists.

FIGURE 4. AN OTHER DATE AND ACTION OF THE PRINCH SPECIAL TO A MODEL AND ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATED AND ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATION school; but on the accession of that office. Between 1830 and 1942 he published, in six large volumes, his "Course of Positive Philosophy," the object of which was to show that the human mind passes through three successions. sive stages in its meditations upon all subjects. The first the theological; the second, the me-taphysical; and the third, the positive, in which the mind is supposed to have attained its great power of comprehending all things con-nected with those laws by which the universe is governed. His system, however, is too elabo-rate to be entered upon here. In 1843 he pub-

Comvns

Condillac

lished a mathematical work, and in the following year, a "Discourse," intended to enforce the views of his larger work. M. Comte's theories, whatever may be their value, attracted a considerable number of ardent admirers, especially amongst the disciples of St. Simon and Fourier. At Paris a kind of institution was formed of At Parts a kind of institution was formed, of which he himself was the high priest, and of which all the members worked, with much activity, to spread the ideas of their master. These ideas were developed in a series of works, of which the first was his "Positive Philosophy." This was translated into English by Miss Martin au. B. at Montpellier, 1799; D. at Paris.

COMYNS, Sir John, kum'-ins, author of a "Di-gest of the English Law," which he left in MS., but which was translated and published under the superintendence of his nephew in 1762-67, in five volumes, to which a supplementary one was added in 1776. The work has gone through several editions. Some other law works of his have also been published. Little is known of the particulars of his life; but he had, before his death in 1740, attained to the position of

Institute that the position of the Exchequer. p. 1667.
CONCINO CONCINI, kon-che'-no, called Marshal d'Ancre, went, in 1600, from Florence to France, with Mary de Medici, wife of Henry IV. After the death of that king, he obtained a marquisate and some considerable appointments. At the same time, he was first minister of the young king, Louis XIII., over whom he cxercised great influence. He, however, in-curred the jealousy of the nobles, and at their instigation, Concini was assassinated, 1617.— His wife was afterwards condemned to death His wise was atterwards condemned to death for the practice of spreary, and their son declared, by the parliament, disensobled, and incapable of holding any estates in the kingdom. Coxni, Louis, kon-dai, the first prince of, a chief of the luquenois, was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendúme. He displayed constanting at the hattle of St. Charlis.

great courage at the battle of St. Quentin; but, on the death of Heury II. of France, he became so discontented with the measures of the duke de discontented with the measures of the duke de Guise, that he joined the Huguenot party. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Prenx, in 1602, and slain in that of Jarnae, 1569; n. 1589.—The deeds of his son and grandson, Henry L and Henry II., do not call for any special notice. The latter's greatest clear acceptance to the latter's greatest

for any special notice. The latter's greatest glory, according to Voltaire, was that he was the father of the great Condé.

CONDÉ, Louis II., prince of, known as the "Great Condé," was the son of Prince Henry II. of Condé, and was first known as dute d'Enghien. In early years he showed great military genius, and at twenty-two entirely defauted in 162 the Sensible AT Lorer 20th-mark finitizing genus, and at twenty-two entirety de-feated, in 1643, the Spanish at Rocroy, although very inferior to them in numbers. The follow-ing year he gained the battle of Friburg, and, in 1615, that of Nordlingen, in Germany. fortunate in Catalonia, he failed in his attempt fortunate in Catalonia, he falled in his attempt to take Lerida, but, soon after, defeated the archduke Leopold at Lens, which led to the peace with Germany, in 1648. During the troubles of the Fronde, Condé, who had, at first, taken part with the court, afterwards sided against Mazarin. In 1650 he was arrested and deprived of his liberty for thirteen months. Set free, he hastened to avenge his wrongs, and, levying a body of troops, marched on Paris, but, after some successes, was beaten by Tu-renne, in the Faubourg St. Antoine. He then

joined the Spaniards in the Netherlands, when, in 1659, the peace of the Pyrenecs restored him in 1000, une peace of the ryrenees restored him to his country. War afterwards breaking out between France and Spain, he, in 1663, con-quered Franche-Comté in three weeks, and in 1672 evinced great talents in the war with Holland. The hard-fought battle of Senef was his land, The hard-cooler sectors of the last exploit. His closing days he spent at Chantilly, enjoying the friendship of Bolleau, Molière, and Racine. B. at Paris, 1621; D. 1686.—Bossuet delivered his funeral oration, which is considered a masterpiece of cloquence.

CONDS, Jose Antonio, a Spanish orientalist, who distinguished himself, in 1796, by his trans-lations of some of the Greek minor poets, and in 1799 by a translation of "Al-Edrisis" Descrip-tion of Spain," from the Arabic. He subscquently became a member of the Spanish Academy, and superintended, in conjunction with demy, and superintended, in conjunction with two other little-fracture, the continuation of the collection of early Castilian poetry by Sanchez. When the French invaded his country, he was appointed by Joseph Bonaparte chief librarian of the Madrid library. After the French were expelled from the Peninsula, he went to Paris, where he resided for some years, and returned

where he resided for some years, and readrined to Spain only to pass the remainder of his days in obscurity, neglect, and poverty. B. at Paraleja, in the province of Cucnça, 1765; D. at Madrid, 1820.

CONDER, Josiah, kon'-der, was the son of a bookseller, which trade he himself followed, and became the proprietor and editor of the "Eelectic Review." In 1819 he retired from the bookselling business, but continued to manage the Review till 1837. In 1824 his "Modern Traveller" was commenced, and cx. tended to thirty-three volumes. He continued producing other works of a useful and some of a religious tendency, till 1832, when, in the interest of the dissenters, he undertook the editorship of the "Patriot" newspaper. In this situation he continued for twenty-three years, occasionally publishing pamphlets on passing topics, and works of greater importance. topies, and works of greater map be noticed. An Analytical and Comparative View of all Religions; and "The Harmony of History with Prophecy." B. in London, 1789; D. 1855.

CONDILLAC, Etienne Bonnot de, kon-de'-yak, CONDILLO, Ettenne Bonnot de, kon-de'-wo a distinguished French metaphysician, whose admiration of the English philosopher, John Locke, led him, in 1746, to publish his "Essay on Human Perceptions," which in 1749 he fol-lowed by his "Treatison Systems." The former was designed to advance the opinions of Locke, and the latter to oppose the abstract theories of Leibnitz and Spinoza, as being op-posed to ideas received from experience. Itis posed to ideas received from experience. His third work was a "Treatise on the Sensations," which is considered his masterpiece, and in which his philosophical system is fully unfolded. After the publication of these works, he was ap-Atter the publication of these works, he was appointed tutor to the prince of Parma, and in this situation, published his "Course of Studies," which he divides into the actsed writing, reasoning, and thinking, followed by a general history of mor and empires. When he had finished the education of his royal pupil, he resigned himself once more to philosophical meditations, in which he passed the remainder of his days. Previous to his death, however, he published a work on "Logic," n. at Grenoble, 1755. p. 1780.—However inzenious Condillan 1715; D. 1780,-However ingenious Condillac

may be, he is to be considered neither a faithful however, to disseminate his doctrines, passing nor a profound expounder of the views of Locke. through several states, endeavouring to bring this system may be characterized as no of mankind to wisdom and happiness. His folnearly absolute sensation, whilst that of Locke lowers became numerous, and of them he

unites sensation with reflection.

CONDORCET, John Anthony Nicholas Caritat. marquis of, kon-dor'-sai, a French philosopher, marquis of, kon-dov-as, a French philosopher, ceducated at the college of Navarre, where he soon distinguished himself as a geometer. In 1768 he published his first work, "On the Integral Calculus," which was received with approbation by the Academy of Sciences. In 1767 he published his treatise, "Of the Problem of Three Bodios," and the year following his "Analytical Essays." In 1768 he was chosen peacher of the order of the Problem of member of the academy, and in 1773 secretary, in which capacity he distinguished himself by in wince especity he distinguished himself by the elegance of his cutofices on those academi-cians who had died since 1699. Ills "Life of Turgot' is recknoad an admirable pleee of bio-graphy; but that of Voltaire, of whom he was an original disciple, is flattering beyond bounds. On the approach of the Revolution, he endea-varied by his writines to actualize articles. voured, by his writings, to extend its principles, and in 1791, became a member of the National Assembly, and of the Jacobin club. He offered many insults to King Louis in his misfortunes, though he opposed his being brought to trial. When Robespierre arrived at power, Condorcet was denounced as a Girondist, and concealed himself for some time in the house of Madame verney. Fearing, however, that she might suffer on his account, he voluntarily quitted her roof, and became a houseless wanderer in the country around Paris, with nowhere to lay his head. At last the necessities of hunger drove him into a small inn at the village of Clunart, where he was taken and committed to prison. On the following morning he was found dead in On the following morning he was found dead in his cell, having terminated his existence by taking poison, which, to save himself from the ignominy of the scaffold, he always carried about with him. z. near Nion, in Dauphiny. 173; z. in the prison of Bourg-la-Reine, 1794. — He left "A Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind," a "Tract or Calculation," and an "Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic. "He had a lofty mind and endeavoured to make his phia lofty mind, and endeavoured to make his phi-losophy applicable to the happiness of his fellow-men, and influential in ameliorating the se-verities of social institutions. His manners were cold, but his heart was warm. D'Alembert said of him, that he was a volcano covered with snow.

SIGOW.

CONFUCIUS, or KOONG-FU-TSZ, kon-fu'-she-us, a Chinese philosopher, whose crtraordinary precedity enabled lim to be a mandarin in the third year of his age. He lost his father before this; but he had a learned man for his grandfather, who bestowed great pains upon him, and early brought his understanding to maturity. When he was 19 he took a wife, by whom he had a son, who died at the age of 50, and left a son called Tsom-tse, whose character stood high for wisdom and virtue. At the age of 25 he formed the project of a general reformation in the kingdom of Loo, and carried it out with success. At that time, however, the Chinese empire was not consolidated under one sovereign, but seems to have been divided into several separate kingdoms. Nowithstanding the respect which the kings and the people of Loo had for the great wisdom of Confucius, he was driven from the country, and became an outcast and a wandere. He continued,

however, to disseminate his doctrines, passing through several states, endeavouring to bring mankind to wisdom and happiness. His followers became numerous, and of them he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he persent of the search of the search of the care hours z.c.—When the king of Loo was informed of the death of the great pullosspher, he burst into tears and said, "that Heaven, being discipled the search of the search him, had taken away Conductius." From that time his memory was cherished as that of a saint, and several magnificent structures were raised to his honour. His books are regarded by the Chinese as the fountain of wisdom; and, according to all authorities, they deserve the praise bestowed upon them, as far as regards a pure morality. Their instructions are cherished not only by the Chinese, but by the Cochin-Chinese and the Corcans, and other people, forming, allogother, perhaps not less than nearly half the population of Asia, all seesendants are hely in veneration, and

enjoy extra privileges, at this day. Congleton, Henry Brooke Parnell, Lord, kon -

under accreation of mind, in 1842.
CONGENER, William, kow'quee, an English
dramatic poet, brought up in Ireland, and educated at Trinity College, Doblin; after which
he entered of the Middle Temple, but never
followed the law. His first literary production
was a romance called "Incognita, or Love and
Duty reconciled," written at the age of seventean. In 1869 appeared his comedy of the "Old

Pachelor." which was received with great applause at Drury Lane, and drew from Dryden the remark that he had never seen such a first play. It was the means of recommending him play. It was the means of recommending him to the earl of Halifax, who made him a com-missioner of the Hackney-coach office. His next performance was the "Double Depler;" next performance was the "Double Detuct; and in 1695 he brought out his "Lave for Love," and two years afterwards his "Mourning Bride." His next piece was "The Way of the World," which was so ill received, that it disgusted him with the stage, and determined him no longer to write for it. n. at Bardsa, near Leeds, York-shire, 1670; n. in London, 1729.—His remains were interred in Westminster Abby. Desides were interred in Westminster Abbey. Besides the above pieces, he wrote the "Judgment of Paris," a masque; "Semele," an opera; and some poems. He left his fortune to Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough.

CONGREVE, Sir William, Baronet, entered the army, and in 1816 was made a lieutenantcolonel, when he retired from the service. 1808 he invented the Congreve rocket, for which he received from the emperor of Russia the de-coration of St. Anne, for the effects it produced coration of St. Anne, for the elects it produced at the battle of Lepise, in 1813. It proved similarly effective at Waterloo; but before either of these battles, it was employed by Lord Cochrane in his attack on the French fleet in the Basque Roads and at Walcheren. It is now in universal use in an improved form. Sir William sat in parliament for various constitu-encies, and was inspector of the royal laboratory encies, and was inspector of the royal laboratory at Woolwich. In 1826 he engaged in some mining transactions, which resulted in a suit in chancery and a decision against him for fraud. This was on May 8, 1829, when Sir William hastened to Toulouse, where, cleren days afterwards, he died. B. in Middlesex, 1772.

Conon, ko'-non, a famous general of Athens, who became governor of all the islands of the Athenians, and was defeated in a naval battle by Lysander, near Ægospotamos. He voluntarily went into banishment to Evagoras, king of went into banishment to Evagoras, king of Opprus, and afterwards to Artaernes, king of Persia, by whose assistance he delivered his country from the Spartan yoke. He defeated the Spartans near Chidus, in an engagement where Pisander, the enemy's admiral, was killed. By his means the Athenhaus fortified their city

with a strong wall. D. about 388 B.C.
CONBAD I., count of Franconia, kon-rad, was elected emperor of Germany in 911. D. 918.

elected emperor of Germany in 911. D. 918.
CONRAD II., son of Herman, duke of Fran-conia, was elected emperor of Germany in 1024.
In 1027 he was crowned at Rome, as emperor of the East. He also obtained, in 1033, the king-dom of Burgundy by the will of King Ro-dolphus III. D. 1039.
CONRAD III., son of Frederick, duke of Suabla, was elected emperor of Germany in 1139.

was elected emperor of Germany in 1138. After a long war with the duke of Saxony and Ba-varia, he, in 1147, set out with Louis VII. of France for the Holy Land, laying siege unsuc-

remote for the noty Land, laying stege unsuccessfully to Damascus. B. 1093; D. 1152.

Conead IV. was elected emperor of Germany after the death of his father, Frederick II., in auer tus death of his father, Frederick II, in 1250. Fope Innocent IV, who claimed the right of disposing of the crown, nominated William of Holland, and preached a crussde against Conrad. Conrad thereupon marched into Italy, book Naples, Sapua, and other places, but died in the midst of his victories, 1234. gainst Conrad. Conrad thereupon marched the village; and as long as I am able to hold a too Italy, took Naples, Capua, and other brush, I shall never cease to paint them."

laces, but died in the midsi of his viterories, (See "Life", by Leslie, London, 1842.

264. COMPADIN, Or COMPADINO, kon-rād'-in, was publisher, to be remembered chiefy on account

the son of Conrad IV., and the acknowledged duke of Suabia; but his inheritance of Sicily and Apulia passed away from him finally by the and Apulia passed away from min marry by the battle of La Graudella, in 1265. In 1267, in his sixteenth year, Couradin took the field at the head of 1000 men, and after various successes, met Charles of Anjou at Tagliocozzo, where he was defeated, in 1268. He fied from the field. and, after passing through a series of misfor-tunes, not uncommon to crowned heads who have been unsuccessful in the field, he was caught and delivered into the hands of Charles for a sum of money. He was taken to Naples, and, with Frederick of Austria and several of his followers, condemned to suffer on the scaffold. Beheaded 1263.—There is a story about Conradin's throwing from the scaffold a glove to be given to Peter of Aragon, the husband of Constance, the daughter of Manfred, who first held stance, the daugnter of Mantred, who first held his inheritance of Scily and Apulia, and who fell at La Grandella. It rests, however, on doubtful authority. The mother of Corardin, when she heard of her son's capture, hastened from Germany to ransom him. She, however, was too late; when she applied the money to the founding of the great convent del Carmine, where, behind the great altar, the remains of Conradin and Frederick were deposited.

Conscience, Henri, kon'shens, or kon'shai, one of the most distinguished fiction writers of the Netherlands, was the son of a dealer in old iron, who determinedly opposed the literary bent of his son's mind. Opposition, however, was of of his soil's mind. Opposition, however, was of no avail, and Henri, after serving some years in the army, obtained the patronage of King Leopold, and soon made himself a name famous not only in his own country, but throughout Europe. The scenes of his country's history, and the manners and mode of life of the people, are the themes Conscience delighted to portray. B. at Antwerp, 1812.

Constant, John, kun'-sta-bel, an eminent English artist, who began life as a miller with his father, but whose gemius early led him into a very different pursuit. Having discovered a a very quierent pursua. Having discovered a decided taste for drawing, he received much encouragement from Sir George Beaumont, and took instructions from R. R. Reinagle, R.A. Landscape-painting became his profession, and in 1795 he went to London, but does not seem have received much encouragement. 1799 he again visited the metropolis, and in 1800 was admitted a student in the Royal Academy. Previous to this he had chicily lived in Suffolk. He now became a steady exhibitor at Previous to this he had chiefly lived in the Royal Academy, and gradually worked him-self into notice and fame. It was not, however, till 1829 that his merits received the acknowledgment they had long deserved. In that year he was elected a Royal Academician. B. at East Bergholt, Suffolk, 1776; p. at Hampstead, 1837.

—Constable made nature his study, and he painted many admirable pictures. Among these may be mentioned his "Cornfield" and his
"Valley Farm." When yet a young man, he
was asked by his patron, Sir George Beaumont,
what style he intended to adopt. "None but God Almighty's, Sir George," was the reply. He could not have adopted a better. "I love," he used to say, "every stile and stump and lane in

Constant

of his connexion with Sir Walter Scott and the "Edinburgh Review." B. 1775; D. 1927.
CONSTANT, Henri Benjamin, kon'-stang, a dis-

CONSTANA, Henri Beujamin, kon'stang, a distinguished French writer and statesman, studied English literature at Oxford, Scotch philosophy at Edinburgh, and German learning at Erlangen, and among his personal friends were all the great thinkers of the day—Kant, Goethe, Wieland, Gibbon, Mackintosh, &c. He was republiand in the constitutional monarchy, though always steadily maintaining the public liberties. Between 1813 and 1830, he was prominent in the chambers and closwhere in discussing all great events. He was the founder of the "Constitutionnel" newspaper, which, under his auspiecs, was singularly successful. Though the recipient of favours from Louis Philippe, he carefully granted against the idea that he thereby forfeited his independence of action, telling the king on one occasion that if the government made bunders, he would be the first to expose them notwinstanding his majesty's lavours; to which the royal reply was, that "He expected and desired nothing else." Constant's great work, and his last, was 'Religion, considered as regarded its Service, its Forma and its Developments." He was author of several books besides. B. at Laussanne, 1767; D. at Paris, Dec. 1830, and was buried in the Pantheon

Paris, Dec. 1830, and was buried in the Funtheon. CONSTANTINE, Ron's druitine, a name very common to the emperors of the East, the most celebrated of whom was Flavius Valeirus, the son of Constantius, and surnamed "the Great" from the grandeur of his exploits. He congreted Licinius, his brother in law and colleague on the throne, and obliged him to lay aside the imperial power. It is said that, as he was going to fight against Maxentius, one of his rivals, he saw a cross in the sky, with this inscription, en touto nika,—in hoc vince. This was about the year 312, when he became a convert to Christianity, and obtained an easy victory, ever after adopting and using a cross as his standard. He soon rose to be sole emperor, and began to reform the state. He prohibited nocturnal assemblies, and abolished many of the obscenities of paganism. In 321 he ordered the ob-servance of the Sunday, and abstinence from work on that day; caused the Christian churches which war had destroyed to be rebuilt, and in 325 assembled the first universal council at Nicas: assembled the inst universal council at Alexa; abolished the consulting of oracles, and the fights of gladiators; but in 326, upon a fulse accusation, caused his son Crispus to be beheaded for altempting to seduce Fausta, his own stepmether. She herself, bowever, was afterwards put to death. In 328 he founded a city where Byzantium formerly stood, and called it after his own name, Constantinopolis. Here he trans-ported part of the Roman senate; and, by keeping his court in it, raised it to be the rival of Rome in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial capitals began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and soon after the age of Constantine, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinopolis the capital of the eastern, and constantinopolis the capital of the eastern. B. 274; D. at Nicomedia, 337. This emperor has been distinguished for personal courage,

for the protection he extended to it but the marder of his son Crispus has been deservedly censured. His remains were carried to Constantinople, where they were sumptionally interred. He was placed by the senate of Rome

Constantine

among the gods, and by the Christians of the East, among the saints. His festival is celebrated on the 21st of May by the Greek, Russian, and Coptic churches. He left three sons, Constantinus, Constants, and Constantius, among whom he divided his campire. The other distinguished emperors of this name are the following:—8

CONSTANTINE II., called the "Younger," eldest son of the above, re cived, as his share of the empire, on the death of his father, Gaul, Spain, and Great Britain. Desirous, however, of possessing himself of the territory of his brother Constans, he invaded Italy, but was defeated, and killed near Aquiliea, 390.

CONSTANTINE III., surramed Pogonatus, or

CONSTANTE 11., surfamed Progenities, or the "Bearded," who was the 19th emperor of the East, mounted the throne in 669, with his two brothers, Titlerins and Heraelius, on the death of their father, Constans II. He waged was successfully against the Saraeens, but rendered himself odious by the murder of his two brothers, and died 650—It was under this prince that the "Greek fire" was first employed.

CONSTANTINE IV., the 25th emperor of the East, succeeded his lather, Lee the Issurian, in 741. He sided with the Iconoclasts, who burled down the images of the saints, and persecuted the followers of the Romish church. Do of the plague, in an expedition against the Dulgarium 275. He was convened Convened.

rians, 775.—He was surnamed Corronymus.

Constantine V., the 30th emperor of the Bast, succeeded his father, Lee IV., in 759, his mother Irene being regent. She at length took complete possession of the throne, and was cruel enough to put out the eyes of her younger son, whe died of the 200.

complete possession or the throug, and was crue cough it on that the eyes of her younger son, who died 797. p. 770.—(See Leen.)

CONSLANTIEV IV, who was surnamed Porphyrogenitus, emperor of the East, son of Leo the Wise, mounted the throne in 911, at the age of six, under the regency of his mother Zoe. He was deposed in 919 by Romanus I, surnamed Lecapenus, but regained the throne in 916, the continued to reign without any associate in the imperial power until 930, when he was poisoned by his daughter Theophania at the instigation of her brother Romanus, who succeeded him.

CONSTANTINE VII., the third son of Romanus I., reigned with his father and his two brothers, from 919 to 945, during the time that

Porphyrogenitus was deposed.
Constantiae Juli, second son of RomaL, succeeded John Zemisces, and was proclaimed emperor of the East, with his brother,
Essilius II, who held the principal authority
till 1035, when he died. Constantine was after
that sole emperor. n. 1028. (See Bastlurs II.)
Constantine IX., who was surnamed the
"Gladiator," obtained the empire in 1042, having
married the empress 260, wildow of Romanus III.

CONSTANTINE IX., who was surnamed the "Gladiator," bolaimed the empire in 1024, having married the empress Zoe, widow of Romanus III. This prince is known alone for his debaucheries. He allowed the Turks to increase their territories at his expense, and to establish themselves in Persia. D. 1000; p. 1054

tories at his expense, and to establish themselves in Persia. D. 1000; D. 1056.
CONSELVENT X., who was surnamed Ducas, succeeded, in 1056, Issae Comneuus, who had adopted him. In his reign the Scythisza ravaged the empire, and some cities were destroyed by earthquakes. D. 1067.
CONSELVENT X.L. a son of the preceding, who was associated with his brother Michael

CONTAINING XL, a son of the precently who was associated with his brother Michael VII. on the throne of the Eastern empire. He ceased to reign in 1675, when Constanti was taken by Nicephorus

Cook

CONSTANTINE XII., (Palmologus), the last emperor of the East, the son of Manuel II., succeeded his brother John Palmologus II., 1448. eceded his brother John Paleologus II, 1448, In 1453, Mahomet II. laid siege to Constantinople with a formidable army. Constantinople with a formidable army. Constantine defined the city bravely, but, abandoned by the princes of Christendom, he was unable to hold the place, and died, fighting like arbor, in the breach, 1453. His death was followed by the capture and pillage of Constantinople, which Maljornet made the capital of the Ottoman empire.

empire.

CONSTANTINE, Flavius Julius, an usurper, who was proclaimed, in 407, although a private soldier, emperor of the Weet, by the Roman soldiery in Great Britain, and for some time sustained his dignity by the victories he won. He fixed his court at Arles, in France; but the emperor Honorius laid siege to this place, forced him to surrender, and put him to death, 411.— About this time Arcadius, the brother of Ho-

norius, was emperor of the East.

CONSTANTIVE, Paulovitch, the second son of the emperor Paul of Russia. The name of Constantine was given him at baptism, in the hope that he would one day reign at Constanti-nople. This, however, was not destined to come to pass, for, from some unaccountable cause, he took a disgust at the honour designed for him, and at the age of seventeen, married a sister of the duchess of Kent, with whom, however, he did not live happily. In four years they parted by mutual consent. In 1799 he fought under by muttai consent. In 1799 he fought under Swarrow in the Italian empaign, and dis-tinguished himself by his personal bravery, though not by his capacity for command. In 1805 he headed the reserve on the field of Aus-terlitz, where he withstood the fierce and correction that the state of the state of the state of the desired of the state o battle was lost, retreated in good order. Throughout the remainder of the wars with Napoleon I. he preserved the character of a brave and resolute soldier. At the close of the war he became generalissimo of Poland, but had little sympathy with the nation over whose destinies he held the military power. In 1820 he procured a divorce from his wife, and married a beautiful Polish lady; and in 1825 the emperor Alexander died at Taganrog. He was the presumptive heir to the throne, and when the news of the death of the emperor reached St. Peters-burg, Nicholas called the council of the empire together, and required them to take the oath of allegiance to his brother, who had now become antegrance to his brother, who had now become vicercy of Poland. The council, however, produced a paper in which Constantine renounced his claim to the throne, and desired that it might be transferred to the next heir, who was the grand-duke Nicholas, and who, consequently, ascended the throne. Constantine was present ascended the throne. Constantine was present at the coronation of his brother in Mesow, after which he returned to his government of Poland at Warsaw. Here he continued to reside the Hill 1830, when an insurrection of the brave-spirited Poles took place, and he was driven the place of the Ralwader, and forced to from his palace of the Belvedere, and forced to quit Poland. War now commenced between the Russians and the Poles; but the best days of Constantine had passed. B. at St. Petersburg, 1799; D. of cholera, at Witepsk, 1831. (See NICHOLAS.)

CONSTANTINE, Pope, was elected to the papacy in 703. D. 715.—There was also an anti-pope of this name, who usurped the holy office in 767.

of the emperor Nicholas of Russia, was designed for the navy, and in 1831, when only four years of age, was declared admiral of the fleet. With increasing years he became more and more imand received nautical instructions from Admiral Lütke, a seaman as well as a man of science. In 1845 he paid a visit to Constantinople, being the first timperial prince of Russia that had done so; and in 1847 he visited England with Admiral Little, as commander of the Ingermatical, on his way to a voyage up the Mediterranean to visit his mother, then an invalid at Palermo. Whilst in England, on this occasion, he left a very favourable impression, being of a lively disposition, and speaking English as well as Perench with great finency. In the war of 1854-56 he had the defence of the Baltic invested table scere in continuction with Admiral In 1845 he paid a visit to Constantinople, being trusted to his care, in conjunction with Admiral Lütke. Whilst engaged in this duty, however, he scarcely sustained his reputation for spirit, seeing that the Russian fleet did all that it could to avoid a contest with the British and count of avoid a contess what can British and French fleets, even in what might be called the duke's native seas. In 1859 he paid another visit to England, where he made an inspectior of its great naval arsenal at Portsmouth, the Great Eastern steam-ship, and many public

Great Leasern steam-sin, and many public works. D. 1827.
CONSTANTUS L., kon-stant-she-us, a Roman emperor, was adopted, in 292, by Maximian, and became emperor in 305. He reduced the Britons to subjection, who had risen against the Romans, and died at York, 306.—He was the father of Constantine the Great

CONSTANTIUS II., was the second son of Con-

COSTANTIS II, was the second son of Constantine the Great, and had, for his share of the empire, the East and Greece. His brothers having died in the West, he, after defeating Magnentius and Decentius, became, in 353, sole possessor of the empire. D. on his march against the emperor Julian, who had been programs the emperor Julian, who had been pro-

claimed by the soldiery, 361.

CONTHEARS, John, D.D., kon'-e-beer, bishop of Bristol, to which see he was elevated in 1750, was the author of a "Defence of Revealed Renus august of a "Defence of Revealed Religion," written in reply to Tindall's "Christianity as old as the Creation." B. 1692; D. 1755.

CONYBEARS, Very Reverend William Daniel, was distinguished as a geologist, and was one of the earliest promoters of the Geological Soot the earnest promoters of the Geological So-ciety. He discovered the antediluvian monster called Plesiosaurus, for which he was highly complimented by Cuvier. He also directed his attention to the coal-fields of several districts, and pointed out many facts in their physical lography, which enabled practical adventurers

proceed upon more certain data in making their mineralogical discoveries. In 1819 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and be-came dean of Llandaff in 1845. B. in London,

1787; p. 1857.

coland at Warsaw. Here he continued to reside 1787; p. 1857.

Ill 1830, when an insurrection of the brave control of the properties of the Belveders, and forced to the polaries of the Belveders, and forced between the Russians and the Poles; but the best days constantine had passed. B. at St. Petersburg, 1931; no cellolera, at Wiletps, 1831. (See 1001.as)

CONSTANTINS, Pope, was elected to the papage 703. D. 715.—There was also an anti-pope 176 in the new how ourspread the holy office in 755, he entered on board the Eagle man of the many control of the present of the Mercury sloop of war, was at the reduction 2292.

of Quebec by Wolfe. While on that station, he or queees by wore. Write on that station, he was employed in taking the soundings of the river St. Lawrence, and, afterwards, was engaged in making a chart of the same river, which he executed with great accuracy. He was next with Lord Colvil as master, in the was heat with hord con't as mister, in the Northumberland man of war, and was at the retaking of Newfoundland, of which coast he made a survey. On his return to England, in 1762, he married a respectable young woman at larking, in Essex, and in 1764, when Sir Hugh Palliser was appointed governor of Newfoundland, Cook became marine surveyor of that coast and of Labrador. The manner in which he performed his duties in this situation was the principal cause of his being chosen to conduct an expedition for astronomical and geo-graphical purposes into the South Pacific Ocean. Accordingly, with the rank of lieu-tenant, he entered on board the Endeavour, and set sail in August, 1768. He was accompanied by Mr. Green, as astronomer, Sir Joseph Banks, and Dr. Solander, and arrived at Otaheite, where the transit of Venus was observed, and where he remained till the 13th of July, 1769, when he resumed his voyage, and discovered a number of islands, to which he gave the name of Society Islands. On October 6th he reached New Zealand, which he circumnavigated. He then visited New Holland and New Guinea, and the description he gave of these new regions caused the settlement of Botany Bay, so long known as a penal colony. He returned to England in June, 1771, and was, shortly afterwards, appointed a commander was, shortly atterwards, appointed a commander in the navy. An account of this voyage was pub-lished from the captain's journals and other documents, by Dr. Hawkesworth. The existence of a southern continent being still an undecided question, in order, if possible, to ascertain that point, Captain Cook was employed in another voyage, and sailed with two ships, the Resolution, commanded by himself, and the Adventure, by Captain Furneaux, in the July of the following year. In this voyage they explored the south-ern hemisphere as high as latitude 71° 10', and, after making many additions to our geographical knowledge, but without attaining the main object, he arrived safe at Spithead in July, 1774, having lost only one man out of 118. He was now raised to the rank of post-captain, and appointed to a post in Greenwich Hospital. The Admiralty having resolved to determine the disputed question as to there being a northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Captain Cook volunteered his services for the enterprise, and in the July of 1776 sailed from Plymouth in the Resolution. After sailing as high as lat. 70° 41' N., the ships were obliged to shift their course to the south, and in November 1778, reached the Sandwich Islands to pass the winter. Here Captain Cook was slain in a quarrel with the natives, at

was sum in a quarret with the natives, at Cowhyhee, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, February, 1779. B. at Marton, Yorkshire, 1728. Cook, George, D.D., an eminent Societa divine, was the son of John Cook, professor of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrews and after princip though the oracle and comments and after princip though the oracle and comments. divine, was the son of John Cook, professor of nord philosophy in the university of St. An erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. drews, and after going through the usual curriculum required from divinity students by the Scotch church, was licensed to preach the gospel in 1735, and was ordained minister of that Louis XIV. of France offered £150 for his the parish of Laurencekirk, Kineardineshire, in picture of Cliver Crouwell. He was called "Yun-when he was nominated to fill the chair at St. don, 1672, and was puried in 1684 Fayerses Andrews formerly occupied by his father. Dr. church, where his epitaph, in Latin, may be

Cook esponsed the views of the mod rate party in the Scottish church establishment, of which he was for many years the recognized leader. He was an able and voluminous writer on divinity, church history, &c. B. 1795; D. 1415.

COOKE, Benjamin, an eminent composer, who was a pupil of Dr. Pepusch. The university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Doccambrings-conterred on min the agree of roce-tor in Music in 1777. He became organist of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in 1782. He was the author of "Hark! the lark," and several well-

known glees and catches. B. 1793; D. 1793.
COOKE, George Frederick, an English actor, who was bred to the trade of a printer, at Berwick-upon-Tweed; but imbiling a passion Berwick-upon-Tweed; but imbiding a passion for the stage, made his first public appearance at Brentford, in the character of Dumont, in 'Jane Shore'. In 1778 he appeared in London, but was not successful. After an absence of twenty-two years, however, he reapp, and in the character of Richard III., at Covent tarden, with the most complete success. He continued for a number of years to perform leading parts in the drama, until, in 1810, he sailed for New York. Here violent excesses in drinking, to which he had long given way, proved too much even for his constitution, which had been one of the most powerful, and he died in September, 1812. B. at Westminster, 1755.—Edmund Kean, his great successor in tragedy, during one of his visits to America, had a monument erected over Cooke's

COOLEY, Thomas, kool'-ai, architect of the Royal Exchange and Newgate Prison, Dublin, the former of which though of but moderate size, is considered one of the finest, most elegant, and at the same time most convenient, public buildings of the kind in existence. He also commenced the erection of the nuble pile, known as the "Four Courts," in the same city; but only lived to complete the west wing, the remainder having been executed by Gandon, but with some variations from the original plans, B. 1740; D. 1784.

COOPER, Sir Astley, koop er, a distinguished surgeon and anatomist, who rose to the summit surgeon and amounts, who rose or the summir of his profession, and in 1850 was called in to attend George IV, and removed a tumour from the royal head. In the same year he received a baroneter, which, it was sitpolated, was to descend to his adopted son and nephew Astley Cooper, he himself being without a son. In 1829 he was elected one of the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons, and in 1827 president of the college. In 1828 he became serjeantsurgeon to the king, and in 1830 vice-president of the Royal Society. In 1834 he received from Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of civil law, and subsequently visited Edinburgh, where the university made him an LL.D., and the freedom of the city was voted to him. Old age and ill-health had, with all his honours, now gathered upon him, and in 1840 he was struck with an illness which shortly afterwards carried him off. B. at Brooke, Norfolk, 1763; D. in London, 1841.—A statue by Baily was

seen, calling him the Apelles of his age. H wife was the sister of the poet Pope's mother. He had a brother, Alexander Cooper, who became painter to Queen Christina of Sweden.

came painter to Queen Christina of Sweden.
COOPER, James Fenimore, a distinguished
American novelist, whose father was a judge in
the state of New York. After passing through
Yale College, he, in 1806, entered the navy as a
midshipman, and for six years followed the
sea, when he retired and gof married. He now
took up his ahode in Cooperstown, a village
founded by his father, on Lake Otsego, in
Western New York. It was not, however, till
2824 bet Mr. Cooper yearing for appear as an western New YOYK. It was not, however, this likeli that Mr. Cooper ventured to appear as an author. Then he produced his "Precaution," which was not well received; but which, being shortly afterwards succeeded by his "Spy," it may be presumed gave him courage to proceed in the style of novel-writing. This second production was a decided success, and led the way to a long list of fictions, which it would occupy to a long list of nectons, when he would occur a considerable space even to name. Among them we may specify his "Pioneers," and his "Pilot," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Lionel Lincoln," "The Red Rover," and "The Water-witch," as sufficiently indicating the characteristics of his genius. B. at Burlington, New Jersey, 1789; B. at Cooperstown, 1851.—Cooper wrote in other paths besides those of the imagiwrote in other pains bestera mose of Distinguished American Naval Officers," "Sketches of Switzerland," "Gleanings in Europe," and several other works. Many of his stories have been translated both into German and French; and it is also affirmed that some of them are to be found even in one or more of the Oriental

Cooper, Thomas Sydney, began life as a scene-painter in the theatre at Canterbury, and, in 1823, went to London to enter the Royal Academy, but he was forced to return to the former town, and there he remained, giving instructions in drawing, till 1827. In that year he went to Holland, and there, under the snimal-painter Verboeckhoven, made that particular branch of art the subject of his ardent study. In 1831 he returned to England, and adopted animal-painting as his special branch. In 1833 he exhibited his first picture branch. In 1853 he exhibited his hirst picture in the gallery of the Society of Bettish Artists, and from that time he steadily advanced in fame and fortune. In 1845 he was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy, and may be pronounced one of the finest cattle-painters. England has produced. B. at Canterbury,

Coore, Sir Eyre, koot, an English general, who entered the army at an early age, and fought against the followers of Charles Stuart in 1745. In 1754 he went to India, where he distinguished himself in many important actions, particularly at the siege of Pondicherry. On account of his conduct there, the directors of the Hon. East India Company presented him with a diamond-hilted sword. In 1769 he was made commanderin-chief of the Company's forces; but quitted Madras at the end of the following year, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of Fort St. George, and made knight governor of Fort St. George, and made knight of the Bath. In 1781 he proceeded again to India as commander-in-chief, and, at the head of 10,000 men, defeated Hyder All, whose force numbered 150,000. n. in Ireland, 1728; p. at Madras, in 1783.—There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

COPE. Sir John, kope, an English general, best known in connexion with the total defeat the royal army under his command sustained from the rebels under Prince Charles Edward Stuart. at Prestonpans, near Edinburgh, on September 21, 1745. Cope allowed himself to be completely surprised by the Highlanders, and, according to popular tradition, rather prematurely quitted the field, never drawing rein till he reached Berwickupon-Tweed, where he was the first to announce his own defeat. His conduct on the occasion was mercilessly, and perhaps somewhat unfairly, ridiculed by the Jacobite writers of the time.

particularly in the song beginning,
"Hey, Johnny Cope, are ye waking yet?"
Core, Charles West, R.A., an English artist,
who, in 1943, was one of the three successwho, in 1845, was one of the infree success-ful competitors for the prizes offered by the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts in cartoons. His subject was "The First Trial by Jury." The freeco competition of the following year brought him forward with "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," which caused him to be selected to paint one of the six frescoes for the House of Lords. The subject which he chose for this was "Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince." For the or one Garter on the Black Prince." For the same building he afterwards executed "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law," and "Grischlar's First Trial," deemed his masterpiece in fresco. In 1843 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1843 a R.A. He was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and hebb. in fractions of the same and th and in 1848 a R.A. He was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and, both in imaginative and historical painting, reached a high standard of excellence. His works are ngn standard of extended. Its works are numerous; among which the principal are— "The Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey," painted for Prince Albert; "Lear and Cordolia;" "Othello relating his Adventures;" and "The Children of Charles I. in Carisbrook Castle." at Leeds, 1811.,

at Leeds, 1811.

COPERNICUS, COPERNIK, or ZEPERNIC, as he has been differently called, Nicholas, ko-perni-kus, was a famous Prussian astronomer, whose family was noble, and whose uncle was bishop of Warmia. He was educated at Cracow, where he became a doctor of medicine. He afterwards went to Italy, and in 1500 obtained a professorship of mathematics at Rome. He subsequently returned to his native country, where he became a canon in the church of where he became a canon in the church of Framehurg. Here he passed the remainder of his days a quiet and grave man, deeply immersed in astronomical researches, whilst healing the poor by his medical knowledge, and comforting them by his ecclesiastical duties. The result of his solitary vigils appeared in his great work seritide. "De Revolutionibus Orbium Geiestium," which overturned the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, and established for himself an enduring fame. This system makes the sun the "centrum mundi," round which the earth and other planets revolve. The MS. of his great work remained in his possession some years before he would publish it. At length he gave it to the world, and only lived to see a printed copy of it a few hours before his death. B. at Thorn, in Prussia, 1473; p. 1543, and was buried in the cathedral to which he belonged.

Copleston, Edward, D.D., kop'-el-ston, bishop of Llandaff, was the son of the rector of Offwell, Devonshire, and was educated at Oxford, He became fellow of Oriel College in 1795; in 1802 he succeeded Hurdis as professor of poetry; in 1810-11 he vindicated the university

Copley

from some attacks made upon it in the "Edinfrom some attacks made upon it in the "Edin-burgh Review;" in 1814 he was elected provost of Oriel College; was appointed dean of the ter in 1826; and in 1827 became the successor of in 1826; and in 1827 became the since-ser of Dr. Charles Summer in the see of Llandad. Among other works he was author of an Inquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination; "Predectiones Academice;" an "Essay on Agriculture;" all of which are distinguished for learning, elegance of diction, and purity of taste. B. 1776; D. 1849.

COPLEY, Sir John Singleton, kop'-ley, a dis-tinguished artist, born in America, but claimed by Ireland as a native, from his first "seeing the light" almost immediately after the arrival of his parents, who were from Ireland, in the United States. By natural impulse he became a painter, and rose to camenee in his profession on both sides of the Atlantic, before he had visited either England or Italy. In 1775, however, he arrived in London, and took up his residance in George-street, Hanover-square. During the previous year he had visited both England and Italy, and had now determined to settle in the former. In 1777 he became an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1783 a member. He devoted much of his artention to illustrations of history, and his "Death of Lord Chatham" is, perhaps, his best work. B. at Boston, United States, 1787; D. 1815.—He was the father of the venerable Lord Lyndhurst. CORAM, Thomas, Captain, Roy-äm, an English philanthropist, who instituted the London Foundling Hospital, an establishment founded he had visited either England or Italy. In 1775,

minintriopist, who instituted the London Foundling Hospital an establishment founded for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted children. He was bred to the sea, in the merchant service, and spent all that he had on this and other benevulent schemes, so that in his old age he was obliged to be supported by the contributions of several noble atrons, among whom was Frederick, prince of Wales. B. 1668; D. in London, 1751, and was buried in the Foundling Hospital, on the gate

of which there is a statue of him.

CORBET, Richard, kor'-bet, an English prelate, Conbert, Richard, kor-bet, an English Prelate, but better known for his poems, mostly of a humorous and satirical character, which were first printed in 1647, under the title of "Poelica Stromata," and have since been several times reprinted. Many of them are satires on the Puritans, of whom Corbet was a decided, though not vindictive opponent. He was the son of a rich gardener at Ewell, in Surrey, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became dean; was successively hishop of Oxford and Norwich; and was noted in his day for the eccentric but genial tone of his mind, B. 1582; D. 1635.

CORBOULD, Edward Henry, kor'-boold, a skilful artist in water colours, and has also been successful in oil-painting. His themes are been successful in oil-painting. His themes are historical incidents, which he treats more in a mistorical infections, which he treats note in a romantic than in a realistic style. In 1833 he sent in a cartoon for the decoration of the Palace at Westminster, and obtained a prize of £100 under the second award. He was, in earlier life, a successful illustrator of books, and earlier lile, a successful illustrator of books, and also painted well in fresco. The subjects of some of his pictures are—"The Plague of London;" "The Assembling of the Canterbury Pligrims at the Taherd Inn, Southwark; "The Baptism of Ehelbert;" and a seeme from Temyson's "Morte d'Arburt." In 1815.
CORDAY D'AMMANS, Marie Anne Charlotte.

Coriolanus

army, who was denounced by Marat, and caused army, who was denomined by Sharm, and catagore to be assassinated. This event animated Charlotte with a passon for vengeance Marat, whom she regarded as the oppressor of

durate, whom her regarded at the oppressor of her country. She hastened to Pars, and on being, after some difficulty, admitted to his pre-sence, stabled him to the heart, July 13, 1793, Far from attempting to escape, she the fact, and was condemned to suffer death

and was accordingly guillotined on July 17, 1793. B. near Seez, 1703.—This circumstance was attended by another equally extraordinary. As she was being conducted to the scaffold, a deputy of the city of Mayence, named Adam Lux, was so transported with admiration of her beauty and heroism, that he hastened to the tribunal, and demanded to suffer death in her stead. This, however, was not conceded to him; but he was also condemned and executed

with the same instrument.

CORMENIN, Louis-Marie de la Haye, Viscount de, kor'-me-na, a distinguished French political writer, was at the age of twenty-two called by Napoleon I. to the council of state, was made a baron by Louis XVIII., and a viscount by Charles X. He was a member of the chamber from 1828 to 1846, and in all these positions distinguished himself as much by the originality of his genius as by independence of character. Cormenin was by profession an advocate: in commin was by profession an adverage; in politics he was opposed to every party in turn in which egotism, privilege, or administrative rapacity, was to be resisted; but the cause of political and social progress had no more carnest defender than he. He wrote the best treatise on administrative law yet published in France; and under the nom-de-plume of "Timon," puland under the non-ite-plane of "Himon," pull-lished a vast number of pamphlets on almost every political topic of importance that had occupied attention in France during many years. His "Book of Parliamentary Orators" is hold in high esteem by all thinking Fron-men; and great powers of logic, wit, and sound knowledge rendered him one of the most powerful writers of his day. M. Commenin was in 1955 added by imperial ordinance to the In-stitute, as member of the administrative section of the Academy of the Medical Sciences. E. at Paris, 1788.

CORELLY, Arcangelo, ko-rail-le, called by his countrymen "the divine," was an Italian musical countrymen the dware, was a transmission composer, whose greatest work is his "Concerti Grossi," or twelve concertors. E. at Fusignano, 1653, D. at Rome, 1713.—As a violinist, he was unrivalled, and his compositions for that instrument are regarded as of standard excellence.

CORIOLANUS, kor'-i-o-lai'-nus, the surname of C. Marcius, from his victory at Corioli. His story, as given by the Roman historians, is re-garded as a fiction by Niebuhr, who thinks it garded as a fiction by Niebuln, who thinks it ought to be excluded from history. It is stated, however, that the consulship, which he had solicited, was refused him, he having rendered himself distasteful to the people on account of his haughty character. He afterwards proposed measures hostile to the interests of the people, Ellerims at the Tahard Inn, Sonthwark; "The and opposed the grantinus distribution of the Baptism of Ethelbert;" and a seene from the Cornwist of the Cornwist of the Cornwist of Tempson's "Morte d'Arthur." z. 1815. by Gelo, king of Stelly Eager for reasonable, Cornwist of America, Marie Anne Charlotte, Cornianus offered his services to the Volsel, and Earl Cornwist of the Cornwis

Corneille Cornero

Roman territory, and laying siege to the "Eternal daughter of Metellus Scipio, accompanied her City" itself. The inhabitants, terrified, sent husband in his slight after the battle of Pharseveral embassies to him; but he was cleat to all salia, and saw him measured before her cyes in their entreaties. He was about to deliver the the harbour of Alexandria. (See PORFEY.) assault, when Veturia, his mother, followed by assault, when Veturia, his mother, followed by his wife and a train of Roman women, arrived at his camp, to supplicate him to pause. Con-quered by their tears, Coriolanus consented to raise the siege. He was assassimated some little time after, about 488 s.c., by the Volso; although, according to others, he lived to an advanced age.—Shakspeare and other poets

have dramatized his life.

Connential, Peter, kop-nai, an eminent
French dramatist, who was brought up to the bar, for which his genius was entirely unsuited. bar, for which his genius was entirely unsurted.

Accordingly, he quitted it, and commenced writing for the stage. His first comedy.

"Melite," was produced in 1629, and was roll-lowed by "Clitandre," "La Veuve," "La Galerie du Palais," and "La Place Royale," when, in 1637, appeared his "Gd," founded on the "Gd" of Grillen de Castro, of Spain. This surfaces are stilled the Deriviews with onthe performance filled the Parisians with enthusiasm. It carried their conceptions into new regions of dramatic history, and its author became "Le Grand Corneille," Whatever gratification this might bring to the vanity of the author, it was not quite universal. He had heen so unfortunate as to offend the Cardinal Richelicu, who had himself some poetical pre-tensions, and who, as the founder of the French Academy, read his tensions, and who, as the former of the Fried Academy, used his influence in endeavouring to abate the public admiration. One of the members of that learned body, therefore, wrote an elaborate critique on the "Cid," hinting at a deficiency of inventive genius in Corneille, seeing that he had borrowed the plan of his drama from a Spaniard. Such an insinuof his drama from a Spaniard. Site an hishid-ation was too damaging to be taken with indif-ference by Corneille, who set to work and produced his "Horace," and his "Cinna," which are in themselves sufficient to establish a claim are in themselves sumeent to establish a claim to ingenious originality. In 1840 appeared his "Polyenete," which was succeeded by "La Morte de Pompée," "Le Menteur," and several others; none of which, however, nearly approached the "Cili." Nay, they betokened an evident declension of genius, and, in 1663, his "Pertharite" decidedly proclaimed him a fallen star. This disgusted him with the stage, and he turned his attention to other kinds of poetical composition. His success in these, however, was not great, and he returned to the drama. In 1659 he produced his "Œdipe," and conti-In 1659 he produced his "Gidpe," and conti-nued to write, but with no steady success. In 1672 his "Pulchéric" appeared, and, in 1674, his "Suréna;" but he had already ceased to be popular. B. at Rouen, 1606; D. at Paris, 1684. -For thirty-seven years he was a member of the Academy.

Cornellle, Thomas, brother of the above, was also a poet, a member of the French Aca-demy, and of that of Inscriptions. He wrote no fewer than forty-two pieces, which, with the exception of "Ariane" and "Le Comte d'Essex," have all passed into oblivion. Of this number. nave au passed into oblivion. Of this number, however, many met with the greatest success in their day. They were published, with those of his brother, in 1738, in 11 vols. 12mo. n. 1262; no. 1702.—Besides his plays, he wrote a "Dictionary of Arts," in 2 vols. folio, and a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary," in 3 vols. folio.

the harbour of Alexandria. (See Pompex.)— The mother of the Gracchi, and daughter of Scipio Africanus. She directed the education of her son, and was greatly admired for her virtues. When a Campanian lady once made a show of her jewels at Cornelia's house, and en-treated her to favour her with a sight of her own, Cornelia produced her two sons, saying, "These are the only jewels of which I can boast." In her lifetime, a statue was raised to her, with this inscription, "To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi." Lived in the 2nd century B.C. (See GRACCHUS.)—The daughter of Cinna. (See CESAE, JULIUS.)

CORNELIUS, Peter von, kor-nai'-le-oos, an eminent German artist, who became a painter by choice, and who, in his nineteenth year, was enchoice, and who, in his mineteenth year, was engaged to ornament, with figures in chiaroseuro,
the eupola of the old church of Neuss, near Dusseldorf. After this, he proceeded to Frankfort,
where he executed a series of designs illustrative
of the "Pausi" of Goothe, to whom the engravings were dedicated. His reputation was now
fast rising, when he proceeded to Rome, where
he united himself with several kindred spirits,
and commanded studying with a view to conand commenced studying with a view to found a new school of German art. To accomplish this, fresco was the style adopted, and Cornelius was commissioned to paint the walls of the villa of Bartholdy, the Prussian consul-general. The subjects he chose were, "Joseph Recognising his Brethren," and "Joseph Interpreting the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler," which were a decided success, and excited general admira-tion. He now rose higher and higher in his profession, and left Rome, 1819. At Dusseldorf. he remodelled the academy, and then had two spacious halls assigned him to paint, in the Clyptothek at Munich. In one of these—the Hall of Heroes—he represented, in colossal proportions, the leading events of the "Iliad," in the other—the Hall of the Gods—he symbolized the Greeian mythology. These works were not completed till 1830, and are conceived and executed with such a grandeur of effect as to command universal homage. He became director of the Munich Academy, which, under him, rose to be a great school of art. B. at Dussel-

dorf, 1787. D. 1867. CORNERO, or CORNERO, Louis, kor-nar'-o, a Venetian nobleman, remarkable for protracting regimen. In his youth he lived freely, which brought him into a bad state of health. On this, he formed the resolution of confining himself to twelve ounces of food and fourteen of wine daily; by which means, with exercise, he acquired a vigorous constitution. The system he practised, included spare and simple diet, avoidance of heat and cold, late hours, sexual indulgences, and over-fatigue. It required gen-tle and pleasing excitements, occasional riding on horseback, field sports, and the hearing of music. All violent passions were to be re-strained or repressed, and no indulgence allowed y met with an greatest success in strained or repressed, and no inculgence allowed her were published, with those of to enry, haterd, ambitum, jealonsy, and the like.

to enry, haterd, ambitum, jealonsy, and the like.

The result of his plan was perfect health, cherides his plany, he wrote a "Dio ful spirits, and long like. At an advanced ago its," in 2 vols. folio, and a "Geo-he wrote his popular book on "Health and Long Historical Dioticionary," in 3 vols. Life, "which has been translated into most languages; he also wrote a "Treatise on Waters." kor-ne'-le-c, wife of Pompoy, and particularly the laguness about Venideer. It also the particularly the laguness about Venideer.



CORNEILLE, PETER.



CRABBE, GEORGE.



COWLEY, ABRAHAM.



CROMWELL, OLIVER.



COWPER, WILLIAM.

Venice, 1463; p. at Padua, 1566. His wife, who the presence of Venus," an "Ecce Home," "La survived him, lived to about the same age.— Vierge au Panier," and "Christ's Agony in the The conclusion to be drawn from Cornaro's book on health is, that all men, or most of them, shorten their lives by over-eating and drinking.

CORNWALLIS, Charles Mann, marquis of, korn'wal-lis, entered the army at a very early age, and in 1758 was made a captain in the light inand in 1735 was hade a captain in the light in-fantry. Three years afterwards he was aide-de-camp to the marquis of Granby, whom he accompanied in Germany till the end of the war. In 1761 he was promoted to the rank of lieuteon the death of his father, to the title of Earl Cornwallis. On the breaking out of the American war, he was ordered to embark for that country, where he displayed great military ta-lents, highly distinguishing himself at the battle of Brandywine and the reduction of Charles-He won the battles of Camden and Guildford, but in 1781 was forced to surrender at York Town to the united American and French army, in consequence, he declared, of the inefficient support he received from Sir Henry Clinton. Soon after this, he returned to England. In 1786, the affairs of British India wearing a critical aspect, he was appointed governor of Bengal, where, in December, 1790, he took Bangalore. This success he followed up by defeating Tippoo Saib, who delivered to his lordship his two sons as hostages. Having successfully brought this war to a close, he returned to England, was created a marquis, and ap-pointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he quelled an insurrection, defeated an invading French force, and succeeded in effecting the important measure of a union between ing the important measure of a union between the two kingdoms. In 1801 his lord-lieutenancy expired, when he was employed as minister plenipotentiary in France; in which capacity he signed the preliminary treaty of the peace of Amiens. In 1804 he accepted the governor-generalship of India, where, soon after his arrival, he fell ill of a fever, on his march to join the army at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares. B. 1738; p. 1805.—Napoleon had a high opinion of the abilities and honesty of Cornwallis. He was a good soldier and states. Cornwallis. He was a good soldier and states-man, and a man of undoubted integrity.

Correggio, kor-rai-dje-2, a celebrated Italian painter, whose real name was Antonio Allegri, but called Correggio from having been born in the town of that name. His life is shrouded in obscurity. The little that is known of him seems to be rather the offspring of conjecture, eked out with imaginary probabilities, than facts observed that the control of the tained as the result of ascertained data. not known by whom he was instructed in his art; but Bianchi, Bartolotto, Lombardi, his uncle Lorenzo, and Mantegna, have all been named as his teachers. We believe that he was numer as instements. We collect that he was mostly self-taught, seeing that he seems never to have lived at Rome. His manner, however, combines grandeur of design with sweetness and gracefulness of execution. It is said that he married, in 1520, a lady of a Mantuan family, ne married, in 1820, a lauy of a mandata family, whose name was Girolana Merlini. She is the original in the picture of his Holy Family, "La Zingarella." None have excelled him in the delicacy of his flesh-colouring; and his "Penitent Magdalen" is affirmed to be the most tens angulatin a same to be the most contained as the most contain

Garden." The first two, in 1834, were purchased by the British Government from the marquis of by the british tovernment from the marques of Londonderry for £10,000. B. at Correggio, 1494; D. 1534, and was buried in the church of St. Francis, at Correggio.

CORT, Corpelius, kort, a famous engraver, was a native of Holland. In 1500 he went to Italy, and was received into the house of Titian, at Venice, and engraved several of that master's pictures. He ultimately settled in Rome, where he established a school for teaching engraving, and is said to have given lessons to Agostino and is said to have given lessons to Agosino Caracci, which, however, is doubted. Cort engraved upwards of 150 pictures, among which are specimens of Raffaelle, Caravaggio, Correggio, Michael Angelo, and other eminent

masters. He was also a designer. B. 1536; p. 1578. Cort, Henry, of Gosport, invented the process by which pig-iron was converted into malleable iron by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling furnace. Before his time, English ironmasters were compelled to employ charcoal for fuel. Having got pig-iron into a malleable condition, he further invented a process for drawing it into bars by means of grooved rollers. In other words, he reduced the labour and cost of producing iron to one-twentieth of what they were before his day, and the iron was of a better quality. In perfecting these inventions, Cort expended a fortune of upwards of £20,000, yet was robbed of the fruits of his discoveries by the villany of an official in a high department of government, and, both cheated and perse-cuted, he was ultimately allowed to starve, by the apathy and selfishness of an ungrateful country. In 1859 a public appeal for the benefit of his family was made, and, looking at the services he rendered to the iron trade and our iron constructions, there can be no hesitation in assigning to the name of Cort a place beside the illustrious names of Watt, Arkwright, and

Wedgwood. B. 1740; D. 1300.
CORTES, Hernando, kor-tais, the conqueror of
Mexico, a celebrated Spanish adventurer, whose Mexico, a Celebrated Spanish adventurer, wnose family was respectable, but not opinient. He was bred at salamance, to the law, which he renounced to follow a soldier's life. The gover-nor of Hispaniola was his relation; and Cortos, in 1504, went to St. Domingo, where he was appointed to several valuable posts. In 1511 he accompanied Valsaques in his expedition to Cuba, and displayed so much skill and bravery in the conquest of that island, that he was chosen to conduct a similar enterprise for the conquest of Mexico. Accordingly, in 1519, he set out on his expedition, and first landed at Tabasco, where, after several bloody battles, he compelled the natives to submit to the Spanish yoke. Thence he sailed to St. Juan de Ulloa, in the Bay of Mexico, where he was met by several messengers from the governors of the province. Assuming now the title of ambassador of the king of Castile, he insisted on having an audience with Montezuma, the emperor, and for that purpose gave out that he intended to march on the capital. In the mean time, he founded a settlement on the coast, to which was given the name of Vera Cruz, at the same time declaring himself independent of the governor of Cuba. For some time he had tried in vain to

Corvate Courtois

After various events, on 7th July, 1520, he defeated the Mexicans in the great battle of Otumba, and finally succeeded in establishing himself in their capital. Meanwhile, a commission was sent from Spain to deprive him of his post; but this he contrived to elude, and after-wards obtained from Charles V. the appointment of governor of New Spain. His conduct ment of governor of New Spain. Ins contact to the natives was merciless in the extreme, and a new commission of inquiry arriving, he re-turned to his native country to vindicate his honour, in 1528. Having made his defence to the satisfaction of Charles, he was created marquis of the Valle de Oajaca, and obtained a large grant of land in New Spain, where he proceeded in 1530. After an absence of ten years, he returned, to be treated with cold civility by Charles, and with neglect by his ministers. Disgusted alike with king, court, and courtiers, he after an unfortunate expedition to Algiers, in which he served as a volunteer, retired to a residence in the vicinity of Seville, and there passed the in me vienny or sevule, and there passed the remainder of his days. In at Medellin, a village of Estremadura, 1485; D. near Seville, 1547.—W. H. Prescot, the American historian, has written a full and interesting account of the "Compuest of Mexico," in which full details are given of the life and deeds of Cortex.

CORYAT, Thomas, kor'-i-at, an English tra-veller, who called himself the "Odcombian legveller, who called himself the "Odcombian leg-stretcher." He was the son of the rector of Odcombe, and in 1611 published an account of his travels on the continent, with the singular title of "Coryat's Crudities." In the following year he set out again, with the design of spend-ing ten years in the East. He rambled through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and Persia, and died at Surat, in 1617. B. at Odcombe rectory, in 1677.—"Coryat's Crudities" is now a rare book and debtos whonever it is sold a were book, and fetches, whenever it is sold, a very high price. It affords good illustrations of the state of society in the 16th century.

Cose Barts and the fold reducty.

Coses Barts and Charles do, kos brees-sak, a celebrated French marshal, who successfully commanded the French army in Flanders and Fredmont, under Francis I., Henry II., and Charles IX. He acquired so high a reputation, that nobles and princes came to him to learn

the art of war. n. 1505; n. 1563.

Cosway, Richard, R.A., *tos vai*, a distinguished painter, who, by his skill in miniatures, rose to the highest rank in his profession. He took immense sums, and was patronized by the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and all the leading members of the aristocracy. He the leading memoers of the anstocracy. He married Maris Hadfield, a leady also of considerable artistic talent, and who, after his death, retired to Lodd, in Italy, where she kept an educational establishment, and acquired research report the present respect in the neighbourhood. Cosway lived in the greatest splendour throughout his currery, and was, in 1771, elected a member of the Royal Academy. B. at Tiverton, in 1740;

as old castles, cathedrals, churches, and other antiquities, was a native of Norwich. He published several volumes of etchings of the antiquities of Yorkshire, Norfolk, Normandy, &c. He was, for a few years, teacher of drawing in King's College, Somerset House; but the greater part of his life was spent in his native county. B. about 1780; D. in London, 1843

Cotta, Bernhard, kott-ta, an eminent German reologist, and author of a variety of works on geologist, and author of a variety of Works on that and cognate sciences, among which may be mentioned: "Geognostic Charts of Saxony and Thuringia;" "Geognostic Wanderings;" "In-troduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology;" "Inner Structure of Mountains;" "Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos," &c. B. 1803.

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce, kot'-ton, a cele-

corros, Sir Robert Bruce, Rov-ton, a cele-brated English antiquary, and founder of the famous Cottonian library, now at the British Museum, was educated at Cambridge, and, having acquired a high reputation for talent, learning, and integrity, was the adviser both of the king and the leading statesmen of the time. James I, first knighted him, and subsequently created him a baronet. Sir Robert, however, espoused the views of the reformers of the esponsed the views of the reformers of the period, and joined, though with moderation, in urging redress of grievances. He, in consequence, became obnoxious to the court; a treaquence, pecunic commences to the court; a trea-tise, in manuscript, on a political topic, was surreptitiously obtained from his library; he was east into the Tower, and his whole library seized. His constitution suffered from confinement, and this harsh treatment ultimately led to his death, which occurred in 1631. B. in Huntingdonshire, 1570. His valuable library, now the property of the nation, and full of most precious books and rare MSS., was subsequently enlarged by his son and grandson.

COULOMB, Charles Augustin de, koo'-lomb, a French mathematician, who, in 1779, produced a treatise on the "Theory of Simple Machines," which gained the prize of the Academy. He is regarded as the founder of experimental physics in France, and is the inventor of the torsion balance. There are few to whom the theory of electricity is so much indebted as to this philo-

electricity is so much indebted as to this philosopher. B. at Angoulème, 1796; p. 1806.
COURENT, William, Ecor-ten, an ingenious English naturalist, whose collections were purchased for £20,000, and deposited in the British Museum. B. in London, 1642; p. 1702.
COURTOIS, Jacques, Ecor-ten, commonly called

Borgonone, was the son of an obscure painter. Borgonone, was the son of an observe parties, who instructed him in his art. Jacques spent some years in the French army, and made sketches of all the most striking scenes of the camp, the march, and the battle-field. the army after three years' service, and elevated himself to painting battle-pieces, for which he became very famous. At Bologna he studied under Guido and Albani, but finally settled in Rome, where he became a lay brother of the Jesuits, for whose establishment he executed D. 1821.

Coruss, Francis, R.A., kotes, one of the originators of the Royal Academy of London, and distinguished as a drawer of portraits in crayons. There are specimens of Courtois at Elorence, In oil-painting he was regarded by many as superior to Reynolds. His most celebrated works are a full-length portrait of the queen of decorge III., with the princess royal in her lap, and another of the beantiful daughter of Wilton the Soulptor. 2, in London, in 1725; D. 1770.

Cotmany, John Sell, kote-man, an artist famous for his etchings of architectural subjects, such of this artist's paintings have been engraved,

Consin

and he occasionally etched himself. B. 1629; B. 1814.—Her great wealth attracted many ad-D. at Rome, where he chiefly lived, 1679.

Cousin, Jean, koo'-sa, an eminent French Courst, Jean, koo'-zi, an ominent French painter, sculptor, and geometrician. At the courts of Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry IV., he was the principal favourite, and is the first French artist who excelled as an historical painter. His most celebrated picture is "The Last Judgment," now in the Louvre. His greatest work in sculpture is the monument of Admiral Chabot, in the church of the Calestines. His back on secondary was not the Celestines. His book on geometry was published in 1560. B. at Soucy, near Sens, about 1500; p. about 1590.

Cousin, Victor, a distinguished French inquirer into the systems of mental philosophy, and lecturer on philosophy at the Faculté des Lettres, in Paris. The original idea upon which his own system is based is, that every system is true, but incomplete in itself; but when all systems are united, and suitably, as it were, dovetailed together, a complete system would be obtained. After various vicissitudes, incident to the political changes in France, he became, under Louis Philippe, a councillor of state, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and a peer of France. Consin wrote largely on educational as well as philosophical subjects, and translated the works of Plato, in thirteen volumes. B. at

Paris, 1792; p. 1867.

COUTHON, Georges, koo'-tawng, was brought up to the bar, but on the outbreak of the French revolution, he became a member of the National Assembly, and of the Convention, and was one of the most sanguinary of the Mountain party. He strained all his efforts to accomplish, first, the destruction of the monarchy and the death of the king, and, next, to effect the ruin of the Girondists. He was the close friend and asso-Girondists. He was the close friend and associate of Robespierre, and, along with him, initiated the most atroclous measures. He possessed considerable oratorical powers, which he invariably used in support of an extreme policy. He proclaimed death to all tyrants, and expressed a wish that kings might no longer have an earth to support or a sun to enlighten them. He was sent as commissioner to Lyons, where he enacted terrible scenes of bloodshed and proscription. On one occasion, he struck with a hammer the noblest edifices in the city, exclaiming, "Down, ye monuments of pride, I condemn you to destruction!" Like his chief, and other leaders in that terrible epoch, Couthon was of mild features and suave mau-Coutnon was on mind reacures and shave man-ners; and so decrepit in body that he was allowed to sit while speaking in the Convention. He shared in the fall of Robespierre, and was guillotined, July 28, 1794. B. at Orsay, a village in Clermont, 1756.

Courts, Angela Georgina Burdett, koots, a lady possessed of great riches, and the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, who for many years of Sir Francis Burdett, who for many years represented. Westminster, as a Reformer, in parliament. Her grandfather, Mr. Coutts, the banker, having, at a late period of life, married Miss Mellom, an actress, bequathed to the latter his very large fortune, which acted as a temptation to the duke of St. Albans to marry her. The duchess dying in 1834, without issue, left to Miss Burdett her immense wealth, estimated at 25 cm. mated at £2,500,000, on the condition that she would assume the name and arms of the Coutts family. This she accordingly did, and devoted her life to charitable purposes generally, and the promotion of the English church especially. Norfolk's eldest son and Prince Louis Bour-parte, afterwards Napoleon III.

COVERDALE, Miles, kuv'-tr-dail, a distinguished reforming English divine, who, in 1532, gulshed reforming English divine, who, in 1512, unified with William Tyndale in translating the Scriptures. If 1551 he became bishop of Excter. B. in Yorkshire, 1497; D. in London, 1563. COWDER, Aborham, & Work. 4, an English poet, edicated at Westminster school. After passing

through various vicissitudes on account of his Intrough various vicesstraces on account of his loyalty to the Straat dynasty, he, on the death of Cromwell, obtained a lease of a farm at Chert-sey, valued at about 4300 a year. Early in life, however, he produced a small volume of poems, called "Poetical Blossoms," which gained him a considerable reputation. Dr. Johnson places him at the back of these when halls. him at the head of those whom he calls metaphysical poets; but though he is sometimes subphysical poets; but drough it is sometimes sun-line, always moral, and frequently witty, yet he is both tedious and affected. His Anacreontics are reckoned his best productions. He also wrote a comedy called "Cutter of Coleman Street," and some pieces in prose, particularly a "Discourse on the Government of Cromwell," and a "Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy." B. in London, 1618: D. at Chart-Philosophy." B. in London, 1618; D. at Chert-sey, 1667, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory.

COWDEY, Mrs. Hannah, a poetess, whose effu-sions are perhaps more remarkable for their affectation than their merit. She wrote three marrative poems, called "The Scottish Village," "The Siege of Acre," and "The Maid of Aragon." For these, however, her name is not here pre-served, but on account of her "Belle's Strata-gem," and "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," which are her two best comedies, of the nine which she wrote. B. at Tiverton, 1743; D. at Tiverton, 1809.—Her maiden name was Parkhouse, and her husband a captain in the service

of the East India Company.
Cowley, Henry Richard Wellesley, Lord,
many years British ambassador at Paris and
other courts, was the son of the first Lord Cowley, better known as Sir Henry Wellesley. At an early age, he entered the diplomatic service, and in 1852 succeeded the Marquis of Norvice, and in 1852 successed the Marques or Normanby at the Tulleries. In conjunction with Lord Clarendon, he represented England at the congress of Paris, held in 1856. B. 1804. Cowren, William, kow'per, and sometimes pronounced kov'per, a celebrated English potentials with the son of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George U. section of Englishman Company and the Company of the Company

was me son of Dr. Cowper, chaplant to deorge the record of Berkhampstead in Hertfordshire, and nephew to Lord-Chancellor Cowper. Being designed for the law, William, after finishing his education, was placed under an eminent attorney, and, at the age of 31, was nominated a clerk in the House of Lords. A constitutional timidity the House of Lores. A constitutional timidity of disposition, however, prevented him from accepting it. He was next appointed clerk of the journals, a situation which, it was supposed, would require no personal attendance; but when he found that it would be requisite for the clerk to appear at the bar of the House, it had such an effect on his nerves, that he was had such an effect on his nerves, that he was had such an effect on his nerves, that he was obliged to resign the office. A morbid melan-choly now selzed him, and it was found necessary to place him under the care of Dr. Octson, at St. Albans, where he gradually resourced the use of his faculties. In 1768 he settled at Humbingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with a clergyman of the name of thirds, in whose

Cranmer Cox

family he became an inmate. That gentleman being killed by a fall from his horse, in 1767, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin took up their abode at Olney, Buckinghamshire, where they contracted an intimacy with Mr. Newton, then curate of that parish, and where Cowper devoted himself to puetry. To a collection of hymns published by that gentleman, Cowper contributed sixty-cight. In 1782 he published a volume of his powers which did not earlier much attention. poems, which did not excite much attention; but another volume, in 1785, stamped his repu-tation as a true poet. His "Task," "The Sofa," "John Glipin," and other productions, will immediately occur to the reader's mind as works of enduring excellence. He afterwards engaged in translating Homer into Miltonic verse; and though his version is not so pleasing as that of Pope, it renders the original with greater fide-lity. In 1786 he removed, with Mrs. Unwin, to Weston, Northamptonshire, where he continued to cultivate his literary tastes. In 1794 his intellect again gave way, and not even frequent change of scene could rouse him from his despondency, for he was now sunk into a state of complete dejection, from which he never after recovered. B. at Berkhampstead, 1731 p. at Dereham, in Norfolk, 1800, and was buried in the parish church, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Cox, Richard, kox, an English prelate and one of the translators of the "Bishops' Bible," to which he furnished the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistle to the Romans. He was bishop of Ely, but suffered a good deal of persecution on a charge of heresy, but was ultimately raised to that see by Elizabeth.

B. 1499; D. 1531. Cox, David, a distinguished water-colour

Cox, David, a distinguished water-coronal artist, who unweariedly devoted himself to the study of Nature under her ever-varying aspects, and reaped his reward in the general admiration which was awarded to his pictures. Although the opinion prevailed that they were merely rough sketches, being mostly executed on coarse paper, yet they exhibit a breadth and poetical embodiment, which stamp them with the mark of genius, and as the offspring of a highly vigorous and observing mind. He was one of the earliest members of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and in the gallery of tint society, in London, his pictures were almost exclusively shown. B. at Birmingham, 1793; b. at Harborne, near Birmingham, 1859.

Coxe, William, archdeacon of Wilts, and

author of the following among a great variety of other works:—"Sketches of the Natural, Civil, and Political State of Switzerland," "Tra-Civil, and Folincal state of Switzerland, "Two vols in Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," "History of the House of Austria," "History of the Bourbon kings of Spain," "Memoirs and Correspondence of John, Duke of Mariborough," "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole," "Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and Amethe Russian Discoveries between Son and America, "Correspondence of Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury, with William III. and others," &c. B. 1747; D. 1828.

His principal poems are "The Library," "The Village," which was revised by Dr. Johnson; "The Newspaper," "The Parish Register," and the "Tales of the Hall," for which Mr. Murray, the "Tales of the Hall," for which Mr. Murray, the publisher, gave him £3000, with the remain-ing copyright of his previous poems. n. at Ald-borough, in Suffolk, 1754; p. 1832.—The poetry of Crabbe is remarkable for its individuality, and the minuteness with which every picture is and the mindeness with which every picture is painted. Of the higher quality of invention he had none. He could paint what he beheld with pathos, vigour, and originality, although the colours which he sometimes uses have a tendency to repel, rather than invite, readers of deli-

cary and taste to the contemplation of his pages.
Chark, George Lillie, kraik, a Scotch litterateur, who, in 1824, went to London, and when the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowthe Society for the Diffusion of Useful Know-ledge commenced its labours, wrote for it a work called "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Diffi-culties." This brought him into notice, and he became a large contributor, in history and blography, to the "Penary Cyclopedia." In 858 he assumed the editorship of the "Pictorial History of England," to which he contributed History of England, "to which he contributed several of its most important chapters. These were subsequently published in an independent form, under the titles of "The History of British Commerce," and "The History of British Commerce," and "The History of British Commerce," and "The History of Literature and Learning in England." He also published a work on "Spenser and his Poetry," and in 1849 became professor of History and England Literature in Queen's College, Belfast. Desides the above works, he produced the "Romance of the Peerage," "Outlines of the History of the Breilish Language." and contributed to ne-Breilish Language.

of the Peerage," "Onlitines of the History of the English Language," and contributed to pe-riodical publications. B. 1799; D. 1898. CERNFORN, LOUG. (See SALISDUNY, Mar. of.) CERNFORN, LOUGS, FORWING, Mar. of.) CENTAGE, LUGSS, FORWING, DIAMES, CONTRIBUTED and eminent of the old German painters, called after the place of his birth, but whose family name was Sunder. He produced a great many works, which are to be seen chiefly in Upper Sevent Ha overlaid in nortraits and after. works, which are to be seen entery in upper Sarony. He excelled in portraits and alter-pices, the principal of these last being the "Crucifixing," in the church of Weimar. He was court painter to three electors of Sarony, Frederick the Wise, John the Constant, and John Frederick the Magnanimons. He was also the friend of Luther, and is said to have been the means of bringing about the marriage of the great reformer with Catharine Bora. B. at Cra-

amegreau reformer with Catharine Bora. B. at Cra-mach, near Bamberg, in 1472: p. at Weimar, in 1553. Calmmen, Thomas, kran-mer, archbishop of Canterbury, whose opinion on the question of the divorce of Henry VIII. recommended him to that monarch, and whose first service, after his appointment, was to pronounce the divorce ins uppointment, was to pronounce free drortee between the king and Katingrad. He zealously furthered the Reformation, and by his means the Ebble was translated and read in churches. On the death of Henry, he was named in the till of that moment on or of the regency of the will off that moment on or of the regency of the best of the season of the season of the season of the season of the Reformation, under this yeuthful indexes, the Reformation, under this yeuthful indexes the Reformation, under the season of the Reformation of the Refor or Shrewsbury, with William III. and others," check n. 1747, D. 1823.

Calber, Rivercand George, Arzb, an English poct, who rose, from very humble circumstances, to hold the rectory of Trowbridge, in Wilshire. He was educated for the medical sion of Mary, he was condemned, first for Durke, the great statesman, for poetical sion of Mary, he was condemned, first for Carbon Forder, and pardoned; but a charge of heresy patronage. The politician took him under his protection, and advanced his forthmes by one potential search of the Cower, whence, with Ridley and protection, and advanced his forthmes by one potential search of the Cower, whence with Ridley and protection, and advanced his forthmes by one potential search of the cower, whence with Ridley and public disputation. The fate of these men Crassus Croke

seems, without doubt, to have been already de-termined. The archbishop was tried by the and "Streams," redolent of poetic beauty. In pope's commissioners, and convicted, when, 1843 he became an association in the Royal Acatermined. The archishop was tried by the pope's commissioners, and convicted, when, after enduring great hardships for upwards of three years, he was at length induced to sign his abjuration of the Protestant faith, on the his adjuration of the Processian initin, our incomes of life. For having committed this act, however, he was struck with deep remorse, and when brought into St. Mary's Church, Oxford, to read his recantation in public, he, instead of complying, besought God's forgiveness for the apostasy of which he had been guilty, and expenses of the complete of horted the people against the errors of Rome. This greatly enraged his adversaries, who, de-nouncing him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake, opposite Baliol College. Here he endured the terrible flery trial with patience and fortitude, holding his hand in the fame and often exclaiming. "This un-

with patience and fortifude, holding his hand in the flame, and often exclaiming, "This un-worthy hand!" D. at Aslacton, in Nottingham-shire, 1859; burned at Oxford, 1855. Calester, M. Lichinis, kriss-sus, suramed the "rich" a distinguished Roman, who decisively defeated Spartaens, who, at the head of the gladiators, had for some time defled the power of Rome. Afterwards, he formed one of the of Home. Afterwards, he formed one of the triumwirate with Cassar and Pompey, and had the province of Syria sllotted to him. Attempting to possess himself of Parthia, he was defeated by Surena, the Parthian general, who, subsequently, treacherously grot possession of his person, and put him to death, 53 s.c. Castratrs, krid-s-run, one of Alexander the Great's generals, conspicuous for his literary shillites as well as for his valour. He received with schward Alexander's the control of the control of the state of the control o

as his share of Alexander's kingdom, Greece and Epirus, and wrote the history of his great commander. Killed in a battle against Eumenes. 321 B.C.

CRATES, krai'-tes, a philosopher of Bœotia, re-markable for his eccentricities. In the summer he would clothe himself as warm as possible, while in the winter his garments were uncom-

monly thin. B. 324 B.C.

tions, became a dramatic writer. His first popular performance was "Atreus," which was followed by his "Electra" and "Rhadamistus," He next produced some tragedies, which pro-cured for him the name of the French Eschycurea nor min the name of the French Asseny.

Is. For many years he retired into seedinston.

n.at Dijon, 1674; D. in Paris, 1702. By order

of Louis XV. a monument was erected to his memory in the church of St. Gervois. His works have been published in 12 vols. 4to.—His son, Claude Protsper Joliot de Orebillon, was also a man of letters, and wrote several esteemed novels, the principal of which is entitled, " Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit." B. 1707; D. 1771.

CERECH, Thomas, kreetch, an English poet, who wrote some original pieces, which are now almost forgotten. He is, however, known as a translator, of classical poetry, having executed versions in English verse of Lucretius, Horace, versions in Lagisia verse of Lucretius, Horace, ledge, and have been mir Theocritis, Sc. He was educated at Sherborner translated, and edited, with Grown Lagistan and Lagistan College, Oxford. n. 1869; committed suicide, 1701.

Casswicx, Thomas, R.A., kret-vik, an emi-printed with those of Strinent English landscape-painter, who produced at Chilton, 1859; n. 1841.

1933 He obetime an associato in the koyal Aca-demy, and, in 1847, exhibited his two greatest works, entitled "England," and "The London Boad a Hundred Years ago," nat Sheffield, 1811. Cotternow, James, kri-ton, a celebrated Sottelman, of whom so many wonderful things are related as 6 have procured him the name of the "Admirable Crichion." He was educated at St. Andrews, and, at the age of twenty, visited Paris. Here he acquired great reputation not only as a disputant, but for his skill and activity in games of all sorts, as well as martial exercises. He next went to Rome, and displayed his talents in the presence of the pope and cardinals. Thence he travelled to Venice, where he became intimate with the learned Aldus Manutius, who dedicated to him the Paradoxes of Cicero, in a strain of panegyric which borders on the ridiculous. At Padua he held disputations with the most learned professors on a number of subjects, but particularly on the Aristotelian philosophy. At Mantaa he slew a famous fencing-master in a duel. The duke of Mantua admired him so much, as to appoint him tutor to his son, a licentious young man, by whom, it is said, he was assassinated in the public streets, during the carnival. B. in Perthshire, 1560; assassinated, 1583

CRESUS, kre'-sus, the last king of Lydia, of the race of the Mermnadæ, celebrated for his great riches. His court was the asylum of great rienes. His court was the asylum of learning; and here were to be found Esop and Solon. Showing, with pride, his treasures to the latter, that philosopher said, "Call no man happy before his death;" and, in truth, misfortune soon came upon the rich king. He was conquered by Cyrus, King of Persia, and placed on a burning pile, when, exclaiming "Solon," with great energy, his captor asked him the reason of such an exclamation. Cresus then repeated the conversation he had had with Solon on human happiness. Cyrus, moved at the recollection of the instability of human affairs, ordered Crossus to be taken from the affairs, ordered Crossus to be taken from the burning pile, and became one of his most intimate friends. Mounted the throne, 580 g.c. The manner of his death is unknown.

The manner of his death is unknown.

CROKE, or CROCO, Sir George, kroke, an able
and upright English lawyer, sprung from afamily
famous for producing men of talent in that
profession, was a native of Buckinghamshire,
received his education at University College,
Oxford, and studied law at the Inner Temple. He was knighted in 1623, and made king's serjeant; he was created one of the justices of the Common Pleas in 1625, in 1628 he succeeded Sir John Doddridge as justice of the King's Bench; in 1636 he took the part of Hampden bentil, in too he core the part of rampuen on the question of ship-money, refusing it concur with the other judges in condemning the patriot for refusing to pay that illegal impo-sition. Sir George gained great popularity for his conduct on this occasion, but, such was his high character for rectitude, he still retained the favour of the king. His law reports obtained a high position for authenticity and impartiality, as well as for sound legal know-ledge, and have been many times reprinted, translated, and edited, with notes, additions, and explanations. His arguments on ship-money, especially, attracted much attention, and were printed with those of Sir Richard Hutton. B.

Cromwell Croker

CROKER, Right Honourable John Wilson, kro'-ker, was educated for the bar, and, in 1800, was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn. He dewas entered a student as Lincolni stim. The de-voted much of his time, however to literature and politics, displaying in the latter field strong Tory tendencies. In 1807 he became member of parliament for Downpatrick, in Ireland, and or parlament for Downpares, in Ireald, and in Isoo scentary to the Admirate. This post he held for twenty years, during which he sat as member in the House for various boroughs. Meanwhile he was almost continually engaged with his pen, and was a ready and versatile writer. His most extensive production is an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," which cdition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," which Macaulay criticised with great severity in the "Edinburgh Review." He wrote, besides, "Stories from the History of England," and edited "The Suffolk Papers," "Walpole's Let-ters to Lord Hertford," and several other work, in Galway, Ireland, 1790; p. at Hampton, 1954

CROLY, Reverend George, kro'-le, a modern Chorx, Reverend George, kro-ke, a modern poet and inapitative writer, as well as the rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Bener's, London. His principal effusions are "The Angel of the World;" a tragedy entitled "Catiline;" a comedy called "Pride shall have a Fall;" "Salathie!," a romance; and "Marston," with "Tales of the Great St. Bernard; both works of fiction. He has likewise writer as "Life of Darke;" but it was as a popular preacher that his fame was most extended. B. The Nik 1750 x. 1860.

at Dublin, 1780; p. 1860.

CROMPTON, Samuel, krump'-ton, an ingenious mechanic, the inventor of the spinning mule, was born near Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, in 1753. Bolton then was really "in the Moors," and only numbered about 5000 inhabitants, which, mainly through the influence of Crompvaries, mainly though the interaction of the broad to up-varies of 70,000. His youth was spent in a large picturesque old house, with quaint timber front, and there the thoughtful young weaver occupied his days with working upon Hargreaves's newly-invented jenny, and solaced his evenings with his violin—the first triumph of his mechanical skill. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the construction of a spinning-machine, which he called a "mule," because it united the features of Arkwright's and Hargreaves' ma-chines. For five years did Crompton perseveringly work, with scarcely any tools except his elashknife, and a few others which he purchased with money carned by playing his violin in the orchestro of the Bolton theatre. Hemade his ma-chine at length, but had to hide it in a garret, lest his ignorant neighbours should destroy it. As secretly as he could, for his house was besieged by the curious, Crompton and his wife worked upon the wheels, and spun yarn of such a fineness that manufacturers saw they would be able to produce in this country material similar to the much-coveted muslins of the East Indies. Being a man of simple habits, of great industry, of unquestioned probity, and of deep religious-ness, one would have supposed that now a career of unexampled success and honour was open to him. Yet such is the singular history of his life, that with the triumph of his mecha nical genius commenced a series of personal and family misfortunes that would have crushed detained by proclamation; but if she had been the spirit of an ordinary man. Efforts were suffered to proceed on her voyage, the head of made to get from Crompton his secret, which chales I would, perhaps, never have been for he gave up with his first-made mule to a number of gentlemen on the promise of a subscripser of subscripser of the commonwealth, nor Oliver Cromwell 302

tion being raised to remunerate him. Only enough money, however, was raised to enable him to replace his mule with one of four more crompton struggled on in poverty, while others with his mule were laying the foundations of colossal fortunes. In the year 1800, when the mule had been given to the public about twenty years, some gentlemen in Manchester promoted a subscription in favour of Crompton, and realized between £400 and £500, with which he increased his little manufactory for spinning and weaving. In 1807, when the nation had been immensely benefited by the increase of trade consequent upon the use of the mule. trade consequent upon the use of the mane, Crompton made some efforts to obtain a na-tional recognition of his services. These efforts being without satisfactory result, four years later they were renewed. When Mr. Perceyal later they were renewed. When Mr. Perceval was shot in the House of Commons, he had a paper in his hand relative to Crompton's claim, and he had said but a few minutes before that and he had said but a few minutes before that it was the intention of the government "to propose £20,000 for Crompton." But Perceval's assassination dashed the cup from val's assassination dashed the cup from Comptor's lips, and the parliamentary proceedings eventuated in a vote of £8000, bardyn sufficient to pay the expenses of the application. Compton was greatly disappointed. After that time he engaged in several businesses, in altime he was pursued by an apparent fatality; he became very shy, and at last fell into power shy, and the altifell into power has the fatality and the second should be sufficiently which he are very shy, and at last fell into power has the second should be sufficiently which he altoyed only the second should be sufficiently which he altoyed only the second should be sufficiently which he altoyed only the second should be sufficiently which he altoyed only the second should be sufficiently which he altoyed only the second should be sufficiently which he altoyed only the second should be sufficiently sufficiently should be sufficiently sufficiently should be sufficien small annuity, which he enjoyed only three years. He died on the 26th of June, 1827, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in the old churchyard, where two slabs of polished gray granite, surmounting a massive block of Langradient administration cover his remains. A monu-ment to his memory was erected in his native town in 1882, and publicly inaugurated on the 24th of August of that year.

24th of August of that year.

CRONWELL, Oliver, krown-well, the great Protoctor, came of a good family on both sides, and
after passing about a year at Cambridge, was
removed to Lincoln's Inn, with the view of
prosecuting his studies for the bar. If has been
said that he was much addicted to low pleasures and gaming in his youth; but when we sures and gaming in his youth; but when we find him, in his twenty-first year, marrying the daughter of Sir John Bourchier, and spoken of by religious men as a professor of religion, we are inclined to believe that he has been vilified by malice, rather than spoken of with justice. In 1628 he was elected member of parliament for Huntlagdon, and, in the following year, distinguished himself by his zeal against the bishops. When the parliament was dissolved, he rethere into the country, and took a grazing farm at St. Ives, where he became overseer of the parish, and a zealous member of the relithe parish, and a zealous member of the reli-gious community with which he had connected himself. In 1636 Sir Thomas Stuart, his maternal uncle, died, leaving him property in the "Isle of Ely" worth £500 a year. To this place Isle of thy worth 2000 a year. To case place he now removed his family; but being disgusted with the measures of the government, he in 1637 actually took a passage for himself and family in a ship lying in the Thames, and bound for New England, in America. This vessel was

ils Protector. ils Protector. In 1930 ne was returned to parliament for Cambridge, and, by this time, had become a popular leader, being called "Lord of the Fens," for having defended apor-tion of the fen country of Cambridgeshire from being wrested from the people by the grasping hands of certain proprietors who had been draining them for themselves. In 1642, when parliament determined upon hostilities, he went to Cambridge, where he raised a troop of horse, and which he himself so ably commanded, that he soon acquired the rank of colonel, and a great ne soon acquired the rank of coloner, and a great-reputation for military skill and valour. His men were well disciplined, and, under his leadership, at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1614, acquired the name of "Ironsides." Stamford, and in the second battle at Newbury, Cromwell greatly distinguished himself, and cromwen greaty distinguished ministr, and received from his party the title of "Saviour of the nation." This party consisted of the Independents, who had gained so great an influence in parliament as to pass the famous self-denying ordinance, by which all members of cither House were excluded from commands in the army. From this, however, Cromwell, on account of his value to the cause, was excepted; a stroke of policy which preserved his ascen-dancy in the army, and pared the way for his future advancement. He was now made licutenant-general, and by his conduct in 1645, the battle of Naseby, which decided the fate of the battie of Asseby, which decided the fate of the royalists, was won. This victory was followed by a series of successes, for which he was voted a pension of 25200 per annum, and the thanks of the House. When the king was handed over by the Sooth to the parliament, Cromwell determined to get him into his own power. This he effected in 1847, by means of Cornet Joyce, a young and spirited soldier. He now obtained the chief command of the army, and at a conyoung and spirited soldier. Ho now obtained the chief command of the army, and at a conference at Windsor, which he himself opened with prayer, propounded the bold measure of punishing the king by a judicial sentence. Charles was now in the Isle of Wight, when Cromwell was called into the north against the Scots, and into the west against the Welsh. Wherever he fought, success attended him, and returning to London, he purged the parliament house of its members, by means of his troopers, under the direction of Colonel Pride. In the January of 1619 the king's trial commenced. Cromwell was the third to sign the warrant for execution, and the monarch suffered accordingly. Cromwell was now called into Ireland, where he took a terrible vengeance upon the inhabitants of Drogheda, Wexford, and several other places. In 1650 he returned to England, and was sent against the Scots, who had armed to restore Charles II. On September 3, 1650, he gained the battle of Dunbar; and that day twelvemonth he defeated Charles at Worcester. The sovereign power was now within his reach, and he did not hesitate to grasp it. Accordingly, on February 16, 1654, he was invested with the dignity of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the Court of Chancery. In this capacity, he vigor-ously directed the affairs of the kingdom, makousy urrected are states or une surgeom, mas-ing the English flag, borne by men like Blake, respected wherever it was seen. In 1658, how-ever, he became moody and suspicious. In the Angust of that year, his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, died at Hampton Court. This event, with the publication of a pamphlet by Colonel Titos, entitled "Killing no Murder,"

In 1610 he was returned to tending to prove the assassination of a tyrant a tending to prove the assistantion of a symme public duty, produced a slow fever, from which he never rallied. He was, by order of his physician, removed to Whitchall for change of air, but nothing would avail him now. He died on the 3rd of September, 1658, the anniversary of his victories at Dunbar and Worcester, and a day which he was accustomed to consider especially fortunate to himself. B. in the town of eially fortunate to himself. n. in the town of Huntingdon, 1899.—His corps was intered on the 28th of April, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, whence, at the Restoration, its taken and exposed on, and, it is said, buried under, the gallows at Tyburn. It is needless here to enter into the character of Cronwell. That he was one of the greatest statesmen and most valiant warriors England has produced, none will deny; and that he was as good, if not better, than most men would have been under the same circumstances, few will be in-clined to dispute.—Cromwell had six children; viz., Richard, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances. Richard succeeded him in the protectorate; but when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he resigned and went abroad. Richard Cronwell subsequently returned to England, and a story is told of him, to the effect that, while a suitor for the restoration of his property he was met in Westminster Hall by one who mistook him for a countryman viewing the place, and remarked that, perhaps, he had never seen such a grand place before. "No," replied Richard, "not since I sat in that chair," pointing at the same moment to the chair of state which then same moment to the chair of state when then coeupied a prominent place in the justice-hall at Westminster. A portion of his property was restored to him, and he died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1722—Henry went to Ireland, as lord-lieutenant, and bore a good character. It was the general opinion at the time, and has since been fully endorsed, that the Protector made a mistake in naming the mild and gentle Richard as his successor instead of Henry, who Richard as his successor instead of Honry, who possessed more of the vigour, energy, and genius of his great father. D. in 1674—Bridget married first, General Ireton, and afterwards General Fleetwood.—Elizabeth, Cromwell's favourite daughter, married John (Lapple, Esq., of Northamptonshire.—Mary married Lord Fauconberg, and is supposed to have assisted in the restoration of Clarles II. She died in 1742.—Frances married, first, a grandson of the earl of War-married, first, a grandson of the earl of War-wick, and secondly, Sir John Russell of Cam-bridgeshire.—Elizabeth, the wife of Crouwell, was a woman of strong mind, and a constant spur to her husband in his career of ambition. She also governed her household with great address. and died in 1665.

Chotch, William, krotch, doctor of music, whose almost infant performances are said to have rivalled those of Mozart. In 1797, when have rivalled those or Alozart. In 1797, when only twenty-two, he was appointed musical professor at Oxford, and in 1822, principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He composed a large number of pieces, both for the pianoforte and the organ, besides an opera called "Palestine." B. at Norwich, 1775; D. at Taunton, Somersetshire, 1847.

sure, 1847.

Crowns, John, krows, an industrious writer of plays during the reign of chartes II, who was set up by the earl of Rochester as a dramatic rival of Dryden, but whose productions—tragedies and consedies, for he wrote both are of an inferior order, as well as

Cruden

plot, construction, language, and morals. Nevertheless, of his tragedies (two) one called "The Destruction of Jerusalem," was popular when first produced; and his "Sir Courtly Nice," a comedy, was more than once reprinted. He was the son of an Independent minister in Nova Scotia, where he was born, but in what year has

not been ascertained. D. about 1703. Chuden, Alexander, kroo-den, a laborious compiler, who, in 1728, went from Aberdeen to Loudon, and settled there as a bookseller. In 1737 he published his "Concordance to the Bible," a book of great merit. D. 1770 .- He was a very pious man, but at times deranged in

his mind.

CRULESHANE, George, krook'-shank, the son of an artist, and an artist himself, devoted or an arcist, and an arciss named, devoted his time mostly to the humorous or political illustration of works. His "Comic Almanao" was published, with unflagging originality of design, for about twelve years; and some of the fictions of Mr. Charles Dickens were accompanied by sketches from his pencil. Subsequently, he published "The Bottle," a series of quently, he published "The Bottle, a series cight drawings, showing the progressive effects of intemperance upon a family; and then became a professional painter in oil. In this path he executed, among other pictures, "Tan O'Shanter," "Titania and Bottom the Weaver," and a very curious allegorical picture called the "Worship of Bacchus." His excellence, however, lay in comic etchings for woodcuts. B. in London, 1792.

CTESIBIUS, te-sib'-e-us, a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of the pump and other hydraulic instruments, also of a clepsydra, or water-clock. Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

CTESTHON, testifon, an Athenian, who counselled his fellow-citizens to present Demosthenes with a golden crown for his probity and virtue. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

Cupworth, Ralph, kud-worth, a learned divine, who wrote upon "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," and whose attainments were of the highest order. His writings set men to think, and gave rise to much contro-tersy. B. at Aller, Somersetshire, 1617; D. at Cambridge, 1688.

CULPEPPER, Nicholas, kull-pep-er, an English astrologer and herbalist. He was the son is natiologer and herbalist. He was the son of a clergynan, was bred an apothecary, and settled in Spitalfields, where he practised physic and astrology with great sacess. In 1651.—He wrote several books, the most celebrated of which is a Herbal, wherein he describes the good and bad qualities of plants according to the sidereal influence.

CHARGELYN, William Alpha of the according to the sidereal influence.

Cumberland, William, duke of, the second son of George II., kum'-ber-land, was, in 1743, with his father, present at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded in the leg. He, in 1745, commanded the British at the battle of Fontency, where they were defeated by the French, in consequence of not being properly supported by the Dutch. In 1746, at Culloden, the defeated Charles Stuart, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. E. 1721; D. 1765. Cumberland pursued the adherents of the Stuarts with such remorseless severity, and broke up the clan system of the Scott'sh highlands with such unflinching determination, as to acquire the title of "The Butcher," by which

and miscellaneous writer, was educated for the church, but became secretary to the Board of Trade, and, in 1780, was despatched to Madrid, on a secret and confidential mission. In this office he considerably exceeded the expenditure once he considerably exceeded the expenditure allowed him; and subsequently, on a compensa-tion allowance, retired to Tunbridge Wells, where he entirely devoted himself to literature. From this retreat he poured forth essays, operas, From this retrieu ne poured force essays, operas, comedies, tragedies, poetry, novels, and pamphlets on various subjects. It is as an essayist, however, that he is most favourably known; for, out of npwards of thirty dramas, there is scarcely one which is now remembered. B. at Cambridge, 1732; D. at Tunbridge, 1811.

CUMMING, John, D.D., kum'-ing, a Scottish divine, and minister of the Scotch Church in Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. He published a great many works on religious subjects, chiefly bearing on the fulfilment of the prophecies; and, as secretary to the Protestant Reformation Society, was frequently called upon to take a prominent part in questions of dispute between the Roman Catholics and the Protos

tants. B. in Aberdeenshire, 1810.

CUNNINGHAM, Allan, kun'-ning-hăm, a Scottish peasant, who was apprenticed to the trade of a stonemason; but, in his leisure, applied himself to the cultivation of the homely Doric muse of his country, and rose to a considerable eminence as a lyric poet. In 1810 he went to London, where he eked out a subsistence by reporting for the he energy and contributing to periodicals. He subsequently obtained the situation of manager of the extensive studio of Chantrey, which enabled him to pursue his literary tastes in accordance with his own sentiments, and without the usual hazards attending the precariousness of the profession of literature. Considering his education and occupation, his works may be viewed as both numerous and excellent. The principal of them are the novels of "Paul Jones," "Otterburn," and "Sir Michael Scott;" Jones, ""Gitzeburn," and "Sir Michael Scott,"
"Songs of Scotland, with Critical and Historical
Notes," "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," a drama;
"The Lives of the most Eminent British
Painters, Sculptors, and Architects;" "The Life
of Burns," and "The Life of Wilkie." He was
highly appreciated by Sir Walter Scott, much
admired by Hogg, and affectionately esteemed
by Chantrey, who bequeathed him £2000, and
an annuity of £100. In in Dumfriesshire, 1735;
a in London 1848. D. in London, 1842.

CUNNINGHAM, Peter, the eldest son of Allan Cunningham, was educated at a private school, and entered the public service as a clerk in the Audit Office. In 1854 he was promoted to one Audit Office. In 1854 he was promoted to one of the chief clerkships, and gave to the world some of the fruits of his leisure hours. In 1833 he published a "Life of Drummond of Hawthornden;" and, in 1835, "Songs of England and Scotland." In 1841 a new edition of Campanan of the British Poets," and in and Scotland. "In 1841 a new contion of camp-bell's "Specimens of the British Poets," and in 1849 a "Handbook of London." Beside these, he edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Gold-smith's works, and contributed to "Frasers" Magazine," and several other periodicals, articles

of light literature. B. in London, 1816.
CUNNINGHAM, William, D.D., late principal of the New (or Free Church) College, Edinburgh, was one of the leaders of the "Non-intrusion" party in the Scottish church, whose struggles nequire the time of the Dutcher, by which party in the coccessa cinters, whose seasons make his memory is still excretated on the hills eventuated in a large proportion of the delray and and in the glons of the Scottish highlands.

COLDENIAND, Richard, an English dramatic is and establishing what is called the "Free



CORDAY, CHARLOTTE.



DANTE, ALIGHIERI.



CUNNINGHAM, ALLAN.



DALE, REV. CANON.



DE STABL, MADAME.

Church." The question in dispute was as to the He now rose to the highest honours, and in right of the people to refuse elergymen appointed | 1814, just before the abdication of Napoleon I., by the patrons of livings, the privilege of vetoing was named a councillor of state, which applicate such appointments being all that was at first ment was confirmed by Louis XVIII. His a st claimed; but the views of the leaders of the anti-advancement was to the chancellorship of the patronage party gradually developed themselves into a claim of the right of election by the people. This was denied by the law courts and the legislature; and the result was that a large portion of the clergy and people repudiated state connexion and control, and set up the "Free Church;" though still maintaining their right to be regarded as the national church. This claim was of course only recognised by themcaum was of course only recognised by themselves; and they now occupy the position of an ordinary dissenting body, though probably the most numerous and influential one in Scotland. Dr. Cunningham, after passing through the ordinary educational curriculum, was appointed assistant to one of the ministers of Greenock, was assistant to one of the ministers of Greenock, was afterwards removed to Trinity Church, Edinburgh; and, having taken a leading part in the coclesiastical discussions which preceded and followed the disruption, on the formation of a denominational hall of divinity, was appointed one of the professors, and on the death of Dr. Chalmers in 1847, succeeded him as principal and professor of divinity in the New College. Dr. Cunningham was more distinguished for intellectual power and learning than for eloquence as a preacher; but his unquestionable talent and high character gave him much influence in the budy to which he believed. ence in the budy to which he belonged Dunse, Berwickshire, October, 1805; D. 1861.
CURIUS DENTATUS, Marcus Annius, ku'-re-us

destails Dentatus, marcus Annius, and the fortifude, and frugality. He was victorious over various nations, and when the Samnites attempted to bribe him, he said, "I prefer my earthen pots to all your vessels of gold and silver, and my desire is to command those who are in possession of money, while I have none, but live in poverty." Lived in the 3rd cen-

tury B.C.

CURTUS, Marcus, kur-she-us, a Roman, who devoted himself to the infernal gods for the safety of his country. A wide chasm having suddenly appeared in the Forum, the oracle had said that it would nover close until Rome threw into it its most precious possession. Thereupon Curtius, arming himself, mounted his horse, and solemnly threw himself into the abyss, which

and somemity threw minison motione anyss, which instantly closed over his head, 300 n.c. Cuvies, Georges Christian Leopold Dagobert, Baron, Koo'-pe-u, a distinguished French natralist, who, at the age of 21, became tutor to the only son of Count d'Hériey in Normandy, the only son of count a nericy in Normandy, where, having a residence by the seacosts, the commenced the study of marine animals. In a short time he sent some papers to the Society of Natural History, and in 1705 received the appointment of assistant to Metrand at Paris, in the Jardin des Plantes. Here he commenced the collection of Commencial and Commencial an his collection of comparative anatomy, and in 1796, when the National Institute was formed, became one of its first members. He now began a series of works illustrative of fossil remains, and in 1800 was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the College of France, but still continued to lecture on comparative anatomy at the Jardin der Plantes. In 1802 he was chosen by the first consul, Bonaparte, one of the inspectors general to establish public schools in France, and became perpetual secretary to the Institute for the department of Natural Sciences.

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university, which he held till his death. In 1819 he was created a baron; in 1826 tharl < X. conferred on him the decoration of grand office r of the Legion of Honour; and in 1832 Louis of the Legion of Robotic, and in 1822 from a Philippe created him a peer. B. at Montboland, 1769; D. at Paris, 1832. Cuvier creatly advanced the natural sciences, the true object of which is, he declares, "to lead the human mind towards its destination,—a knowledge of truth."
works are very numerous, and, perhaps, h's
greatest is his "Theory of the Earth."

greatest is his "Theory of the Earth."
CUVIER, Frederic, was a younger brother of
the above, and was also devoted to the purvuit
of natural history. His most scientific work
is "On the Teeth of Animals," published in
1822. n. at Montbéliard, 1773; p. at Strasburg,

1838.

CUYP. (See KUYP.) CYNEGIRUS, sin-e-ji'-rus, an Athenian, brether of the poet Eschylus. After the battle of Ma-rathon, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with right hand, which was immediately cut off by the enemy. Upon this, he gra-ped the vess I with his left hand; and when he had lost that also, retained his hold with his teeth.

CYPRIAN, St., Thaseius Cacilius, sip'-re-an, a CYPEIAN, 51., Thaseus Caenius, sp.-r-ca., a learned father of the Latin church, who, in 216, embraced Christianity, on which he words his book "De Gratia Del," addressed to Do-natus. Persecuted and beheaded at Carthage, 253.—His works were edited by Bishop Fell, at Oxford, in 1632; and routered into English by

Orlord, it tols; and tendered not organize by Dr. Marshall, in one vol. follo.

CERTS, si'-rus, king of Persia, son of Cambyses and Mandame, daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes. There are different accounts of his youth. He restored the independence of Persia, which had long been under the domination of the Medes, and caused himself to be proor the menes, and caused immen to be pro-claimed king about 559 n.c. In a short time he extended the limits of his empire, which soon became the greatest in Asia. He decisively the feated Cressis, king of Lydia, invaded Assyria, and took Babylon by turning the channel of and fook isosyon by turning the channel of the Euphrates. He afterwards, however, was beaten by the Scythians, taken prisoner, and put to death by their queen, 529 B.C.—Hi to-

put to death by their queen, 859 8.C.—Hi tu-rians do not agree, however, as to the many of his death. (See Crosus). Cyrus, called the "Younger," was the youngest son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaeress, king of Persia. When the latter mounted the throne, he was made go-vernor of Asia Minor Lusirous however. vernor of Asia Minor. Desirous, however, of the supreme authority, he levied forces against his sovereign. A great battle was fought between the brothers at Cunaza, 401 nought between the brothers at Canada, wor n.c., where Cyrus was defeated and himself slain by Artaverxes. Cyrus had in his service Clearchus and Xenophon. (See Xenophon.)

D

Dic, or Dach, John, dek, a German painter, who was employed by the emperor Rudolph II., and whose pieces are very excellent. R. at Colorns, in 1868; D. at Vienna, 1860.

Dacuzz, Andrew, det-se-at, a learned French

Dalby

scholar, who, with his wife, produced the "Delthe inventor of the diorama and daguerreo-phin" edition of the Classics for the use of the cs., or sun-pictures, which take from him phin "dition of the Classics for the use of the Gauphin. His translation of Horace appeared the same year; and, in 1691, his translation of the "Reflections of Marces Antoniuns," and the mest year Aristotles "Poetics." For his services to literature, he was appointed perpetual secretary to the Aendemy, rewarded with a pension of 2000 livres, and mad? Keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. n. at Castras, 1691, p. 1722.—Desides the works above mentioned, he translated Plato into French; the "Lives" of Plutarch, the "Manual" of Epictetus, and several others. several others.

DACTER, Anne, wife of the above, and daugh-DLOTER, Anne, who of the above, and daughter of Le Fevre, professor of Greek at Saumur, received a liberal education. In 1674 she published an edition of Gallinachus, and, in 1681, a translation of Annerson and Sappho, which was followed by versions of some of Plantius's comedies, and of the "Platus" and "Clouds" of Aristophanes. In 1693 she married M. Dacier. and, in 1711, produced her translation of the "Had." Three years after appeared her ver and, in 1711, produced her translation of the "Illadi." Three years after, appeared her version of the "Odyssey;" and this closed her literary labours. D. at Sumur, in 1654; D. 1720.—Madame Dacier was as remarkable for modesty as her crudition. A learned German having paid her a visit, begged that she would write her name and a sentence in his book. She excused hersell as long as she could, but being strongly importuned, she complied, and added to her signature the sentence from Sophocles, "Silence is the ornament of the female sex."

DEDALUS, de'-da-lus, an Athenian, son of Eupalamus, was the most ingenious artist of his To him we are supposed to be indebted for the invention of the wedge and many other mechanical instruments, as also the sails of ships. Having killed, from jealousy, his nephew Talus, Dædalus, with his son Icarus, fled from Athens to Crete, where Minos gave him a cor-dial reception. Here he constructed a famous labyrinth for Minos, in which he himself and his son were subsequently confined; when he made for them wings of feathers and wax for their use, and they took their flight from Crete. The heat of the sun, however, melted the wax on the wings of the sun, however, melted the wax on the wings of Learns, who filew too high, and he fell into that part of the ocean which, from him, has been called the Learian sea. The father alighted at Cumne, in Italy, where he built a temple to Apollo, and thence directed his course to Sielly, where he was kindly received by Cocalas, who reigned over part of the country. He was ultimately put to death by Cocalus, who had been threatened with war by Minos. The flight of Dædalus from Crete, with wings, is explained by observing that he was the inventor of sails, which

observing thathe was incinventor of sairs, which is age might pass, at a distance, for wings.

Dagobert I., dog-o-bair, king of France, was recognised as king of Austrasia in 622, and on the death of his father, Clotafre II., in 628, became possessed of Neustria, and in 631 of Aquiting as the death of his bushless (2815bbt). To tania, on the death of his brother Caribort. He subdued the Saxons, Gascons, and Bretons; but tarnished the splendour of his exploits by his cruel and dissolute habits. He founded St. Denis, near Paris, in 632, and was there buried, 638; B. 692.—Dagobert II. succeeded to the kingdom of Austrasia in 656; assassinated 679.

—Dagobert III. succeeded his father, Childebert III. 212.—212. bert III.. 711: D. 715.

es, or sun-pictures, which take from him ir name. He was originally an artist, and became a scene-painter to the opera at Paris, assisting M. Prévost in producing his pano-ramas of the great cities of the world. His ingenuity, however, was continually prompting him to make new efforts in his art; and in 1822, in conjunction with Bouton, he perfected and exhibited the first diorama, which had a great success. For seventeen years he continued in this line, when he discovered the means of de-lineating objects by the chemical action of light. Something similar had been attempted before, by various chemists; but it remained for Daguerre to work out the discovery. To him belongs the merit of producing sun-pictures perfect upon metallic plates. In 1830 he made an exhibition of these pictures, and was named an officer of the Legion of Honour. At the an oncer of the Legion of Honour. At the same time, on condition of publishing his me-thod, an annuity of 6000 francs for life was voted to him by the government, and the provoted to him by the government, and the pro-cess of daguereotyping became generally known. n. at Cormelle, France, 1789, n. at Petit-Brie-sur-Marne, 1831, where a monument has been erected to his memory. DARL, Michael, 2d. A. Swedish portrait pain-ter, who came to England, and met with great

success. He had the honour to paint the porsuccess. He had the honour to paint the por-trait of Queen Anne, and was, during her reign and that of George I., the rival of Sir Godfrey Kneller. B. at Stockholm, 1656; D. in London,

DAHL, John Christian, a distinguished Nor-wegian landscape-painter, whose views of Italian and Tyrolean scenery were universally admired. In rendering the wild grandeur exhibited by his native country he was equally successful.

nis native country he was equally successful.

B. at Bergen, 1788; D. 1857.

Dahlberg, Eric, dal-bairg, a Swedish general, who, after studying the science of fortification, was, in 1643, appointed an engineer. Gustavus Adolphus sent him to superintend the works for the defence of Thorn, and he attended that monarch in the Polish war. By his advice. that monarch in the Foish war. By his advice, the king undertook the enterprise of marching his army across the Great Belt, when frozen over, in 1857, whereby he extended his conquests to Copenhagen. In 1860 Dahlberg was ento Copenhagen. In 1669 Dahlberg was en-nobled, and in 1669 appointed commandant of Malmo, and superintendent of fortifications. the so greatly improved these, as to be called the Vauban of Sweden. In 1690 he was made governor of Livonia, and died at Stockholm in

governor of Livousi, and use at Stockholm in 1703. p. 1925.—He published "Snecia Antiqua et Hodierna," 3 vols. folio, 1700. Dalber, Isaac, dal'-be, a self-taught mathe-matician, who, in 1772, went to London, and received the appointment of usher to Archishop Tenison's grammar-school, then near Charing Cross. Here he got acquainted with many co-lebrated men of science, and subsequently be-came mathematical master of the naval school at Chelsea. He was afterwards engaged in the trigonometrical survey of England, and in 1799 was appointed professor of mathematics in the was appointed processor to mannerman in the senior department of the Royal Military College at High Wycombe. On the removal of that in-stitution to Farnham, Surrey, he accompanied it; butinfirmities were now fast increasing upon him, and he was forced to resign his situation.

B. in Gloucestershire, 1744; D. at Farnham,
1824. Besides other writings of less collective , Louis James Mandé, da-gair, importance he composed for the Military College

a "Course of Mathematics," in 2 vols., which representation of Ediaburgh in the House of extended to a sixth edition.

Dale, David, date, an extensive manufacturer and philanthropist, who, having acquired a considerable fortune, devoted it to the encouragement of industry and the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes. this view he creeted the cotton mills at New Lanark. The system he adopted was to give the workpeople an interest in the business by

them participators in the profits. They were generally engaged for a specified number were generally rigidated to a specific matter of years, during which they were provided with food, lodging, and clothing, and, at the termination of their engagement, received the share of the surplus profits apportioned to them. Education and the care of their morals also formed prominent features in Mr. Dule's system of treating his workpeople. Mr. Dale likewise of treating his workpropie. Mr. Date his wise attempted, though unsuccessfully, to introduce the cotton manufacture into the county of Sutherland, in the Scottish Highlands. The works at New Lanark were long under the management of the celebrated Robert Owen, who had married Mr. Dale's daughter, and who suceceded to them on the death of his father-inlaw. Mr. Owen further developed the system in operation in accordance with his socialist or community theories, but it did not succeed, and the New Lanark works afterwards passed out of his hands .- (See Owen, Robert.) - Mr. Dale was born at Stewarton, Scotland, in 1738; and died at Glasgow in 1806.

DALE, Rev. Thomas, M.A., canon of St. Paul's, London, was educated at Christ's Hospital and Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and was or-dained in 1822. He kept a school for some time at Groepwish and also at Dealerth at Greenwich, and also at Beckenham, Kent; and had for his first curacy St. Michael's, Corn-hill. He subsequently held some other church preferments; from 1823 to 1830, was professor of English Language and Literature at the Lon-don University; and from 1836 to 1839 occupied aon cinversity, and from test to test central a similar chair at King's College, London. Sir Robert Peel, in 1835, appointed Mr. Dale rector of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; and, in 1816, promoted him to a canonry in St. Paul's and the rectorship of St. Paneras. He resigned the rectorship of S. Faheras. He resigned the latter post after an incumbency of 14 years, and was appointed to the living of Therfield, Herts. While at Cambridge, Mr. Dele published his "Widow of Nain," "The Outlaw of Taurus," and "Irad and Adah: a Tale of the Flood," Between 1819 and 1822 he published three successive volumes of poems, which, after having passed through several editions separately, were passed through several cultures separately, were in 1338, collected into a single volume. He also gave to the world a translation of Si phoeles, "The Sabbath Companion," "The also gave to the world a transmion of phoeles. "The Sabbath Companion," "The Good Shepherd; a Commentary on the Twenty-third Psalm;" "The Domestic Chaplain and Family Litturg," besides several volumes of sermons preached at St. Hride's, before the university of Cambridge, and on other occasions; and an edition of Cowper, with notes, critical and biographical. B. at Pentonville, August 22, 1797

D'ALEMBERT. (See ALEMBERT, D'.) Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun Ramsay, DILIMOTSTS, James Andrew Broun Ramssy, tenth earl and first marquis of, dai-hoo'se, a modern English statesman, was educated at Harrow, and afterwards entered Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1839. In 1832 he became Lord Ramsay, by the death of his elder brothers, and in 1834 contested the

Commons, but was unsueres-ful. In 1837, however, he was returned for Haddingtonshire. In the succeeding year, he was called, by the death of his father, to the House of Lords, and in 1943 entered upon official life under the ministry of entered upon official into under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel. His first office was that of vice-president of the Board of Trade, of which he became president in the following year. In this capacity his Lusiness habits were so eminent, and his reforms so judicious, that, on the accession of Lord John Russell to Jower, in accession of Lord sount Russell to Forty in 1840, he was requested to keep his appaintment, which he accordingly did. In 1847, on the recall of Lord Hardinge from India, Lord Dalhousie was appointed governor-general. had now an opportunity of developing those ad-ministrative talents with which he was endowed. On reaching Calcutta, he proclaimed that his policy was to acquire equally direct dominion over the territories of the native princes, as the British already had over those of other parts of India in their possession. Accordingly, on a revolt taking place in Mooltan, he marched a force into the North-western provinces, and, after defeating the Sikhs and Affghans, annexed the Punjab. In two years afterwards, the king of Ava provoked an expedition to be sent against him, when the coast of Burmah was taken by the British, and in 1852 Pegu was incorporated with their dominions, After this, a series of annexations were made, which greatly enlarged the Fritish empire in India. Nagpore, Sattara, Jhansi, Berar, and Oude were successively appropriated, either on account of the tyranay and misrule with which they had been governed, or from the failure of their lawful heirs among the native dynastics. Whilst these events were taking place, the internal resources of the country were being energetically developed and improved. A uniform system of cheap postage was introduced, and a large por-tion of India intersected by railways; the Ganges Canal was cut, and grand trunk roads constructed through various parts. The energy of Lord Dalhousie's administration was apparent in every direction, when, with a broken constitu-tion, he returned to England in 1856. In 1849 he had been created a marguis for his successes in the Punjab; and previous to his return he had, on the death of the duke of Wellington, been appointed to the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, and the East India Company also settled on him a pension of £5000 a year. B. 1812; D. 1860.

Dallas, Sir Robert, dal'-as, a distinguished English lawyer, was the eldest son of Robert Dallas, of Kensington, and after being educated Dails, of heffsington, and after boing edicated at Genera along with his brother George, was entered at the Temple, ealled to the bar, and soon made himself conspicuous by his talent. He was engaged in the defence of Warren fastings, for his editors on which occasion he obtained the edit power of a kings of the control of the constant of the control mons for St. Michael's, Cornwall, in 1802, but, mons for St. Michael's, Cornwall, in 1802, but, being appointed chief-justice of Chester, he vacated his seat, and was subsequently returned for Kirkealdy. He was appointed one of the paisne judges of the Common Pleas in 1813, and succeeded Vienry Gibbs as president of the same court in 1818. In 1823 he resigned his seat on the bench, and died December 25, 1824.

DAILLAS, Sin George, brother of the above, a content of the content of the same at the same at the content of the same at the same a

eminent political writer, began life as a ch

servant of the East India Company, having servint of the East Intal Company, having sailed for Calcutta when only eighteen years o. age. He soon made a name in India, having published at Calcutta, shortly after his arrival a clever poem called "The Indian Guide." Warren Hastings now took him in hand, and warren makings now took him in hand, any chim in pointed superintendent of the collections at Raraeshay, an office a which he filled most satisfactorily for several years. Deing obliged to return to England on account of his health, he was deputed by the residents in Calcult at the research within the the Manager of the collection of Calcutta to present a petition to the House of Commons against Pitt's India Bill. He published a pamphlet in vindication of Warren Hastings in 1789; in 1793 he wrote a work upon the state of affairs and the policy of a war with France, in which he strongly denounced the revolution in that country. This secured the revolution in that country. This secured him the favour of Pitt, who had this piece and others by Pallas reprinted for general distribution. Sir George afterwards wrote a series of letters to Lord Moira on the state of Ireland, which originally appeared in the "Antijacobin." In 1798 he was made a baronet; in the following year he published a pamphlet against concluding year ne puousnea a pampuer against concutaing peace with the "present regicale government of France," and was soon after returned to Parliament for Newport, Isle of Wight. His subsequent publications were "A Letter to Sir W. Pulteney on the Subject of the Trade between India and Europe," "A Defence of the Wars of the Marquis Wellesley in the Decean and Hindrian." And a treat or the Additional Confession of the Marquis Wellesley in the Decean and Hindrian." And a treat or the Additional Confession of the Marquis Wellesley in the Decean and Hindrian." And a treat or the Additional Confession of the Marquis Wellesley in the Decean and Hindrian. and a tract on the religious converdustan."

dustan, and a trace on the Language sion of the Hindus. B. 1758; D. 1833.

Dallas, George Millin, an American lawyer and statesman, was the son of James Alexander Dallas, secretary of the treasury and of war under Jefferson and Madison respectively. The family from which Mr. Dallas sprung has produced several men distinguished in literature. law, statesmanship, &c., in America; while the European branch boasts the names of the above-mentioned Sir Robert and Sir George Dallas; and the sister of the subject of this notice intermarried into the Byron family. George Millin Dallas was bred to the bar, and, after acting as private secretary to Mr. Gallatin in his acting as private secretary or Art. Variant in its mission to St. Petersburg, in 1813, to negotiate peace with England through the mediation of the ezar, returned to America in 1815, and began to practise his profession. He held some legal offices in his native state of Pennsylvania, and in 1831 began his political career as one of the representatives in congress of his own state, attaching himself to the democratic party, and taking an active part in the debates of the house. Mr. Van Buren sent him to St. Petersburg as minister, in 1837, where he remained till 1841, when, on the election of General Harrison to the presidential chair, Mr. Dallas returned home and again devoted himself to the practice of his profession. At the next election he was chosen vice-president, Mr. Polk being the president; and in 1846, as presirolk being the president; and in 1820, as president of the senate, he gave his casting vote against the protective tariff bill which was then the great question of the day. He was minister to the court of St. James under Mr. Buchanan's presidency, and in that capacity had charge of arranging the central American question with arranging me central American question with the British government. He resigned his post on the election of Mr. Lincoln as president. B. at Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. D. 1885. DARRYMPLE, James, dul-rin-pel, first Vis-count Stair, was a native of Ayrshire, and re-

ceived his education first at the parish school of Mauchline, and afterwards in the university of Glasgow. He served as a captain in Glencairn's regiment during the civil war; was apcarris regiment during the civil war; was appointed professor of philosophy at Glasgow in 1641, and while in this position studied civil law with a view to the bar. He resigned his law with a view to the par. He resigned his chair in 1617, went to Edinburgh, and was ad-mitted an advocate in February, 1618. He was next year chosen secretary to the commission sent by the Scots to negotiate for the return of Charles II., and held the same post again in 1650. Cromwell recommended him to Monk for a seat on the Scottish bench, and in 1657 he was accordingly invested with the judicial ermine. Dal-rymple was knighted at the Restoration, created a baronet in 1664, appointed president of the court of session in 1871, which office he held till 1681, when displeasing the government on the 1881, when displeasing the government on the subject of the Test Act, he was supersaded, and obliged to retire to Holland. He published "Institutions of the Law of Scotland," in 1812, and, while resident at Leyden, transmitted to the Edinburgh press "Decisions of the Court of Session from 1861 to 1881," and published at Leyden in 1868, "Philosophia Nova Experimentalis." He returned to England with the wines of Grane with whom he had become a prince of Orange, with whom he had become a favourite in Holland, and was reinstated in the presidency of the Scottish court. He was made a peer by the title of Viscount Stair in 1690; was reappointed lord advocate; and, in 1691, became one of the principal secretaries of state, an office which he continued to fill till the parliamentary inquiry into the massacre of Glencoa drove him from office in 1695. In the same year he published a work entitled "A Vindica-tion of the Divine Perfections;" and died

tion of the Divine Perfections;" and died shortly afterwards. B.1819.

DALBYMEE, David, Lord Hailes, a Scotch judge, who, after finishing his education at Eton and Utrecht, was called, in 1748, to the Scotch bar, and in 1778 appointed a judge, on which cocasion he stock the title of Lord Hailes. In his capacity he was eminently distinguished for the diligence with which he fulfilled his duties; but it is on account of his labours in the field of literature that he is chiefly celebrated. He published a number of books in the form of memoirs and letters, relating to the history of Britain in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.:

pritan in the reigns of James I, and Charles I, "Remarks on the History of Scotland," 12mo, Annals of Scotland," 4to, 2 vols., "Remains of Christian Antiquity," 3 vols.; several Me-noirs intended for a Biographia Scotica; papers in the "World" and "Mirror," and a great many other works, every one of them bearing the stamp of considerable merit. B. at Edin-treph 1794, p. 1209 urgh, 1726; p. 1792.

DALEXMELE, Alexander, an eminent hydro-grapher, who, by the force of his talents, raised himself to considerable eminence in the service of the East India Company. He endeavoured o establish friendly commercial relations be-ween the sultan of Sooloo and the Company, nut was unsuccessful. He returned to England with a like object in view, but failed there also. In 1775 he again went to Madras, where he had been appointed a member of ouncil, and one of the committee of circuit; out in 1777 was, with several others, recalled to lave his conduct investigated regarding some if his proceedings. In 1779 he was appointed hydrographer to the Company, and in 1795, when a similar office was established by the

Admiralty, it was given to Dalrymple. This appointment he held till 1908, when he was called upon to resign it on the ground of superannuation. This, however, he refused to do, and was dismissed. B. at New Hailes, Scotland, 1737; D. from vexation, a month after his

dismissal from office, 1808.

Dalton, John, dal'-ton, a distinguished mathematician, meteorologist, and natural philosopher, who, from humble circumstances, gradually worked his way into public notice and honourable fame. In his thirteenth year he kept a school at Eaglesfield, Cumberland, and in his fifteenth, removed to Kendal to fill the situation of usher in the school of his cousin, George Bewley. In 1793 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the New College at Manchester, which he held until the removal of that institution to York in 1799. He continued to reside in Manchester, and gave lessons in private seminaries, and also occupied himself with lecturing upon his favourite subjects. He also filed the appointments of secretary and vice-president to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and in 1817 became its president, to which distinction he was elected president, to which distinction he was elected every succeeding year until his death. Meanwhile he had long been known as a contributor to the "Lady's Diary," "The Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society," and other serials; but it was not bits grand discovery of the atomic theory. In the following year he explained it to Dr. Thomson, and subsequently in some of his more stronger of the writering toward of England. In 1808. lectures, delivered in London and several couer
of the principal towns of England. In 1809
appeared the first volume of his "New System
of Chemical Philosophy," which, in 1810, was
followed by the second volume. In both of
these volumes he treated of the atomic theory, which proved one of the most important contri butions that had yet been made to the science of chemistry. By it, the constituents of any article could be regulated with perfect accuracy, and the knowledge of chemical combinations reduced to an amazing degree of simplicity and certainty. It is upon this discovery that his fame rests, as it at once places him amongst the most original inquirers and thinkers of his day. For it the first gold medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him. In 1832 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the title of D.C.L.; Oxiora conferred upon him the dute of D.C.L.; in the following year William IV. gave him a pension of £150 a year, which, in 1836, was raised to £300. In 1834 the University of Edin-burgh conferred on him the degree of LL.D., nourse conterred on nim an eagree of DLD, and in 1833, £2000 was subscribed by his friends in Manchester for a statue to him, to be sculptured by Chantrey, and placed in the entrance-hall of the Royal Institution of that city. In 1821 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was also a member of various other learned societies. B. at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1766; D. at Manchester, 1844.

CHESSET, 1874.

DAMASUS I., POPE, dem-a-sus, was a native of Portugal, and rose to the pontifical chair in 366. He laboured to reform the morals of his time, and extend the discipline of the church. The Arians were opposed by him in several councils. B. 304; D. 384.—Damasus II. was elected pope

talents as a sculptor have rendered her name famous, was the daughter of field-marshal Con-way, and was, in 1767, married to the Hon. John Damer. Little felicity, however, followed her union, Mr. Damer having put an end to his own existence in 1776. Mrs. Damer then devoted herself to the gultivation of her taste for the fine arts-a taste which had distinguished her even in youth. She studied under Cerra :chi, the sculptor, and soon became well known for the chaste and classical productions of her chisel. A statue of George III., in the Register Office, Edinburgh; a bust of her mother, the countess of Aylesbury, in Tunbridge Church, Kent; and the bust of Lord Nelson in the council chamber at Guildhall, London, may be named as specimens of her works, of which she produced a great many. B. 1748; D. 1828.

Damocles, dam'-o-klees, a flatterer of Diony-

sius the tyrant, whom he pronounced the happiest man on earth. This prince, in order to con-vince him of the happiness which a sovereign enjoyed, invited him to a banquet, and caused him to be arrayed and treated as a monarch. During the entertainment, a sword was suspended from the ceiling, over the head of Damocles, by a single horsehair; and thus was

cles, by a single noiseman, and typified the happiness of a tyrant.

Damon and Pythias, dav.-non, two Pythagorean philosophers of Syracuse, rendered memorable by their friendship. Dionysias the tyrant having condemned Damon to death, permission was granted him to return to his native place, in order to settle his affairs, Pythias remaining in his stead. The hour fixed for the execution arrived, and Pythias was about to execution arrived, and rydnas was about to suffer the punishment; but Damon returned in time, and a generous contest ensued between them as to who should be the victim. Dionysins was so touched by this faithful friendship, that he pardoned Damon, and asked to be admitted as a third friend. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

Dampier, William, dam'-peer, an English DAMPIER, William, aum peer, an Engissi navigator, who was early sent to sea, and first sailed in a Bristol privateer. After cruising a considerable time on the American coast, and considerable time on the American coase, and taking several prizes, principally from the Spaniards, Dampier went aboard another becausering ship. Not meeting with success, be sailed for the East Indies, where he left the vessel, and proceeded to the English factory at Acheen. Afterwards he became grumer to the other street Personner 1. 100 the became of the content of the conten factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he embarked for England, and arrived there the same year, when he published his "Voyage round the World," which was well received by the public. He had on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas. In this expedition he explored the north and northtins expectation the exported the north and no the west coasts of Australia, with Shark's Bay. He also explored New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland; but, on his return home, was wrecked on Ascension Island. In 1701, howwrecked on Ascension Island. In 1701, however, he arrived in England, and published an account of his vorage. He continued to follow the sea till 1711, after which his life is lost in boscarity. In in Somerateshire, 1652. There is a portrait of Dampler in the Trinity House. His "Vorages" bear the stamp of truth, and are written in a vivid style of narrative.

Days, Richard Henry, daw'-na, an American writer, who was educated at Harvard College, Massachuseffs, with a view his following the

in 1048, and only survived his election twenty. Massachusetts, with a view to his following the legal profession. Delicacy of health, however, DAMES, Hon. Anne Scymour, dai'-mer, whose

applied himself to the more congenial pursuits of literature and politics. In 1817 he became a contributor to the "North American Review," and, from the attractive character of his articles, was introduced to a share in its management. This continued till 1820, when his connexton with this periodical ceased. Pra now started "The Idle Man," which lived only through one volume, and in which his "Tom Thornton"

published a collection of his poems and prose writings, and another edition in 1850. Mr. Dana, however, principally confined himself to miscellaneous writing, and to occasional lecturing on poetry. D. at Cambridge, near Boston, 1787.

Dinny, Francis, A.R.A., däu'-be, a modern critcit, received his carllest lessons in design at the School of Arts in Dublin, and after equilifing some distinction in that city, he, in 1820, removed to Fajanal, and took up his residence at Bristol, whence he sent his pictures annually to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, but with little success till 1824, when his "Sunset at Sea after a Storm" attracted considerable notice. This picture was purchased by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The following year he sent his "Delivery of Israel out of Egypt," which was highly thought of, and he became an associate of the Academy. He now worked hard, and crhibited several pictures, which increased his reputation. In 1829, on account of some domestic affairs, he left England, and was absent for ten or twelve years, when he returned, and began to exhibit again. He had now attained the summit of his art, and continued to produce a great many first-class paintings. Among these may be named his "Morning at Rhodes," "The Bellage," "A Holy Family," "Caius Marius amid the Rains of Carthage," "The Delvage," "The D

Inflace, "and "A will seasmore as Sunsec." In State as the Westford, in Ireland, 1783. In 1861.

Dance, George, jun, dance, an eminent architect, whose first work was the prison of Newgate, begun by him in 1770. He also designed St. Luke's Hospital and the front of Guildhall, which, as an artistic performance, is remarkable only for its absurdity. He was also the architect of the British Institution, formerly the Shakspeare Gallery, Pall Mall, and the theart at Bath. He held the appointment of city surveyor till 1818, when he resigned in favour of Mr. W. Montague, a pupil of his own. B. in London, 1749; n. in 1825; and was buried near Wren and Rennei in S.F. Paul's Cathedral.

Dayson, Buniel, dan-ery an extraordinary English miser who, in 1768, seceeded to a considerable estate. Propriitistanding this, he considerable estate estate in the constant of the large and the makind arose from the ord his hary and he was estlorn the common, or of his other gap of stord from under the bedges. He was frequently and therefore suit up the door of his house, and got in and out by an upper vindow, making use of a ladder, which he drew up after him. His sister, who lived with him many years, left him, at her death a considerable increase to his wealth; and, on this occasion, he bought a second-hand upin to fluids elections to making.

self in decent mourning. This was an article of luxury, for, at other times, Daniel were hay-bands on his legs. D. 1714, hear Harrow, in Middlesex; D. 1795; and left his estates to Lady Tempest, who had been very charitable to both him and his sister, under the notion that they were poor.

DANGOURS, Florence Carton, dang-koop, a French dramatist of the time of Louis XIV, by whom he was patronized. He was originally intended for the church, but preferred the bar, which he in turn abandoned for the profession of actor and author. He was a great favourité with Louis, in whose service he passed thirty-eight years, and then retired to his estate in Berri, where he passed the remainder of his life in retirement. His works, principally faces, the seenes of which are laid in low life, occupy vie volumes, n. at Fontainebleau, 1661;

p. 1726.
Dindolo, Enrico, dan'-do-lo, doge of Venice, to which office he was elected in 1102, being then 83 years old. He raised the Venetian republic to a considerable height by the vigour and wisdom of his government. In 1201 he engaged in the crusade, and conquered Zara, which had revolted against the Venetians. In 1293, though menty 80 years of 2go, he greatly distinguished himself at the slege of Constantinople, on the taking of which he was created despot of Romania. D. in 1203.

Dandolo, Andrea, doge of Vonice, extended the commerce of the republic by a union with Egypt, which produced a war between the Venetians and the Genosee, which lasted several years. He was a man of letters, wrote a "History of Venice," and corresponded with Petrarch. B. about 1907. p. in 1854.

Dantolan, Andrew. (See Philipper, Dantel, Samuel, &da-ley, an English poet and historian, who became groom of the privy

DANIGAN, Andrew. (See PHILIDOR.)
DANIEL, Samuel, dai-vg-i, an English poet and historian, who became groom of the privy chamber to the queen of James I. At the closs of his life he redired to a farm in his native county, where he die in 1610; a. in Somersethire, 1802. His poems and dramatic pieces were collected, and printed in 2 vols. 12mo, 1718. The most important are an hercic poem in six books, on the Wars of York and Lancaster, "Musophilus," a very elegant composition; a trugedy of "Cleopatra;" and the "Complaint of Resamond." Besides these, three are several masques, sonnets, odes, and epistles. He also wrote the "History of England to the End of the Reign of Edward III.," which, according to some authors, is the best of all his works.

Some authors, is the Desk of all alls works.

DANIEL, Gabriel, &d-in-ed, a French historian, who entered among the Jesuits at the age of cighteen, and became historiographer of France under Louis XIV., who gave him a pension of 2000 francs. One of his first productions was a "Voyage to the World of Descartes," which has been translated into several languages. His greatest performance, however, is "The History of France," published at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1713, but afterwards enlarged to 7 vols. 4to, 1722. This work is said to have little mett as a whole. It is rather a history of the kings than of the people, is feeble in syle, and full of in-accuracies. He also wrote several missellar-mous and theological treatises. B. at Rouen, mous and theological treatises.

of a ladder, which he drow up after him. His 1689; n. at Paris, 1728. At the sister, who lived with him many years, left him. Danker, William, R.A., dist-get, an artist at her death, a considerable increase to his and engrewer, who, at the age of fourteen, went wealth; and, on this occasion, he bought a tith his uncle to India, and commenced sketch-second-hand pair of black stockings to put him ing all that struck them as beautiful or interest-

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Dante

ing between Cape Comorin and Serinagur, in the Himalaya mountains. They were ten years engaged in this task, and many of their views engaged in this task, and many of their views were subsequently published in a work called "Oriental Scenery," which appeared, completed, in 6 vols. folio in 1808. As an engraver, Mr. Daniell produced several other works of great Daniel produced several other works of great merit, and between 1814 and 1825 was occupied in getting up a work entitled a "Yoyage round Great Britain," for which he spent the summer of every year in making notes and collecting

of every year in making notes and collecting drawings. Besides these, he painted in oil many large pictures of scenes in India, and, in conjunction with Mr. Paris, produced, in 1832, a panorama of Madras, and, more recently, "The City of Lucknow." B. 1769; p. 1837. DANBELL, John Frederick, a distinguished chemist and meteocologisk, who commenced life as a sugar-refuter, but, becoming acquainted with Professor Brande, they, togother, stand with Professor Brande, they, togother, stand with Professor Brande, they togother, stand and Art," and supervisional of the first twart volumes of that superintended the first twenty volumes of that serial. In 1820 Daniell published an account of his new hydrometer, an instrument which has been of immense service to meteorology. In 1923 his "Meteorological Essays" appeared, and 1323 ms mercorological assays appeared, and raised him still higher in the rank of men of science. His "Essay on Artificial Climates" appeared in 1824, and in 1831, on the establishment of King's College, he was made professor of chemistry. About this time a description of his new pyrometer was given to the world, and for the invention of this instrument, the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal. In 1837 he received the Copley medal for discovering a mode by which a continuous current of voltaic electricity may be maintained. In 1842 he received one of the Royal medals for a paper on the theory of salts. In 1843 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., and in the same year a second edition of an "Introduction to Chemical Phicontinuous an "Introduction to Chemical Fin-losophy" appeared. With his professorship, he held other important appointments, and was for thirty years a member of the Royal Society. nor anny years a memoer or the noyal Society.

B. in London, 1790; D. 1845. Besides the
above, he wrote a great many treatises upon
subjects connected with his favourite studies.

DANNEGRES, John Henry, dan'ai-ker, a distinguished German sculptor, was born at Stuttgardt of humble parentage, but early evincing a taste for the fine arts, and especially for sculpture, he attracted the notice of Charles Duke of Wurtemberg, who took him under his protection, and procured his admission to the Military Artistic Academy of Stuttgart, where he made such progress, that when only 16 years of age, he obtained a prize for his model of Milo. This was in 1774. He subsequently visited Paris was in 1774. He subsequently visited Paris and Rome, in the latter of which cities he met Canova, and derived much benefit from his con-versation and instruction. Dannecker returned versation and in 1796, and shortly afterwards completed the "Ariadne," one of his finest works. His noblest effort, however, is his statue of Christ, which occupied him eight years, was finished in 1824, and is now in the possession of the Emperor of Russia. Danpossession of the Emperor of Indesaga Particles necker was especially eminent for the beauty of the features, the elegant pose, and the fine proportions of his statues. B. 1753; D. 1841.

DANTIN, Jean Pierre, danta, a French

DANTAN, Jean Pierre, dan'th, a French sculptor, whose father followed the same profession, and in whose studio he first imbibed the principles of his art. He subsequently

studied under Bosio, and, when he first essayed m his own account, produced several bust and portrait studies, which excited considerable admiration, and at once brought him prominently muration, and at once brought him prominently into notice. His genius, however, led him into he study of carleature, when, about 1832, he aptivated he humorous inclinations of the Juristians by a series of grotesque statuettes, which he called "Charges," of the principal celebrities of the capital. These were nothing more than exaggerated portraits of the leading more than esaggerated portraits of the realing features of the face, rendered with great in-genuity, yet without being ridiculous. They were new and striking, and "took" with the public amazingly. One of the peculiarities of these "Charges" was, that the heads were disproportionately large, whilst the bodies upon which they were placed were as disproportion-ately diminutive. They were executed with a view to correctness of attitude and expression. in so far as regarded the individuals they were intended to represent, although all about them was either exaggerated or diminished to an amusing degree of absurdity. The consequence to these "celebrities" in the hands of Dantan was great popularity; and as many of them, such as Paganini, Lablache, Thalberz, were men continually before the public, it may be presumed that the genius of the sculptor helped to extend rather than circumscribe their fame. B. at Paris, 1800.

DANTE, or DURANTE, Alighieri, dau'-tai, the most distinguished of Italian poets, in early life served his country both as a soldier and a politician. He became one of the priori or chief magistrates of his native city of Florence about 1300, when the contentions of the two factions of the Bianchi and the Neri were at their height. He joined the former, which, being the weakest, was overcome in the struggic, and Dante fall-ing with his party, was banished, and his pro-perty confiscated. For many years he was doomed to bear the sorrows of an oxile. At length he was taken under the protection of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna, under whose roof he passed the remainder of his days. was during his exile that Dante wrote his poem, of world-wide fame, "La Divina Commedia." It comprises three poems, or distinct acts—Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. The poet, describing the fate of souls after "shuffling off this mortal coil," places in hell and purgatory all those who are remarkable either for their crimes or vices (especially those who were the authors of his misfortunes), and in paradise those who have done good deeds on paradise those who have done good uccus on carth. He is supposed, in company with Virgil, to descend to the infernal regions, and three describe the various punishments of sin-ners, whilst Beatrice, his first-loved earthly companion, leads him through the delights of paradise. This extraordinary composition is one of the most sublime productions which have ever emanated from the genius of man, although many passages are full of extra-vagances, and others, from their peculiar allusions, are very obscure. "La Commedia" allusions, are very obscure. "La Commedia" was the first poem ever written in the Italian language; before it, the Latin tongue was always employed. The best edition is that of Venice, 1787, 5 vols. 4to. This poem has found in all countries a host of editors, commentators, and translators. Dante also wrote some works in Latin, particularly one on Monarchy, and

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another, "De Vulgari Eloquentia." It is, however, on his "Divina Commedia" that his fame securely rests. A monument was erected to his memory in the church of Santo Croce, in Florence, and opened to public view on the 21th of March, 1830. This tardy justice to the memory of a great poet, by his countrymen, may have been stimulated by the reproving lines of Byron, in the 4th canto of "Childe Harold," beginning— "Ungrateful Florence! Dante sleeps afar!"

DANTE, Jean Baptiste, of the same family as the poet, was remarkable for his mechanias the pock, was remarkable for his mechanical genius, the most noted production of which was a pair of wings, which were so nicely constructed, that he could support himself in the air, and fly across the Thrasiments lake, near Perugia, of which city he was a native. This machine nearly immortalized him in a not very agreeable manner, however, for in an exhibition of its powers before the people, one of the wings broke, Dante fell upon the one of the whigs block, Dame, and severely shattered his thigh. This put an end to his acrial excursions, and he subsequently devoted himself to mathematics, of which he was pro-fessor at Venice. Died towards the end of the

15th century, before he had attained his 40th year.
Danton, George Jacques, dan'-tweng, a
leading demagogue in the French revolution, was a lawyer, and attained notoriety in that storm which brought prominently into notice a number of persons who would otherwise have passed their days in obscurity. He displayed extraordinary talents in the National Convention, and was a powerful speaker. He was the leader of the Cordeliers club, was accused of having instigated the massacre of the 2nd of September, and was a man of debauched character in private life. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the opposition to the Prussian invasion after the sanguinary scenes of September, his declaration, in the midst of general terror and confusion, that the "country was in danger, and could only be saved by boldness, incessant boldness, nothing but boldness," having roused the populace to make those efforts which resulted in the defeat of the Duke of Brunswick at Jena, and the commencement of that career of conquest and aggression which closed only on the field of Waterloo. Robes-pierre supplanted him, and he died under the

guillotine in 1794. B. at Arcis-sur-Aube, 1759. D'ABBLLY, Madame Frances, dar-blai, was the daughter of Charles Burney, the author of the "History of Music," and, in 1793, married a French emigrant artillery officer, with whom she afterwards went to France, and who, on the restoration of the Bourbons, attained the rank of general. After the termination of the war, they returned to England, and settled at Bath, where her husband died in 1818. She continued to reside at Bath up to the time of her death. B. at Lynn Regis, 1752; D. at Bath, 1940.-Madame D'Arblay's maiden name was Frances Burney, and she gained considerable celebrity by her literary productions. These were mostly in the paths of fiction, in which she produced four novels, "Evelina," "Ceollia," "Camilla," and the "Wanderer." For this last she received £1500, although it is but an indifferent performance. She wrote several other works, among which were Memoirs of her father, which, in 1832, she published in 3 vols.

DARCET, John, dar'-sai, a French chemist and physician, who became professor of che-mistry in the National Institute of Paris. He published several papers on the management of potteries, and the nature of earths fit to be used in those manufactories. He also gave used in those manufactories. He also gave analyses of several minerals, and published the "State of the Pyrenees, and of the Causes of their Wasting." B. at Donazit, Landes, 1725; D. at Paris, 1801. DARCY, Patrick.

DARCY, Patrick. (See ARCY, Patrick d'.) DARIUS THE MEDE, da-ri'-us, the prince mentioned in the Scriptures, is, according to some, the same as Cyaxares, son of Astyages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus. D. at Babylon, about 348 B.C.

DARIUS I., king of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy with six others against the usurper Smerdis, whom they slew, and then made an agreement that he should have the crown whose horse should ne should have the crown whose drove should neigh first in the morning. By a plan concerted, by the groom of Darius, a certain spot was fixed upon, and when the candidates came to the place, the horse of Darius suddenly neighed, in consequence of which he was saluted king. He subsequently took Babylon, after a siege of ten months, rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and restored the captive Jews to their own country. At Marathon his forces were defeated by the Greeks, on which he resolved to carry on the war in person, but died in the midst of his preparations, 485 B.C.; B. about 550 B.C.
Darrus II. was surnamed Ochus or Nothus

(bastard), because he was an illegitimate son of Artaxerxes. After the murder of Xerxes, he ascended the Persian throne, and espoused Parysatis, his sister, a cruel princess, by whom he had Artaxerxes Mnemon, afterwards king, and

Cyrus the Younger. D. 404 B.C. DARIUS III., surnamed Codomannus, was the last king of Persia. The peace of his kingdom was early disturbed by Alexander, who invaded Persia to avenge the injuries which the Greeks The king of Persia met his adversary in person, at the head of 600,000 men. This army was remarkable, however, more for the splendour of its equipment than its military courage. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which notice was sought near the Granicus, in which the Persians were easily defeated. Another was soon after fought near Issus, where Alexander left 1,1000 of the enemy dead on the field, and took, among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife, and children of Darius. The darkness of the hight favoured the retreat of Darius, who saved himself by flying in disguise. These losses weakened, but did not discourage. The Persian monarch, who assembled another more powerful army, with which he encountered his enemy at Arbela. The victory was long doubtful; but the intrepdity of Alexander and the superior valour of the Macedonians, ultimately prevailed over the effeminate Persians, and Darius fled towards Media. His misfortunes were now almost at an end. Besus, the governor of Ractria, in hopes of succeeding him on the throne, attempted his life; and Darius was found by the Macedonians, and Darius Macedonians. the Persians were easily defeated. and Darius was found by the Macedonians, in his chariot, expiring, covered with wounds, 330 B.C. In him the empire of Persia was extinguished, 229 years after it had been first founded by Cyrus the Great. (See ALEXANDER THE GREAT.)

DARNLEY. Earl of, darn'-le, son of the Earl

D'Aubiene'

of Lennox, the ill-fated husband of Mary queen of Scots, was married to her in 1565, and two years afterwards was blown up by gunpowder in a house where he was lying unwell, in the neighbourhood of Holyrood palace, at

Edinburgh. (See Mark Stuart.)
Darquier, Augustin, dar-ke-ai, a French astronomer, and member of the National Institute, who early discovered a strong inclination for the study of astronomy, which he cultivated with ardour; purchasing instruments, and establishing an observatory in his own house. He also educated pupils, paid the expenses of calculations, and sought for no pecuniary aid from government. His last observations were printed in Lalande's "Histoire Céleste," and

printed in Lalanue's Historic Cenesus, and are brought down to March, 1798. B. at Toulouse, 1718; p. 1802.

Dary, Pierre Antoine Noel Bruno, Count, dur-oo, a distinguished poet, historian, and statesman of France, who entered the military service of his country, notwithstanding an ardent attachment which he had to literary pursuits. He rose through a succession of pursuits. The rose united a succession of employments, writing poetry, and assisting in the military organization of the army. He attracted the notice of the first consul, and, in tracted the notice of the first consul, and, in 1802, became a member of the Tribunal. In 1805 he was made a counsellor of state, and general-intendant of the Imperial household. This last office he hesitated to accept. "I have spent my life among books," said he, "and have not had time to study the arts of the courtier."
"Of courtiers I have plenty," said Napoleon I.;
"they will never fail, but I want a minister, at once enlightened, vigilant, and firm." He sub-sequently became the confidential friend of the emperor, and his prime minister. In 1812 he opposed the expedition to Russia, as he did several other of the emperor's schemes. On the abdication of Napoleon, he retired from public life, and, although exiled by the first government of the restored Bourbons, was recalled in 1819, and made a peer of France. He afterwards wrote a "Life of Tully," and a "History of Venice." B. at Montpellier, 1767; D. 1829.

DARWIN, Erasmus, dar'-win, an English physician and poet, who, in 1755, took his bache-lor's degree in medicine at Cambridge, and on that occasion produced a thesis in which he maintained that the movements of the heart and arteries are immediately produced by the stimulus of the blood. From Cambridge he restimulus of the blood. From Campringe ne re-moved to Edinburgh, where he took his dector's degree, after which he practised at Lichfield. In 1757 he married Miss Howard, of that city, who died in 1770; after which he mar-ried the widow of Colonel Pole, who brought has been adjusted. He then removed to ried the widow of Colonel Pole, who brought him a good fortune. He then removed to Derby, where he passed the remainder of his life. Dr. Darwin's literary fame rests upon his "Botanie Garden," with philosophical notes, in two parfse-1, "The Economy of Vegetation." 2. "The Loves of the Plants," 2 vols. 8. "Gonomia, or the Laws of Organie Life," 8vo. 4. "Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening," I vol. 4to. In these works the poet, botanist, and philosopher amener to advantage, although they are now appear to advantage, although they are now little read. Besides these, he was the author of papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and a tract on "Female Education," 4to. He had also a share in the formation of the "System of Vegetables" of Linnaus, published in the name of the

Botanical Society at Lichfield. n. near Newark, Nottinghamshire, 1731; n. at Derby, 1502. Danwrs, Charles, F.R.S., an eminent modern naturalist, who distinguished himself by his discoveries in the paths of zeology and geology. He is also widely known by his work entitled "The Voyage of Naturalists." This is a record of the observations which he made in several of the countries visited by his Majesty's ship Bengle, between the years 1832 and 1836, to which he had been attached as naturalist. He also wrote several other works, which place him high among geologists. His "Origin of Speries by means of Natural Selection," has gone through several editions, and been the occasion of much controversy among the learned. B. at

Shrewsbury, Feb. 12, 1809.

DATAMES, dat'-a-mees, a Persian general under Artaxerxes II., who gained many victories over the enemies of that prince. Being disgraced, however, by the king, to whom cuvious courtiers had misrepresented him, he raised Cappadocia in revolt, and defeated Artabazes, whom the king sent against him. Assassinated by Mithridates, 361 B.C.-Cornelius News has

written his life.

Datis, dai'-tis, a general of Darius I., had the command, in conjunction with Artaphernes, of the Persian army which was defeated by Mil-tiades at Marathon, 49) B.c.—He was subse-quently put to death by the Spartans.

DAUBENTON, Louis - Jean - Marie, do-ben'-tawng, a French anatomist and naturalist, who became assistant to Buffon in the royal garden, and keeper of the king's museum. In 1744 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and contributed several valuable papers to their memoirs. He had also a considerable share in the production of Buffon's "Natural History," generally furnishing the anatomical descriptions. His "Instructions to Shepherds," 1784, Svo, is an excellent work. He was likewise the author of "A Methodical View of Minerals," and contributed several articles to the "Encyclopædia." Daubenton was the prin-

the "Encyclopacita." Daubenton was the principal means of introducing and successfully propagating the breed of Spanish sheep in France. He was married to the authories of "Zélic dans le Désert," with whom he lived in great happiness. n. at Montbard, Burgundy, 1716; n. et Paris, 1800.

DATERNY, Charles Glies Bridle, M.D., F.R.S., duw be-ne, distinguished himself by his labours in the fields of geology, chemistry, and physiological botany. On these subjects he published a great many papers, whilst performing his duties as professor of botany and chemistry in the University of Oxford. In 1836 he was elected president of the British Association. n. 1785; p. 1867.

tion. B. 1795; D. 1867. D'Aubigne', Jean Henri Merle, do-been'-yai, a Swiss theologian, who, for some time, was the paster of a French church in Hamburg, whence he removed to Brussels, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. It is, however, on account of his great work, entitled "A History of the Reformation of the 16th Century," that he is here noticed, a performance which has acquired an immense popularity. which has acquired an immense popularity. He also wrote several other works; among which we may name "The Protector (Commell); a Vindication;" and Germany, England, and Scotland." His sympathies leasting greatly towards the evangelical Protestumism of the last-named country, to which he paid

D'Aubigne'

frequent visits, and, in 1856, received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. B, at Genev:

D'Arbigne', Theodore Agrippa. (See Au-

BIGNE', D'.)
Daun, Leopold Joseph Maria, Count, down celebrated Austrian general, who served the and glory. He commenced his mulitary career against the Turks; but it was as a commander in the armies which were engaged in the Seven Years' War against the king of Prussia, that he attained the acme of his glory. After a serie of good fortune, however, he mot with a defeat at Torgau, in 1760. p. 1705; p. at Vienna

DAUNOU, Pierre Claude François, dan-noo. a distinguished politician and man of letters, after being a student of divinity at Montmorency, was professor at Troyes, Soissons, and Bou-logne. His first appearance as an author was in 1787, when he published an essay on the influence of Boileau on French literature, which was well received. In 1702 he became a member of the National Convention, in which he voted for the detention of Louis XVI., but opposed his execution. He was subsequently imprisoned by the Jacobins, and escaped the guillotine on the occurrence of the revolution of 9th Thermidor. On resuming his seat in the Convention, he was appointed one of a commission to draw up a new constitution, was for some time reporter, and afterwards secretary of the Convention, in which last office he continued till remon, in which has ounce he continued till the close of its sittings, when he was appointed a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He pronounced, by order of the republic, the calogium on General Hoche in the Champs de Mars; was sent to organize the Roman republic in 1700; and elected president of the Council of Five Hundred on his return. He opposed the proceedings of Napoleon on the 19th Brumaire, and refused several offices tendered to him. He, however, as a member of the Tribunate, pronounced an harangue on the battle of Marengo, and moved the honours decreed to Desaix. He was archivist to the legislative body and the empire from 1804 till the restoration, when he centire from 1894 till the restoration, when he lost his places, and took to journalism, having conducted the "Journal des Savants" till 1838, which position he resigned on being named perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He was restored to his offices at the revolution of 1830, and was subsequently made a peer of France. He was avoluminous writer, having contributed to the "Biographie Universelle," the "Histoire Litraire," and the "Journal des Savants," upwards of 330 different papers, besides other writhers. n. 1761: n. 1810.

writings. D. 1761; D. 1840.

DAVENANT, Sir William, dav'-nant, an English oct, who, after being some time at Lincoln poot, who, after being some time at Lincoin College, became page to the duchess of Richmond, and then to Lord Brooks. In 1837 he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate; and, having fought for the king during the civil war, received, in 1633, the honour of knighthood. On the decline of the royal cause, he went to France, and formed a plan of carrying out to Vicente in America some artificers: but his France, and formed a plan of carrying out to Virginia, in America, some artificers; but his ship was taken by English cruisers, and he himself would have suffered death, had not Milton interceded on his behalf. This generous act he was enabled, at a future day, similarly to repay to Milton. At the

David Comnenus

Restoration he obtained a patent for creeting a theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and devoted himself to dramatic composition and poetry. B. at Oxford, 1605; D. in London in 1668, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His works were published together in 1678.—His son, Charles Davenant, was well versed in politics, and acquired some reputation by his poetic works, as also others connected with political and social economy. His works were published in five volumes 8vo, 1771. B. 1656; D. 1714. DAVID, Sr., da-vid, a British saint, who, in the

5th century, was bishop of Caerleon, and the metropolitan of the Weish church. He subsequently removed his see to Mynyw, which came to be called Ty Dewl, or the house of St. David. There are many churches dedicated to him in Wales; but the notion of his being the patron saint of that country, and his originating its symbol in the leek, are treated as modern inventions. Lived in the 5th century.—The wearing of the leek, in Wales, on St. David's day, wearing of the teck, in water, on St. David's day, probably originated from the custom of "Cym-hortha," or the friendly aid, practised among farmers. In some districts of South Wales, all the neighbours of a small farmer were wont to appoint a day when they attended to plough his land, and the like; and, at such time, it was the custom for each to bring his portion of leeks

ouston for each to bring his portion of recess with him for making the broth or soup.

DAVID I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Alexander the Fierce, in 1124. He was brother Alexander the Fierce, in 1124. He was reared in England, and married Maud, grand-nieee of William the Conqueror. When called to the Soutish throne, he held the carledom of Northumberland and Huntingdon, and, on the cleath of Henry I., king of England, main-tained the claim of his daughter Maud against Stephen, and seized Caribiae. Ho was, however, decated at the battle of Northallerton, in 1138, The following year a negotiation was entered nto, by which Carlisle was suffered to remain n the possession of David. p. at Carlisle, 153.

DAVID II., king of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, at whose death he was but five years old. On the invasion of his country by years out. On the investor in scenaria years ballo, he was sent to France; but his party revailing, after a bloody contest, he returned a 1342. He made several inroads on England, at was taken prisoner and conveyed to the 'ower, where he was confined till 1357, when, m paying a heavy ransom, he was set free. D.

DAVID OF HIRAZUG, surnamed the Black, a Welsh divine, bard, and grammarian. The literary compositions of the Welsh being affected by their conquest by Edward I., this divine was chosen to modify the grammar and system of prosody of Edeyrn, agreeably to the regulations which took place on that occasion. He also ranslated several copies of a Missal, or the office of the Virgin, into Welsh. Flourished in the 14th century.

DAVID AP GWILYM, a celebrated Welsh bard, the composed a variety of beautiful poems, inder the patronage of Ivor the Generous. he subject of the greater part of these is love. he hundred and forty-seven of them he dedicated to the fair Morvid, his mistress; but she rejected his suit, and married Rhys Gwgan, an fficer in the English army at the battle of ressy. Flourished in the 14th century. His orks were printed in London, in 1789.

DAVID COMMENUS, the last emperor of

David

Davis

Trebizond, usurped the throne on the death of his brother John. In 1461 he relinquished his kingdom to Mahomet II., on condition that the latter should espouse his daughter Anne, and that his own life should be saved. The sultan observed the first of these conditions, but caused David to be put to death, with seven of his sons, 1462.

David, Jacques Louis, da-veed, a celebrated French artist, who, after studying in Paris, went to Rome, where his talents for historical painting rapidly developed themselves. In 1789 he produced his picture representing Lucius Junius Brutus passing sentence of death upon his son Titus, which, to some extent, may be considered to have indicated the tendency of his mind towards democratic political principles. He became a devoted admirer of the cipies. He became a devoted admirer of the monsters Robespierre and Marat, and eagerly accepted office in the bloodiest periods of the great Revolution. He became a member of the National Convention, an adherent of the Jacobins, and imagined he discovered in Robespierre a resemblance to Phocion, and in Collot d'Herbois a reproduction of Marius. He painted pictures of republican heroism, voted for the death of Louis XVI., and escaped guillothing himself only on account of his artistic celebrity. In 1800 Napoleon appointed him painter to the government; and throughout the imperial rule, his influence controlled, to a large extent, the fine arts in France. On the full of the emperor, he was driven into exile. B. at Paris, 1743; D. at Brussels, 1825. The best paintings of David, however excellent in other respects, are deficient in vitality. His figures have the form, but not the breath of life in them; consequently, they can be considered as them; consequently, they can be considered as little more than beautiful sculptures represented on canvas. His best works are the "Oath of the Horatin," the "Rape of the Sabhes," the "Doath of Socrates," and "Napoleon presenting the Imperial Eagles to his Troops." His portrait of Napoleon I. is generally well known.

David, Félicien, a modern French composer, who, after attaining to considerable excellence on the violin, became musical director at the church of Saint-Sauveur, Aix. Here he con-tinued to devote himself to his professional duties; but becoming imbued with the doctrines duties; but becoming imbued with the doctrines of Saint-Simon, he, with some others, paid a visit to Egypt, the Holy Land, and the Desert. He was gone three years, and when he returned, published some "Oriental Melodies," which were not well received. Still devoting himself to study, he adopted loftler themes for the excise of his genius, and in 1844 produced his ode entitled "The Desert," which met with a brilliant success. After this, came his "Moses on the Moont," "Christopher Columbus," for which Louis Phillippe conferred on him the cross of the Legion of Honour; and several other works of great merit. B. at Cadenet, in Vaucluse, 1816.

Davins, Sir John, dai'-vis, an English poet,

12mo. B. at Chisgrove, Wiltshire, 1570: D. 1626.

Davies, Thomas, an intelligent and enter-prising publisher, who was educated at Edinburgh, and becoming an actor, received an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, London. He subsequently became a bookseller in Russell-He subsequently became a bookseller in Russell-street, Coverlegarder, where he was patronized by Dr. Johnson, and, through him, by other celebrities of his time. In 1750 he published the "Life of Garrick," which had a good sale. He also wrote "Dramatic Miscellanies," the "Life of Henderson the Player," and several fagitive pieces. Dr. Johnson declared that Davies was "learned enough for a clergy-man." The Doctor was first introduced to Bos-well in his hock show and beth he and his well in his back shop; and both he and his well in his back shop; and both he and his wife, distinguished by her beauty, were highly esteemed by the great lexicographer, who lived on as easy an intimacy with them, as with any family he visited. It was the unmerciful ridicule of Churchill in his "Rosciad" which drove Davies from the stage :-

"With him came mighty Davies ;- on my life, That Davies has a very pretty wife!—on my me,
Statesman all over—in plots famous grown,
He mouths a sentence as curs mouth a bone!"

в. 1712; р. 1785.

DATLA, Henrico Caterino, da'-ve-la, an Italian historian, whose family was of Spanish extraction, and had furnished several constables to the island of Cyprus. The Turks taking this rie Hand of Cybus. The Turks taking this island, at an early age he was brought from Padua to France, where his father enjoyed the favour of Henry III, and Catharine de Medici. In compliment to these royal friends, he re-ceived his baptismal names; and, at first a page, he afterwards took service under Henry IV. and was present, during the civil war in 1597, at Honfieur and Amiens. He afterwards re-turned to Padua, and then fixed his residence at turned to Padua, and then fixed his residence at Venice, where he again took up arms and rendered great services to the republic. He now set about writing, in Italian, a "History ride Civil Wars in France, from the Death of Henry II. to the Peace of Vervins," which was published at Venice, 1859. His history is universally esteemed for the exacences of its facts and the excellence of its style, although the author has been reproached with showing some partiality for Catharine de Medici. It has been translated into French several times, and also into English. P. near Padua, 1876; assassinated near Verona, 1631.

DAYIS, John deliveis, an English navierator.

Davis, John, dai-vis, an English navigator, who, in 1585, had the command of an expedition to discover a N.W. passage to America. In this voyage he discovered the strait called by his name. The year following he sailed on the same design, and having explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeded as far as lat. the atount," "Christopher Columbus," for Greenland and Iceland, proceeded as far as lat. which Louis Philippe conferred on him the cross of the Legion of Honour; and several other works of great merit. B. at Cadenet, in Vaucus, 1810. The late of the Seas, 1810 in his vorage to the South works of great merit. B. at Cadenet, in Vaucus, 1810 in his vorage to the South works of great merit. B. at Cadenet, in Vaucus, 1810 in he last of these lawyer, and political writer, who, on the accession of James I., had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and was made attorney the conferred on him, and was made attorney ageneral for Ircland. In 1826 he was appointed the sume year. Sir John wrote a valuable book on the state of Ircland. His poetical works, of death of the Carpender of the King's Bench, but died in the same year. Sir John wrote a valuable book on the state of Ircland. His poetical works, of death of the Carpender of the C

viously resided, to the state of Mississippi. Young Davis received an academical education, and was sent at the usual age to Transylvania College, Kentucky, which he left in 1824 to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1823, and was appointed Drevet second lieutenant. He remained in the army seven years, and served in wars with several Indian tribes, acquitting himself in a satisfactory manner. It ersigned his commission, June 30, 1835, returned to Mississippi, and became a cotton planter, living in retirement till 1833, when he began to take an active part in politics on the democratic side, and in 1844 was chosen one of the president of the control of the president of the and was sent at the usual age to Transylvania an active part in points on the democratic side, and in 1844 was chosen one of the presidential electors of Mississippi to vote for Polk and Dallas. In November, 1845, he was elected a representative in Congress, and took his seat in December of that year. He bore a conspicuous part in the discussions of the session on the tariff, on the Oregon question, on mili-tary affairs, and particularly on the preparations for war against Mexico, and on the organization of volunteer militia when called into the service of the United States. On the breaking out of of the United States. On the Breaking Garon the war with Mexico in 1846, Mr. Davis was elected colonel of the 1st Regiment of Mississippi volunteers, and led it to reinforce the army of General Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was actively engaged in the attack and storming of Montrey, inbeptember, 18-59; was one of the cammissioners for arranging the terms of the camtissioners for arranging the terms of the capitulation of that city; and highly distinction of the capitulation of that city and highly distinction of the capitulation of the complex of the commission of the commission of the capitulation of t was actively engaged in the attack and storming states respectively the appointment of the offi-cers of militia, and that consequently the appointment by the Federal Executive is a violation of the rights of the states. In August, 1847, he again took his seat in the senate as one of the representatives of Mississippi, and was chosen chairman of the committee on military affairs, and took a prominent part in the debates on the slavery question in defence of the institutions and policy of the slave states, and was a zealous advocate of the doctrine of state rights. In 1851 he was a candidate for the governorship of his state, but was defeated, and remained in retirement until the presidential contest of 1852. when he took an active part in securing the election of General Pierce, who, on forming his cabinet in 1833, appointed Colonel Davis score-tary of war, which post he held till the accession of President Buchanan in 1857. His administration was conspicuous for energy and ability, and for the numerous reforms which he introduced into the department of war, and into the discipline and organization of the army. Colonel Davis was once more elected to Congress, and would have continued a member of that body till March 4, 1863, had nothing occurred to interfere with the ordinary course of events; but the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidential chair in 1860, and the secession of the Southern States which followed, induced him to withdraw from Congress. On the con-solidation of the seceded states in a definite

government, Mr. Davis was chosen president, At the fall of the Confederacy in 1805, he was taken prisoner, and was kept in close confinement until 1867, when he was released, on bail, to appear for trial when called on. However, a simily pardoned in 1869. B. in Kentucky, 1808.

many parameter mose. It is kentucky, itely, DAYTSON, William, dai-elson, a Scotchiman, or of Scotch extraction, who rose through various grades to be secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth. He was employed in missions to Scotland and to Holland, and was the negotiation of the treaty between Elizabeth and the United Provinces when the latter determined to throw off their allegiance to Spain. After his return he was raised to the privy council, and hamed secretary of state along with Walsimpham. He was ultimately sacrificed to clear his mistress of complicity in the death of Mary Queen of Scots, whose execution at Fotheringay he was accused of having unduly hestened, contrary to Elizabeth's wish. For this he was condemned to 10,000 marks fine, and imprisonment during pleasure, and the conviction used to justify the virgin queen to the son of her victim. The fact seems to be, however, as Camden states, that Davison only acted in the matter in accordance with Elizabeth's vertex, and the day to the conviction of the transaction from the name of his mistress. Wisingham either was, or affected to be, siok, and the duty of presenting the warrant for Mary's execution to the queen for signature devolved upon Davison, and hence the trouble which came upon him. His subsequent history is involved in obscurity.

DAVOUST. or DAVOUT, Louis Nicholas, da'voost, a celebrated French marshal, began life with Bonaparte as a student at Brienne. In 1785 he entered the army, and, taking the side of the revolutionists, fought under Dumouriez at Jemappes, on November 8, 1792. In 1793 he was made a general; but being of a noble family, he was forced to resign his command, on account of the decree which forbade such to enter upon active service. The downfall of Robespierre, however, enabled him to recover his rank in the nowever, challed limit to recover ins rank in the army, with which he fought on the Rhine, under Piehegru. In the Italian compaigns he procured the friendship of Napoleon L, and alterwards accompanied him to Egypt. On his return, he was made a general of division, and commanded the cavalry of the army of Italy, He contributed to the victory of Marengo, and became a marshal under the imperial dynasty. the commanded the right wing at Austerlitz, and, on October 14, 1806, defeated the duke of Brunswick at Auerstadt. For this he was created duke of Auerstadt. For his services at Eckmuhl he was created rince of Eckmuhl, and at Wagram once more commanded the right wing. He was with the Russian expedition, and was wounded in the battle of Borodino. After the retreat from Moscow, he held Hamburg, where he had his head-quarters, against all the forces of the allies, and only, after the proces of 1814, surrendered to General Gérard, who was the bearer of the commands of Louis XVIII. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he became minister of war. After Water-loo, he lived in retirement till 1819, when he re-entered the Chamber of Pcers. B. at Annoux.

in the Yonne, 1770; n. 1823.

Davr, Sir Humphry, dav-ve, a distinguished modern chemist, who was intended for the medical profession, but who relinquished that

design, and became superintendent of the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol. While fulfilling his duties in this capacity, he published in "Chemical and Philosophical Researches," which obtained for him the professorship of chemistry in the Royal Institution of London. In the April of 1801 he gave his first lecture, and, from that time, his popularity extended to all parts of the country. In the following year he was made professor to the Board of Agriculture, and, in 1818, had a baronetey conferred on him. In 1820 he was cleeted president of the Royal Society, to whose "Transactions" he coutinued to contribute papers, on subjects of the times to continuic papers, on subjects of the greatest interest, for several years. In at Penzance, Cornwall, in 1778; D. at Geneva, Switzerland, 1820. The exertions of Davy in the fields of science have given his name an imperishable fame. He discovered the metallic bases of the earths and alkalies, the principles of electro-chemistry, and invented the miners' safety-lamp. In reference to his discovery of the composition of the fixed alkalies, Dr. Paris says, "Since the account given by Newton of says, "Since the account given by Newton of his first discoveries in optics, it may be questioned whether so happy and successful an instance of philosophical induction has been afforded as that of Davy." The same writer says of him, that "he was endued with the spirit, and was a master of the practice of the inductive logic; and that he has left us some of the noblest examples of the efficacy of that on the noncess examples of the efficiency of that great instrument of human reason in the discovery of truth." Besides his philosophical works, he work "Salmonia, or, Days of Flyfishing," and "Consolations in Travel."—His brother and biographer, John Dany, M.D., Fax, was also on eminent chemist, physiologist, and readourist. It has not not have been applied to the property of the geologist. He entered the army as a surgeon, and became inspector-general of army hospitals, on half pay. He wrote largely on general subjects, as well as on those connected with the natural sciences.

DAYS, John, a singularly precocious musi-cal genius, who, when only four or five years of age, could play an easy tune after hearing it once, and who, when ix years old, con-structed an instrument with eight horse-shoes and an iron rod, with which he imitated the Crediton chimes very successfully. He was subsequently placed under the charge of the organist of Exeter cathedral, and having learned all he could from him, went to London, where he was engaged in composing music for operas and other works at Covent Garden Theatre. Some song-music of his was much admired at the time, and is still sung—for instance, his "Just like Love is yonder Rose," which he composed to Strangford's translation of that piece from Camoens. B. at Upton Helion, near Exeter;

D.wrs. Richard, daus, a learned critic, who, in 1786, published proposals for a Greek translation of "Paradise Lost," which was never completed. In 1783 he was appointed master of the gramma-school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and, in 1745, published his "Miscellanea Critica; or, a Collection of Remarks on various Ancient Authors," a work of high value. In 1749 Daws resigned the mastership of his school, and died at Haworth, near Newcastle, 1768, a. at Markel-Dosworth 1709. Dawes, Richard, daws, a learned critic, who, 1749 Daws resigned the mastership of his where he and his army, attacked by the enemy, school, and died at Haworth, near Newcastle, perished, 251 A.D.

DAT, Thomas, dai, on English writer, the author of "Sandford and Merton," whose satisfact him in his "Pockaster," ander author of "Sandford and Merton," whose satisfact him in his "Pockaster," ander and "Pockaster," and "

while he was an infant, leaving Thomas £1200 white he was an initiant, leaving friends at 1400 a year. His manners were eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He and a friend of his, called Bicknell, took two orphan children from the workhouse at Shrewsbury, to educate them the workhouse at Shrewsbury, to cancate mem in the ancient Roman manner, and afterwards to marry them. The project, however, failed, and Mr. 90 y married, in 175, a Miss Milnes, of Yorkshire. He wode several works; but the one by which his name will be perspetuated is "The History of Sandford and Merton," a ro-

antic tale for young persons, pleasing, but anciful, and of much the same stamp as Rouseau's "Emilius," B. in London, 1748; D. 789

DE CANDOLLE, Augustin Pyramus, kan dol,
French botanist, who, in 1807, was made proessor of botany in the University of Montcellier. A chair was subsequently specially
stablished for him in Geneva, when he designed o produce a work which should comprehend a description of all known plants. Such an undertaking was of too great magnitude for one dertaing was of too great magnitude of one man; consequently, he was obliged to abandon his design. He, however, wrote largely on his lavourite science, besides contributing papers to the Transactions of almost every scientific society in Europe. B. at Geneva, 1778; D. 1841.

DECATUR, Stephen, de-ka'-tur, an officer of he United States navy, who distinguished himself in several encounters with the ships of the British. When in command of the Chesupeaks he captured the Macedonian of inferior power, he captured the Macedonian of inherior power, on the 35th of Outbor, 1812. On this occasion, he declined to accord Capt. Carden's sword, saying that he could not think of taking the sword of so brave an officer. He was subsequently, while in command of the Macedonian and the Tuited States, blockaded in the port of New London; and, in 1815, when in command of the President, attempted to get to sea, but after fighting the Endymion, was captured by three other English vessels. He served at a later period against the Algerine lates pringste, and compelled the Algerine a large frigate, and compelled the Algerine receiver to conclude a terst avarantageous regency to conclude a treaty advantageous to his country. After his return to America, Decatur was appointed one of the commissioners of the navy board; but in 1820, was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron, in consequence of the censures he had passed upon that officer for surrendering the Chesapeake to the Shannon. B. in Maryland, 1779.

E. In Maryiand, 1/18.

Borus Mus, de'-she-us mus, a celebrated

Roman consul, who, after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the internal gods for the safety of his country, in a battle against the Latins, throwing himself into the midst of the ranks of the enemy, and dying, covered with wounds, 339 B.C.—His son and grandson also imitated his devotedness in the same manner; the first in a battle with the Gauls and Samnites. 295 B.c. : the second, in the war against Pyrrhus,

280 в.с.

DECUS, a Roman emperor, who distinguished himself by an expedition against the Persians, and by persecuting the Christians. In his march against the Goths, he entered a morass,

De Foe Dee

"Satyromastix; or, Untrussing of a Humorous Poet." He wrote several plays, some of which "Satyromastry or, untrussing of a flumnoring Poet." He wrote several plays, some of which possess merit. D. about 1641.—The best-known drama of Decker is "Fortunatus, or the Wishing-cap," and his best-known tract is "The Gull's Horn-book." From this, Sir Walter Scott, in his "Fortunes of Nigel," draws largely for his description of London life. It was first winted in 1960 and gives a new Munica and printed in 1609, and gives a very minute and curious picture of the manners and customs of the middle classes of society in the seventeenth

century. century.

DES, John, dee, an English mathematician and philosopher, who, on the founding of Trainty College, Cambridge, was chosen one of ts fellows. Becoming, however, suspected of practising magic, he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law. He there read lectures in the mathematics, and also at Paris, where he was offered a mathematical worksorschip in the university. matical professorship in the university. In 1551 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn; but his devotion to mathematical studies again brought him into trouble, by causing him to be accused of practising magical incantations. He was also accused of preaching against the life of Queen Mary, for which he suffered imprisonment. On Mary, lot which are success imprisonment. On the death of Mary, he rose into favour with Queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Mortlake, where he resided, and collected a library, as the people would have him a magician, he seems, at length, to have believed that he was one, and in 1551, with Edward Kelly, began wagied conceptions which lasted two areas. In one, and in Joss, which lasted two years. In these they were joined by a Polish nobleman, called Laski, who persuaded Dee to go to Poland, where they remained some time, holding communication with spirits. He subsequently returned, by order of the queen, and, in 1595, was made warden of Manchester College. B. in London, 1527; p. at Mortlake, 1609.—He published several mathematical works in Latin and lished several matnematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more which were never printed; but in 1659 Dr. Casauhon published "A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits," & The genius of Dee was compre-hensive, and seems to have been misunderstood in the age in which he lived,

in the age in which he lived.

De Fox, Daniel, de-fv', the author of "Robinson Crusee," was the son of James Foe, a butcher, of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He himself prefixed the De to his name, but for what reason we have no intrinstation. In 1888 our author kept a hosier's shop in Cornhill; but hecoming a bankrupt, had recourse to his pen for a subsistence. He subsequently received the appointment of accountant to the commissioners of the ment of accountant to the commissioners of the glass duty, which office he held till that impost was taken off. In 1701 he produced his "True-bort Englishman," and in the following year appeared his "Shortest Way with the Dissor-ters," a pamplet which drew upon him to renge ance of the government. Beholding the danger with which he was threatmed, he ab-soomded, when, on the 10th January, 1703, the following interesting descriptive advertisement appeared in the "London Gazette";—"Whereas, Daniel De Foc. sides De Foce, is charged with appeared in the "London vazerte :— whereas, Daniel De Foe, aliaz De Foe, is charged with writing a scandalous and seditions pamphlet, entitled, 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters,' He is a middle-sized spare man, about

nose, a sharp chin, grey eyes, and a large mole near his mouth; was born in London, and for many years was a hose-factor in Freeman's Yard, in Cornhill, and now is owner of the brick and pantile works near Tilbury Fort, in Essex. Whoever will discover the said Daniel De Foe Whoever will discover the said Daniel De Foc to one of her majestry synthenial secretaries of state, or any of her majestry's justices of the speace, so that he may be apprehended, shall have the reward of £50, which her majestry has ordered immediately to be poid upon such bis-covery." The luckless author was discovered, brought to trial, and sentenced to be pilloried, fined, and imprisoned. In the "Gazetta" of the state of the state of the state of the state of the "on the 29th instant Daniel Foe, alias De Foe, stood in the nillow before the Royal Exchange stood in the pillory before the Royal Exchange smooth the planty before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, as he did yesterday near the Conduit in Cheapside, and this day at Temple Bar, in pursuance of his sentence, given against him at the last sessions at the Old Balley, for writing and publishing a seditious libel, entitled, 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.' By which Shortess way wind the Dissenters. By which sentence he is also fined 200 marks, to find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years, and to remain in prison till all be performed."

However crule had been the design of the government in passing sentence on De Foe, the vernment in passing sentence on the rot, the punishment itself was complete failure. Such a pillory exhibition had seldom been seen in England; for exulting thousands accompanied him each day from Newgate to the pillory, to protect him from hurt or insult, and greeted him, also, with shouts of triumph on his return to Newgate. The very pillory itself was said to have been decorated with garlands; for it was the height of summer, when there was an abundance of flowers; and not only this, but re-freshments were provided for him. On regaining his liberty, he retired to Bury St. Edmunds, where he continued to exercise his pen, and was instrumental in promoting the union of Eng-and and Scotland. While in Edinburgh on this business, he was mobbed by the populace, the feeling being at the time very strong against the union and all who were supposed to be en-gaged in promoting it. In 1713 he was again committed to prison for some political pamphlets, but Lord Oxford procured his pardon. In 1715 he published the "Family Instructor," a reline published the "Family Instructor," a reli-gious performance of merit; and in 1719 ap-peared his greatest work, the romance of "Robinson Crusoe," supposed to have been founded on the story of Alexander Selkirk's being left on the island of Juan Fernandez. De Foe wrote a number of other fictions of considerable merit. B. in London, 1961; D. 1731.

—In concluding this brief sketch of one of the greatest and most original of England's fiction-writers, we cannot resist the temptation to insert the following record of what were his entiments regarding the opinions of mankind, and what had been his own experience of life. The above advertisement describes the outward man. The inward shall be described by himself. "I am a Stole," says he, "im whatever may be the event of things. I'll do and say what I think is a debt of justice and truth, without the least regard to clamour and reproach; and as I am utterly unconcerned at human pinion, the people that throw away their breath of freely in censuring me, may consider of some setter improvement to make of their passions, than to waste them on a man that is both above 40 years old, of a brown complexion, and dark than to waste them on a man that is both above brown-coloured hair, but wears a wig; a hooked and below the reach of them. I know too much

of the world to expect good in it, and have as a sim of its being differently executed from learned to value it too little to be concerned at the style of French art then in vector, as well the evil. I have gone through a life of wonders, and am the subject of a vast variety of providences. I have been fed more by miracle than Elijah when the ravens were his purveyors. have, some time ago, summed up the scenes of my life in this distich:—

No man has tasted different fortunes more: And thirteen times, I have been rich and poor. In the school of affliction I have learned more In the sensor of anneron I have learned and philosophy than at the academy, and more divinity than from the pulpit. In prison, I have learned that liberty does not consist in open doors and the egrees and ingress of lecopen doors and the egress and ingress of loco-motion. I have seen the rough side of the world as well as the smooth, and have, in less than half a year, tasted the difference between the closet of a king and the dungeon of Newgate. I have suffered deeply for cleaving to principles." Such is the experience of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," one of the most delightful romances that ever emanated from a human brain. "Was there ever anything writnuman oram. Was there ever anything writ-ten by mere man," asks Dr. Johnson, "that the reader wished longer, except 'Robinson Crusoe," 'Don Quixote,' and the 'Pilgrim's Progress'?"

Denorates, dei-old-rug, a tetrarch of Galatia, who was created, by the Romans, king of that country, with the addition of Lesser Armenia. He joined the party of Pompey, but, on the defeat of that general, submitted himself to Casar, who dethroned him, but soon after-wards restored his estates. Lived in the 1st

century B.C.

Century B.C.

DE LA BECHE, Sir Henry Thomas, baish, an eminent geologist, who first imbled a tasts for that science whilst residing at Charmouth and Lyme Regis, previous to his being sent to the military school at Great Marlow, since removed to Sandhurst. In 1814 he entered the army, and in 1817 became a fellow of the Geological Society. Of this society he subsequently became secretary, foreign secretary, and finally president in 1847. Throughout the whole of his life he ardently devoted himself to his favourite science. reporting on the geology of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wales, and other parts; and was, by his map of Cornwall, the cause of sugwas, by his map of commant, the cause of sug-gesting to the government the geological sur-vey. He founded the Museum of Practical Geology, and succeeded in establishing the School of Mines. His mind was of an emimently practical character. In 1819 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1848 was knighted. In 1853 he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; but by this time his career was drawing to a close. B. near London, 1796; D. 1855 .-Sir Henry wrote largely on geology, and published several excellent manuals for the young student. His "How to Observe," first published in 1835, has been pronounced a truly Ba-conian volume—a sort of "Novum Organum" of

DELACROIX, Ferdinand Victor Eugène, del'-a-krwaw, a distinguished French painter. His father passed through the sternest scenes of the great revolution, and, in 1805, died prefect of the Mouths of the Rhone and the Gironde. Young Delacroix was well educated, and entered the Academy of Arts in his 18th year. His first the academy of arts in his latin year. Alls first exhibited picture represented "Dante and Virgil sailing round the Infernal City," and excited a great deal of controversy; which may be taken

as of its indicating proofs of genius. It was succeeded by the "Massacre of Scio," which placed him at the head of a school designated the "Romantie." Both of these pictures now Both of these pictures now the Romantic. Both it make pictures now belong to the national collection, and hang on the walls of the Luxemloure. His position was now in a measure fixed, and he continued to work with unremitting as-iduity. Among his earlier performances, we may notice his "Christ in the Garden," "Miltin detailing

"Chrise in the carden, "Little in detailing 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," and 'phistopheles appearing to Faust." The revo-lution of 1830 supplied him with other themes; but having become an attaché of the govern-ment mission to Marocco, the scenes of the ment mission to marcero, the scenes of the East suggested new subjects. On his return, he exhibited, in 1834, "Women of Algiers;" a work which Parisian judges declared placed him on a parity with Rubens as a colorist. M. Thiers, who had from the first been his admirer, Iniers, who had from the first occur has counter, being now Minister of the Interior, gave him the walls of the Salon du Roi, at the Pala's Bourbon, to paint; which he accomplished by symbolically illustrating the arts, winning for the pala's and the pala's party could be a supported by the palayers. symonically intertainty the arts, winning his himself still greater faine. He was now called upon to adorn other public buildings, at which he laboured, willist at intervals he produced other important gallery and cabinet plantings. Among these may be named "Hamflet with the Skull of Yorlek," "Jeleka," "Cicopatra," "Christ at the Tomb," and he "Resurrection of Lazarus." His works, as a whole, are nuof Lazards. Its works, as a whose, are merous, and marked by great energy of style and originality of invention. His admires place him on the same pedestal with Paul Veronese. n. at Charenton-Saint-Maurice, near

Paris, 1799; D. 1863.

DELAMBRE, Jean Baptiste Joseph, del-ambr', a distinguished modern French astronomer, who was first taught by the poet helisle, at Amiens, and who afterwards entered the astronomical class under Lalande, in the College of France,

class under Lalande, in the College of France, at Paris. This teacher, as did Delise, became the friend of Delambre; and many of the calculations of the master were performed by the pupil. Up to this period, Delambre had supported himself by translating foreign works for publishers, and by giving instructions as a professor of languages; when he became tuttor to the two sons of a person of the name of Deser This centleman fitted up a small ob-Dassy. This gentleman fitted up a small ob-servatory for his use, and Delambre soon became an adept in the use of the instruments, and resolved to devote himself to the study of astronomy and its history. Persevering by nature, and devoted to whatever he engaged in, he surmounted every obstacle that came in his way, and, in 1781, formed the table of the mo-tion of Herschel's newly-discovered planet, which procured him the prize awarded by the Academy of Sciences. He now entered upon the construction of his solar tables and those of other planets; in 1792 completed his calculations, and received another prize, which the lations, and received another prize, which the Academy had offered in the preceding year. He was now deputed, with Mechain, to measure the arc from Dunkirk to Barcelona, which, from the death of his assistant, he had to complete himself. The result of the measurements taken in the performance of his duty, farmished the data for his work entitled. "Base du Système Métriques Decimal," for which the finitistical mane degreed him a prize. He had now at-

tained what may reasonably be supposed to be sions are his "Messeniennes," which refer to the summit of a philosopher's ambition, and was the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. He chown an associate of almost every learned body also wrote several dramas, which enjoyed an in Europe. In his own country honours were showered upon him, and in 1817 he was made a chevalier of the order of St. Michael. His

scientific works are very numerous. In at Amiens, 1719; p. at Paris, 1822. 2

DELANY, Patrick, do-law-ne, an eminent Irish divine, who by his learning and ability raised himself from a humble origin to be chancellor of Christ Church, tuter of Trinity College, Dublin, and ultimately to the deanery of Down, where he was educated. He married for his second wife the daughter of Barnard Granville, Lord Lansdowne, a woman of superior intellect Lord Lansdowne, a woman of superior intellect and acquirements, Dr. Delany's principal works are—"Revelation Examined with Candour," a vols.; "Reflections upon Polygamy;" An Historical Account of the Life of David, King of Ismel," 3 vols.; "Sermons on the Social Duties and Vices," 2 vols.; beatles "Essays on the Origin of Tithes," "Critiques on Lord Orrery's Life of Swift," with whom Delany was long on terms of intimacy. B. about 1686; D.

1768.

DELANY, Mary Granville, second wife of the DELIARY, BARY GRAPHIC, SECOND WHE Of The preeding, when seventeen years of ago married Alexander Pendarves, Esq., but in 1724 was left a widow, and after remaining in that condition for nineteen years, married Dr. Delany. She lived for several years with the Duchess of Portland, at Dulstrode; and on the latter's death was asat Buistrode; and on the latter's death was signed a house in Windson, with a pension of \$200 a year, by George III., which she enjoyed till her death. Her correspondence with many of the wits and learned men of the day, which is distinguished for elegance and spirit, has made her well known to the reading public; but she was especially distinguished for her skill in drawing and painting. When 70 years of age she in-vented a beautiful and ingenious Flora, con-structed of coloured paper, skilfully cut out with seissors, and arranged on a black ground, which was so tastefully executed as almost to equal nature. In this amusement Mrs. Delany spent her time till her 83rd year, when failing sight compelled her to relinquish the pursuit, p. 1700; p. 1788.

DELAROCHE, Paul, del-a-rosh', an eminent French painter, who early became devoted to his art. At first he applied himself to landscape, but by degrees entered upon historical subjects, and became the head of the "Eclectic" school. His style and pictures are so generally familiar, that it is hardly necessary to do more than enumerate the names of some of them, to than enumerate the names of some of them, to recall them to mind, and prove his claim to the crainence he attained. "Joan of Arc in Prison with Cardinal Beaufort," the "Death of Queen Vikabeth," "The Children of Edward IV. in he Tower," "Crouwell contemplating the Dead Body of Charles I.," "Execution of Lady Jane Grey," "Charles I. insulted by the Parlia-mentary Sodiers in the Guard-room," "Strafmentary Soldiers in the cuard-room, "Strainford receiving the Blessing of Laud, on his Way to the Scaffold," "The Death of the Duke of Guise," "Napoleon Crossing the Alps," "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," and many more. Most of these, if not all, have been engraved; and may be said to be almost universally known. In 1834 Delaroche was created an officer of the Legion of Honour. n. at Paris, 1797; n. 1856. Delavione, Jean François Casimir, de-la-

stons are his messentennes, which refer to the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. He also wrote several dramas, which enjoyed an ephemeral success. B. at Havre, 1793; D. at Lyons, 1843. DELILLE, Jacques, de-leel, a modern Franch

poet of considerable eminence. He translated the "Georgies" of Virgil, which obtained for him admission to the French Academy. He be-came professor of Latin Poetry at the College of France, and of the Belles-lettres in the Paris University. Having twice withdrawn from the unsettled social condition of his country, he came to London, where he translated Milton's "Paradise Lost." On his roturn he produced his poem entitled "Conversation;" but shortly afterwards became blind, and died. Besides atterwards became blind, and their Bestdes the works already mentioned, he produced the "Three Kingdoms of Nature," "Misfortune and Pity," and "Imagination." The chief charac-teristics of his effusions are sweetness of versification, true pathos, and purity of moral sen-timent. B. at Aigues-Perse, Auvergne, in 1733: D. 1813.

DELISLE, Joseph Nicholas, de-leel, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, who had for his pupil the celebrated Lalande. Being invited to Russia, he there held the appointment of astronomer-royal for upwards of twenty years. On returning to Paris, he was appointed professor in the Royal College. In 1724 he paid a visit to England, and there Le-came acquainted with both Newton and Halley.

в. 1688; р. 1768

DELISLE, Guillaume, a French geographer of distinction, who, after studying under the di-rection of his father, also a geographer, con-ceived the notion of remodelling the existing system of geography, and accordingly, in 1700, published maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and also constructed globes of both the terrestrial and celestial spheres. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1702, and was subsequently appointed teacher of geo-graphy to Louis XV., who named him, in 1718, his first geographer, and allowed him a pension of 1200 livres a year. Peter the Great invited him to St. Petersburg, where his brother Jo-eph was already settled; but this invitation he declined, and died of apoplexy in 1726. B. at Paris in 1675.

DELOLME, Jean Louis, de-lolm', a political writer, who first practised as a lawyer in his native Switzerland, and afterwards travelled to gain a knowledge of the constitutions of va-rious countries. He fixed his abode in England, where he remained until near the close of his life, composing political essays, and writing in the journals. In spite of considerable talents, he led a miserable existence, having an unfortunate passion for gaming. Delome's best known's by his "History of the Constitution of England," written in French, but translated into English, and often reprinted. "It is the best ind," written in French, but translated into English, and often reprinted. "It is the best work to consult on the government of Eng-land," says a foreign writer, "and proves its superiority over all other existing governments." B. at Geneva, about 1749; D. 1808. DELORING, Philibert, &-lorm, a celebrated French architect, who first studied in Italy and was attracted to Paris by the Cardinal du Bel-law, who introduced him to the court of Wel-

lar, who introduced him to the court of Henry II. Delorme was commissioned to execute the plans of the chateaux of Anet and Mendon, and veen', a modern French poet, whose best effu- subsequently, for Catharine de Medici, those of

Del

Demidor

the Valois court at St. Denis, and of the palace their help. He then slew Alexander, the son of of the Tuileries, of which he was created governor. He left some writings on architectural art; amongst which is a treatise entitled "New Inventions, in order to build better and at small

Cost." B. at Lyons, 1518; D. 1577.

DELIAMARIA, Domenico, del'-la-ma-re-a, a musical composer of some distinction, who was born in Marseilles, but of Italian parents. He had composed a grand opera when only eighteen years of age, which was well received on its reyears of age, which was well received on as re-presentation in his native city. He afterwards studied in Italy, where he wrote six comic operas, all of which were received with applause. In 1796 he returned to France, and within two years produced four operas and several other works, all exhibiting talent of a superior order. works, all exhibiting talent of a superior order. His best opers are—"Ill Maestro di Capella." (comic), "Le Prisomier," "L'Oncle Valet," "Le Vieux Château," and "L'Opera Comique." B. 1764; D. suddenly at Paris, 1800.
DERUC, John Andrew, de-look, a modern philosopher, who principally devoted himself to the study of physics and geology, extending his

observations to all parts of Europe, and endea-vouring to make his discoveries tally with the text of the book of Genesis. He passed a portion of his life in England, and was there aption of his life in England, and was there appointed queen's reader. His principal works are, "Theory of Barometers and Thermometers," New Notions on Meteorology," "Letters to the Queen of England on the Mountains and History of the Earth," and "Geological Journeys." In 1802 he published "An Account of the Philosophy of Bacon," with a view of opposing Lasalle, a French infidel translator of the Singlish philosopher; but the work was not much esteemed. To Delice we owe many important improvements in the barometer there. into fuen esteemed. 10 Detail no one man, important improvements in the barometer, thermometer, and hydrometer. B. at Geneva, 1727; D. at Windsor, 1817.

DEMADES, dem'-a-dees, an Athenian, who, important the man of the state o

from being a mariner, became a distinguished orator, and rose to high station in the republic. orator, and rose to high station in the republic. He was made prisoner by Philip of Macedon at the battle of Charonea, 339 n.c., and succeeded, by his frankness, in gaining the esteem of his captor, and was set at liberty. He remained some time attached to Macedon, and used his influence in favour of the Macedonian party at Athens. When on an embassy to Antipater in 318 B.c., he fell into the hands of Cassander, the son of Antipater, who put him to death for having used disrespectful expressions towards his father in a letter he had written to Perdiccas.

DEMETRIUS, de-me'-tre-us. Many of this name are mentioned in ancient history, the

most celebrated of whom are the following :-DEMETRIUS, king of Macedon, surnamed Polioreetes, on account of the many places which he destroyed, was the son of Antigonus, one of Alexander the Great's generals and successors. At the age of twenty-two, he was sent with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he with an army against Projemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza; he soon, knowerer, repaired his losses, and, with a fleet of 250 ships, sailed to Athens, which he conquered from Demetrius Phalereus. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopyles, but was subsequently himself overthrown at the battle of Ipsus, fought 301 B.c., when he fled to Ephesus, the Athenians refusing to receive him. Notwithstanding this ingratitude, he of Ipsus, fought 301. B.C., when he nee nouse or isomanous in 1010. to Ephesus, the Athenians refusing to receive Destroy, of Destroy, dem'-i-dq/, a wealthy him. Notwithstanding this ingratitude, he raised another army, and when the groad as skillow blacksmith of Tula. This Demidoff under the power of a foreign enemy, came to was intrusted by Peter the Great with the control of the power of the property of the control of the power of the power

Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedon. At the end of seven years he was obliged to quit his kingd m and retire into Asia, where, being reduced to great distress, he went to the court of Sciencus, his son-inlaw; but a difference breaking out between them, war ensued, in which he was d.f. ated. Seleucus then confined him in a castle, but allowed him to take the diversion of hunting. D. of excessive drinking, 253 B.C.—His posterity reigned till the time of Perseus, who was yanquished by the Romans.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Syria, surnamed Soter, was the son of Seleucus Philopator. He was for some time deprived by usurpers of his rightful inheritance; but the Syrians, recog-nising him as their lawful sovereirn, placed him on the throne. He then declared war against the Jews, in which conflict Judas Mac-cabeus lost his life, bravely fighting for the liberties of his country. A confederacy of the

neutrus of ins country. A confideracy of the neighbouring kings was subsequently formed against Demetrius, and he was slain, 150 n.C.
DEMTRIES II., surnamed Nicator, the son of the preceding, was placed on the throne by Ptolemy Philomator, king of Egypt, after expelling the usurper Alexander Balas, 148 n.c. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander, and daughter of Ptolemy, but gave himself up to dissipation; when, after various reliasting to dissipation; when, the transitions viciositudes, his reign became so intolerable, that his subjects solicited the king of Egypt to grant them another sovereign. Demetrius fled, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, 126

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a celebrated orator DEMENSION PHARERERS, a celeorated orator and statesman of Athens, attached to the Macedonian party, and elected archon, by their influence, 317 n.c. He governed wisely; and the Athenians, charmed by his cloquence, erected 360 bronze statues in his honour. He afterwards fell into disgrace, and Demetrius Poliorcetes took possession of the city, and pro-claimed the liberty of the Athenians to throw off the yoke of the Macedonians. His life being threatened, he fled to the court of Ptolemy being chreatened, as need to the court of Follows, Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions. D. by the bite of an asp, 233 B.C.—He wrote several books, and it is said that the library of Alexandria was com-menced by his advice, and that he contributed to it 200,000 volumes. There is a treatise on rhetoric ascribed to him; but it is of more modern date. (See Demetrius Poliorcetes.)
Demetrius, the son of Ivan IV., czar of

Russia, was still in his cradle at the death of his father. He was the brother and sole heir of Fedor. The ambitious Boris Godonov caused him to be assassinated in 1591, thus hoping to pave his own way to the throne. B. ab 1551 .- The disappearance of Demetrius furnished an opportunity for a crowd of impostors to assert their right to the crown. One of to assert their right to the crown. One of these, a mont, and whose real name was Gregory Otrepieff, caused himself to be re-cognised as ear in 1805, and, after a reign of a few months, was assassinated in Moscow, 1806. The false Demetriuses ceased not to make their appearance until the rise of the house of Romanoff in 1613.

business of casting the cannon for that prince's numerous warlike expeditions. He actively seconded all the exertions of the czar, and in 1725 discovered the mines of Kolyvan, the work-ing of which speedily cariehed him.—He left a son, Nitika, and several grandsons, who dis-tinguished themselves in the same career as tinguisies themselves in the same career as their progenitor, and amassed colossal fortunes. The best-known of these are Procop Demidoff, who worked with great profit the iron, copper, and gold mines of the Ural Mountains. B. at Moscow about 1730.—Nicolas Nikitich, a zealous philanthropist, who introduced into his country several branches of industry, founded establishments of public utility, and carried to a great state of perfection the working of mines. He had an annual income of a quarter of a million sterling. His last years he passed in France and Italy, enjoying the society of learned men, and heaping benefits on all around him. In near St. Petersburg, 1773; D. at Florence, 1528.—He left two sons, Paul and Anatol, who, as well as inheriting his fortune, had also the same high taste and benevolence. Of these Count Anatol allied himself to the Of these count Anaton amen ninsen to the Bonaparte family, by marrying, in 1840, one of Napoleon's nicess, the princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome, and sister of Prince Napoleon. In 1845, however, a separation took place between them.

took place between them.

DEMOCEDES, fem'-o-se'-dees, a physician of Crotona, who went to Athens, and resided at the court of Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos. On the death of that prince, he and his family became captives to the Persians, and were carried to, Susa, where he worked with other saves. Happening to cure Darius from the effects of a wound received whilst hunting, he was liberally rewarded, admitted to the royal table, and requested by the monarch to remain at his court. He returned, however, to his own country, and married the daughter of Milo the wrestler. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

DEMOCRITUS, de-mok'-ri-tus, a famous Greek philosopher, whose father was a man of wealth; but Democritus, preferring philosophy to riches, spent his patrimony in travelling to acquire knowledge. There was a law in his country, knowledge. There was a law in his country, that whoever reduced himself to poverty should that whoever reduced ministric to porcery should be deprived of sepulture. Democritus had incurred this fate; but his talents were such, that the magistrates decreed he should be buried at the public expense. He was con-stantly laughing at the follies of mankind, and therein had the advantage of Heraclitus, who was always weeping over them. None of his writings have come down to us. He was the author of the atomical philosophy, and the pre-cursor of Epicurus. B. at Abdera, in Thrace, about 460; D. 357 B.C.

DEMOUVER, Abraham, dem'-ouvr, a clever mathematician, was a native of Vitri, Cham-pagne, France, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he was compelled to leave his country, and came to England, where he devoted himself to the study of the positive sciences, his favourite work being the "Principia" of Newton, gaining a livelihood in the meanwhile by lecturing on mathematics in Lon-don. He became a member of the British Royal Society and of the Academics of Paris and Berlin. The rival claims of Leibnitz and New-Berlin. The rival claims of Leibniz and nor ton to the merit of inventing the method of

talents and learning were held. His principal works are—"Miscellanea Analytica," "A Treatise on Annuities;" "The Doctrine of Chances," the latter being his greatest effort, and which, dedicated to Newton, was first published in 4to, in 1719, and three times reprinted, z. 1667; p. in London, 1754.

Dr Morgan, Augustus, de mor'-gan, was pro-fessor of mathematics in University College, London, from its foundation, in 1828, till 1831, when he resigned. In 1836, however, he re-

turned to the same post. He wrote a great many works on arithmetic, trigonometry, mathematics, and the kindred sciences. n. in the island of Madura, East Indies, 1806.

DEMOSTHENES, de-mos'-the-nees, the greatest of Grecian orators, was the son of an Athenian. or Gream orators, was the son of an Atheman, a wealthy armourer. Losing his father when a child, his guardians embezzled a considerable portion of his estate, and, at the age of seventeen, he pleaded his cause against them, in which he was successful. His first attempts at oratory, however, in the public assembly, were not so happy; for his lungs were weak, his pronot so happy; for his links were weak, his pro-nunciation inarticulate, and his gestures awk-ward. He now retired for some years from public life, and by great perseverance overcame his defects. He would declaim as he walked up the side of steep hills, and by the seashore when the waves were roaring, and accustom himself to speak with pebbles in his mouth. nimser to spak with pebbies in his mouth. To acquire a good gesture, he would practise before a mirror; and to correct a habit he had of shrugging up one of his shoulders, he placed a sharp-pointed sword just over it, in the place where he stood. The principles of his art he had acquired under Issues, and he had also attended the lectures of Plato. Not being ready in speaking extemporaneously, he studied orations with great care in a cave, on which account his detractors declared that they smelt of the lamp. He read and re-read, too, all the great writers of antiquity, especially the history of Thucydides, which he transcribed, it is said, some eight or ten times. Having thus gained confidence that he had overcome his faults of manner and style, he returned to public affairs at the age of twenty-seven, and after passing at the age of twenty-seven, and after passing some years at the bar, entered the government, and filled the highest offices of state. The encroachments of Philip of Macedon at this period alarmed all the Grecian states, particu-larly Athens. Demosthenes was foremost in rousing his countrymen to a sense of their danger. He depicted the ambitious designs of Philip in glowing colours in his celebrated orations called Philippics. When Philip was about to invade Attica, Demosthenes was sent ass ambassador to prevail on the Bootians to assist them; in which mission he succeeded. He was also at the battle of Chæronea, where the orator, however, played the coward, and fled, and for his conduct there, several accusations were preferred against him; but he was acquitted. Philip dying, Demosthenes thought this a favourable opportunity to crush the Macedonian power, and by his exertions a new confederacy was formed among the Grecian states, and the Persians were solicited to commence hostilities against Philip's son, Alexander. The vigorous activity of this prince, however, and the dreadful chastisement he inflicted on Thebes, soon had the effect of breaking up the confederacy. The Athenians found it expedient to divert the fluxions, was referred to Demoivre for decision Athenians found it expedient to divert the

—a proof of the high estimation in which his victor's wrath by sending to him an embassy,

Demoster

of which Demosthenes formed one; but his apprehensions induced him to turn back on the road. He was one of the orators whom Alexander required to be delivered up ; but Demades pacified the king without this sacrifice. influence of Demosthenes being now on the decline, Æschines took advantage of it, to bring an accusation against him on the subject of his conduct at Cheronea, and his having had a crown of gold awarded him; but the orator so well defended himself in his celebrated oration "De Corona," that he was honourably acquitted, and his adversary sent into exile. Shortly after, however, Demosthenes was convicted of receiving a golden cup and twenty talents from Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals, who had narpans, one of Alexander, and instigated the Athenians to rise against his authority. To avoid punishment Domosthenes field to Ægina, where he remained till the death of Alexander, when he was recalled by his countrymen, and when he was recalled by his counterfued, and brought home in triumph. Dut this change of fortune was of short duration. Declaring war against Antipater, Alexander's successor, and that general defeating the Athenians, he rethat general deteating the Attentions, he required the citizens to deliver up Denosthenes, who fled to the temple of Neptune, at Calauria, where he poisoned himself, 292 n.c. n. at Athens, 384 n.c. The Athenians exceeds a statue to his memory, and maintained his eldest child at the public expense. Majesty and energy are the characteristics of the cloquence of Demosthenes. To convince the understanding, Demostrates. To convince the interstanting, rather than to exert a power over the passions of his hearers, was the object of this speaker's oratory; and, as Cicero said, this is the ideal model of true eloquence. Of the orations of Demosthenes which are extant, the text of Bekker is now regarded as the standard, and many of his orations have been translated into the

of his orations have been translated into the English and other languages. Of the former, the work of Loland is the best. DEMPSERS, Thomas, demp'ster, a Scotch writer, who studied at Cambridge, whence he removed to Paris, and afterwards became pro-fessor of philology at Pisa. He wrote several books, the most curious of which are a "Martyr-ology of Scotland," a" List of Scotlish Writers," and a "History of the Etruscans;" but, either from carclessness, indolence, or ignorance, none

of them are to be relied upon. B. at Muiresk, Aberdeenshire, 1579; D. near Bologna, 1025.
DEMPSTER, Goorge, a native of Dundee, Scotland, who was bred to the Scottish bar, but land, who was bred to the Scottish bar, but only practised for a short time, and then de-voted himself to politics, having been elected for his native town in 1762. He became a memfor ms manye town in 1922. In electmen a mem-ber of the Rockingham party, and supported Pitt till the regency question came under con-sideration, when he joined Fox. He retired from Parliament in 1790, and directed his atten-tion to the improvement of the Scottish highlands, by developing the resources of those dis-tricts in agriculture and the fisheries. He

tricts in agriculture and the fisheries. He published several essays on agricultural and other subjects, together with a volume of speeches in Parliament. B. 1738; p. 1818.

DENHAM, Sir John, den'ham, an English poet, whose father was baron of the Court of Exchequer. In 1831 he was sent to Trinity College, Oxford, whence he went to Lincolags Inn, with the view of following the law, but in which the sent that the sent t this he made little or no progress. In 1641 his tragedy of "The Sophi" appeared; and soon after he was made governor of Fareham Castle for Charles I. In 1613 he "Cooper's Hill," the lest of all his works. It is in this poem that the celebrated couplet, so "Though daep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;

Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full."

It relates to the Thames. After the decapitation of Charles II, he attended Charles II, in his exile, and was appointed by him ambassador to exhip, and was appointed by him ambassador to Poland. At the Restoration he was appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings, and created knight of the Bath. n. at Dudlin, 1615; n. in London, 1668; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Denham's "Cooper's Hill" is a

on him the compliment of the "majestic

DENINA, Carlo Giovanni Maria, dui-ne'-na, an Italian professor and writer of history, who held chairs at Pignerol and Turin, but was deprived of the latter appointment, and banished to Verof the latter appointment, and tenished to vir-celli. He was shortly afterwards pardoned, however, recalled to Turin, and appointed, liberatin to the king. He visited Berlin in 17-2, on the invitation of the Pressian kinz, and in 134 was introduced at Mayeneo to Napoleon, who made him his illuration, and he then setting in Paris, where he died in 1813. B. at Revello, Piedmont, 1731 .- His writings are very numerous, but the following may be considered the most important :—"Revolutions of Literature" (1760), which drew upon the author the resent-(170), which drew upon the author the resent-ment of Voltaire, and which has been translated into English; "Revolutions of Italy," 5 vols. (1769); "Discorso sull'Impiego delle Persone," (1777), which was the occasion of his losing the rhetoric chair at Turin; "Observations on the

&c., &c.

DENISON, the Rt. Hon. John Evelyn, den'-c-son, entered parliament as member for Newcostleentered parliament and the Newcostl entered parament as member for reverens; under-Lyme in 1823, and served as one of the Lords of the Admiralty under Mr. Cauning, the succeeded Mr. Shaw Leferre (now Vis-count Eversley) as Speaker of the House of Commons in 1857, and was unanimously re-elected to that office in 1850, 1805, and 1868.

в. 1900. DENMAN, Thomas, Lord, den'-man, received the rudiments of his education at Diss, under the celebrated Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld. He subsequently entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and, in 1806, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1818 he was returned member of Parliament for Wareham, Dorset, and in 1820, for Not-tingham. In the House of Commons he leagued with Brougham and Burdett, and in 1920, became solicitor-general to queen Caroline. His conduct in behalf of that unfortunate lady was so highly in Definit of that unfortunate lady was so highly approved by the London clitzens, that they presented him with the freedom of their city. In 1830 he was appointed attorney-general, and in 1832, chief justice of the King's Bench. In 1834 he was raised to the peerage, and till 1830, presided over the court of Queen's Bench, when he retired on account of failing health. B. in London 1720, and \$500kb Albary Noretherns. London, 1779; D. at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, 1854.

DENNER. Balthazar, denner, a celebrated Y 2

Dennie D'Eon

German portrait painter, distinguished for the excessively elaborate finish of his works: their extraordinary finish, however, being their chief merit. Little is known of Denner's early life. He was a native of Altona, and after living for some time with a painter at Dantzic, and dis-tinguishing himself at the courts of some of the minor princes of Germany, he came to England on the invitation of George I. Here he spent a

1728. He subsequently travelled over the north of Europe for some years, and died rich, either at Rostock in 1749, or at Hamburg in 1747. B. 1685.-Though Denner bestowed more labour upon his pi tures than probably any other artist ever did, he still contrived to paint a consi lerable number, which are scattered over the galleries of Germany, some being at Vienna, tome at Munich, and others elsewhere. All his pieces are not finished in the same high degree, but some are so to such an extent as, it is said, to require the aid of the microscope to discover all the minute details of the execution. Denner painted nearly all the German princes of his day, besides two kings and one emperor, namely, Frederick IV. of Denmark, Augustus II. of Poland, and Peter III. of Russia.

Dunnie, William Henry, den-ne, a brave and skilful British officer, who won a prominent place among those who have made their country's arms famous in the East. He entered the army in 1800; became lieutenant in 1801, captain in 1810, and lieutenant-colonel in 1832. After taking part in the Indian campaign under Lord Lake, in 1805-6, and being present at the capture of the Isle of France, in 1810, he won marked distinction by his services in the Bur-mese war of 1826-27. In the Affghan war, in 1839, he led the assault on Ghuznee, and was the first man who made his way within the the lifet man who made his way wadmi die wal's. In September, 1810, Colonel Dennie was sent to watch the Wullce of Khooloom, who was then in the field at the head of 10,000 men, in aid of Dost Mohammed, and succeeded, on the 15th of September, after some difficult and able manœuvres in the Hindu Koosh defiles, in forcing the enemy to accept battle at Bameean, where, with only 1000 men, he dispersed the enemy's 10,000. The result of this action was the termination of the campaign and the sur-render of Dost Mohammed. When the Khyber Pass was forced by the British troops, April 5, 1842, Colonel Dennie was at first in command of the rear-guard, and on Sir Robert Sale being disabled by his wound, the charge of the whole force devolved on Dennie, which he continued to hold during the greater portion of the siege of Jellalabad, where he was killed on the stege of Jenalanda, where he was kined on one of the siege. He generally rode a white charger, and the colonel and his horse were ever conspicuous objects in the midst of danger, and indeed this circumstance is said to have caused his death by making him an easily-distinguished mark for the enemy's riflemen, who, after many attempts, at last succeeded in hitting him. The queen had named him one of her aides-de-camp, but hefore the intelligence of the appointment reached Jellalabad, Colonel Dennie was no more.

DENNIS, John, dew-nis, an English author

battles of Blenheim and Ramilies, procured him the favour of the duke of Mariborough, who gave him £100 and placed him in the Custom-house. In 1704 appeared his tragedy of "Liberty Asserted," which, as an invective against the French nation, became popular. This was followed by his "Orpheus and Eurydice," "The Comical Gallant," an alteration of "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" "The Iuvader of his Country," which was also an alteration of "Coriolanus." When the treaty of Utrecht was negotiating, he imagined himself of so much consequence, that he went to the duke of Marl-borough, and begged that he would use his inborough, that begged that he would use his in-terest that he might not be delivered up to the French king. The duke gravely told him that "he had made no provision for himself, though he could not help thinking that he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis. In 1712 he made a merciless attack on the "Cato" of Addison, and his reflections on Pope's "Easo" of Addison, and his renections on rope s
"Essay on Criticism" secured him a place in the
"Dunciad." His attack on "Cato" drew forth
a whimsical pamphlet, called "The Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable Frenzy of Mr. John Dennis."

B. in London, 1657; D. 1734.

DENON, Dominique Vivant, Baron de, den-

awng', was appointed to the office of a gentle-man about the person of Louis XV., and afterwards, as secretary to an embassy, resided several years in Italy. Here he studied the arts, and subsequently, after passing through the horrors of the French revolution, attracted the notice of Bonaparte. With him he went to Egypt, and on returning to Paris, received the appointment of general director of the museums, with the superintendence of the medallic mint, and such works of art as were executed in honour of the works of are as were executed in honour of the victories of France. On the abdication of the emperor, he was still allowed to retain his office, but in 1816, having rejoined Napoleon on his escape from Elba, was deprived of it. He now retired from public life, and occupied his leisure with preparing a general history of art. In this performance he was assisted by eminent artists; performance as was assisted by entiment arrans; but he did not live to complete it. n. at Chalons-sur-Saone, 1747; D. at Paris, 1825.—He wrote "Travels in Egypt," which is considered a great work, a comedy, and several other productions of considerable merit.

DENTATUS, Lucius Sicinius, den-tai'-tus, a Roman tribune, who had been engaged in 120 conflicts, and was 45 times wounded. He was murdered by the soldiers of Appius Claudius but not until he had slain 15 of them and wounded 30 more.

D'Eon DE BEAUMONT, Chas. Genevieve Lou-ise Auguste André Timothée, Chevalier, dawng, was a native of Tonnerre, and played the parts of equerry to Louis XV., doctor of law, parliamentary advocate, officer in the army, ambassador, royal censor, &c., during a long life; but the most singular affair in connexion with him is, that his sex was long a complete mystery. He came to England in attendance on the duke de Nivernois in 1761, and was appointed pleni-potentiary on the departure of the duke after the conclusion of peace in that year. An affront subsequently put upon him by the appointment of the count de Guarchy to the post of ambas-sador, and the order to himself to act as secre-DESCRIS, South, electric, an empirical analogo saudo, and one creer to missed to act as secre-and critic, who, in 1693, wrote a Pindario cde tary, induced D'Eon to publish some severe com-om King William, after which he published ments on de Guerchy, and to disclose certain several other poems, two of which, on the state secrets. For this he was prosecuted in

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changes, and was chief secretary for Ireland, and subsequently, colonial minister under Lord Grey's administration, from 1-30 to 1-304. In the discussion on the Reform Bill of that period, he resolutely defended its provisions with great warmth and talent, and also carried the Lill for national education in Ireland. He was likewise a principal instrument in the was likewise a principal instrument in the success of the measure for the ename pation, in 1833, of the West-India slaves. Now came, however, the crisis upon which he separated, for the remainder of his political life, from the Liberal party. Alarmed at the intend d per-ject to reduce still further the Irish Church establishment, he, with other members of the cabinet resigned his office. He was one grant establishment, he, with other members of the cabinet, resigned his office. He was once more, under Sir Robert Peel, colonial minister, and, in 1844, he was called to the House of Loris, in his father's lifetime, as Baron Stanley. About 1845, when Sir Robert declared for free trade, Lord Stanley headed the protectionist opposition, and from that time became the leader of the Conservative party. In 1851, his father dying, he succeeded to the carldom of Derby. The year following, he was enabled to form an administration to succeed Lord John form an administration to succeed Lord John Russell's, but he had only a few months' tenure of power. In 1858, on the fall of the Palmerston administration, he again had the formation of a ministry intrusted to him, which lasted un:il 1859. In 1866 he again became premier, but resigned, in favour of Mr. Disraeli, early in 1869, in consequence of ill health, and retired from active political life. The eloquence of Lord Derby was remarkable for the purity and fire of its style, and earned him the title of the "Rupert of debate." B. at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, 1799.

Park, Laneashire, 1799.

Derextlidas, der-sil'-li-däs, a Lacedamonian general, who, about 404 s.c., entered Asia Minor, defeated the Persians, and took several of their cities; thus preserving the Greek colunies, which had been threatened by their neighbours. He also built a wall between Thrace

bours. He also built a wall between Thrace and the Chersonesus, to prevent the incursions of the people of the former country.

Derham, William, deer-hum, an English scholar and divine, who devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, became a member of the Royal Society, and contributed largely to the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1713 he published his "Physico-Theology," being the substance of his Boyle's Lectures, with curious notes; and in 1714 appeared his "Astro-Theology," which was also delivered at the same lecture. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and in 1730, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. The last thing he printed of his own was "Christo-Theology, or a Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Christian Religion," 1730. In his younger days he published a treatise Authority of the Caristian Rengion, 1730, In his younger days he published a treatise entitled "The Artificial Clockmaker," in 12mo, which has been several times reprinted. Ite was rector of Upminster, where he died, 1735, B. near Worcester, 1657.

DERING, Sir Edward, deer'-ing, an English pentleman, who distinguished himself, in the reign of Charles I., by his zeal for the reform of aluses. He brought in a bill for the abolition of bishops, deans, and chapters. Notwithstanding these revolutionary tendencies, he after-wards espoused the king's cause, which he supported with a regiment of horse equipped at his own expense. He was a great suiterer in the civil war, and died before the Restoration lis speeches in parliament are in 1 volume

Deemody, Thomas, der'-mo-de, an Irish poet, was the son of a schoolmaster, who is said to have employed his son as Greek and Latin assistant when only nine years of age. He ran away to Dublin when ten years old, and after leading a somewhat questionable life for severa years, enlisted, and went abroad under the com-mand of the earl of Moira, who, for his good conduct, made him a second lieutenant in the waggon corps. By intemperance, however, he forfeited his position, and the earl's favour, and ultimately died in utter poverty. He published a small volume of poems in 1792, which had been written in his thirteenth year; another volume of poems appeared in 1800, and a third volume of poems appeared in 1800, and a third in 1801; ho subsequently issued a poem called the "Eatthe of the Bards," and likewise wrote a pumpilet on the French Revolution, annexed to which was a poem entitled the "Reform." B. at Ennis, 1775; D. at Sydenham, 1902.
Dr.Sactures, Jean Theophile, dus'sa.goo'. Leaf, a French philosopher, who cause to London with his father, who was a minister, on the

of Building Chimneys, so as to prevent their smoking." He also translated into English smoking." He also translated into English "Gravesande's Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy." He was an active member of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to its "Transactions." B. at Rochelle, 1083; D. 1749.

DESAIX, Louis Charles Anthony, des-ai', a French general, who early entered the military service of his country, and rose to the rank of licutenant. In the early part of the Revolution he became aide-de-camp to Prince de Broglie, and was severely wounded at the battle of Lauter-berg, but kept the field, and rallied the bat-talions after they had been thrown into disorder. Named successively general of brigade and of division, he contributed greatly, by his talents, to the success of the famous retreat of Moreau from Germany, the left wing of the army being commanded by him on that occasion. He afterwards defended the bridge and fort of Kehl, for two months, against the Austrian army, with great bravery, and was wounded; but subsequently joined Bonaparte at Milan, when it was announced that "the brave General Desaix had come to visit the army of Italy." He served with Bonaparte in army of thay. He served with Bonapare in Begypt, where he distinguished himself greatly, and was appointed governor of the upper part of the country. It was here he achieved his greatest glory. He completely subdued Upper Egypt, and received, as a testimony of admiraEgypte!" He was obliged, however, in 1800, to sign the unfavourable treaty of El Arish with the Turks and English, and, on his way to France, was captured and detained by Lord Koith as prisoner of war. He afterwards obneum as prisoner of war. He atterwards ob-tained his parole, and went to France. He once more fought under the banner of Bonaparte in Italy, but was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he principally contributed, June 14, 1800. r. at St. Hilairo-d'Ayat, in Avignon, 1788.—A statue was erected to this

Avignon, 1763.—A Statue was creeted to this general, in the Place-Dauphiné, in Paris. Desauta, Pierre Joseph, des'-otte, a French surgeon, who, in his twentieth year, went to Paris, and soon became popular as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery. In 1776 he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, and in 1782 was appointed surgeon-major to the Hospital of Charity, after which he became head Hospital of characy, after which he became near surgeon of the Hotel-Dieu. In 1701 he com-menced his "Journal de Chirurgie," a work of high reputation. During the violence of the lievolution he was confined some time in the licrolution he was confined some time in the Luxembourg prison; but his usefulness saved his life. He died while attending the dauphin, June 1, 1795, which induced a suspicion that he was despatched because he would not poison that unfortunate prince. In near Macon, 1744. He left a work entitled "Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales," &c., 2 vois, 8vo.
Desbarraux, Jacques Vallée, Count, dairo, a Frenci nobleman, who became counsellor in the Parliament of Paris, but which he provided the provided of the provided provided the provided provided the provided provided the provided provided provided the provided pr

position he resigned, in order to devote himself more fully to the enjoyment of good cheer and the pursuit of pleasure. He changed his abode and climate according to the seasons, and was intimately associated with all the fine wits of the day; Balzac, Chapelle, Descartes, and others. the cap; 181126, Canpelle, Descrites, and others. It composed several songs and fugitive pieces; but the only production of his which is preserved is the beautiful sonnet, "Grand Dieu, tes jugements sont remplis d'équité," éc. Voltaire, however, denies the authorship to Desbarreaux, and gives it to the Abb Lavau. B. at Paris, in 1803; D. 1847.

DESCRIVENT PROPAGE LOSEN TURNESS dei.

as Faris, in 1602; D. 1637.
DESPILLONS, Français Joseph Terrasse, daibell-yawng, a French Jesuit, who wrote 2 vols.
of fables resembling those of La Fontaine, and
some Latin poems. He also published an edition of Phedrus, with notes n. at Châteauneuf,
in 1711; p. at Mannheim, 1788.

DESCRIES, René, dai-kart, a celebrated French philosopher, who received his education at the Jesuits' college at La Flèche. Here he acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages; but on leaving that seminary, removed to Paris, applying him-self to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he self to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered the array of the prince of Orange, and afterwards served under the duke of Bavaria, and want as erver into run or more or briving, and want as the protection of the product of the time, in Latin, a treatise on music, and pro-jected some other works. After this, he quitted he military life, and travelled into Holland, Switzerland, France, and Italy, where, although it has been said that he saw Galileo, at Florence, tion from Bonaparte, a sword, with this in-scription on its blade, "Conqueto de la Haute" he settled at Amsterdam, and applied himself

assiduously to the mathematical sciences, particularly dioptrics, in which he made some important discoveries. About this time he visited England, where he made observations on the declination of the magnetic needle. His philosophy now became the subject of much discussion, meeting with an extensive reception, though with considerable opposition. Gi'bert Woot, rector of the University of Utreeht, wrote against it, and Descartes replied with a virulence unbecoming a philosopher. To escape relence unbecoming a phinosopher. To escape re-ligious persecution, he accepted an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden, to go to Stockholm, where he obtained a pension and an Stockholm, where he obtained a pension and an estate. By this queen he was treated with great distinction, although she pursued her studies under his direction at five o'clock in the morning, notwithstanding that his health was far from being rigorous. B. at La Haye, in Touraine. 1596; D. at Stockholm, 1650, when his remains were conveyed to Paris, and interred with great pomp in the church of St. Geneviève, Descartes was a man of great parts, and of a vigorous imagination. He was the first to remathematics. His principal works are, 1, Principal philosophia; 2, "Di-stratio de Methodo recte regendæ Rationis," &c.; 3, "Di-optice," 4, "Meditationes," 5, "Geometry," 6, "Letters." duce the science of optics to the command of

6. "Letters."

Despondances, Pierre François Guyot, daifon'-toin, a French critic, who studied under the Jesuits, and in 1724 went to Paris, where he Jesuits, and in 1/21 work to Fairs, where no contributed to several periodical papers, especially to the "Journal des Savants," which he greatly aided by the cleverness of his articles. Offending Voltaire by the freedom of his criticisms and censures, a bitter literary warfare was the consequence. Besides other works, he published a prose translation of Virgil. B. 1633; D. 1745.—There was also a French botanist of this name, who published several works on flowers

and plants. B. 1751; D. 1833.

DESHOULIERES, Antoinette, dai-shool'-e-air, a distinguished French poetess of the reign of Louis XIV., who was intimate with all the literary celebrities of that sparkling age, and appears to have borne herself, throughout many difficult circumstances, with a propriety much to be commended. Her contemporaries called her the "Tenth Muse" and the "French Calliope." She attempted poesy in all its various forms, from the song to tragedy; but the idyl and cologue were those in which she most excelled. One of the most admired of her compositions is "Les Moutons," a charming allegory, in which she deplores, in beautiful verses, the sad lot of children who have lost their father. She married, in 1651, the Seigneur Deshoulières, but who died leaving her without fortune. B. 1633;

DESIDERIUS, OF DIDIER, des'-i-deer-e-us, the last king of Lombardy, succeeded Astolphus in 756. His daughters were married to the two sons of Popin, king of France, Carloman and Charlemagne. Desiderius invading the papal territories, the pope called in Charlemagne to his aid, who marched into Lombardy, took his father-in-law prisoner, and sent him with his family to France, where they died. Dethroned

in the year 777.

DESMANS, JOSEPH François Edouard, de-ma-he', a French dramatic poet, was the friend of Voltaire, and the associate of the leading wits of the time in Paris. He was a man of singularly

anishle manners and discolling and used to remark that "If licentry new were only acreed they would, though seen in master, rates the world, though seen in much r, rates the world;" and that, "If my friend laughs, he ought to tall me the cause of his joy; but if he weeps, it is my dury to find out the sources of his grief." Dissumals was the author of a play called the "Important," which was received with great applicate; and of miscellaneous works in versa. In at Sullysur-Lore 1729, a 154. Loire, 1722; p. 1761.

Desmatzeaux, Pierre, dai'-mai-zo, a French DESTAIRATE, FIGTE, act -man; 20, a Feman biographical writer, who came to England, and became fellow of the Brigal Sectety. He translated into English "Bayle's Dictionary," and wrote the lives of Chillingworth and John Hales. He had also a concern in the great Historical Dictionary, 10 vols. folio. B. at Auvergne, 1666;

D. in London, 1745.

DESMARETS, François Seraphin Regnier, daimar-ai, a French poet and critic, who trans-lated the odes of Anaercon into Italian, and was the author of poems in Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, besides an excellent French grammar. He was perpetual secretary to the French Academy, and was at one time secretary to the French embassy at Rome, B. in Paris, 1632: p. 1713.

DISMOETS, Pierre Nicholas, dai'-mo-lai, a French ecclesiastic, who continued Sallengre's "Memoirs of Literature," 11 vols, 12mo, and edited several of Lami's treatises. B. at 'laris,

in 1677: p. 1760.

Desnothins, Camille, dai'-moo-ld, a fellow-student of Robespierre, who, in 1759, was the favourite orator with the people of Paris, and made his idea of liberty the idel of his worship. made his idea of liberty the 1001 of his worman. He had the greatest contempt for everything that were the appearance of religion; and that were considerable, they although his talents were considerable, they seem only to have hastened his downfall. In

seem only to have hastened his downfall. In the heat of the great revolution, his colleagues conspired against him, and brought him to the scaffold. n. at Guise, 1702; guillotined, 1704.

DESPARD, Edward Marcus, Zeel-pard, an Irishman, who early entered upon a military life, and became an able engineer. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish main, in which had for a condjutor Captain, afterwards Lord, Nelson. For his services there, he was made literant-colonel. In 1784he was appointed Engtenant-colonel. In 1784he was appointed Eng-lish superintendent at Honduras; buthis conduct causing him to be suspended, he demanded an investigation. This, however, was refused him, when he became violent against the government, and was sent to Coldbath Fields prison. whence he was removed to the House of Inwhence he was removed to the flower of Al-dustry at Shrewsburr, and next to Tothill Fields Bridewell. On his liberation, he endeavoured to seduce the soldiery, and having collected some followers, held meetings at alchouses, to which no persons were admitted without taking a treasonable oath. At these assemblies, it is said that various plans were devised for the murder of the king; and, at last, it was deter-mined to make the attack when his majesty. went to the Parliament House. The plot being discovered, he and several other persons were arrested, and, being found guilty, suffered on the scaffold, in 1808.

Dessatines, Jacques, dai-sa-leen, a negro, who, from being a slave, was made the first king of St, Domingo. He was carried in early life from

the Gold Coast of Africa, of which he was a native, to St. Domingo, and joined the negro chief Toussaint L'Ouverture on the outbreak of the negro insurrection in the island after the French revolution, became Toussaint's first lieutenant, and, after his capture, headed the rebellion against General Rochambeau, whom he mainly contributed to defeat in the pattle of St. Mare. He was proclaimed emperor of Hayti on the 8th of October, 1:04; but his cruelty and avarice making him obnoxious, Christophe and Pethion raised an insurrection, and Dessalines was killed by a musket shot on the 17th of October, 1806, and was succeeded by Christophe, under the title of Henry I. Though of low stature, Dessalines was firmly built, and his eyes were possessed of uncommon brilliancy. He was

were possessed of uncommon brilliancy. He was utterly unclusted. B. about 1700.

DESCOURTS, Philip Néricault, dai-toosit, a French dramatic writer, who was attached to a political mission to England, and resided in London for a number of years. On his return to his own country, he refused the office of ambasedur to Russia, and retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles-lettres. D. at Tours, 1889; D. 1751—Illis principal pieces are "Le Philosophe mantis" and "Le Glorjanzy," the last of which marié," and "Le Glorieux;" the last of which is esteemed one of the best comedies in the French language. His works were printed at the Louvre, in 4 vols. 4to, 1757, and since in 10

vols, 12mo.

DEVIS, Arthur William, de'-vis, an English painter, who received, when very young, a silver medal from the hands of Sir Joshua Reynolds, then president of the Royal Academy, for profi-ciency in the arts. He was employed by the East India Company, when only twenty years of age, as draughtsman on a voyage of discovery; but the ship despatched on the expedition was wrecked on the Pellew Islands, and Devis, atter much privation, succeeded in reaching Bengal, where hir William Jones and other Benglat, where Sir William Jones and other distinguished individuals received him kindly, and warmly patronized him. He returned to England in 1795, and successfully practised his art for many years. His most important pictures are — "King John Signing Magna Charta," "Lord Cornwallis receiving the Sons of Tippoo Sahib as Hostages," and the "Battle of Tratalgar." Before executing the last-named work, Devis went on board the Victory, and made a sketch of the cockpit where Nelson died, and likewise took portraits of the officers and others who surrounded the hero in his last

moments. B. Aug. 10, 1762; D. Feb. 11, 1822.
D'Ewes, Sir Symonds, duse, an English anti-D'EWES, SIT SYMONUS, AUSS, AN LUGHON AND quary, who employed a considerable part of his time in collecting materials for a history of Great Britain, and had the honour of knight-hood conferred upon him by Charles I. In 1641 heod conferred upon him by Charles I. In 1641 he was made a baronet, and, on the breaking out of the Civil War, accepted the Solemn League and Covenant. He compiled the "Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," published in 1682, folio, and wrote his own life, which is in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa." The "Journals of Parliament" are an authority for the parliamentary transactions of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. B. at Coxden, Dorsetshire, 1602; D. 1650.
DE Witt, John, de wit, a distinguished Dutch

captain-general, and high-admiral in one and the same person. In 1854 he negotiated the peace with Cromwell, in which it was arranged that no member of the house of Orange should be made high-admiral or stadtholder. B. at Dort, 1625; murdered, with his brother, at the Hague, 1672. He had gone in his carriage to receive his brother as he came out of prison, having been unjustly confined, when he was set

upon by the populace and killed.
D'HILLIERS, BARAGUAY. (See BARAGUAY.)
DIAGORAS, di-ag'-o-ras, a Greek philosopher of Melos, and a disciple of Democritus, who, having been the victim of a perjury which remained unpunished, passed from superstition to atheism, and was generally called the Atheist. He was driven from Athens on the charge of having turned into ridicule the Eleusinian mysteries, and perished by shipwreek, about

412 B.C.

DIAZ, Bartolomeo, de'-az, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope, to which he gave the name of the Cape Hope, to which he gave are hains of the Cape of Tempests; but on his reporting this, in 1456, to John II., king of Portugal, he commanded it to be called Cabo de Buena Esperanza, or the Cape of Good Hope. Said to have been lost in a storm in 1500.

DIBDIN, Charles, dib'-din, an English actor, dramatist, and distinguished sea-song writer, was educated at Winchester, and originally intended for the church; but going to London, at the early age of sixteen he produced an opera, called "The Shepherd's Artifice," which was brought out at Covent Garden. In 1778 he was appointed musical manager at Covent Gar den. Subsequently he built the "Circus," afterwards called the "Surrey," and in 1738 published his "Musical Tour." In the following year he gave his entertainment called "The Whim of the Moment," of which he was sole author, composer, and performer. In this piece he sung his ballad of "Poor Jack," which completely won the ear of the public; and, from that time, his reputation as a balladist was established. He wrote no fewer than 900 songs, according to some, and 1200 according to others. Whichever number is correct, does not much signify; as a soil so prolific must have produced many weeds. Many of his lyrics, however, have great merit. They have solaced the seaman during long voyages, sustained him in the storm, and inspired him in battle; and they have been quoted to restore the mutinous to order and discipline. In 1805 he retired from public life, and received a government pension of £200 per annum. B. at Southampton, 1745; b. 1814. "Poor Tom Bowling" was written upon a brother of his, who had been the captain of an East Indiaman, and was twenty-nine years older than the author.—Thomas, a son of Charles, was long connected with the London stage, as on actor and dramatist. He wrote and adapted a vast number of pieces; but none of them are distinguished by much original merit. He also wrote a work of amusing "Reminiscences," B. 1771; D. in Pentonville, 1841.

DIDDLY, Rev. Thomas Frognall, was the son of the brother of Charles Dibdin's celebrated "Poor Tom Bowling, the darling of our crew.

Du Wirr, John, de wit, a distinguished Dutch He lost his parents when only in his fourth statesman, who isboured to retreach the power year, and was designed for the law, but ulti-of the house of Orange by endeavouring to pre-mately became a cleryman, and an emiment vent the union of the offices of stadtholder, bibliographer. In 1809 appeared his "Biblio-



DICKENS, CHARLES.



DAVY, SIR HUMPHRY.



D'ARBLAY, MADAME.



De Foe, Daniel.



Dibbin, Charles.

Dicearchus

Diderot

mania," and an enlarged edition in 1911. The work was well received, and brought him £200 of profit, and considerable reputation. After it, came his edition of Ames's "Typographical Ancame his edition of Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," the "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," the "Bibliographical Decameron," and several "Antiquarian Tours." He was the founder of the Roxburghe Club, a literary association, instituted for the purpose of reprinting books. He also wrote "Reminiscences of a Literary and several theological works.

Calcutta, 1776; p. 1847.
DICEARCITES, di-se-ar-leus, 4 peripatetic philosopher of Messina, in Sicily, whose treatise on the "Geography of Greece" was published by H. Stephens, in 1589, and by Hudson in his "Collection of Writers on Geography," in 1709. this principal philosophical work was one "On the Soul," which he divided into three dialogues, and which argued against its existence.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

Dick, Sir Alexander, dik, a Scottish physician, who studied at Edinburgh, and at Leyden cian, who studied at Lumourgu, and under Boerhaave; and having taken his degree of M.D., returned to his own country. He afterwards made the tour of Europe, and when he came back settled in Pembrokeshire, where he practised with success. On the death of his he practised with success. On the death of his brother, he succeeded to the family estate of Prestonfield, where he resided the remainder of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, to which he was a benefactor. In at Prestonfield, in 1703; b. 1785.—He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true prubabe in Britain; for which he received, in 1774, the gold medal from the London Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce.

Diox, Sir Robert Henry, major-general, en-tered the army as ensign in the 75th foot in 1800; obtained a company in the 78th, in 1804; was in the expedition to Sicily, and was wounded in the battle of Maida; was present in the battle of Alexandria, under Abercromby, and again wounded at Rosetta. He was attached to the 42nd Highlanders in 1803, and went to the Peninsula with the 2nd battalion, where he was present, in command of his battalion, at Busaco, Ciudad-Rodrigo, the storming of Fort St. Michael, and the siege of Burgos. He again joined Wellington in the campaign of 1815, and was a third time wounded at Quatre-Bras, while was a tilric time vocanice as conclusion of the war he retired to Tullimet, his paternal estate in Perthshire; but, having lost his wife, he once more sought active service, obtained a command in India, and was killed in the battle of Sobraon, on the 10th of February, 1846, while in the act, as Lord Gough in his dewhite in the act, as nord Googn in his de-spatches expressed it, of "personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of her Majesty's 80th regiment in their career of noble daring.

Dick, Thomas, LL.D., the "Christian philosopher," was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards entered the ministry of the Secession Church. Much of his time was passed in teaching and lecturing on scientific subjects. He also contributed to many periodisubjects. He substitute that the following more per-manent works:—"The Christian Philosopher," torios in the met "The Philosophy of Religion," "Philosophy of her to retire in a Future State," "On the Mental Illumination she died in 1833. and Moral Improvement of Mankind," "Christian Beneficence contrasted with Covetousness,"

"Celestial Scenes," "The Solar System," "The Constant Scenes, "The Solar Pystum," The Atmosphere and Atmosphere and Atmosphere, and the foliation and "The Telescope and Microscope," Some of these works have been translated into the languages, and the "Solar System" into the Chinese. All his works have received the highest commendation, and merit a place in every Christian library. Towards the close of his life a small pension was granted to him by the government, B. near Dundee, Scotland, 1772.

D. 1857.

Dickens, Charles, dik'-ens, one of the mos-DICKENS, Charles, aw-ess, one on the most successful of modern novelests, was intended for the profession of the law, but became a reporter for the newspapers. His first encurement was in the office of "The True Stan," and his next in that of the "Morning Chronicle," in the evening edition of which paper first appeared his "Sketches of Life and Character." These were subsequently collected These were subsequently collected and given to the world under the title of "Sketches by Boz." Their success induced an enterprizing publisher to engage Mr. Dickens and Mr. Seymour, the comie draughtsman, and Mr. Seymour, the come dramgingaria, "the one to write, and the other to illustrate, a book which should exhibit the adventures of a party of cockiney sportsmen." The result was the "Pickwick Papers," a performance which at once placed Mr. Dickens in the foremost property of the pro rank as a popular writer of fiction. After it, came his "Nicholas Nickleby," "Oliver Twist," the "Old Curiosity-Shop," "Barnaby Rudre," and many more, teeming with original wit, humour, and sentiment, besides abounding with vivid descriptions of human life and character. In 1341 he paid a visit to America, where his fame had preceded him, and where he received a hearty welcome. On his return, he published a work recording the impressions made by his wist. In 1845 he was appointed principal editor of the "Daily News," a paper of liberal polities; but he did not long hold this position. To its columns he contributed "Pletures of Italy." On his retirement from that paper he resumed the pen of fiction, and produced "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," Bleak House," several "Christmas tales," the "Child's History of England," "Little Dorrit," and edited the "Memoirs of Grinaldi." Lie, and edited the "Memoirs or Grinaudi. 11c, besides, till 1859, conducted the periodical called "Household Words," and was a constant contributor to its pages. In that year he relinquished his connexion with that serial, to establish another on a similar plan, and cutified "All the Year Round," of which the first series was completed and the second commenced in December, 1863. In 1867-8, he visited the United States for the purpose of giving readings in the principal towns, and, on his return from America, commenced a series of farewell rendings in the principal towns of the United King-

dom. B. at Landport, Portsmouth, 1812.
DICKONS, Mrs., dik-ons, whose maiden name was Poole, a celebrated singer, sustained the same range of characters as Mrs. Billington, to whom, however, she was inferior as a vocalist. She began her career at Covent Garden, in 1793. after having been the pupil of Rauzzini, the teacher of Braham, and from that time till 1818 was constantly engaged at the operas and ora-torios in the metropolis. Ill-health compelled her to retire in the year last-mentioned; and

DIDEROT, Denis, de'-de-ro, a French writer was the son of a master cutler, and was intended

for the profession of the law: but, from sheer in for the profession of the law, but, from sheer in delenee and the love of reading, he relinquished this intention, and gave himself up to literature and philosophy. His this work, entitled "Phil lesophical Musines," was published in 1746 and was afterwards reprinted under another title. In 1747 he was concerned in a Medical

share in this work was large, and the whole or the articles on arts and trade were furnished by him. His own opinion of it, however, is not very flattering. "In its execution," said he, "I had neither time nor the power to be particular in the choice of my contributors, who were mostly very inferior men, badly paid, and, consequently, careless in their work." While errared in the "Encyclopedie," he wrote some other books; such as a Recutious novel, called "Eigors Indiscrets," and two consedies, the "Fils Nature" and the "Pere de Familie." In 1730 appeared his "Lectors on the Blind," that free sentiments in which occasioned his being imprisoned six mouths at Vincennes. On recovering his liberty, he word "Letters on the Dad and Dumb." His other works are, "Principles of Moral Philosophy," "Indiections on the Interpretation of Nature," "The Code of Nature," "The Eight Sense," Of Public Education," "Puncyrico on Richardson, "Life of Senecat." Dédacot was an ingenious, rather ticular in the choice of my contributors, who Seneca." Diderot was an ingenious, rather than a useful writer. His works are fanciful, and full of prejudices against religion; but he made himself rich by them, if that is of consequence when a man comes to his death-bed. The last remark he was heard to make by hed. The hast remark he was must to make by his daughter, shortly before his death, was, that "the first step towards philosophy is in-eredulity." n. at Langres, in Champagne, 1713: p. in Paris, 1784.

DIDIUS JULIANES, M. Salvius Severus, did'-e-us ju-li-u'-nus, a Roman emperer, who was consul in 179 A.D. He purchased the imperial diadem from the soldiers at an enormous rate, in 193; but did not pay the sum agreed upon, and made himself odious by his luxurious and extravagant habits. Shortly afterwards, however, Severus was declared emperor by the practorian bands, and Didius was slain, having reigned only sixty-six days. n. at Milan, about 133. Droo, or Eurssa, di-do, queen and founder of Carthage, was the daughter of Belus, king of

Tyre. She married Sicheus, priest of Hercules, Tyre. She married stements, priess of nervanes, who, for the sake of his riches, was murdered by Pygmalton, the successor of Belus. Dido, disconsolate at the loss of her husband, sailed with a number of Tyrians, and settled on the coast of A frica, where she purchased a trace of land, on which she built a citadel, called Byrsa. This place soon increased, and her dominions extended. Jarbas, king of Mauritania, wood her; but she rejected his suit; when he threatened to invade her territories. She requested three months to reconsider her refusal, and, in the interval caused a funeral pile to be erected

unjects, about 953 n.c. Virgil and Ovid have represented this action as the effect of grief, occasioned by the departure of Æncas, of whom she was enamoured.

DIDOT, François Ambrose, de-do, a celebrated printer, who invented stereotyping, ascribed also to a Scotchman named Ged, and executed several works with beauty. He also improved

the construction of paper-mills, and invented many useful machines relative to the typo-graphic art. At the age of 73 he read over tive times, and carefully corrected, every sheet of the stereotyped edition of Montaigne, printed by his sons. He had likewise projected, and partly executed, an index to that writer. p. 1730; p. at Paris, 1804.—His brother, Pierre François, and his sous (particularly François) and a nephew, also did much to improve the arts of printing and type-easting in France.

Didnon, Adolphe Napoleon, de'-drawing, one

of the greatest modern French students of medicaval Christian art, who made himself familiar with all the remarkable medieval mo-numents in France and Greece. In 1848 he numents in France and Greece. In 1819 no lectured on Christian iconography in Paris, and afterwards became editor of the "Annales Archéologiques." His principal work, however, is his "Leonographic Chrétienne," a portion of which has been translated into English by Mrs.

Millington. B. at Hanteville, 1806.

Diebitsch, Sabalkanski Hans Karl Frederich Anton, de'itish, a Prussian, who entered the military service of Russia, and in 1805 was wounded at Austerlitz. After the battle of Friedland, he rose to the runk of carptain, and subsequently became major-general. He fought at the battle of Lutzen, and was at that of Dresden. In 1814 he oppose! the hesitation of the allies to march on Paris, for which the emperor Alexander bestowed on him the order emperor Alexander Destowed on limit the order of St. Alexander Newski. In 1820, he became chief of the imperial staff of Alexander, whom he attended on his death-bed at Taganrog. In the war with Turkey in 1829-9, he took Varna, and greatly extended his reputation by making the passage of the Balkan. He advanced to Adrianople, when the trenty of that name was signed, and which saved his army. In 1931 he was sent to quell the insurrection in Poland. and fought the battle of Ostrolenka. Thence he transferred his head-quarters to near Pultusk, where he died of cholera, in 1831. B. at Gross-

leippe, in Silesia, 1785. Dieffenback, Johann Frederich, de' fen-bak, esteemed one of the most skilful operating surgeons that ever lived, originally studied for the hurch, participated in the war of liberation in Jermany, and did not commence the study of surgery and medicine till after the fall of Bonaarte in 1815. He attended the classes at arte in 1815. He attended the classes at femn and Wurtzburg, and then settled at Berlin, where he was appointed to the chair of urgery. He published several useful works, but his fame mainly rests on the skill with which he performed the most difficult operation. ions, among others, those of making artificial oses, cheeks, eyelids, &c. He also invented he valuable method of curing squinting which ; now generally practised by the faculty. B. 795; D. 1848.

DIEMEN, Anthony van, de'-men, governor of he Dutch East India possessions, first went to india as an accountant, in the employ of his government. In 1825 he became a member of he supreme council, and in 1831 returned to Tolland as commander of the Indian fleet; but nothing as commander of the andian need, sha he year following, went out again as director-eneral. Subsequently becoming governor-eneral, he greatly extended the Dutch interest a the East. In 1842 he sent Abel Tasman on a oyage to the south; the consequence of which ras the discovery of that large island which was alled after him Van Diemen's Land; but which

Dieneces

name was changed, at the desire of the colonists, to Tasmania. B. at Kuilenberg; D. 1645.

Dieneces, di-en'-e-sees, a Spartan, who, hearing, before the battle of Thermopyle, that the Persians were so numerous that their arrows would darken the light of the sun. observed. that it would be a great convenience, for the Spartans would then fight in the shade.

DIEERNBECK, Abraham van, de'-po:-bele, an eminent Dutch painter, of the Flemish school, was a fellow-pupil of Vandyke in the studio of Rubens, at Antwerp. He was one of the best scholars of his great master, and acquired best scholars of his great master, and acquired a high reputation. In 161 he was elected director of the Antwerp Academy, an office which be held as long as he lived. He designed chiedly for the booksellers, and his works on camvas are very scarce. In the churches of Autwerp there are several painted windows by him. B. at Dois-le-Duc, about 1606; D. 1673.

DIES, Albert, dees, a German, landscape.

DIES, Albort, dees, a German landscape painter and engraver, who acquired consider-able reputation in his art. After gaining a slight knowledge of this in Hanover, he pro-ceeded to Dusseldorf, and thence to Rome, where he took up his abode in the neighbourhood of Tivoli and Albano. Here he devoted himself to the study of the ever-varying aspects of nature; and, in Rome, published, in conjunction with several German artists, a set of Juneton with several derimin artists, a set of landscape-etchings. He now married a Roman lady, and, in 1796, returned to Germany, taking up his residence in Vienna. Here he rose into fame; but from having accidentally taken some sagar of lead, by mistake, for a medicine, he was afflicted with a nervous debility, which forced him to resign the use of his pendil. He now applied himself to poetry, in the study of which he had always been more or less occupied, and to musical composition. We are not aware that his excellence was great in either of these pursuits. B. in Hanover, 1755; D. at Vienna, 1823.

DIETRICH, Johann Wilhelm Ernst, de'-treesh, an eminent German artist, whose father was court-painter at Weimar, and from whom he received his first instructions in art. In his 12th year he was sent to study at Dresden, and there, in his 18th, was presented to Augustus II, king of Poland, whose court-painter he became. He obtained other patrons, and now rose rapidly. In 1741 he was appointed court-painter to Augustus III. In 1763 he became one of the professors in the Academy of Arts at Dresden, and director of the school of painting in the porcelain manufactory at Meissen. Dietrich was a persovering artist, but with little original power. His excellence lay

with fittle original power. All sexcended as chiefly in landscape pointing. D. at Wedmar, 1712; D. at Dresden, 1774.
Diez, Juan Martin, de'aith, known as the "Empeeinado," the celebrated guerilla chief who made himself famous, and gained great renown, during the Peninsular War, was the renown, during the Peninsular War, was the son of a peasant of Valladolid, and entered the army of his country as a dragoon. With a bend of about fifty followers, he, in 1803, commenced a career of guestila warfare which greatly harassed the French, and was of material value in adding in their expulsion from Spain. The Duke of Wellington, to whom he was of great use, fully appreciated his services, and he was at length made a brigadier general of cavalry. He attended the Duke in his triumphant entry into Madrid, and was 331

or level by Min to join the army at Torton, in commun 1 of 5 90 men. Bigg gave offered to the government of Ferdinand VII., by address-ing to the king in 1815 a singular letter, and by the independence of his conduct; and, as is not anusual with kings, all his services were forcotten, and he was charged with conspiracy, tried, condemned, and executed in 1:45. B.

Diger, Sir Everard, d'q'-le, en English gentleman, who was visited by James I at Belvoir Castle, and knighted by that sovereizn, when on his way from Scotlan I to ascend the when on his way from scottant to assent the theone of England. He became a partisan in the gunpowder plot, for which he was executed in 1606. p. 1581.—He pleaded guilty at his trial, and endexoured to extenuate his erine by alleging conscience as his motive.

DIGBY, Sir Kencha, son of the above, was brought up in the Prote-tant religion, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, where he endrated at Gradester Han, Oxford, where he studied philosophy; after which he made the tour of Europe, and was absent two years in France, Spain, and Italy. On his return, he received the honour of knighthood at Hinchinbrook, near Huntingdon, the house of Lord Montague. In the reign of Charles I. he was appointed to several posts, and on occasion of some difference between England and the Venetians, was dispatched with a fleet into the Mediterranean, and gained considerable re-putation by his conduct. About 1636 he quitted the Church of England for that of Rome, and vindicated this change in a composition entitled A Conference with a Lady about the Choice of Religion." At the commencement of the civil war, he was imprisoned by the Parliament in war, he was imprisoned by the Fariament in Winchester House, during which time he wrote a redutation of Brown's "Religio Medici." In 1628 he regaled his liberty, went to Frame, and, soon after, travelled into Holland to visit Descartes, with whom he established an in-timate friendship. When Cromwell assumed the sovermenact, he ventured to visit his native country, and was frequent in his attendance at the court of the Protector. He also became at member of the Royal Society, and was one of the council. D. 1603; D. in London, 1605, and was buried in Christ Church, Newgate-street. With hisson the males of that branch of the Digby With inssort themales of that drane not the Digry family became extinct. Sir Kenelm wrote "A Treatise on the nature of Bodies;" "On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul;" "institutionum Peripateticarum Libri quinque, cum Appendice Theological do Origina Jundi;" and several other works. Sir Kenelm's wife and several other works. Sir Keneln's wife was Venelia Anastasia Stanley distinguished for her beauty, which he tasked his ingenuity to preserve, by the invention of cosmetics for her use. There is a portrait of her, by Van-dyke, in Windsor Cartle.

Digny, John, an English nobleman, who was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to James I., and by whom he was sentambassador to Spain. In 1618 he was made Lord Digby, and in 1621 sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany. In 1622 he was again sent to Spain to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the Infanta, and, the same year, was created earl of Bristol. On his return, he and Buckingham preferred charges against each other in parliament, which, however, did not lead to a trial. When the civil war broke out, he went abroad, and died of Paris, 1853. B. at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1850. He wrote some poems.

Diger, George, Earl of Bristol, an English rolleman, the sen of the above, received his education at Oxford. He became a member of the Long Parliament, wherein he, at first, opposed the court, but afterwards joined the royal party, and was expelled. He exerted himself in the service of Charles I., and when that monarch was put to death, his lordship was exempted from parden, when he went abroad. At the Restoration he was made knight of the Garter. In 1663 he impeached Lord Clarendon in the House. B. at Madrid. Spain, 1612; D. at Chelsea, 1676.—He wrote a play called "Elvira, or the Worst not always True," which was printed in 1667.

Diggrs, Thomas, digs, was educated at Ox-ford, after which he became muster-mastergeneral of the forces sent by Queen Elizabeth to assist the oppressed Netherlanders. He wrote,-1. "Ala, sive Scala Mathematica, wrote.—1. "Alar, sive Scales Mathematics," containing demonstrations for finding the parallax of any comet, or other celestial body, 4to. 2. An arithmetical treatise, named "Stratiotices," requisite for the perfection of Soldiers, 4to. 3. "Perfect Pescriptions of the Celestial Orbs," 4to. 4. "Humble Motives for As-ociations to maintain the Religion estab-lished," Svo. 5. "Eng and's Defence," a treatise concerning invasion, folio. B. in Kent; D. 1595.
DIGGES, Sir Dudley, the eldest son of the

above, was educated at University College, Oxford. He was knighted by James I., who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures, and so continued to do in the next reign, for which he was sent to the Tower. reign, for which he was sent to the Tower. In 1850 he was slought over by the grant of the mastership of the Rolls. He wrote.—1. "A Defence of Trade," 1015, 450. 2. "A Discourse converning the Rights and Privileges of the Sulject," 10. 3. "Speeches," in Rushworth's Callections. 4. A collection of letters, which appeared after his death, under the title of the "Complete Ambassalors". p. 1533, p. 1539. DILER. Charles Westworth dilk a mubileist

DILER, Charles Wentworth, dilk, a publicist, closely connected with the literature of his day. Receiving, at an early age, an appointment in the Navy Pay-office, he found lei-ure to contribute papers to various magazines and reviews, and to edit a collection of old English plays, in 6 vols. This work appeared in 1914. 6 vols. This work appeared in 1814. He sub-sequently became connected with the "Athenaum," a literary journal, and by skilful management raised it to an influential position in

agreement raised is to an initiatinal position in periodical literature. In 1789; p. 1884. Ultra, Sircharles Wentworth, sonof the above, was one of the most active promoters of the Green Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and to his un-wearded industry in working out its details, its success was greatly attributable. He was also one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and took the most active part in its organisation and superintendence. He was made a baronet in 1862, and entered parliament in 1865. B. 1810.

DILLENIUS, Johann James, dil-le'-ne-us, an eminent German botanist, who, in 1721, accompanied Dr. Sherrard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of Ray's "Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum," and was appointed the first botanical professor at appointed the first boundari processor as Oxford, on Dr. Sherrard's foundation. In 1735 the university admitted him to the degree of M.D. He published a work, entitled "Hortus

Elthamensis," and a "History of Mosses." D. at Darmstadt, 1897; D. 1747.
Dissparat, Thomas, dims'-dail, a celebrated physician, who accompanied the duke of Cumberland in his expedition against the army of Prince Charles Stuart, as assistant-surgeon, and continued in that capacity till the surgeon, and continued in that capacity till the surgeon of Studies when he artiment to Surgeon of Capital Surge render of Carlisle, when he returned to Hert-ford. In 1761 he commenced practice, and ford. In 1761 he commenced practice, and became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the small-pox. In 1763, ac-companied by his son, he went to Russia, and inoculated the empress and grand-duke, for which he was created a baron of the empire. physician to her majesty, and counsellor of state. A gratuity of £12,000 was given him for his journey, and a pension of £500 a year. In 1781 he again visited Russia, to inoculate the two sons of the grand-duke. The year preceding, he was elected member of parliament for Hertford, and again in 1784, on which he quitted practice. About this time he had the misfortune to lose the sight of both eyes by cataract, from which he was relieved by Baron Wenzell. In 1790 he retired from par-liament. He wrote "Tracts on Inoculation," 8vo, 1781, in which is an account of his first journey to Russia. n. in Essex, 1712; p. 1800.

DINARCHUS, di-nar'-kus, a native of Corinth, who established himself at Athens, and there received large sums of money for the composition of orations, which he prepared by order for those who wanted them. Accused of taking bribes from the enemies of Athens, he went into involuntary exile about 307 B.C., but was recalled after an absence of fifteen years. Three of his crations only have come down to us, a...a are in Stephens's Collection, 1575.

DINOCEATES, di-nok'-ra-tees, an architect of Macedonia, who rebuilt the temple of Dianast Ephesus, burnt down, 356 B.c., by Eratostratus; extended and beautified Alexandria, at the command of Alexander the Great; and was called into Egypt by Ptolemy Philadelphus. as well as to others, has been ascribed the gi-gantic project of cutting Mount Athos in the form of a statue, holding a city in one hand, and in the other a basin, into which all the waters of the mountain could empty themselves. Lived

in the 4th century.
DIOCLETIAN, Caius Valerius, di-c-kle'-she-an, a Roman emperor, born of an obscure family and raised from a common soldier to the rank of general. On the death of Numerian, in 284, he was chosen emperor. He took Maximian to be his colleague, and created two subordinate emperors, Constantius and Galerius, whom he styled Casars. He was a great commander, and a patron of learning; but, in 303, stained his reign by a persecution of the Christians. He renounced the crown in 304, and retired to Salona, where he died, 313. B. at Dioclea, in Dal-matia, about 245.—This was one of the most distinguished of the Roman emperors.

DIODATI, Giovanni, de'-o-da'-te, a distinguished divine, descended from a noble family of Lucea, was educated as a Catholic, but embraced Pro-testantism, became professor of Hebrow at Ge-neva, was the friend of Milton, and at one time visited England. He made a translation of the Nils tire Italian Evaluation to the Fible into Italian, for which his name has become famous. B. 1876; D. 1879.

DIODORUS SICULUS (of Sicily) di-o-dor-us sik-u-lus, an historian, who produced an "His-

toric Library," or "Universal History," in 40

OF BIOGRAPHY.

Diogenes

books, which contained the history of the commended him to notice, leading him, at leagth, world from the creation to 60 n.c. Unforted to the office of consul. He wrote in the 4 the nately, of this work only 15 books and a few fragments remain. Though his chronology is erroneous, and there are many great defects in his writings, they are, nevertheless, extremely valuable, containing, as they do, facts to be met with in no other collection. He flourished about 44 B.C. B. in Sicily. The best edition of his work is that of Wesseling, in 2 vols. folio, Am-

sterdam, 1745.

DIOGENES, di-odj-e-nees, a Cynic philosopher, who being forced to leave his native country for coining false money, went to Athens, and applied himself to the study of philosophy under Antis-thenes, the founder of the Cynics. He carried the austrilies of his sect to a great extreme, wearing a coarse ragged cloak, living on the meanest food, and lodging under portices and other public places. It is said that he also took up his residence in a tub, and that this became his favourite abode. At Corinth he used to harangue in the Crancum; where he was visited

Cynic." The monarch then asked him if he could render him any service. "Yes," said he; "stand out between me and the sun." The "stand out between the and the sun." The independence of mind shown by the philosopher struck the king, and he said, "If I was not Alexander, I would be Diogenes." He is supposed to have died at Corinth, and a public funeral was decreed him by the Athenians. The people of Sinope erected statues to his memory. B. at Sinope, a city of Pontus, 414 B c.
Diogenes, surnamed the Babylonian, a Stoic

Philosopher, a disciple of Chrysippus, and the successor of Zeno as teacher of philosophy. He accompanied Carneades and Critolaus on an embassy from Athens to Rome. Lived about

200 B.C. His works are lost.

200 B.C. HIS WORKS AT 1981. DIOGRAPS LATETITS, la-er'-she-us, a Greek historian, who wrote the "Lives of the Philosophers," in ten books. The best edition of Laertius is that of Amsterdam, 1602, 2 vols. 4to. The most convenient edition is that of H. G. Hillium, Leipsic, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. B. at Laertes, and C. L. Childer and C. L. Childer and C. Children and C. Childer and C. Children and C. Childre in Cilicia. Lived during the reign of Severus or Caracalla.

Diogenes, a Cretan philosopher, who suc-ceeded his master, Anaximenes, in his school of

philosophy at Miletus, about 430 B.C.

Diox, di'-on, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse; who was the disciple and friend of Plato, when that philosopher was at the court of Dionvsius, whose daughter, Arete, he married. Being afterwards ill-treated and banished his country Being atterwards Hi-treated and banished his country by Dionysius, he resolved upon revence, and with a small force landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in tinumh. The tyrant, informed of this, hastened to Sicily, and made a violent assaulten the si-tiation of the state of the size of the size of the del, in defending which Dion was wounded. Being supplanted by Heraclides, the commander of the Syracusan fleet, who had defeated that of Dionysius, Dion retreated to Leontium, whence he was recalled when the city was besieged by another force sent against it by Heraclides. He relieved the place, pardoned his enemies, and retired to a private station. In a subsequent

"History of Rome," from the building of the city to the reign of Alexander Severus, the greatest part of which, however, is lost. That greatest part of when, however, is est. I may which remains was printed by follow thephone, it Paris, in 651s, and afterwards by follow themar, with a Latin translation. Hudded, in this native country, it is said, about the age of 70. n. at Niena, in Bithynia, about 155.

DIONYSUS II, di-onisi-onus, king or tyrant of Syracuse, who, from being a plain citizen,

became commander of the forces, overthrew the government, and assumed the title of king, 405 While he was engaged in an expedition against Carthage, a body of his forces deserted. and returning, took possession of the citadel plundered his riches, and offered violence to his wife. Dionysius hastened back, and having

feated his enemies, took upon them a severe revenge. He now concluded a peace with the Carthaginians, and employed himself in defend-ing the city. Having defeated another insurrestion, he disarmed all his subjects. He conquered several cities, and, after a long war with the Carthaginians, succeeded in driving them from Sicily. I ionysius affected a taste for polite litera-

the temples, and committed dreadful cruelt'es. Being of a suspicious disposition, he caused a subterraneous prison to be so constructed as to carry, by tubes to his private apartment, every sound or speech uttered by his prisoners. He invited Plate to his court; but being displeased with his moral discourses, he sent him away in disgrace, and ordered the master of the ship to sell him for a slave. B. at Syracuse, 430;

D. 367 B.C. (See DAMOCLES.)
DIONYSIUS II., the younger, the son and successor of the above, whom he exceeded in cruelty, but whose equal he was not in policy. Healso sent for Plato to his court, profiting little, however, by the conversation of that philoso-pher. He banished his brother-in-law, Dion, and obliged his wife to marry again, which so enraged Dion, that he gathered an army, and drove the tyrant from Syracuse, B.C. 356. Dionysius returned about ten years afterwards, and was expelled by Timoleon; on which he fled to Corinth, where he supported himself as

a schoolmaster. p. 313 p.c.
Droxysius, an historian and critic of Halicarnassas, in Cara, was invited to Rome about 30 B.C., and there wrote his "Roman Antiquities," only eleven books of which are extant. He is esteemed for his impartiality, and particularly for his chronological accuracy. Besides this work, we have one written by him, entitled a "Companion" of some ancient historians, and another on the "Structure of Language." The best edition of his works is that of Reiske, Leipsic, 1774, 6 vols. 8vo. Lived in

the 1st century B.C

DIONYSIN, called the Tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, married the niece of Darius, and greatly enlarged his territories. He was, it is said, of a most corpulent and somnolent habit, so that it was impossible to awake him without piercing

his flesh with pins. B. 359; D. 304 B.C.
Dioxystus (the Arcopagite), a native of
Athens, and a member of the Arcopagus, where
he sat when St. Paul was brought before it conspiracy, he full by assassimation, 35±10. On the full by assassimation, 35±10. Doorxsus (the Arcopagilo), a native of the Arcopagilo), a native of the Arcopagilo, a na

"unknown God," which was the means of the conversion of Dionysius. According to some conversion of Dionysias. According to some accounts, he was consecrated bishop of Athens, and suffered martyrdom. There were printed at Antwerp, in 1631, 2 vols. purporting to be his works; but their authenticity is questionable.

DIONNSIUS, surnamed the Little, a Romish monk, who drew up a body of canons, called "Collectio, sive Codex Canonum Feelesiasticorum," translated from the Greek; he also compiled a body of decretals. To him is attributed the invention of the Victorian period, or chronological mode of computing the time of Easter. Lived in the 5th century.

DIOPHANTUS, di-o-fin'-tus, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra. When he lived is not settled; some placing him before the Christian era, and others afterwards. A Latin translation of his works was published by Holtzman, at Basle, in

1575, in 1 vol. folio.

DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius, di-os-kor'-i-dees, a physician and botanist, of Greece, who wrote five books on the Materia Medica, containing the medical virtues of plants. These are the most abundant source from which we can draw a knowledge of the botanical attainments of the are nowledge of the potantien attainments of the ancients; the best edition of these is that of Sarraceaus, folio, Frankfort, 1793. B. at Anazarba, Cilicia. Lived in the 1st century.

DIPPEL, John Conrad, dip'-ncl, a tierman physician, who, at first, studied theology at diessen, and afterwards read medical lectures at Strasburg. He asserted that he had discovered the philosopher's stone, and other wonderful secrets. After rambling from place to place, he settled at Hamburg; but was given up to the Danish government for some freedoms he had taken in regard to the government of that country, and sentenced to perpetual imprison-ment in the island of Bornholm. After seven years' confinement, he was set at liberty, and, about the same time, was invited to Sweden, to influence of the elergy, however, procured his expulsion in 1727. He then went to German and in 1733 gave out that he would not die the state of the and in 1735 gave out that he would not use ______ 1808; but the year following, he was found dead in his bed. n. at Darmstadt, 1672.—He wrote a number of enthusiastic books, under the name of "Christianus Democritus." In the midst of his extravagances, however. Dippel

the name of "Christianus Democritus." did some good. He made several useful dis-coveries; amongst others, those of the animal oil which goes by his name, and of Prussian blue.

DISEALLI, Isaac, dis-rat-le, was the descendant of a family of Spanish Jews, who, in the 15th century, fied from the religious persecu-tions in the Peninsula, and settled in Venice, where they assumed the name of Disraeli, "which was never borne before or since by any other family." The father of Isaac came to England in the middle of the 18th century, and made a fortune by commerce; and he, himself, was the only child by a mother of the same race was are only enter by a mother of the pursuits of commerce, but having a strong aversion to that line of life, he was suffered to apply himself to literature, and, after some performances in the region of poetry and romance, published, in 1790, a small volume citibled "Curiosities of Literature." The success of this volume

same path, and, by 1839, the one volume had same path, and, by 1839, the one volume had become six, full of interesting matter. In 1705 appeared his "Essay on the Literary Character," which was succeeded, at various periods, "by "Calamities of Authors," "Quarrels of Authors," an "Inquiry into the Political Character of James I.," "Literary Miscellanies," "Life and Reign of Charles I.," and a few other works, In 1841 he published his "Amenities of Litera-

In 1841 he published his "Amenities of Literature," and, afterwards, amused the remainder of his days with revising what he had before written. n. at Enfeld, 1766; p. at Bradenham, Buckinghamshire, 1843.

DISBAELT, the Right Honourable Benjamin, the son of the proceding, at an early age discovered such precodity of talent as seemed to prognosticate future success in the paths of literature; but, as he was intended for the logal profession, he was placed in an attorney's office, where he continued for some time. In 1830 he became a contributor to a unpure started in the became a contributor to a unpure started in the became a contributor to a paper started in the Tory interest, and called "The Representative." This paper lived only five months; but it seems to have had some effect upon the mind of Mr. Disraeli, in so far as to give it a political bias. In 1928 appeared his novel of "Vivian Grey," In 1928 appeared his novel of "Vivian Grey," which wes, at various times, succeeded by "Contain! Fleming," "The Young Duke," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," "The Risc of Is. Kunder," "Henrictia Temple," "Venetia," "Coningsby," "Split," and "Tancred." Esides these, he produced, in 1834, a quarto poem, cutitled "The Revolutionary Epic," and, in 1830, "Alertos, a Tragedy." He also wrote some pamphlets, and a biography of Lord George Bentinet. Whilst thus actively engaged in the world of letters, he was continually before the public eyes as politician. In this character, however, he did not at first figures o satisfactorily as in that of a writer of fiction. After travelling as in that of a writer of fiction. as in that of a writer of fiction. After travelling as in that of a writer of neuton. After travening on the continent between the years 1829 and 1831, he returned, and stood for the representation of the borough of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, in the interest of the radical reforming party. He was unsuccessful, but nothing daunted; and, in 1833, he came forward in the same interest as a candidate for Marylebone. Here he was again unsuccessful, not with standing that he declared himself the friend of triennial parliaments and of vote by ballot. Having failed as a Radical, he, in 1935, came forward as a Conservative candidate for the borough of Taunton. He was still unsuccessful; but, in 1837, as a Conservative, he was returned member for Maidstone. His first speech in the House was, like his first endeavours to obtain a seat there, a complete failure. The oration was laughed at throughout, and he was compelled to sit down before it was finished. This, how-ever, he did not do until he had said, "I have begun, several times, many things, and have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now: often succeeded no miss. I small se cown now, but the time will come when you will hear me. These words proved prophetic. The time did come when he was listened to, and that too, with the most anxious cagerness. By 1841 he was recognized as the leader of "the Young England party." Between that year and 1846 his attacks upon Sir Robert Peel were as frequent, as they were often brilliant and severe. He was then member for Shrewsbury, and, in 1847, was elected member for Buckinghamshire. In 1848 his friend Lord George Bentinck died, when he became leader of the old Tory or Prostimulated him to pursue his researches in the tectionist party in the House of Commons, In

1852 he became chancellor of the Exchanger under Lord Derby, and again in 1858 and in 1866. On the retirement of Lord Derby from the premiership in January, 1868, Mr. Disraeli succeeded him, and held office until after the general election in that year, when, in consequence of the majority against him in the House of Commons, he resigned. B. 1805.

DITTON, Humphrey, dit'-on, a learned mathe-Dirron, Humphrey, are on, hearned manne-matician and master of Christ's Hospital, who wrote various articles in the "Philosophical Transactions," but is best known for his work, "The Institution of Fluxions," etc. B. at Salis-

bury, 1675; p. 1715.

bury, 1675; D. 1715. de-re'-ne, an Italian, who distinguished himself by his skill in grinding telescope glasses. In this, however, he was soon outstripped by Huygen; who introduced such improvements as enabled him to discover Saturn's ring. Divini contested the truth of this, Huygens replying and Divini rejoining.

D. about 1664.

DIXON, W. Mepworth, dix'-on, a modern English writer, who first brought himself into no-News," "On the Literature of the Lower Orders." He wrote another series on "London Prisons," and then produced several biographical works of considerable merit. Among these we may notice that of "William Penn," in which he undertakes the defence of his subject against several charges made by Lord Macaulay in his "History of England." To the arguments and

rica," and "Spiritual Wives"; and, in 1909, produced his latest work, "Her Majesty's Tower." n. 1821.

Dobson, William, dob'-son, an English pain-Dobson, William, and son, an angular ter, who imitated the manner of Vandyck, by whom he was introduced to Charles I.

whom no was introduced to Charles I. Pepainted both historical subjects and portraits with great excellence. B. 1810; p. 1848. DougLt, Sydner, do-Jed, an English poet, the author of the "Roman," "Baider," "England in Time of War," and, in conjunction with Alexander Smith, of "Sonnets of the War." B. at Theibens Dec. 1

Peckham Rye, London, 1824.

Donn, William, dod, an unfortunate English divine, who, in 1753, entered into orders, and divine, who, in 1783, entered into orders, and became a popular preacher in the metropolis. In 1766 he took the degree of LL.D., at which time he was chaplain to the king; in 1771, he published "Sernons to Young Men," and the year following, obtained the living of Ilockloif, in Bucking, and the control of the Control of St. George, Hanover Square, becoming vacant in 1774, he sent an anonymous letter to the chancellor's Being discovered as the writer of this letter, King George III. caused him to be struck out of the list of chaplains. On this he went abroad, and meeting his pupil, the earl of Chesterfield, and energy that nolleman presented him with the living of Winge, in Buckinghamshire. This generosity he ill requited; for, being of an ex-travagant disposition, and more expensive in his habits than his incomewould allow, he forged Lord Chesterfield's name to a bond for £4200. in the hope of being able to take it up before it was due; but the fraud was discovered, and he was tried and condemned to the gibbet. B. at

Burne, Lincolashire, 172); hana, lat Tylern, 1777. Dodd published a translation of the Hymns of Callimachus; four redumes of "Sermons on the Miracles and Parables;" "A Collection of Peers," "Reflections on Letth," large, "Comfort for the Afflicted," See and after his death appear his "Thoughts in Prison," with his life prefixed. He also selected the "Learties of Shakespeare," which he internast with critishms throughout the Lofe of the values. volume.

Donn, Ralph, a civil engineer, and the crizi-nator of several public works of importune, such as Vauxhall Bridge, the South Lambeth Waterworks, and a paject for a tunnel at

His son, George Dodd, was also an engineer, and planned, and for a time superintended, the erection of Waterloo Bridge. D. 1527.

Doddenogs, or Doddenings, Sir John, dod'-

Doddenoge, or Doddenoge, bir soom, 4 or wid, an English Indge, and author of various works on legal science, among which are—"The Lawyer's Light," "The English Law, et al. (2015) and Peerage," "The The Law of Nobility and Peeraga," The Complete Parson," &c. B. 1555; D. 1628.

Doddridge, Philip, an eminent dissenting

divine, who, after several preferments, sattled at Northampton, as minister and tutor, and acquired a great and merited reputation by his learning, candour, and piety. Many eminent persons were educated under him, and he held statements of Mr. Dixon, Macaulay never re-triendly relationships and correspondence with plied. He also wrote lives of Blake and of the greatest dignitaries of the established the greatest algoritaries of the established church. Being of a consumptive habit, he went to Bristol, to endeavour to improve his health; but finding little or no benefit from the change, he went to Lishon, where he died, 1751, B. in London, 1702.—He published a number of excellent works, the principal of which are, his "Family Expositor on the New Testanent," 6 vols. 4to; the Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," of which numerous editions have been printed; the "Life of Colonel Gardiner;" and "Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity." His single sermons and tracts were collected in 3 vols. 12mo, after his death; also his "hymns," "Lectures on Pneumatology, Ethics, and Di-vinity;" and a volume of his letters, was issued by Mr. Stedman, of Shrewsbury, after the author's death.

DODDINGTON, George Bubb, Lord Melcomb-Regis, dod'-ing-ton, a British statesman, remark-able alike for his talent and for the subtle subserviency of his character, came into Parliament in viency of his character, came into Parliament in 1715 for Winchelsen; was shortly afterwards sent envoy to Spain; was a lord of the treasury in 55 Robert Walpole's government; and ob-tained as the reward of his political subservi-ency and intrigue, the title of Lord Melcomb-legis. He associated much with the wits and liegis. He associated much with the wits and learned men of the time, some of whom—such as Churchill and Pope—ridiculal and satirized him, while Hogarth introduced him and his wig into his picture called the "Orders of Periwigs." His "Diary," published in 1784 is curious as exhibiting the traits which distinctions as exhibiting the traits which distinctions are successful to the control of the guished the statesmanship of the time. B. in

guisaca the statesmanship of the time. B. in Dorsetshire in 1691; D. 1762. Dorsets, Robert, dodd-'le, an author and bookseller, but who first figured in life as foot-man to a lady. While in this station, he pub-lished a volume of poems by subscription, es-titled the "Muse in Liver," His next piece

Dodsworth

was a dramatic trifle called "The Toyshop," which had the approbation of Pope, and was brought upon the stage with so much suc-cess, that the author was enabled to commence bookseller in Pall Mall, where he carried on an extensive business many years, and then left it to his brother. He also wrote the "King and Miller of Mansfield," which was followed by a sequel to it, named "Sir John Cockle at Court." sequel to it, named "Sir John Cockle at Court," Illis greates dirmatic effort, however, was the tranged of "Cleone," which was successfully brought out at Govent Garden theatre. He also produced a little book, entitled "The Economy of Human Lift," which, owing to a notion that persulaed that it was the production of the earl of Government as the production of the earl of Government. of Chesterfield, had a large sale. In 1760 he published select fables of Æsop and other fabulists, to which he prefixed an essay on fable, lists, to which he prefixed an essay on fible. He also edited a valuable collection of possible different anthors, 6 vols.; and a collection of old plays, 12 vols. Mr. Dodsley was likewise the projector of the "Preceptor," a useful book for youth, 2 vols. Sto; and of "The Annual Register," a work of high and deserved reputa-

legister," a work or high and userved reputa-tion. His own miscellaneous pieces were col-lected and published in 2 vols. 8vo. n. at Jansfield, 1703; n. at Durlam, 1764. Donsworrn, Roger, £6ds'-acorif, an English Donsworrn, Roger, £6ds'-acorif, an English Dongrapher, who collected the antiquities of Yorkshire, in 162 large volumes, which are in the Bodlean library at Oxford. n. in York-

shire, 1585; p. 1654.

Doduble, Henry, dod-wel, a learned writer, who, after various vicissitudes, was, in 1693, appointed Camden professor of history at Oxappointed Camber Processor of insoly as Or-ford, but was deprived of that place in 1691, for refusing the oaths to King William, on which he retired to Cookham, and afterwards to Shottesbrooke, in Berkshire. In 1701 he published an account of the ancient Greek and Roman an account of the ancient creek and Roman cycles, a quarto volume, of which Dr. Halley had a high opinion. To follow him through his numerous publications would exceed our limits: but his most famous book was on the "Natural Mortality of the Soul," in which he endeavoured to prove, from Scripture and the fathers, that "it is immortalised actually by the pleasure of God, to punishment or reward, by its union with the divine baptismal spirit." This book made a great noise, and was answered by several writers, particularly Dr. Samuel Clarke. He wrote and edited several other works, and died at Shottesbrooke in 1711. onler work, and ded a shortestocker 1711.

n. at Dublin, 1641.—Henry, a son of the above, was bred to the law, and was an active promoter of the Society for the Eucouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He wrote a pamphlet, but did not affix his name to it, en-titled, "Christianity not founded on Argument," in which, under the pretence of friendship, he endeavoured to undermine the Christian religion. It was answered by Dr. Leland, Dr. Doddridge, and the author's brother William, who was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and became D.D., rector of Shottesbrooke, prebendary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Berkshire

Dogger, Thomas, dog-get, the legator of "Dogger's coat and badge," was an English actor and dramatic poet, who excelled in the representation of comic characters, playing at Porury Lance theatre, and becoming joint manager of that house. D. in 1721.—He left a legacy to provide a coat and badge to be rowed for, from London Bridge to Chelses, by six

Domenichino

watermen, yearly, on the 1st of August, the

day of the accession of George I.

DOLABELLA, P. Cornelius, dol'-a-bel'-la, the
son-in-law of Cicero, who attached himself to
Julius Cesar, by whom he was made consul.
On the death of Casar he obtained the government of Syria; but having slain Trebonius, the ment of syria; but having shan 1 coording, and governor of Asia Minor, and one of Casar's assassins, he was declared an enemy of the re-public. Cassius besieged him in Laodicen, where he killed himself, in the 27th year of his age. D. 43 B.C.
Doler, Carlo, dol'-chai, an artist of Florence.

who attained great eminence as a painter of religious subjects. His heads are said to be

rengious subjects. His needs are said to be inimitable. B. 1616; p. 1686.

Dollond, John, dol'-lond, an eminent English optician, who, though put to the trade of rish opercial, who, though put to the trace of silk-weaving, devoted himself to the study of astronomy, which led him to consider the means by which the power of the telescope might be improved. Commencing business as an optician with his eldest son Peter, he invented the achromatic object-glass, and succeeded in applying the micrometer to reflecting telescopes, and made many other improvements. B. in Spitalfields, 1706; p. 1761.—His son Peter also made great improvements in optical instru-ments, and, in conjunction with his father, acquired a well-merited reputation. B. 1730; p. 1820.

DOLOMIEU, Deodat, do'-lo-me-u(r), an able French mineralogist, who sorved with Bonaparte in Egypt, but on his return was taken prisoner, and confined at Messina. Sir Joseph Banks, and commed at Messina. Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Boyal Society, interested himself successfully for his release, which he obtained in 1801. B. at Grenoble, 1760; n. in 1801.—His principal works ure, "Voyage to the Isles of Lipart in 1781;" "Memoir on the Earthquake of Calabria in 1783;" and several papers contributed to the "Mineralogical Dictionary." He was companded. tributed to the "mineralogical Discionary, He was commander of the Order of Malta, a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and also of the National Institute.

DOMAT, Jean, dom-ar', a distinguished French jurist, who presided for nearly 30 years over one of the courts of law at Clermont. He wrote an important work on the civil law of France, an important work on the civil law of France, entitled, "Les Lois Civiles dans leur Ordre Natural, suivies du Droit Public," which was the origin of the system of Montesquieur "Spirit of the Laws." It was translated into English, in 1772, by William Strahan. Domat's "Legum Delectus" was published after the

author's death. B. 1625; D. 1695.

DOMBROWSEI, Henry John, dom-broo'-ske, a Polish general, who, in 1791, was engaged in the cause of the independence of his country against Russia and Prussia. Obliged to take refuge in France in 1796, he there formed a refuge in France in 1796, ne there normed a Polish legion, and had the command of it in the Italian campaign. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, he hastened to Poland, and there assembled a force of 80,000 men, which he united with Napoleon's army. In 1812, having made the greatest exertion to cover the retreat of the French from Moscow, he led the remains of his army beyond the Khine. He was ap-pointed, in 1815, commander of the cavalry, and senator of the new kingdom of Poland, but

where his fellow pupils, from his slowness, called him the "Ox." On this, one of his masters told them, that "this ox would in time masters told them, that "this ox would in time make his ground so fruitful, that painting would be fed by what it produced." The prediction was verified. He was also deeply skilled in architecture, and filled the appointment of architect to Gregory XV. B. at Bologna, 1581; p. 1641.

DOMINIC, St., dom'-e-neek, a Spanish priest, who founded the order of the preaching friars who founded the order of the preaching friars called Dominicans, and, according to some authorities, the Inquisition. This, however, is an error, as the formal establishment of the "Holy Office" did not take place until 1233, when Gregory IX. named Pietro da Verona, a Dominican monk, the first inquisitor-general. B. at Calahorra, Spain, 1170; D. at Bologna, 1221. He was canonized by Pope Gregory IX.

DOMITAR, Titus Flavius, do-misk-e-an, the younger son of the emperor Vespasian. He obtained the imperial dignity on the death of his brother Titus, a.D. 81. The commencehis brother Titus, A.D. 81. The commence-ment of his reign seemed auspicious for the happiness of the Romans; but he soon discovered the wickedness of his disposition, and gave way to the most detestable crimes. He assumed the title of deity, and, at the same time, anused himself in catching flies, and sticking them on a bodkin. His cruelties rendered him so odious, that he was afraid of his own shadow, and took a number of precautions to secure himself from a number of predations to seem nimes from assassination, by which fate, however, he was overtaken, A.D. 96, in the 45th year of his age. He was the last of the twelve Casars.

ne was the last of the twaire Crearis.

Dontrians, Donitini, donish -eal-nus, general of Diodelain's army in Egypt, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Alexandria in 236, and fell by violence two years afterwards.

Dox, David, an eminent botanist, who is 1858; was appointed to the chair of Botany in the Wasse (Colleges Lawrice and the Colleges Lawrice and th

King's College, London, which he held till his death. He wrote several excellent works upon the science of which he was a professor, and was, for some time, librarian to the Linnaan Society. B. at Forfar, Scotland, 1800; p. 1810.

DONALDSON, Thomas Leverton, don'-ald-son, professor of architecture in University College, protessor of arcintecture in University Joniege, Lordon, gradually rose to the high position he attained, and published several works illustrative of the subject of his profession. After pursuing his studies abroad, visiting Naples, and spending a year at Rome, he returned, and commenced publishing several works, which brought him prominently into notice. When brought him prominently into notice. When the Institution of British Architects was inaugurated, in 1835, he was chosen one of its secre-taties, and subsequently became chairman of the commissioners of sewers for Westminster. In 1843 he was appointed professor of architecture at University College. He acted on the committee for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and, to minitee for the Great Exhibition of 1931, and, in 1835, received, for his own drawings, from the committee of the "Exposition Universelle," a gold medal. He gave up his professorship in 1864. B. 1795.

DONATELLO, or DONATO, don-a-tail-o, aFlorentine sculptor, was the first who abandoned the dry Gothic style, and attempted to restore to his art the grace and beauty of the antique. His works are to be found in many of the Italian churches. Michael Angelo, it is said, held Donatelli's performances in high admiration. в. 1383; р. 1466.

DONATI, M., do-na'-te, a modern Italian astro-

nomer, of the museum at Florence, who was the first to discover, on the 2nd of June, 1958, the magnificent comet of that year, and which was known by his name. At that date it was 228,000,000 miles distant from the earth, being visible only by the most powerful telescopes. From that time it gradually approached our world until the 10th of October, when it was at its nearest, viz., 51,000,000 miles. Donat's comet was unexpected, and was new to astronomers, who, however, at its arrival, had been anxiously looking out for the return of that of 1556.

DONELLY, Sir Ross, don'-el-e, a British admirol who entered the navy when young, and served in Lord Howe's victory on the 1st of June, 1791, where he so distinguished himself as to obtain promotion to flag rank, and was in commission for some time in the Mediterranean. In 1503, Nelson entrusted him with the command of the squadron of frigates engaged in blockading Toulon; and in the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, shortly afterwards, he evinced the most determined bravery. His next sphere of action was South America, where he was at the capture of Buenos Ayres; and during the investment of Monte Video he commanded the brigade of seamen and marines acting on land along with the army, and took part in the storm-ing of the town on the 3rd of February, 1807, for his services on which occasion he received the thanks of Parliament. He next served on the Cadiz station, and, in 1810, joined Lord Col-ingwood off Foulon. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1811; vice-admiral in 1825; and admiral in 1838. D. at an advanced age in 1841.

DONIZETTI, Gactano, don-e-zet'-te, a distinguished Italian musical composer, who received his first instructions in his art in the Musical Institute of Bergamo. In 1815 he removed to Bologna, and, entering the army, produced, in Venice, in 1815, his first opera, entitled "Enricod di Borgogna." In 1822 he left the army, but still continuing to cultivate his musical abilities, he put forth, in 1830, his "Anna Dolera" at Milan. Up to this period he had produced no fewer than thirty-one operas; and during the next fourteen years he added to these thirty-three more. Many have sunk into oblivion, but others, being of the highest class, rotain their popularity with the musical public. Am. mg potarity with the musical public. Am. mg Fille du Regiment, "Don Pasquale," &c. In 1833 he was appointed professor of counterpoint in the Poyal Collego of Music at Xugot. his first instructions in his art in the Musical point in the Royal College of Music at Naples, and afterwards became chapel-master and conposer to the imperial court at Vienna. Having poser to the imperial court as Terma. The major unfortunately contracted habits of intemperance, he was for some time confined in a lunatic asylum. In 1847 he was taken to Bergano. where he died in the following year. B. at Bergamo, 1793.

Donovan, Edward, don'-o-van, a writer on various departments of natural history, one of whose earliest works was "A Natural History of British Insects," begun in 1792 and fluished in 1816. This work, although of great nnshed in 1816. This Work, atmough of great value at the time of its appearance, has since been superseded by others. Between 1794 and 1797 he published four volumes of a work entitled "The Natural History of British Birds," and in 1798, he commenced a series of fill-strated volumes of the insects of Asia, containing epitomes of the natural history of the insects of China, India, and Asia generally, which had

Donne

a very large sale. He subsequently published other works, and conducted a periodical called the "Naturalist's Repository," of which three yols, appeared. Science is not indebted to

Donovan for any new discovery or important generalization: but his illustrated works have done much to engender a taste for the study of

natural history. D. 1837.

DONNE, John, dov, an English divine and poet, who, though reared a Roman Catholic, embraced, at the age of nineteen, the Protestant religion. Soon afterwards he went abroad, and on his return became secretary to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, when he privately married a daughter of Sir George More, lieutenant of the Tower. The latter was so irritated at the match, that he not only prevailed upon the chancellor to dismiss him from his service, but got him imprisoned in that ancient fortress. His confinement, however, was short, and a reconciliation was effected. At the desire of King concination was emerced. At the desire of rang James, he entered into orders, and became his chaplain. He was made D.D. by the university of Cambridge, and rose to such fame by his preaching, that he had the offer of no fewer than fourteen different livings during the first year of his ministry. In 1617 he was chosen preacher at Line-du's Inn; in 1621 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and soon after, Vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West. D. in London, 1573; D. 1431, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. -Dr. Donne was a man of great wit, learning, and gravity. His satires are highly praised by and gravity. His sources are many proceed by Dryden, who calls him "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation." They were rendered into modern English by Pope. Three volumes of his sermons were published after his death, and some miscellaneous essays.

Donne, Benjamin, an English mathematician, who made a survey of Devonshire in 1761, for which he received a premium of £100 from the which he received a premium of £100 from the Soliety for Fromotting Arts and Commerce. About the same time he published "Mathe-matical Essays," in \$\mathfrak{F}_{\text{ato}}\$ which had a favourable reception, and procured him the office of keeper of the library at Bristol, where he kep-an academy many years. In 1771 he printed an "Epitome of Natural and Experimental Philo-sophy," and in 1773 a work entitled "The British Mariner's Assistant," In 1786 he was received meaning in the him as appointed master of mechanics to the king. at Bideford, 1729; D. 1793.—Resides the books above mentioned, he wrote treatises on geo-

above mentioned, he wrote treatses on geo-metry, hock-keeping, and trigonometry. Doo, George Thomas, doo, an English artist, who was appointed labstoried entraver to the queen, and is best known by his "Knox preach-ing before the Lords of the Covennit," after Wilkie; Etry's "Combat," and Eastlakes "Italians couning in Sight of Rome." Rental door the little encouragement, however, extended to his art. he nearly entitled shandowed it and his art, he nearly entirely abandoned it, and became a painter of portraits in oil. D. in Lon-

don, 1800.

Donay, John, Ph.D., dor'an, a modern English writer, who, at the age of fifteen, manifested a prediction for literature, and produced a melodrama entitled "The Wanderd Savey" the way of the control of the produced a melodrama entitled "The Wanderd Savey" which was, in 1829, first blyed at the Savey which was, in 1829, first blyed at the Savey Theatre, London. After passing some your in France, he became, sencessively, private ratios and the "Savey" became for the molliest families in Bettain, and, in 1835, miblished his "History of the Berough and Caslle of Reading." This work obtained for him the honorary degree of Ph.D. from

Dorigny

which was written in conjunction with Mrs. Romer, and published in 1853. The share of "Table Traits, and Something on Them,"
"Habits and Men," "Knights and their Days," "Habits and Men," "Anights and their Days,"
Queens of England of the House of Hanover,"
"Monarchs retired from Business," and "The
History of Court Fools." These works passed
through several editions, and Dr. Doran also acted in the capacity of editor to a weekly paper, and contributed largely, both in prose and verse, to various periodicals. B. in London, 1807.

DORCHESTER, Dudley Carleton, Viscount, dor'chester, an eminent English statesman, who, after visiting different European courts in a diplomatic character, was appointed ambassador to the United Provinces of the Netherlands, where he bore a distinguished part in the synod of Dort. On his return to England, he was, in 1626, created a peer by the title of Baron Carleton. He was soon after sent again to the Hague, and was employed there in several important measures, when he was recalled, created Viscount Dorchester, and made secretary of state. B. in Oxfordshire, 1573; D. 1632.—His letters during his embassy were printed in 1757, and again in

Donia, Andrea, dor'-e-a, a celebrated Genoese naval commander, who, born of a noble family, early adopted the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states. At length his own country required his assistance against the rebels of Corsica, and these he defeated. He was then appointed commander-in-chief of a fleet of galleys, and inflicted severe loss on the African pirates. On a revolution breaking out in Genoa, he entered into the service of Francis I. of France, which he quitted for that of Pope Clement VII., but shortly afterwards joined the party of Charles V. of Spain, and succeeded in driving the French out of Genea. Charles now offered to invest Doria with the sovereignty of Genea, but he nobly refused it, stipulating only that the republic should continue under the imperial protection. Having delivered Genoa from the oppression of the French yoke, he was, in 1528, honoured by the senate with the title of the "father and saviour of his country," and had a statue creeted to his houour, and a palace bulls for him. He made his name famous through the Mediterranean by his naval ex-ploits, particularly against Barbarossa and the

African corsairs. B. at Oneglia, 1468; p. 1560.
Dorf, Paul Gustave, dor-ai', a French artist, noted chiefly for his drawings illustrative of the Bible, Milton, Dante, etc., which are marvel-lously effective. He is the most prolific draughtsman and painter of the present day. B. at

Strasbourg, 1833.

completed his task in 1719, when he received a from animal food, and observed the sabbath complete ins task in 1/19, when he received a front animal food, at purse of 100 guineas for a couple of sets which he presented to George I., who also knighted him. His sight having begun to fail, he, in nim. His sight having beguin to lail, he, in 1723, disposed of his drawings, and in the following year returned to Paris. B. at Paris, 1657; D. 1746.—He had an elder brother named Louis, distinguished as a fresco-painter, who passed his life chiefly in Italy. D. at Verona.

Donislavs, Isaac, dor-is-lai'-us, a Dutch doctor of civil law at Leyden, whence he went to England, and was appointed to read lectures on rangama, and was appointed to read feetures on history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, was obliged to resign. He after-wards became judge-advocate in the king's army, but quitted his majesty's service for that of the parliament, and assisted in drawing up the charge against Charles I. In 1649 he was sent ambassador to the Hague, where he was stabbed, while at supper, by some exiled royalists. The parliament caused his body to be brought to England, where it was interred in Westminster Abbey. Here, however, it was not suffered to remain. At the Restoration it was exhamed, and finally buried in St. Margaret's churchyard.

Donochoff, Ivan, dor'-o-koff, a Russian general who entered the army at the age of twenty, and won distinction in the wars with the Turks in 1733. He displayed great courage in the siege of Warsaw in 1794, for which he was promoted and obtained a gold medal. He was made major-general in 1803, and from that was indeed and the french and was decorated both by his own sovereign and by the king of Prussia. He was charged with the defence of the fortresses on the Gulf of Finland; and in the campaign of 1812, again came into prominent notice, having greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Smolensko, Borodino, and Moskwa, for which he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. B. 1762; p. 1813.

D'Orsax, Alfred, Count, dor'-sai, a clever Frenchman, distinguished as a man of fashion, and for his drawings and models, especially of horses. He married a daughter of the Countess of Blessington, but subsequently separated from her. He befriended Napoleon III. when residing in London as an exile, for which the emperor made him Director of Fine Arts in Paris in 1852,

a few months before his death. E. 1793.

DORSET, Thomas Sackville, earl of, dor'-set, grand treasurer of England, was raised by Queen Elizabeth to the peerage, under the title of Lord Buckhurst. He was one of the Com-missioners who tried Mary Queen of Scots, and it was he who was deputed to announce her sentence to that unfortunate lady. In 1593, he succeeded Lord Burleigh as treasurer, and was president of the commission appointed to try the earl of Essex. James I. created him earl of Dorset, and he continued to receive in his reign the same favour he had enjoyed in the preceding. B. at Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536; D. at the council-board, 1608, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Dosrratus, do-si-the-us, a heresiarch of Samaria, who assorted that he was the Messiah, and had with him a woman whom he called the moon. Retiring into a cave, he there starved himself, in order that his disciples might

tioned in terms of high praise by Arbato, n. about 1475; p. 1590.—His brother, Giolattista, alded Dosso in the execution of his works, though only in the subsidiary parts. Doubleday, Edward,

the United States, he returned, and became one of the curators in the British Museum. Here he was enabled to pursue his favourite studies to a large extent, and commenced a work in parts, "On the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." This work he did not live to complete. B. in London, 1810; p. 1849.

Douge, Francis, dooce, an antiquarian, chiefly known by his work entirled "Illustrations of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners." At his death he bequeathed his writings and correspondence, in a strong box scaled up, to the British Museum, which would not necept it, on account of its being labelled with the following account of its being labelled with the following inscription:—"Mr. Douce's papers, to be opened in the year 1900." It was then presented to the Bodleian library. b. in London, 1763; n. 1801.
—Mr. Douce also wrote a dissertation on Hollein's "Dance of Death," accompanied by User 1971. ented

DOUGLAS, dug-las, the name of a family who have played a distinguished part in Scottish history, and who were long the leading noble house in that kingdom. The name, which is of Gaelie derivation, signifies "dark gray," and is said to have originated in the following circum-stance. In a battle between the Scots and an invading body of Danes, in which the latter were defeated, the Scottish king had observed a man of stalwart proportions, grizzled locks, and dusky aspect, perform prodicties of valour in the battle, and after the conclusion of the combat, seeing the hero leaning on his sword at a little distance, directed one of his atten-dants to call youlder abu-glass man to him. On the approach of the warrior, the monarch complimented him on his prowess, knighted him, and assigned him certain lands for his inheritance. This, according to a tradition, was whether the story be true or not, it is certain whether his soly is the or int, is is eventile that the race have generally been distinguished by the courage, the stalwart frame, and the swarthy complexion of their alleged progenitor. The family has produced many eminent warriors, of whom the following are the most distinguished :-

Douglas, William, surnamed the "Hardy," was besieved in Berwick by Edward I., and notwithstanding a gallant defence, was taken prisoner. p. 1302

Douglas, James, eldest son of the above, usually called "The Good Sir James," was one of the most eminent of the associates of Sir Robert Bruce in his efforts to restore the independence of Scotland, and did distinguished service at the battle of Bannockburn, where he commanded the left wing of the Scotlish host, starved himself, in order that his disciples might and was made a kinglish bannerst under the royal believe he had assended to heaven. His sect, standard. He afterwards, in company with which lasted till the 6th century, abstained Lockhart of Lee, undertook to convey the heart 2.3 Dovle Drake

"Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Despo-"Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Despo-tism in Hindostan;" An Inquiry into the State of Bengal," &c. n. at Criefi, Perthshire; n. 1779, DOXLE, Sir John, doil, a military officer, who entering the army as ensign in 1771, won distinc-

tion in the first American war, in the principal actions in which he took part. He afterwards served tions in which he took part. He arterwards survey under Lord Moira, and in Holland under the duke of York; was secretary at war in Ireland under earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Camden, and acquired great influence in the Irish House of Commons, in one of his speeches in which he produced a great sensation by relating the con-duct of a corporal of the 16th dragoons, named Olarcy, who, being sent with despatches through a dangerous country, was attacked by the enemy, wounded, and, to conceal his despatches, hid them in his wound, where they were afterwards found completely covered by the congcaled blood. Sir John was subsequently employed (as brigadier-general) in Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta; went as a volunteer to Egypt, and shared in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, 1801; accompanied General Hutchinson in the expedition to Grand Cairo, where he greatly distinguished himself; travelled from Rosetta to Alexandria, a distance of 40 miles, while suffering from fever, and, in command of a division of the army, defeated the attempts of General Menou upon his position. In 1804 he was appointed governor of Guernsey; in 1805 was created a baronet; in 1808 was pro-moted to the rank of lieutenant-general; in 1812 was made a knight of the Bath; in 1819 attained the grade of general; and was subsequently made governor of Charlemont, an hono-

quenty made governor of transminit, an mono-rary office. B. 1756; D. 1834.

Doyle, Sir Charles William, also a distin-guished British officer, who began his career as licutement in the 14th foot, in 1793, and subscquently served with great merit in various parts of the world, but especially in Spain, principally in the armies of the country, but with the approval of Wellington and the British government, who had appointed him military commissioner with the particite forces. He attained the rank of mejor and lieutenant general in the Spanish service, had the cross of Charles III. conferred upon him for his services in 1808-9, a corps called the Triadores of Doyle having been previously raised and named in commemoration of his conduct at Olite, in 1810; he took by assault the battery of Bagur, Sept. 10, and assisted in the capture of Palamos on the 14th, in honour of which services a special medal was in montr of when service a special media was struck by the Spanish authorities. For his de-fence of Tarragona, in 1811, and for his conduct in three battles in Catalonia, he received the Grand Cross of Distinction from the Spanish government, and was made commander of the army of reserve raised at Cadiz during the siege. He was made a companion of the Bath and a hnight of the Legion of Honour in 1812; was created a knight of the Guelphic Order for his services with the Hanoverians at Valenciennes and Lanois, and was advanced grand cross of the same order in 1839. He attained the rank of colonel in the British army in 1813; major-general in 1815; and licutenant-general in 1837. B. in Ireland; D. 1843.

trated with great success, and in endless variety, "Ye Manners and Customs of ye English," and produced many other sketches, discovering much originality of invention, as well as humorous appreciation. In 1850 he ceased to contribute to "Punch," and afterwards produced "The Foreign Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," and other works, B, in London.

Draco, drail-ko, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens, who exercised the office of arction, and Attens, who exercised the office of arction, and, in 623 n.c., compiled a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said, by the corator Demands, to be written in letters of blood. He punished all crimes with death, alleging that, as the smallest crimes deserved it, be could not find a more severe punishment for the most creative. The large many contractive of the contractive atrocious. These laws were at first enforced, but were afterwards often neglected, on account of their extreme rigour, Solon ultimately totally abolishing them, except that which punished a murderer with death. Notwithstanding the severity of his code, his popularity was so great that it was the proximate cause of his death, The Athenians, agreeably to a custom among them, out of great respect, heaped hats and cloaks on him at the theatre to such a degree, that they smothered him. Flourished in the 7th century B.c.

DRAGUT, dra'-goot, the favourite and successor of the corsair Barbarossa, whom he equalled in skill and valour. After a series of daring exploits, he was killed before Malta in 1565. (See BARBAROSSA.)

Deake, Sir Francis, draik, a celebrated British admiral, who carly went to sea, and served under his relative, Sir John Hawkins. After passing through some adventures, and playing some doubtful parts, he, in 1570, raised sufficient volunteers to man two ships, and went to the West Indies, where he reaped considerable advantages. In 1572 he sailed agvin for the Spanish Main, and after a short absence re-turned to Plymouth loaded with treasure. He next served under the earl of Essex, in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to queen Elizabeth. In 1577 he made an-

northward till he reached the 48th parallel Here he took possession of New Albion, and then steered for the East Indies. He doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and returned to Plymouth in 1880. This voyage round the world occupied two years and nearly ten months. Queen Elizabeth ordered his ship up to Deptford, and partook of a banquet on board of her and then conferred the honour of knighthood and then conterred the honor of singinition on Drake. In 1985, and the whole of 1884, he was engaged in the West Indies, where he took several places from the Spaniards; visited the colony of Virginia, in America, planted by Raleigh, and brought some of the colonists to England with him, by whom it is supposed. hat tobacco was first introduced into Eng-and. Drake returned from this expedition land. also loaded with treasure. In 1587 he commended a fleet of thirty sail, with which he entered Cadiz, and destroyed a quantity of DOYLE, Michard, an English artist who ex-celled in depicting the passing whims and shipping; and afterwards, between St. Vincead collities of the day, and was for some time a and Callz, burned 100 vessels, and destroyed constant illustrator of the pages of *Punch.* several casiles on the coast. This Drake humor-tly was in that facetious periodical that he illus-oucly termod *singeing the Spanish nonarch's

beard. The year following, he commanded as his other works may be mentioned. "Most divided find the following and was inon the Chemical Action of Licht," to which as trumental in the defect of the Spanish Armada. In all seen translated into French, Grann, and After this he went to the West Indies with Sir John Hawkins; but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done by them. n. at Tavistock, 1545; D. in the harbour of Nombre de Dios, in America, 1596. He was member of parliament for the town of Plymouth, to which he was a great benefactor, by causing water to be conveyed to it from springs at cight miles distance.

DRAKE, James, a political writer, who gave great offence by the publication, anonymously, of a pamphilet called "The Memorial of the Church of England," A proclamation was issued Chuter of highest and the was not successful; but Drake was afterwards prosecuted for editing a newspaper entitled "Mercurius Politicus," and, though acquitted, the trial cauged so much excitement in him as to occasion his death. He was a physician by profession, and was, besides his political writings, author of a "System of Anatomy," in 3 vols. B. at Cambridge, where he was educated, 1667; D. 1707.

DRAKENDERG, Christian Jacob, dra'-ken-

Darkender, Christian Jacob, dra't-ken-bring, a Norwegian scaman, who is noticed here on account of the great age he attained. In his 13th year he went to sea, in his 63th was captured by Algerine pirates, and was kept in slavery till his 51th. In his 102nd he was taken into the service of Count Samsoc, with whom he went to Copenhagen. In his 111th he married a widow 60 years of age, and died at the age of 146. B. at Blomsholm, Norway, 1626. He was never known to be intoxicated.

DRAKENBORCH, Arnold, dra'-ken-bork, professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, who published editions of Livy and Silius Italieus, with learned notes. B. at Utreeht, 1684; D. 17.47

DRAPER, Sir William, drai'-per, an English general, whose father was collector of customs at Bristol. He received his education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, after which he went to the East Indies, where he rose to the rank of colonel. In 1763 he took Manilla, in conjunction with Admiral Cornish; but the conjunction with Admiral Cornisis; but the place was preserved from plunder, on condition of its paying a runsom of four millions of dollars, which was never discharged.

service he was created a knight of the Bath. In 1760 he was engaged in a controversy with Junius, in defence of his friend the marquis of

Granby. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorea. When that place sur-rendered, he brought an action against General Murray, the governor, after whose trial General Draper was commanded by the court to make an apology to him. B. at Bristol, 1721; D. at Bath, 1787.

DRAFER, William, a distinguished chemist, a native of Liverpool, but who emigrated to America in 1833. In 1836 he was appointed

Virgin. chair of chemistry and natural history in the university of New York, and was one of the founders of the medical college of that seat of learning. Dr. Draper contributed to a variety

Italian; "Human Physiology, Statistical and Haman; "Human Enganology, Stanthan and Dynamical; or, the Conditions and Court of the Life of Man," which is his principal per-formance; "Treative on the Fare's which Pra-dume the Organization of Pants;" at "Taxt Books on Chemistry and Natural Philosylps," - Natural Enganology, 1988, 1989, 1 B. May 11, 15./5.

n. Mey 11, 18-55.

Danyton, Milhard, deplotin, on Brell his poet, who received his collection at order, but never took a decree. In 1936 he will hid at collection of pastornia, ornited "The 8th cheed's Gardan i," which was 107 or 1 by his poems of "The Danors Wars," and "his chiand Herotoul Epiths!" The "Barons Wars" contains many as case of creat beauty, which work initiated by Milton. In 1613 the published his "Polyolbion," or a Description of Encland, to which Mr. Solden wrote notes. This is his creat work, "cath, line, at once the bearing. Which Air, Sounch Wrote hotes, 'This is his great work, 'Feehlo line, at one, the hearthing of an historian, on cantiguary, a natiguity, and a geographer, besides being embelished with the inagemention of a poor.' n. or Herlell ', Warwickshire, 1869; D. 1801, and was harful if westminister Abby. His workstween empirical in 1753 in one volume folio, and in 1753 in 161. vols. Svo.

DEPUBLE, Cornelius van, dreb-cl. a Dat de philosopher, whose chief work is "De Nata-A Elementorum," Svo. He invented the thermometer which bears his name, and is also said. although erroneously, to have been the verer of the microscope and te Alkmaar, 1572; p. in Loudon, 1

DREYSE, Nicholas, draice, the inventor of the Just 1885, Menous, ordice, in inventor of the famous Prussian needle-gran, which was nainly instrumental in giving the Prussians the victory over the Austrians at Sadowa, and the encounters of the "Scrow Weeks War" in 1806. He was brought up as a locksmith. n.at Sommerda, 1788; D. 1507.

DREW, Samuel, droo, was born of humble parents in the parish of Austell, Cornwall, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and though nearly destitute of education, he became noted for his shrewd and subtle powers of debate among his fellow-workmen, while his free muners of life induced him to slight the principles of religion. Having, however, heard Dr. Adam Clarke preach, he was induced to change his opinions; determined to obtain knowledge, which mons; determined to obtain knowledge, which he jurisude with great energy, and became a local Methodist preacher, while still following his trade of a shoemaker. In 1790, he appeared as an author, in a truct entitled "Remarks on Paine's 'Age of Ren on," which was well received; he subsequently published "An Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," which established his fame as a netal-privated theologien. He now showledge trade Soui, "Whith established his fame as a next-physical theologian. He now abundoned trade, and devoted himself to divino literature, pro-ducing, among other valuable works, a "frea-tise on the Being and Attributes of God." He edited, with much ability and critical calm-ness and acomen, the "Imperial Magazine," from 1819 to his death, which occurred in 1833. B. 1765.

dimersing of New 1078, and was 000 of time 1.100.

Gourders of the medical college of that seat of learning. Dr. Draper contributed to a variety of scientific journals, and was a very per ogg, cincile the army, and, after passing through life writer, having between 1897 and 1857 suptiled no less than 40 treaties to the "Edin" in 1805. In 1807 Dantic capticulated to him, ph Philosophical Journal." alone. Among

under Massena, and was opposed on many occasions to the English. On Napoleon's return from Elba, he was one of the most eager to receive him, and commanded the first corps d'armée during the "hundred days." He was con-demned, in 1816, to death, but found an asylum in Prussia, and returned, in 1825, to his country; but did not rejoin the service till 1830. In 1834, he was appointed governor-general of Algeria. Here he was the author of several administrative reforms; but, not displaying against Abd-el-Kader the necessary energy, he was recalled in 1835, being made, however, a marshal in 1843. p. at Rheims, 1765; p. 1844 He wrote his autobiography, under the title of "The Military Life of General Drouet,"

DROUET, Jean Baptiste, a leading actor in the great French revolution, and who, when postmaster at St. Menehould, recognised Louis XVI. and the queen, when attempting to escape in 1791, pursued them to Varenues, and caused them to be conducted back to Paris, for which service he was voted 30,000 francs by the Nascribe he was voted 30,000 frames by the Are-tional Assembly. He became a member of the Convention in 1792, and being appointed to keep guard over the Temple, where the king and royal family were confined, behaved towards them with the greatest rudeness and insolence. In 1703, he proposed that all the English in France should be shot, under the pretence that they were spies, and that all his associates in the Convention should declare themselves brigands. His next employment was as commissioner with the army of the North. He was taken prisoner at Maubeuge by the Austrians, who carried him to Brussels, from thence to Luxembourg, and in 1794 consigned him to the castle of Spielberg, in Moravia, where he remained for two years, till exchanged for a daughter of the unfortunate French monarch. He next acted as a member, and subsequently as secretary, of the Council of Five Hundred; but, falling under the displeasure of that body, he fled to Teneriffe, where he took an active part in resisting the attack made upon the place by Nelson. At the revolution of 18th Fruc-tidor he returned to France, became a member of the Convention, and on the overthrow of the of the Convention, and on the overtimes of the Directory by Donaparte on 18th Brumaire, he was named sub-prefect of St. Menchould, and became a warm partisan of Napoleon. On the final downfall of the emperor, Dronet was except.d from the amnesty, and banished. After living some time in Germany, he returned secretly to France, where he lived in conventional to the convention of the conven ment till 1824, when he died at Macon. B. at St. Menchould, 1763.

DROUND DE LHUYS, Edward, droo'-awng de(r) lweece, a modern French statesman, who early entered the diplomatic service of his country, and was employed in several minor positions at various courts. He was also elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Here hewas opposed to the policy of M. Guizot, and was one of those to the policy of M. Guizot, and was one of those who signed the list of charges drawn up against the ministry by Odillan Barrot. In the first cabinet of Louis Napoleon, after he became president, Drouyn de Lhuys was appointed foreign minister, and acquitted himself with considerable ability in those difficult times. He was afterwards sent as ambassador to England, and subsequently, in 1852, being again foreign and flippancy of some of the remarks which it minister, addressed to the various powers despatches announcing the establishment of the empire under Napoleon III. During the disappointed to a cadetship at Woolvich, where

pute between Turkey and Russia, he strenuously exerted himself in favour of peace. He took part in the conferences at Vienna in 1855, and, on their breaking up without any result, resigned his office. The following year he also tendered his resignation as senator. In 1863 he again became minister of foreign affairs on the

again became minister of foreign attars on time reffrement of M. Thouvenel, but resigned office in 1866. n. at Paris, 1805. DRUMMONN, William, drum'-mond, a Scotch poet, was the son of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, and was destined for the law; but Parnassus had more charms for him than the courts. In his retirement at Hawthornden, he wrote several beautiful poems; but the death of a lady, to whom he was about to be married, affected him so much, that he went abroad, where he remained some years. On his return, he settled at Hawthornden, and wrote his "History of the Six Kings of the Name of James," and several pieces to promote peace and union in that turbulent time. B. at Hawand unon in that turbulent time. B. at Haw-thornden, 1855; D. 1639.—This poet excited the envy of rare Ben Jonson, as well as attracted his praise. That bard, in 1819, made a journey to Scotland expressly to see him. Hazilit says of his sonnets, that "they come as near as almost any others to the perfection of this kind of writing."

DRUMMOND, Sir William, of Logie Almond. an eminent scholar, and accomplished writer. statesman, and diplomatist, first became known by a work entitled "A Review of the Governby a work entitled "A Review of the Govern-ments of Sparta and Athens," published in 1794. He was returned to Parliament for St. Mawes in 1795, and subsequently sat for Lostwithiel in the Parliaments which met in 1796 and 1801, the Parlaments which met in 1795 and 1801, on both occasions being elected while absent on diplomatic service—in 1796 at Naples, and in 1801 at Constantinople. While residing at the court of Palermo in 1808, he endeavoured to secure the regency of Spain, which had then taken up arms to get rid of the French yoke, for Princo Leopold of Sielly, for which he was severely censured. The latter part of his life severely censured. The latter part of his his was spent chiefly abroad, in consequence of the state of his health, and he died, after a lingering illness, at Rome, March 29, 1828. The dot of his birth is not known. Besides that already mentioned, Sir William Drummond published the f. llowing works:—"Translations of the Satires of Persius," 1798, about the same time as Mr. Gifford's version of the same poet appeared; Mr. Gifbord's version of the same poet appeared, "Academical Questions," 1895; "Archeological and Philological Dissertations, containing a MS. found at Hereulaneum," 1810; "Essay on a Panie inscription found in Malita," 1811; "Odin," a poem, 1818; "Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities," 1894-1830; in 3 vols, which is his ablest work. His "Qdipus Judaicus," which versions of the original properties of the original properties of the original properties. printed, though not for sale, in which he endeayours to prove that certain of the histories and other portions of the Old Testament are astroother portions of the old restament are astro-nomical and other allegories, brought upon him sovere criticism from Dr. D'Oyly, and the "Quarterly Review" and led to a controversy in which Sir William got the worst, both in science and scholarship. The style of the pra-face to the work in question is very elegant, but this does not compensate for the irreverence and dispersely of some of the records which it



Davden, John.



DRURY, DRU.



DEAKE, SIR FRANCIS.



DUNDONALD, EARL OF.

he soon began to distinguish himself by his Drusus was confined by Tiberius, and deprived mechanical talents in the engineering depart-ment of the government institution of that place. Having served there some time, he went to Plymouth, thence to Chatham, and thence to to rymount, thence to Chainam, and thence to Edinburgh, where he got acquainted with Cap-tain Colly, then engaged in the trigonometrical survey. From this officer he obtained employ-ment, and, in surveying a portion of Ireland, invented a new light, which greatly assisted his observations in loggy weather. He also invented a heliostat, an instrument for reflecting the rays of the sun, which was used in this survey. This instrument, in an improved form, connected with the theololite, has been found of great service. He continued to devote himself to scientific pursuits, until ill-health compelled him, for a time, to resign his situation. He was subsequently engaged in laying down the boundaries to the old and new boroughs, under boundaries of the Reform Bill; in which capacity he distinguished himself by his usual perseverance and accuracy. In 1835 he became under-secretary for Ireland. His labours now took a political direction, into which it is unnecessary to enter. B. at Edinburgh, 1797; D. 1810.

DRURY, Robert, droo'-re, an English seaman, who, in 1702, was shipwreeked on the coast of Madagascar, where he remained fifteen years. After his return to England, he published a very exact and curious account of that island,

8vo. 1729.

Drury, Dru, an English naturalist, supposed to have been descended from Sir Dru Drury, a knight of the reign of Elizabeth. He was for several years a jeweller in the Strand, London, and was a great collector of specimens of natural history. He wrote three volumes on insects.

D. 1804

DRURY, Joseph, a learned divine and distinguished scholar, who was educated at Westmin-ster school and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1785 became head-master of Harrow school, where he had as pupils Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel. Byron on various occasions speaks of him in the highest terms, saying, in the notes to "Childe Harold," "My preceptor, the Rev. Joseph Drury, was the best and worthiest are roseph Dray, was the lost and worthing fined I ever possessed; whose warnings I have remembered but too well, though too late, when I have erred, and whose counsels I have but followed when I have done well or wisely."

Dr. Drary retired to Cockwood, Devonshire, in 1805, and devoted hinself to ogricultural pursuits. He held the prebendal stall of Dalting-cot, in Wells Cathedral. B. in London, 1750; p. 1834. A cenotaph, with a suitable inscription, has been creefed in Harrow church to his memory.

Dausus, dru'-sus, a name common to many eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom are the following: -1. A son of Tiberius and Vipsania, who made himself famous by his intrepidity and courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia. He was raised to the greatest honours by his father, but a blow which he gave to Sejanus, an audacious libertine, proved his ruin. Sejanus corrupted Livia, the wife of Drusus, and, in conjunction with her, the former caused him to be poisoned by a cunuch, 23 A.D.-2. A son of Germanicus and of all aliment. He was found dead nine days after his confinement, 33 A.D.—3. Claudius Nero, was a son of Tiberius Nero and Livia, and was adopted a solo i liberius Nero and Livia, and was adopted by Augustus. He was brother to Tiberius, who was afterwards made emperer. He greatly signalized highers in the wars in Germany and figurated with a free wars in vermany and faul against the Rhæti and Vindelici, and was honoured with a triumph. He died of a fall from his horse, in the 30th year of his age, 9

from his horse, in the 30th year of his age, y B.C. B. 33 B.C., DEYANDER, John, dre-an'-der, a mathematician and physician of Wetteren, in Upper Herse-Cassel. He was a professor at Marburg, and wrote several books on physic and mathematics, which were once held in great esteem, D. at Marburg, 1600.

DEYANDER, Jonas, a Swedish naturalist, a comil of Hunsans went to Encland, and there

pupil of Linnaus, went to England, and there became a member of the Linnman Society, being also charged by Sir Joseph Banks with the care of his library. He wrote several memoirs, and also compiled a catalogue of Sir Joseph's library. B. 1749; D. in London, 1810.

Derder, John, dri'den, an English poet, educated at Westminster school, under Dr.

Busby, whose severe discipline and constant use of the rod are well known; whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1650. He proceeded to the degree of M.A., and in 1957 removed to London, where, in the following year, he wrote an elegy on the death of Cromwell. His sorrow, however, was of short dura-tion; for at the Restoration he complimented Charles II. in a poem, entitled "Astrea Redux." In 1862 appeared his first play, called "The Wild Gallant," which was indifferently received. Soon afterwards he produced "The livial Ladies," and next "The Indian Emperor," which made him famous. This last was written in conjunction with Sir Robert Howard, who introduced him to the earl of Berkshire, whose eldest daughter he married, but who brought him no happiness. Soon after the fire of London, he engaged with the king's theatre for an annual stipend, on condition of furnishing a certain number of plays in each year. On the death of Sir William Davenant, he was nominated poet laureate, and in 1669 obtained the place of historiographer royal, with a salary of £200 a year and a butt of wine. His eminence as a dramatic writer was now established, but it exposed him to the envy of several rival wits. Among these the duke of Buckingham held among tosse the duke of Buckingham held him up to ridicale in the character of Bayes, in "The Rehearsal;" and the earl of Rochester being offended, it is supposed, at some allusions in an "Dssay on Satire," written jointly by Dryden and Lord Milgrave, caused the former to be cudgelled by some hiredruffans as he was going home from a coffee-house. Others, how-ever, declare that the vanity of the duchess of ever, declare that the valley of the duchess of Portsmouth, one of the king's mistresses, was wounded by a jeu d'esprit of Dryden, and that this procured him the cudgelling. To his anthis procured into a congening. 16 his antagonists is satirfued weapons he was decidedly superior. "His keen and trenchant binde," says Sir Walter Soott, "never makes a trust in vain, and never strikes but at a vulnerable point." The duke of Buckingham is the Zimri of the poot's "absalom and Achiophal." On the accession of James II. Dryden became a Agrippins, who enjoyed offices of the greatest Roman Catholic, and, like most converts, entrust under Tiberius. His enemy, Sejama, how-ever, effected his ruin by his insimations; of the old one, in a poen called "The Hind and

Panther," which was admirably parodied by an epic poem on the discovery of America, Prior and Montague, afterwards carl of Hall-which is esteemed her greatest work. She far, in "The Country Mouse and the City also published "Taryels through England, far, in "The Country Mouse and the City Mouse," At the Revolution he lost his posts. and was succeeded by Shadwell, whom Dryden satirized under the name of Mae Flecknoe. In 1697 his translation of Virgil apycared; which performance alone is sufficient to immortalize his name. Pope pronounces it "the most noble ans name. Pole pronounces to the fact foole and spirited translation in any language." No other translations are equally excellent. n. at Aldwinkle, Northampto ishire, Aug. 9, 1681; p. in London, May 1, 1700, and was buried between the graves of Chaucer and Cowley, in West tween the graves of Chaneer and Cover, in West-minster Abley, where there is a monument to his memory, created by Shadishi, duke of Buck-ingham. Dydom's works are too numerous to be here distinguished. His critical prefices are admirable, his prose being motehless for its freedom, viscour, variety, and conjousness, It ranks with the best in the Emplish language. His poetry is correct, harmonious, and strong, particularly his satires. As a dramatic writer, he chiefly excelled in tragedy. His plays are numerous, he having been the sole or joint author of twenty-seven.—He had three sons: Charles, who became usher of the palace to Pope Clement XI., and was drowned in 1704; John, who wrote a comedy, called "The Hus-band his own Cuckold;" and Henry, who entered into a religious order abroad.

Du Barry, Jeanne Vaubernier, Countess (See Barry, Marie Juanie.) Du Barras. (See Barras, William de Sallust.)

DUALEN, or DOTALEN, François, doo'-ar-en, a French lawyer of eminence, who was originally a tutor in the family of M. Budé, Maitre dos Requêtes, at Paris, and acquired his knowledge of the ruliments of law from frequent conver-sations on the subject with the father of his pupils. When Cujacius attacked the old system of instruction in jurisprudence, Duaren, who was then settled at Bourges in the exercise of was then settled a Bourges in the exercise of his profession, warmly defended it; and to this controversy, Unicius allowed that he owed much of his knowledge of law. n. 1509; p. 1659.

Du Bullar, doo bel'-lai, a French cardinal

and state-man, who enjoyed the favour of Francis I., and was sent as annonsador to Henry VIII. of England and the pope, Paul III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom during the absence of Francis, who was engaged against the emperor Charles V. in Provence. Falling into disgrace on the death Provence. Falling into disgrace on the coam of this king, he retired to Rome. n. 1492; n. 1660. This cardinal protected and encouraged letters, and it was at his suggestion that the College of France was founded. Rabelais was attached to his establishment,—His brother William was one of Francis L's bravest generals, and was viceroy of Piedmont, where he defeated the Imperialists; he wrote some interesting memoirs, which he called "Ogdondes."

DUBOCAGE, Marie Anne le Page, doo'-bo-kaj, DUNDOCACE, Marie Anno le Page, déo-lo-kelj, a talented French authoress, who was a member of the academies of Rome, Bologna, Padura, Lyons, and Rouen. She carly distinguished herself by a taste for poetry, and translated Pope's "Temple of Fame" into French. In 1746 she obtained the prize given by the academy at Rou.a, and afterwards translated Millton's "Panadise Lost," which she followed by a translation of the "Doath of Abel" in 1749 she produced a tragedy, called "The Amazons," and subsequently "The Columbiad,"

also published "Travels through England, Ilolland, and Italy," in the epistolary form, n. at Rouen, 1710; n. 1802.

Dunois, William, doo-beard, archbishep of Cambray, cardinal, and prime minister of France, was the son of a poor French apotherary. He first became vallet to the superior of cary. He first became vallet to the superior of the college of St. Michael at Paris, where he studied, and entered into orders. Being ap-pointed private reader to the duke de Chartres, afterwards duke of Orleans and Regent, he received the rich abbey of St. Just, and subsequently became counsellor of state. In 1717 he quency became counsency or state. In 1717 he was sent to England as plenipotentiary to sign the triple alliance, which had been entered into against Spain, between England, France, and Holland. On his return, he was made minister and sceretary of state, and obtained the archibishowic of Campury. In 1911 the the archbishopric of Cambray. In 1721, the pope advanced him to the cardinalate, and, in the following year, he was appointed first minister of state. From that time he reigned absolute master, and the French court, already so deprayed, sank still lower in its vices; but happily his death soon put an end to his power, a. at Brives-la-Gaillarde, in Limousm, 1056; b. 1723. He possessed great talants, but they were sullied and clouded by his vices of de-

were stanied and clouded by lins vices of de-bauchery, avarice, and guilty ambition. Dusois, Edward, a writer of light literature who attained a high degree of popularity in his time, and was connected with the "Mirror" and "Morning Chronicle" in their palmy and and "Morning Chronicle" in their palmy and under the direction of Thomas IIII and Mr. Perry respectively. Dubois had studied for the bar, but paid little attention to his profession, though he held two legal appointments, the deputy judgeship of the Court of Request and the secretaryship to the Commissioners of the secretaryship to the Commissioners of Lunacy. His principal works were—"My Pocket Book, or Hintes for a Hight Merrie and Conceited Tour in Quarto" published amonymously, and written in ridicale of the books of tawel got up by Sir John Carr, and which passed through several editions. "The Wreath," "Old Nick," a satirical poem; the "Decameron of Boccaecid," with remarks on his life and writings; a work on the "Letters of Junius," which he attrabuted to Sir Publius Prawies with which he attributed to Sir Philip Francis, with whom he was said to have been connected. B.

1775; p. 1850.

Dunos, John Baptist, doo-bo', a French writer, who wastemployed in some secret trans-actions by M. de Torcy, minister of forcign actions by an activity, immater of actions and affairs, for which he was rewarded with several benefices. He is principally known by his "Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting," 2 vols. 12mo; a work which, at the time of its

2 vols. 12mo; a work which, at the time of its oppearance, was highly esteemed. He also wrote some political pieces, and a "Critical River of the Establishment of the French Monarchy in Gaul." r. at Beauvais, 1870; p. at Paris, 1742.

Du CANGH, Charles Dufresne, Seignour, doo-kangl, a French author, who studied for the protession of the law, but subsequently devoted himself entirely to history and philosophy. His first work was "A History of Constantinople under the French Emperors," which was succeeded by his "Scriptural Gosary," a work of great value in enabling us to understand the writers of the dark and middle understand the writers of the dark and middle iges. He also produced some other historical

Ducarel

Dudley

works, and left a large number of manuscripts. B. at Amiens, 1610; D. 1638.—His children received a pension of 2000 francs from

Louis XIV.

DUGAREL, Andrew Coltee, doo'-ka-rel, an eminent civilian and antiquary, who published a number of topographical and antiquarian works. His best known is one on Anglo-Gallie, Works, This best shown is one on Angio-Canto, Norman, and Aquitaine coins, which appeared in 1757. "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," con-sidered in a tour through Normandy, is another valuable work on the particular subject of which it treats. B. in Normandy, 1713; D. at South Lambeth, 1785. Ducarel was commissary of St. Catherine's and Canterbury, and was brought

an cancernne sand canteroury, and was brought to England soon after his birth. When the Society of Antiquaries was incorporated, in 1755, he was appointed one of its first fallows. Druas, Michael, dod-kās, the auther of a history of the Greek empire, from the reign of John Palleologus I, to its fall in 1453. His work was printed at the Louvre in 1649.

Ducasse, Jean Baptiste, doo-kas-sai, a French naval officer, who during the reign of Louis XIV. made himself formidable to the English while governor of St. Domingo, and gained fame by obtaining a victory over the renowned Admiral

Benbow, p. 1715.

DUCKWORTH, Sir John Thomas, Bart, duk'werth, a British admiral, who entered the navy in 1759, under Admiral Boscawen, and took part in several engagements with the French. Having served in various ships, and seen a great deal of active service, he, in 1793, was attached to Lord Howe's fleet, and, in the celebrated action of June 1, 1794, greatly distincentrated action of Julie 1762, greatly distin-guished himself by his bravery, as well as naval skill. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the Leeward Islands; and in 1801 for aiding in the reduction of the Swedish and West India islands, was created a K.C.B. In 1803 he was appointed commander-in-chief of Jamaica, and for the vigorous measures he adopted in protecting the commerce of that island, received tecing the commerce of that standar, releaved the thinks of its House of Assembly, with the presentation of a sword valued at £1000. In 1960 he defeated the French in the Bay of St. Domingo, for which he was thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and Lad on annulty of £1000 bestowed upon him. Lad on annulty of £1000 bestowed upon him. Lad a spile of the he passage of the Dardansles, in spile of the second of the passage of the Dardansles, in spile of the second of the passage of the Dardansles, in spile of the second of the passage of the Dardansles, in spile of the second of the passage of the Dardansles, in spile of the second of the passage of the Dardansles, in spile of the second of the passage of the Dardansles, in spile of the passage of the Dardansles, in spile of of the Dardansles, in the Dardansles, in the Dardansles, in the Dard Furks; and, from 1810 to 1815, was commander-in-chief at Newfoundland. He subsequently became governor of Plymouth, and, in 1813, was created a baronet. p. in February, 1748; p. at Devenport, 1817.

Duclos, Charles Pineau, doc-klo', an historio-rapher of France, who became perpetual secre-tary to the French seademy, and died in 1776. B. at Dinaut, 1705. His principal works are a. as Dinaut, 1705. His principal works are—

1. "Memoirs on the Manuers of the 18th Century," 1 vol. 12mo; 2. "The History of Louis XI." 3 vols. 12mo; 3. "The Confessions of Count ***."

DUDEYANY, Madame Amantine Lucile Aurore, dood-ant, better known by her assumed name of Georges Sand, having been married at 17, parted from her husband in her 27th year, and went to Paris to pursue a life of lite-

She affixed the name of Georges Sand to it, to commemorate her friendship with Sandaan. She subsequently wrote voluminously in the region of fiction; but perhaps the best of all her tales is "Consuelo." In 1848 she started a democratic newspaper of her own in Paris; but her views groving unpalatable to the regime of Louis Napoleon, it was suppressed. From that time she mostly wrote for the stage, but not with equal success to that which marked her former efforts in stories of the imagination.

Dupley, Edmund, dud'-le, an English states-man, who being, when young, introduced to the court of Henry VII., became one of the favourites of that monarch. In 1494 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grey, Lord Lisle. In this parliament of 1504 he was speaker of the House of Commons, and, two years afterwards, obtained the stewardship of Hastings. On the king's death, he and Empson were sent to the Tower, and in 1510 were beheaded on Tower-hill. z. 1462. While in confinement, Dudley wrote a piece, entitled "The Tree of the Con-monwealth," which is still in Ms.

DUDLEY, John, son of the preceding statesman, was created Viscount Lisle and knight of the Garter, by Henry VIII. In the next reign he was made earl of Warwick. On the execuhe was made earl of Warwick. On the execu-tion of Sir Thomas Seymour, he was appointed lord high admiral, and in 1551 was created duke of Northumberland. Pursuing an ambitious bolley, he offected a marriage between his s n, Lord Guilford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey, the eldest daughter of the duke of Sullolk, and a edgest daughter of the duke of Schools, and a branch of the royal family. When the days of Edward VI, were drawing to a close, he pre-vailed upon him to set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession, in favour of and Elizabeth, from the succession, in favour of Lady Jane, and on his death he caused his daughter-in-law to be proclaimed. An insurencetion being ralsed in favour of Mary, however, she was proclaimed in London, and the duke executed, 1553. B. IO22. (See EDWARD VI., ELIZABERI, MARY.)
DUDLEY, Robert, son of the above. (See EDWARD VI., BUTCHESTE, Robert, son of the above. (See EdWARD VI., BUTCHEST, Ambrose, son of the above, was commed with his father, but received a partion. In 1557 he went with his two brothers to the Low Countries, and served in the Spanish unny

Low Countries, and served in the Spanish army Low Countries, and served in the Spainsi army, be was created earl of Warwick. He died of a wound, received in defending Newhaven against the French in 1859. p. 1850. Durnary, Sir Robert, the son of the earl of Leiesster by the Lady Douglas Sheffield, though treated by his father as lifetimale, yet was left the bulk of his seater, after the death of his under the country of the seater of the country of the c

Ambrose. In 1594 he made a voyage to the Ambrose. In 1934 he hade a voyage to the South Seas, and, in the following year, com-menced a suit to prove his legitimacy; but the countess dowager of Leicester filing an information against him for a conspiracy, he went mation against him for a conspiracy, he went to Florence, where the grand duke appointed him chamberlain to his wife, the archiducless of Austria, sister to Ferdinand II. That emperor created him a duke of the holy Roman empire, on which he assumed the title of duke of Northumberland. He drained the morass between Fisa and the sea, by which Legborn became one of the first ports in the world. 3s. 3 Siene, in Surry, 1673; n. at Florence, 1869.

Sheen, in Surrey, 1573; n. at Florence, 1839. He wrote several pieces, the chief of which is "Del Arcano del Mare.

which met with success. Her next performance, entitled "Indiana," was entirely her own, and it immediately made her celebrated.

DUDLEY, Sir Henry Bate, a noted literary character and politician, was the son of the Rev. Henry Bate, incumbent of St. Nicholas, Worcester and of Farmbridge, Essex. He was educated for the church, and took orders, but was in early life notorious for living a free life about London, where his exigencies induced him to have recourse to literature, in order to recruit his finances. He established the "Morning Post" and "Morning Herald" newspapers, and was the author of several dramatic pieces, among others, the "Woodman," "Biyal Candidates," and the "Flitch of Bacon." He became curate. to the Rev. Mr. Townley, author of "High Life below Stairs," at Hendon, Essex, and subsequently obtained a baronetcy and considerable church preferment, both in Ireland and England. In the discharge of his elerical functions, but particularly in the judicial sphere as a magistrate, Sir Henry Dudley was remarkable for the ability he displayed, and for always favour-

the ability ne displayed, and for always involving including and promoting improvements wherever his influence extended. 3, 1745; D. 1824.
DURENSKY, Charles Rivière, doorfres'-ne, a French comie writer, who was descended from Henry IV., to whom he bore considerable resemblance. He possessed great talents for landscape and ornamental gardening, and was, on this account, appointed by Louis XIV. comptroller of the royal gardens. The "grand motroner of the royal gardens. The "grand mo-narch" also gave him several privileges; amongst which was the monopoly of the manufacture of looking-glasses. This right, however, with others, he scon disposed of for certain sums of ready ne scon disposed of nor certain sums of ready money, and always managed to be penniless in an exceedingly short space of time. In reference to his want of funds, once of his friends observed that poverty was not a crime. "No, it's much worse," nameworde h. Louis XIV., who was very much attached to him, supplied him liberally with funds on more converse but at learth with funds on many occasions, but at length with tunus on many occasions, but at length grew tired of the continual demands made by Dufresny, saying, "I am not powerful enough to make Dufresny rich." Losing his first wife, he married his laundress, in order to pay the washing bill due to her. Paris was full of this occurrence for a few days, he being well badgered for this mesalliance; and the following is an ancedote told of him at this time. Meeting the Abbé Pellegrin, who was not conspicuous for cleanliness, he reproached him for always wearing such dirty linen. "Ah!" replied the Abbé, "every one isn't so fortunate as to marry a washerwoman." On leaving the court, Dufresny began to write for the theatres with Regnard, and afterwards alone, composing some dramatic pieces, which, though containing much wit, were uneven and irregular in their style. B. at Paris, 1648; p. 1724.

DUFFERIN, the Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, K.C.B., Lord, duf-fer-in, whose mother was a member of the Sheridan family, was born in 1826, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1880 he published an account of his voyage to Iceland in the pre-ceding year, under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes." In the same year he went to Syria, as British Commissioner, to inquire into the massacre of Christians that had been perpetrated there. In 1866 he accepted office as undertrated there. In 1886 he accepted office as under-secretary of state for India; and in 1868, at the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Dugdale, Sir William, dag-dadi, an English antiquary, who, in 1638, was made a pursuivant-348

at-arms by the name of Blanche Lyon. He subareams by the name of Dianene Lyon. He sup-sequently became Rouge Croix, which gave him aresidence in Heralds' College, and opened up the treasures of antiquity to his inspection. He was with Charles I. in several engagements, and in 1642 was created M.A. by the University of Oxford. On the ruin of the royal cause, he compounded for his estate, settling in London, where he completed his "Monasticon Anglicanum," in 3 yels. folio. At the Restoration he was made Norroy, and in 1677 Garter kingof-arms, on which occasion he received the oranns, on when occasion he received the honour of knighthood, which, on account of his limited estate, he would much rather have de-clined. B. at Shustoke, Warwickshire, 1605. D. there, 1686,

Duguay-Trouin, Réné, doo-gai-troo-a, a famous French admiral, born at St. Malo, who showed as a boy a love for a seafaring life, and, when 18, was in command of a privateer. When 20, he fought an action with a 40-gun ship against six English vessels, but was defeated and captured, and carried to Plymouth, from and captured, and carried to Flymouth, from which he escaped by a romantic adventure. In 1897 he encountered, vanquished, and took prisoner the Dutch admiral De Wassenaer; subsequently served during the war of the Spanish succession; and, in 1708, was made Chevalier of St. Louis for his defence of Cadiz, then threatened with a siege. In 1707, he was sent, along with Count de Forbin, to intercept an English convoy which was carrying provisions for the service of the archduke of Austria, comtor the Service of the Archause of Austria, competitor for the Spanish throne with Philip V., and in this service captured the Cumberland, of 2 guns, and scattered or destroyed the rest of the fleet. On September 23, 1711, he captured Rio Janeiro, his most notable exploit; and after serving in the West Indies, the Micditerrancan, and elsewhere, and having greatly raised the character and fame of the navy of his country, died at Paris, respected and honoured by king and people, in September, 1736. B. 1673. His memoirs were published in Paris in 1740, and appeared in an English translation at London in 1742.

DUSCAMMER, Jean François Coquille, doo-gom-e-ai, a native of Guadaloupe, who had large estates in Martinique, which, having espoused the revolutionary cause, he defended against a body of royalist troops, and afterwards coming to France, entered the army, and rose through various grades till made commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, at the head of which he gained several victories over the combined Austrian and Sardinian forces. In 1793 he captured Toulon, after a severe contest and a protracted siege, during which Napoleon first a protracted stege, cauring winen avapoeou mre made himself conspicuous. Dugommier subse-quently commanded in the Eastern Pyrences, gained the battle of Alberdes, and took pos-session of Montesquien, where he captured 200 pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners. He was killed in an engagement at St. Schestian in 1724 a free harding further distributional bisecute 1794, after having further distinguished himself by repeated successes in the field. B. 1736.

DU GUESCLIN, Bertrand. (See GUESCLIN.

DUHALDE, Jean Baptiste, doo'-hald, a French Jesuit, who compiled, from the accounts of the missionaries, an "Historical and Geographical Description of the Empire of China and Chinese Description of the Empire of China and Santasa Tartary," 4 vols. folio, a work formerly held as an authority. B. at Paris, 1674; D. there, 1743. Duillius Nepos, du-il-le-us ne'-pos, a Ro-

Dujardin

Dumouriez DUMAS, Jean Baptiste, a distinguished Fr

man consul, who obtained a naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Lipari Islands, in which they lost fifty-eight vessels, this being the first engagement at sea which the Romans had fought, 260 B.C. He was honoured with a naval triumph, the first that ever appeared at Rome, and was also allowed peculiar honours. Some medals were struck in commemoration of this victory, and there still exists at Rome a portion of the column which was erected in the Forum on this occasion, and the inscription on which is one of the most ancient specimens of the Latin language.

DUJAEDIN, Charles, doosh'-ar-da, a Dutch painter, distinguished for his representations of market scenes, mountebanks, and robbers. also engraved in aquafortis. B. at Amsterdam,

1640; p. at Venice, 1678.

DUMARESQ, Henry, doo-mar-esk, a lieutenant-colonel in the British army, who served throughout the wars with Napoleon, and was present in the thirteen battles for which medals were struck, besides many affairs of outposts in the sieges of Badajoz and Burgos, and the attack on the forts of Salamanca. His last field was Waterloo, where he was on the staff of Sir John Byng, and was sent with an order by the Duke of Wellington to his general of brigade. This he delivered, and in returning with the answer was shot through the lungs; but, determined to do his duty, he rode up to the duke, delivered his despatch, and then fell from his horse ap-parently a dying man. The wound was not immediately fatch, however; but as the ball was never extracted, it is supposed to have pro-duced paralysis, and caused his death in 1838, at the establishment of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales, where he was chief commissioner. B. 1792.

Dumas, Lewis, doo'-ma, an ingenious French-

man, who was brought up to the law, but applied himself to mathematical and mechanical studies, inventing an instrument called the bureau typographique, to teach children reading and writing mechanically. He also devised an-other for instructing them in music, and wrote

other for instructing them in music, and wrote works on these subjects, explanatory of this method. n. at Nines, 1676; p. 1744.

DUALS, Alexandro Davy, one of the most fertile French dramatists and romanelsts. His dramas number more than forty. He wrote about 1200 volumes, many of them representing a low volumes, many of their representing a low state of morals, rather repulsive than attractive to the general tone of English sentiment. He also wrote "Impressions of Voyages," and his "Memoirs," which were commenced in 1852, and by 1856 had extended to twenty-seven volumes. His most popular work is, perhaps, the "Count of Monte Christo," which has been reproduced in English in several forms. Dumas affected to be a universal genius, took to polities, and started a newspaper in Naples during the dictatorship of Garibaldi in 1860, which, however, did not live long. He also prided himself. on his skill as a cook, and on the rapidity with which he could serve up a dinner. B. at Villers-Cotterets, in the department of the Aisne,

Dumas, Alexandre fils, son of the above, wrote "Trois Hommes forts," "La Dame aux Camélias," and the "Demi-Monde;" pro-ductions which, however they may exhibit the possession of talent in their author, are very

low in their morality. B. 1824.

chemist and botanist, who, in 1923, root the appointment of demonstrator of ch the appointment of denometrator of the try at the Polytechnic School, and war also made professor of chunking at the Athenee of Paris. From this pariel the science of offenic chemistry stand depth in debted to his exertions. In 1829 he founded the Central School of Arts and Manufacture, and, in 1834, became professor of organic che-mistry in the School of Medicine. In 1845 he In 1545 he was made president of the Society for the Encouragement of Industry, and, in 1319, received the porte-feuille of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1851 he acted as vice-president of the Great

Exhibition in London, and subsequently became vice-president of the superior council of public

instruction in France. B. at Alais, in the de-partment of the Gard. 1300.

DUMONT, Pierre Etienne Louis, doo'-mawaq, a Swiss divine, who became minister of the Protestant church in Geneva, and afterwards went to London, where he became acquaint 1 with Sir Samuel Romilly, and other entir at men. After a visit to France, he returned, and became the editor of several of the treaties of Jeremy Bentham, from pure admiration of the wisdom of that philosopher. In 1-11 h. returned to Geneva, and because a member of its turned to Geneva, and became a member of its representative council; and there, on the panopticon plan of Mr. Bentham, had a prison erected, in 1824. D. at Geneva, 1750; D. travelling in Northern Italy, 1829.

DEMONT D'UNVILLE, Jules Schastien César,

door'-veel, a French naturalist and navigator. Being commissioned by Charles X. of France, Deing commissioned by thates X to France, in 1826, to go in search of La Peronac, the French navigator, and his companions, he took the command of the frigate Astrophy, and was so far successful, as to obtain a knowledge of the fate of these voyagers. Whilst engaged in this duty, he made some important surveys of the coasts of various islands in Australasia and the Eastern seas. An account of his labours was published in 1830, and is esteemed as a valuable contribution to science. In 1837 a valuance contribution to science. In 1837 he proceeded on a voyage to the south pole, and penetrated to lat. 64° 20′ S.; lon. 181° 18′ E. On his return he published an account of his expedition. n. 1790; killed in a railway accident between Versailles and Meudon, 1842.

DUMOURIEZ, Charles François, doo-moor'-e-ai, an officer in the French military service, who, at the commencement of the great revolution, espoused the liberal side, although attached to the constitutional monarchy of 1791. ected, as well as detested, by those whose political principles were more violent, he retired from internal politics, and took service under General Luckner, then fighting against the Austrians on the northern frontier. Here he soon distinguished himself, and, receiving the command of the army opposed to the dake of Brunswick, took up a position in the forest of Argonne, which enabled Kellermann to beat the Prussians at Valmy, and saved France from invasion. He next entered Flanders, won the invasion. He next entered Fiancers, won the battle of Gemappes, took Liège, Antwerp, and a large portion of the country; but was compelled to return to Paris on the trial of Louis XVI. After the execution of that monarch, he resumed his command, entered Holland, and took Breda; but was defeated at Neerwinde and Lonvain. As he still wished for a return of the

pleased the Convention, because he was averse to their proceedings against the Belgians, and entered into secret negotiations with the enemy, which brought an accusation of treason against him, when, with several of his officers, he fied to the Austrian head-quarters. His ideas of a constitutional monarchy, however, were not conformable to the notions of the allies, and he refused to serve against his country. He now wandered through several parts of the continent, with a price set upon his head, and at length crossed to England; but was thence driven by the operation of the Alien Act. He then took refuge in Hamburg, where he remained for some time; but again returned to England, and, throughout the remainder of his days, enjoyed a pension from the British government. B. at Cambrai, 1739; D. at Henley-upon-Thumes, 1823.

DUNBAR, William, dun'-bar, a Scottish poet, who wrote several beautiful effusions, and, after being almost unknown for 200 years, was resuscitated in his poems, which are now acknow-ledged to be amongst the most original in his language. His "Thistle and Rose," an allegory celebrating the metrimonial union of James IV Sectiond with Margaret, daughter of

of Scotland with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., is a rich specimen of poetical inagery. B. it is supposed, about 1400; D. about 1520. His poems were published, with notes, by Sir David Dairymple.

Dureax, Adam, Lord, dan-kan, a British admiral, was bred to the sea, and, in 1761, attained the rank of poet-ceptain. Being intirate with admiral Keppel, the latter appointed him his ceptain; and, in 1787, he became rearrabrarly in 1793, vice-admiral; and, in 1795, ediorial of the Bilee. In the war he was appointed to the North Sec station, where he blockaded the Dutch in the Texel, till the summer of 1979, when an alarmingr multip blockaded the Dutch in the Texel, till the summer of 1797, when an alarming mutiny broke out in his squadron. His conduct on this occasion was firm, and, notwithstanding the difficulties in which he was placed, he detained the Dutch until he was enabled to nect them in action. An engagement then took place on October 11, off Camperdown, when the Dutch admiral, De Winter, after a brave resistance, was obliged to strike. Eight ships were taken, two of which carried flags. For this service the gallant admiral received the this Service the gamma admiral received the thanks of parliament, was created viscount Duncan, of Camperdown, and baron Duncan of Lundie, in the shire of Perth. An annual pension, also, of £2000 was granted him, and the two next heirs of the peerage. n. at Duncan Cambridge 1221 . 1850 V. Lord Duncan. dee, Scotland, 1731; D. 1804. Lord Duncan was of a singularly manly and athletic form, his height being six feet three inches. His character was that of an amiable, upright man. It is said that when Duncan and De Winter, who was also of gigantic stature, met on the surrender of the latter, each was struck with the fine physique of the other; and that Duncan exclaimed, neither having been wounded, "Why, Admiral, how has it happened that two such marks as we present should have been missed in such a shower of bullets as that we have just passed through?"

DUNCOMBE, William, dun-kum, a poet, and author of a tragedy entitled "Lucius Junius Brutus," besides other works, and a translation of Horace, was born in London in 1090, and died in 1769.—His son John was also a poet,

government to constitutional monarchy, he dis- and wrote "The Feminead," and other poems.

B. 1730; D. 1756.
DUNDAS, Sir David, dun-dass, a general in the British army, who enjoyed a high reputation as a tactician, was for a short time commanderas a acticing, was for a snore time community in-chief on the resignation of the duke of York, and was author of two works, "Principles of Military Movements," and "Regulations for the Cavalry," which are both standard authorities

Cavairy," which are both standard authorities in the army. B. at Edibnurgh, 1736; D. 1820. DuxDas, Thomas, a gallant British officer, who greatly distinguished himself at the capture of Guadaloupe, in 1794, and died there in the succeeding year. There is a conotaph to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. B.

1750.

DUNDAS, Henry. (See MELVILLE, Lord.) DUNDAS, Sir James Whitley Deans, a modern English naval commander, entered the navy at an early age, and was present at several minor an earry age, and was present as several million actions during the Napoleon wars. He was for some years a lord of the admiralty under lord Melbourne, and, in 1841, became rear-admiral. In 1853 he was appointed to the command of the English fleet which was to assist Turkey against Russia. At the commencement of the following year he entered the Black Sea, and in April the English and French fleets bombarded Odessa. In the December of the same year, however, Admiral Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) Lyons superseded him in the command. His Deans, Eq., M.D., of Calcutta; but he took the names of Whitley and Dundas on marrying his cousin Janet, daughter of the late Lord Amesbury. B. in Scotland, 1785; D. 1862.
Dundas, Sir Rich, Saunders, K. C. B., an English

naval commander, but having no relationship to the above. Entering the service at an early age, he was a captain at 23, and, in 1840, took a part in the war white China, and afterwards commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, under the orders of admiral Parker. Between Bass and 1846, he was twice secretary to the admiralty, and from 1852 to 1855 was a lord of the admiralty. In 1863 he was appointed rear-admiral, and, in 1855, was nominated to succeed Sir Charles Napier in the command of the English fleet sent to act against Russia in the Baltie Sea. Doubting, like his predecessor, the success of an attack on Cronstadt, he took vigorous measures to destroy the enemy's commerce in the north, and, assisted by the French admiral l'enaud, attacked Sweaborg. After a bombardment of 45 hours, the Russian arsenals, barracks, and magazines were almost entirely destroyed, with a loss also of 2000 men. This was the most terrible blow to the naval power of the car during the whole of the war. n. at Mel-ville Castle, Edinburghshre, 1802; p. 1861. Dundonald, Thomas Cochrane, Earl of, dun-don'-ald, a British admiral, and the tenth earl

of this name, entered the naval service in 1793. He soon distinguished himself by his bravery, being almost continually engaged in the most difficult and daring enterprises, in boarding vessels, or cutting out rich prizes from beneat the very mouth of the guns in the land for-tresses of the enemy. In 1809 he commanded a fleet of fire-ships, with which he destroyed the French fleet in the Basque Roads, for which he was rewarded with the knighthood of the Bath. In 1814 he was charged with having spread a report relative to the abdication of the emperor Napoleon I., which had a great effect on the

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funds, and which caused him to be brought to trial. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay £1000, to stand in the pillory, and to undergo one year's imprisonment. When this happened, he was a member of the House of Commons; he was therefore deprived of his seat, stripped of the order of the Bath, and struck off the list of the order of the Bath, and struck of the first of captains. These proceedings were iniquitious in the extreme, as they arose almost entirely from his being a radical reformer and strong opponent of the Liverpool-Castlereagh administration. The public were enraged at such a sentence. The punishment of the pillory was remitted, he was reseated in parliament, and his fine paid by public subscription. His prospects of advancement in the service of his country were, however, for the time, annihilated.
Accordingly, he sought employment abroad, and in 1818 received the command of the flect of the Chilians, to fight for their independence. In this war he displayed his usual bravery. 1822 he exchanged the Chilian for the Braresize he exchanged the Chinan for the Bra-zilian service, and, in the following year, was made marquis of Maranao by Don Pedro. On leaving this service he returned to Europe, and, in 1827 and 1828, assisted the Greeks in their war of independence. He had hitherto borne the title of Lord Cochrune, but by his fither's death he now succeeded to that of Earl of Dundonald, and, on the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, was reinstated in his command to power in 1880, was runstaceum in is command in the British navy, and made a rear-admiral. In 1811 he became vice-admiral of the Blue, and, in 1817, had his order of the Bath restored to him. In 1851 he became vice-admiral of the White, and, in 1854, admiral of the Chitek King-dom. Eving greatly devoted to scientific pur-suits, he offered, in 1856, to blow up the walls of Schwistonel during the siene of that fortress. Sebastopol during the siege of that fortress; but the committee appointed to consider his plan, rejected it. B. 1775; D. 1859. His Life, written by himself, was recently published under the title of "Autobiography of a Scannan, by Thomas, Earl of Dundonald."

DUNNING, John, dun'-ning, an eminent lawyer, was the son of an attorney at Ashburton, in was the son of an attorney at Ashburton, in Devonshire. After studying under his father some time, he entered the Middle Temple in 1752, and in 1756 was called to the bar. He soon 1762, and in 17-20 was caused to the par. The soon rose to distinction in his profession, and obtained a seat in parliament, where he distinguished himself on the side of the opposition. Afterwards he became solicitor-general, recorder of Bristol, and chancellor of the duchy of Lanof Distol, and chancelor of the duely of Ear-caster. In 1782 he was created Lord Ashburton, but died in the following year. B. at Ashburton, Devonshire, 1731. His lordship was an upright lawyer, and often pleaded the cause of the poor, unsolicited, and without a fee.

Dunois, John, doo'-neaw, count of Longue-ville, and called the "Bastard of Orleans," grand tine, and canced the "Bastard of Orleans," grand chamberlain of France, was a natural son of Louis, duke of Orleans. It is said that when but a youth, his mother-in-law, the duchess of Orleans, who was a daughter of the Views of Milan, when on her death-bed, called her family together, and charged them never to rest till they had revenged the death of her husband, who had been assassinated by the Burgundians who had been assassmanted by the Durgundams. On this young Dunois stepped forward, and pledged himself never to forget his father's wrongs while he could wield a sword or rein in steed. "Ah," oxclaimed the dying duchess, "they have robbed me-gow, should have been my son." At a very early age he distinguished 351

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himself by his great bravery, and had the better in an action with the English in 1427, at Mortargis. At the siege of Orleans, he shared the laurels of success with Joan of Arr, and in 132 laurers of success with Joan of Art, and at 1805 contributed greatly to the victory at Patay. The same year he brought under the rival authority the town of Chartres, and in 1436 re-occupied Paris, which had been taken by the English. After these considerable services to the state, he sullied his fair fame by engaging in a conspiracy against Charles VII, and insti-gating against that king the revolt of his sen, afterwards Leuls XI. He repaired his de-loyalty, however, by throwing himself at the feet of the former monarch, and caused all to be forgotten in his devotion at the sieges of Harfleur, Gallardon, and Dieppe. In 1444 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and, from this appointed feedbackground, and, from this time to 14:0, was engaged against the English, who were now driven out 1 oth of Normandy and Guienne. He was appointed, for his services, grand chamberlain. B. at Paris, 1402; D. 1463. This is the warrier alluded to in this opening lines-

openmer lines—
"C'était le jeune et brave Dunois"—
of the favourite French national air "Partant
pour la Syrie," which was e par a sel by Hortense

pour la Syrie," which was evan order in recese Beaminarials, the mother of Nord. at III.

DUNS, John, duns, commonify called "Duns Scotus," a famous Franciscam citine, who was educated at Oxford. In 13-1 he became professor of theology at Oxford, professor of theology at Oxford, year was oddstringthind by his eloquence, that it is said 30,000 scholars came to listen to his precepts.

1. 2010, and to Paris, where he apending a In 1304 he went to Paris, where he acquired a great reputation as a disputant, and was called the "subtle doctor." He opposed the notions of Thomas Aquinas, which produced two parties, the Thomists and the Scotists. n. supposed at Dunstance, near Alawick, Northumberland, 1265; p. at Cologne, 1308. His works were printed at Lyons in 12 vols. folio, 1639.

DUNSTAN, St., dun'-tan, an English monkand celebrated statesman, who, at a very early age, was made abbot of classonbury by king Edmund I. King Edgar made him bishop of Worcester, and, in 959, archbishop of Canterbury. The pope confirmed the appointment, and appointed him his legate. Dunstan extended the papal power in a most arbitrary manner, though opposed by the English clergy; for which he deprived many or their concerns, and placed monks in their room. On the death of Edgar, in 975, he placed on the throne his son Edward, who being a minor, Dunstan dithe regency. Under Ethelred, however, he loot his influence, and died of grey 1958. In at Glastonbury, 925. The popular for which he deprived many of their benefices,

953. B. at Glastonbury, 925. The popular story of his taking the devil by the nose with a pair of tongs when his satanic majesty was too importunate with the saint, is well known, and is believed to have had its origin in the fact of Dunstan having rather rudely separated the young king and the wife he had presumed to marry without the sanction of the reverend

minister.

DURTON, John, dun'ton, a noted bookseller, who published the "Athenian Mercary," which was reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo, under the title of the "Athenian Oracle." In 1710 appeared the "Projects of Mr. John Dunton." He also wrote a book called "Dunton's Life and Errors." which abounds in literary history of a curious kind. B. in Huntingdonshire, 1659; D. 1735. Duplity, Jean Baptist Mercler. doc-mi-fa. a

eminent French publicist, and president of the parliament of Bordeaux, was author of "His-torical Reflections on Penal Laws," "Academica" Discourses, and Letters on Italy." B. at Ro Discourses, and Letters on Italy." n. at 80 n. helle, 1748; D. at Paris, 1758.—His son, Charles, was a famous sculptor, whose works are distinguished by their classes purity of tyle. n. 1771; n. 1853.

DUPPREEN, Louis Isidore, doo-pair-re, French hydrographer, who in 1817 made t voyage in the North Pacific Ocean, and mapped.

the Ladrone Islands and several others; but, whilst engaged in his duties, suffered shipwreck among the Sandwich Islands, in 1820. After remaining ten weeks on an island, he and the crew were taken by an American ship to Monte Video, whence he returned to France in the same year. He was subsequently engaged in making surveys in the South Pacific, and afterwards published the results of his expeditions. B. at Paris, 1786.
DUPIN, Louis Ellies, doo'-pà, a French writer,

who, about 1684, commenced his valuable work who, about 1654, commenced in valuable work entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques," &c., or "History of Eccle-siastical Writers," which, notwithstanding its general excellence, was much censured by zealous Romanists for some freedom of sentiment, which the author was compelled to retract. He afterwards became involved in a profitiess dispute with Dr. Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, on a projected union between the English and Gallicar, churches. B. at Paris, 1657; D. there 1719. Besides the above work, he wrote several others or the scriptures, church govern-

nent, and practical divinity.
DUPIN, André Marie Jean Jacques, an eminent French lawyer, who, in 1815, became a member of the Chamber of Representatives, and opposed the proposal to proclaim the son of Napoleot. I. emperor, under the title of Napoleon II. In the same year he was united with Berryer in the defence of Marshal Ney. Subsequently, he defended several others, among whom may be named Berauger, in 1821 from the vengeance of arbitrary power. In 1820 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and assisted by his influence and opposition to produce the revolution of 1830. Ir the same year he was made procureur-general of the Court of Cassation, and, in 1832, became president of the Chamber of Deputies, to which office he was re-cleuted seven times.
After the forced abdication of Louis Philippe, It is is, he proposed the young count of Paris as king of the French, but failed in this attempt to stem the republican tide. He then endeavoured to form a new government, and, it the following year, became president of the it the following year, became pressuent of the Legislative Assembly. During this stormy period of political viclositude, his conduct was marked by great firmness and courage. In 1832, when the decrees confiscating the property of the House of Orleans were published, he resigned his procureur-generalship. In 1857, because he capture quantity of the procure of the course of the c signed his procureur-generalship. In 1597, however, he again accepted the office of procureur-general, and in his address, written at the time, he says, "I have always belonged to the time, he says, 'I have always belonged to France, and neve to a party.' He wrote several valuable works on law. n. at Varzy, in the department of the Nievre, 1783; n. 1885. Dursix, Charles, Baron, brother of the above, entered the French navy in 1803, as an engineer,

and the physical sciences in the Ionian Academy, which he assisted in forming, at Corfu. In 1812 he returned to Paris, and, in 1813, instituted the maritime museum at Toulon. After the peace of 1815, he visited Great Britain, for the purpose of examining her pub-Britain, for the purpose of examining her pub-lic engineering works, and afterwards published the results of his observations. In 1828 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, as representative for the department of Tarn, and, after the revolution of 1830, represented Soine. When the change of 1818 was effected, he became a representative in the Constituent Assembly, and also in the Legislative Assembly, After the vegotiation of 1831, he became a After the revolution of 1851, he became a senator. In 1851 he was president of the He wrote a great number of important works connected with the science of engineering

B. at Varzy, 1784.

DUTINO, Charles François, doo-pe'-no, a modern French philosopher, who, during the revolutionary era, distinguished himself as a politician, and rose to the presidency of the Legislative Assembly. Previous to this, how-ever, he had filled the chair of rhotorie in the college of Lisieux, and had deeply devoted himself to astronomical studies. He was the inventor of a telegraph, by which he cor-responded with a friend at some distance, until dread of the political factions then rampant dread of the political factions then rampain compelled him te lay it asile. By this time he had published several scientific works, and, in 1794, appeared his "Origine de tous les Cultes; ou, le Religion Universelle," a great work, which ultimately led to the "commission" undertaken to explore the ruins of Upper Egypt, in the time of Napoleon I. This production was succeeded by other volumes, relating to astronomy and mythology. B. at Frye-Chatcau, near Chaumont, 1742; p. at Is-

DUPLRIX, Scipion, doo-plui', historiographer of France, wrote a work on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he presented to the chancellor Seguier to be licensed; but that magistrate threw it into the fire. This so preyed upon his mind, that he died in 1661.

B. at Condom, 1569. Besides the above, he produced,—1. "Memoirs of the Gauls;" 2. produced,—1. "History of France," 6 vols. folio; 3. "Roman History," 3 vols. folio; 4. "A Course of "hilosophy," &c. Drrheix, Joseph, a celebrated French mer-

sur-Lille, 1809.

chant, who, in 1731, was sent as director of the colony of Chandernagore, where he carried on an extensive commerce through all parts of the ndies. In 1742 he was made governor of 'ondicherry, which, in 1748, he defended against wo English admirals. For this he was created marquis by the French king, and a nabob by the Mogul. He was recalled, however, in 1754, and died in 1763.

DUPONCEAU, Peter S., LL.D., doo-pawng'-so, a native of the He de Rhé, in France, after completing his education in his native province, went to Paris, where he acted for some time as secretary to De Gebelin, author of a well-known work entitled "The Primitive World." Duponceau accompanied Baron de Steuben to America in 1777, served four campaigns in the colo-Durix, Charles, Baron, brother of the above, nial army during the War of Independence; and entered the French navy in 1803, as an engineer, and after performing some services in the pointed to a post in the office of the Republic's Mediterranean, became professor of mechanics of the secretary for foreign affairs. He subsequently

Dupont

studied for the bar, then devoted himself to literary pursuits, and wrote two very learned and ingenious works, the one being on the lan-guages of the aboriginal American Indians, and guages of the aboriginal American indians, and the other on the nature of the Chinese written character, which, although neither alphabetic nor syllabic, he explains to be still lexicographic or strictly representative of particular vocables, with their grammatical accidence, and not pictorial or vaguely indicative of ideas or things. Later investigations have elucidated those questions more fully; still Duponceau's work is of constderable value. B. some time between 1750

and 1760; p. 1844.

DUPONT, Pierre, doo'-pawng, a gifted French song writer, the son of humble parents, made song writer, the son of numble parents, made imbasel famous by his lyrics, especially those from rural scenes. He has been called the "Burns of France," and is so, perhaps, more truly than even Béranger. His first published production is entitled "The Two Angels," and was issued in 1844. This was followed by "The Oxen," which was received with a burst of applause, which encouraged the author to sing of the scenes and occupations of the country, and the joys and sorrows, the manners and the lives, of the French peasantry. Having obtained an appointment in the bureau of the Institute, he became a resident of Paris, and was affected by the political and social questions of the time. by the political and social questions of the time.

"Song of Bread" was produced prior to the revolution of 1836, as was likewise his "Song of the Workers." In the midst of the din of the convulsion which cost Louis Philippe his throne, the strains of Dupont sounded clearly out in tones of triumph and encouragement. He was arrested after the coup d'état, and conne was arrescu atter the coup a teat, and con-demand to transportation to Cayenne; but strong representations having been made to Louis Napoleon, he ordered his release. The poems of Dupont have been published in a col-lected form under the titles "Cahiers de Chan-sons," "La Muse Populaire," and "Chants et Chansons, Poësie et Musique," Paris, 1850-64. B. at Lyons, April 21, 1821

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, Pierre Samuel, docpawng-dai-nai-moo(r), a political economist of France, was twice president of the Constitu-tional Assembly, and held several high official tional Assembly, and near several high omena positions, and was eminent for his steady oppo-sition to the anarchists, from whose enmity he was obliged to fly to America in 1787. He returned thence in 1805, became president of the Chamber of Commerce, and, in 1814, was appointed secretary to the provisional government. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba in 1915. Dupont finally retired to America. He was the Dupont inally retried to America. He was the author of a variety of works on various departments of political economy and other subjects, the most prominent of which are his "Tableau raisonné de Principes de l'Economie Politique," Refloxions sur l'Ecritiniti. Elichesses de l'Etat," and "Philosophie de l'Univers." p. 1739; p. 1817.

and "Philosophie de l'Univers." n. 1738; p. 1817.
Drra, Brian, duy-pa, a plous prelate, who,
In 1683, was appointed tutor to the Prince of
Wales, afterwards Charles II, and, about the
same time, made bishop of Chichester, whence,
In 1641, he was removed to Salisbury. He attended Charles I, in the 181e of Wight, and is
supposed to have assisted him in the composition of "Eikon Basilika." At the Restoration
he was made bishop of Winchester and lovd
almoner. s. at Lewisham, Kent, 1589; p. 1682.
He published a few devotional pieces, but his
greatest works were those of charity.

3533

Durand

Duprat, Anthony, doo-pra', a French states-man, who became president of the parliament of Paris in 1507, and chancellor of France in 1515. He was also appointed tutor to the count 1915. He was also appointed enter to the count of Angouleme, afterwards Francis I., and was the author of the famous Concordat, which rendered him 30 acceptable to the court of Rome, that he obtained several ecclesiastical preferments and a cardinalship. D. 1535.

Dures De St. Maur, Nicholas Francis,

doo prai, a French writer, who was a memter of the Academy of Paris, and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into French. He also wrote an essay on the coins of France, "Inquiries concerning the Value of Moneys," &c. D.

at Paris, 1696; D. 1775.

DUPUNTEEN, Guillaume, le Baron, doo-pre'tren, a distinguished modern French surgeon and anatomist, who invented several surgical instruments, and greatly extended the limits of his profession by the scientific character which he gave to his clinical instructions. He wrote very little, and on the evening before he expired. desired that a medical paper might be read to him, "that I may carry," said he, "the latest news of disease out of the world." B. at Pierre-Buillère, in the department Haute-Vi-enne, 1777; D. in Paris, 1835. Whilst pursuing his studies, Dupuytren was so poor that be could hardly obtain the means of keeping life in his body; yet he bequeathed a fortune of £20,000 to an only daughter, and £8000 for the endow-ment of a pathological and anatomical chair in Paris.

DUQUESNE, Abraham, Marquis, doo.kain', a celebrated French naval warrior, first went to sea under his father, who was in the service. He distinguished himself at so early an age, that at seventeen he had the command of a vessel, in seventeen he had the command of a vessel, in which he fought sevent a successful actions with the Spaniards. In the troubles which occurred in France during the minority of Louis XIV, between the was in the service of Sweden, and defeated the Danish fleet commanded by King Christian IV. Recalled to France in 1647, he got together a squadron at his own expense, and was engaged several times both with the English and Spanish, In the French war of 1672 with Holland, Louis XIV, sent bitm sections to Bruster and Dru-XIV. sent him against De Ruyter, and Du-quesne defeated him in a terrible engagement near Messina, in 1876. He afterwards gained great successes against the pirates in the Medigreat successes against whe branes in the ment-terranean, and humbled the dey of Algiers. p. 1610; p. 1688. Being a Protestant, Louis XIV. did not raise him to those high positions which his services entitled him to; and thus he never became an admiral. (See RUYTER, DE.)

DUBAN, Don Augustin, door'-an, a modern panish critical and miscellaneous writer, who made some excellent collections of the romances of his native country, and acquired con-siderable fame by some of his own poetical imitations of old ballads. B. at Madrid about

1793; D. 1862.
DUBAND, Jean Nicholas Louis, doo'-rant, an eminent French architect, who, in 1780, obtained the great prize for an architectural design from the Royal Academy of Architecture in Paris. He afterwards became professor of architec-ture in the Polytechnic School, and produced several works illustrative of his Art. These are not considered very valuable, although they have been greatly commended. E. at Paris, 1760; D. at Thiais, in the vicinity of Paris, 1834.

Duranti

DUBLINT, Jean Etienne, doo-rant'-e, first president of the parliament of Toulouse in 1531, wrote "De Itilibus Ecclesia," printed at Rome in 1591. B. 1534; murdered by the Leaguers in 1559. DUBLS, Clara, duchesse de, doo-ra', a French

literary lady of considerable talent and of high moral excellence, was authoress of "Ourika" and "Edouard," two imaginative works. She was more distinguished, however, for exertions to promote education, and her support of cha-ritable institutions, than even for her mental capacity. Her father, the Count de Kersaint, was sacrificed to the popular fury for having voted against the regicides in the National Convention. The Duchess de Duras was born in 1779, and died at Nice, where she had gone for her health, in 1828.

DURER, Albert, doo'-rer, the first engraver on wood, and an eminent artist, the son of a goldwood, and an entitleth artist, the son of a god-smith in Nuremberg. He engraved more than he painted; so that his pictures are scarce, and highly valued. The people of Nuremberg show with pride his portraits of Charlemagne and other emperors; but it is as an engraver that he is most celebrated. He is said to be the first who engraved upon wood; yet, as a painter, he was so highly esteemed, that the emperors Maximilian I, and Charles V. appointed him their artist, and conferred upon him rank and riches. Düren's best historical paintings are in the collections of Dresden, Vienna, Munich, and Prague. He was also the first who printed woodcuts in two colours. B. at Nuremberg, 1471; D. there, 1528. Dürer wrote a book on the rules of painting, and some other works; and since the revival of German art, he is looked upon as its great exemplar.

D'URFEY, Thomas, dur'-fe, a facetious English poet, who wrote a number of plays and songs, which are very licentious. Charles II. was wont to lean upon his shoulder, and hum the tunes of some of his songs. His effusions, however, on account of their looseness, are now justly forgotten. He resided frequently with the earl of Dorset at Knowle, where is a portrait of him, painted when he was asleep, after dinner; for he had such an ordinary visage, that he could not bear to have his likeness taken, that he could not bear to have his likeness take. His billads, &c., were printed in 6 vols. 12mo, under the title of "Pills to purge Melancholy."

B. at Exter, about 1645, b. in London, 1723.

Durhim, John George Lambton, Farl of, dur-ham, was educated at Eton, and, in 1813, became member of Parliament for the country of

Durham. In 1828 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Durham, of the city of Durham, and, in 1830, became prominently con-nected with the reform agitation. In the same year he was made lord privy seal, under the ad-ministration of Earl Grey. In framing the Reform Bill at that time, he proposed the introduction of the ballot; but thus was rejected. In 1833 he resigned his office in the government, and was created earl of Durham. In the same year he was sent on a special mission to Russia, and, on his return, differed from his colleagues, but was, in 1835, again sent to Russia, where he remained for two years, and became an especial favourite with the emperor of that country. In 1838 he was sent as governor-general, with extraordinary powers, to Cauada; but conceiving himself not supported in his measures by the home government, he returned, without being rene, and on the marriage of that prince with recalled, in the same year. For this step he was the heiress of the house of Austria, he accomrebuted, and not permitted to land under the panied him to Vienna, where the emperor 354

Duval

usual salute. This may be regarded as the close of his public life. B. at Lambton Castle, Durham, 1792; D. at Cowes, Isle of Wight,

DURHAM, Joseph, sculptor, was the son of a London merchant, and sprung from an old family at Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham. He was the pupil of Francis, and of Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A., and first attracted notice by his bust of Jenny Lind, in 1848, of which more than 1000 copies were sold in a brief period. In 1855 he executed, for Sir F. E. Moon, a bust of the queen for presentation to the corporation of London; and shortly afterwards was commissioned to make a bust of Hermione for the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house. He also executed a statue of Frank Crossley, Esq., for the public park at Halifax; and his design was selected for the work of art commemorative of the Exhibition of 1851—his design being unanimously adopted from among the many unanimously adopted from among the many sent in in response to the invitation which had been issued to the "artists of all nations." Amongst Mr. Durham's minor works are "Paul and Virginia," "Chastily." "Fate of Genius." "Go to Sleep," &c., all displaying much merit, в. 1821.

Dunce, Michael, doo'-rok, entered the French army in 1792, and accompanied Napoleon I. to Egypt, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. When the imperial court was formed, in 1805, he was made grand-marshal of the palace, and was subsequently engaged in the palace, and was subsequently engaged in several diplomatic missions, although he still continued to play his part in the wars of France, IL was made Duke of Friuli, and fell in the battle of Wurtzchen 1813, z.1772. (For full de-tails of Duroc's connexion with the emperor and the Imperial family, see Bourrleane's "Momoirs.")

Dusser, John Louis, doo-sek, a celebrated musical composer, and an excellent performer on the pianoforte, was a native of Bohemia, and a pupil, at Hamburg, of Emanuel Bach, Having gone to France, the occurrence of the revolution forced him to leave that country and come to London, where he established a musical warehouse in the Haymarket; but this specula-tion did not succeed, and he returned to the continent, and was successively attached to the household of Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia and of Talleyrand. His compositions, though unequal, are very voluminous, and few authors have written so much that is both good and popular. B. 1762; D. 1812.

Duval, Nicholas, do-cat, a Dutch painter, who studied in Italy under Pietro da Cortona, whose manner he adopted. King William III. appointed him director of the Academy at the Hague. B. 1644; D. 1732.

DUVAL, Valentine Jamerai, an extraordinary person, who, after serving as a shepherd, became, in his eighteenth year, keeper of the cattle belonging to the hermits of St. Anne, near Lung-Under these brothers he ardently devoted blines to study, and, by an accident, got intro-duced to the duke of Loraine, who placed him in the college of Pont à Moussun. The duke afterwards made him his librarian, and profes-sor of history in the Academy of Luneville. In 1738 he followed the grand-duke Francis to Flo-

Dwight

appointed him keeper of his cabinet of medals. в. 1695; р. 1775.

DWIGHT, Timothy, dwite, an American di-vine of high reputation, both as pulpit orator vine of high reputation, both as pulpit crator and lucid expounder of the Scriptures. In 1795 he became president of Yale College, Newhaven, where he also held the professorship of theology. He wrote several religious works, but the one upon which his fame rests is entitled "Theology Explained and Defended, in a Series of Sermons." This is an extensive work, and consists of a course of lectures delivered by

him, as professor of divinity, on the Sundays in term-time. These extended over four years.

him, as processed and the second over four years, and although exhibiting no great depth or originality of thought, are still, as a whole, a pleasing collection of divinity. B. at Northampton, Massachusetts, 1752; p. 1817.

Drog, William, R.A., dice, a distinguished Sectitish painter, who was taught the rudiments of his art in the Scottish Academy. In 1844 he exhibited at the Royal Academy "King Joach beating the Arrow of Deliverance," which shooting the Arrow of Deliverance," which raised him to the rank of an associate of that institution. He afterwards exhibited specimens of his skill in fresco-painting, and soon afterwards received a commission from Prince Albert to paint, in that style, one of the com-ADDET TO PRINK, IN THAT STYLE, OHE OF THE COMPARTMENTS OF his summer-house at Buckingham Palace. He was subsequently similarly employed at Obborne. He was also among the first artists engaged upon the new palace of Westminster, and his "Baptism of Ethelbert", in the House of Lowest is considered one of the in the House of Lords, is considered one of the in the House of Loris, is consulted one of the best paintings in the o'amber. After this he was appointed to raint the queen's robing-room. In 1845 he was elected R.A.; after which he produced "Omnia Vanitas," the "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," "King Lear and the Fool in the Storm," "Christabel," the "Good Shepherd," and several other works of more or less merit. B. in Scotland, about 1800; p. 1864.

1800; D. 1864.

Dycg, Rev. Alexander, was educated for the church, and officiated, for some years, in both Cornwall and Stuffelt; but, going to reside in London, in 1827, he entered upon a literary career, and soon rose to distinction. He edited editions of the poems of Collins and Skelton, "Specimens of British Poetesses," and several of the elder dramatists. He also appeared as a commentator on Shakspeare, and edited works for both the Camden and Shakspeare Societies. In 1856 he edited a volume of "Recollections

In 1886 he carted a volume of "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers." B. at Edinburgh, 1798.

Drsg. Sir Edward, di'-er, a poet of the Elizabethan era, who was educated at Oxford, and after having travelled, received many appoint. ments from the queen, principally in the fereign diplomatic service. He studied chemistry, was thought to be a Rosicrucian, and was made a dupe by the famous astrologers and impostors, Dee and Kelly. His pieces were mostly pas-toral odes and madrigals, and are to be found in "England's Helicon," published at the close of Elizabeth's reign, and reprinted in the "Bibliographer." B. about 1549; D. some time after the accession of James I. Dee and Kelly. His pieces were mostly pas-

DYER, John, an English poet, who was educated for the bar; but, quitting the legal pro-

Eachard

called "Grongar Hill," which, according to Dr. Johnson, is "the happiest of his productions." Not long after his return, he entered into orders, and obtained the living of Calthorn, in Leicestershire, which he exchanged for Pelchford, in Liveolushire. He also had the rectory of Coningsby, in the same county, to which was added that of Kirby. In 1757 appeared "The Fleece," a poem which possesses considerable merit, notwithstanding that it only treats of

"The care of sheep, the labours of the loom." B. in Carmarthenshire, 1700; D. 1753.

Dxen, George, a poet, a scholar, and an anti-quary, deeply versed in books and their history, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he gra-duated B.A. in 1773. He spent some time as usher at a school, and in officiating as a Baytist minister. He ultimately settled in London, where his time was occupied first as a parliamentary reporter, which, however, he abandoned after a trial of two months, then as a private teacher, and finally in various literary undertakings. As and finally in various merry successions, as a peet, byer attracted notice, but not finne; as a scholar he edited some plays of Euripides, and an edition of a Greek Testament, but is best known as editor, or joint-ceiter, of "Valpy's Editions of the Classics," in 141 volumes, in which all the original matter, except the prewater an true original mater, every the pre-face, was contributed by him; as an antiquary, his principal works are a "History of the University of Cambridge," in 2 vols, and "Pri-vileges of the University of Cambridge," also in Vineges of the oniversity of Camoriage, and in 2 vols. Dyer was a man of great simplicity of character, and his studious habits made him somewhat absent-minded—traits of character which afforded his friend "Elia" (Charles Lamb) an opportunity of making sundry jokes at his expense in articles in the "London Magazine." B. 1755; D. 1841.

n. 1755; p. 1841.

Dyacora, Joanthan, di'-mond, a linen-draper, and a member of the Sceiety of Friends, published, in 1823, an "Inquiry into the Accordance of War with the Frinciples of Christianity." This work was well receivel; but his famerests more particularly upon his "Essay on the Frinciples of Morality, &c.," which first appeared in 1820. This work was reviewed by Southey, at great length, in the "London Quarterly Review." If may be regarded as one of the most valuable works on moral government in the language scene by those who government in the language, even by those who contains. B. at Exeter, 1796; D. 1828.

[Where e is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as e in bed, fed, led; where ee is used, it is sounded as e in mete, or ce in been, or beer.]

EACHARD, John, e'-chard, an eminent English divine, who became fellow, and afterwards master, of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. In 1670 he published a piece entitled "The Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy and Re-ligion inquired into," This he attributed to ngton inquired into. This he authorized to the improper education of the young men for the ministry, and to the abourd style of preach-ing too generally adopted. He blended much ing coo generally adopted. The binness manu-humour with his remarks, which occasioned favoured the public with a descriptive piece, ever, is his "Dialogues between Philashas and

of Hobbes. He had great powers of ridicule, but on serious subjects he exhibited not much talent. B. in Suffolk, 1636; D. 1697. His work:

were published in 3 vols, 12mo, in 1779.

EADMER, ede'-mer, an ancient figlish historian, who, in 1120, was elected bishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland, but was never conse-erated. He was the friend and biographer of crates. He was the friend and bographer of Anselm, archibishop of Canterbury; but his principal work is the "Historia Novorum," or listory of his own Times, which was first printed by Seiden in 123. He also wrote lives of St. Wilfrid, St. Oswald, St. Dunstan, &c., which were inserted by Warton in his "Anglia

Which were his rice by the Early D. 1124.

EARLY John, earl, an English bishop, who was tutor to Charles II. while Prince of Wales, and suffered much during the civil war and the Commonwealth. At the Restoration, he was made dean of Westminster, and afterwards bishop of Worcester, and then of Salisbury. bishop of Worcester, and then of Salisbury. In: Earle was a scholar and author, heaving written a humorous work called "Microcompraphy, or a Pieze of the World Discovered; in Essays and Characters." He also translated into Latin the "Elkon Dasilke," and Hooler's "Declesiastical Polity," the latter, however, we destroyed through the carelessness of the bishop's servants. In at York, 1801; p. 1865.

**ERROLE Bishord exclusion on eminant bross.

EARLOM, Richard, er'-lom, an eminent Eng-lish engraver, who was distinguished for his skill in mezzo-tint, and produced a great num-ber of initations of chalk-drawings. He en-graved after many of the most celebrated masters, both English and foreign. B. in London,

about 1742; D. about 1822.

EASTLAKE, Sir Charles Lock, P.R.A., eest'laik, a modern English artist, early became a student under Fuseli, at the Royal Academy of Painting, and afterwards settled at Plymouth as a portrait painter. In 1817 he visited Italy and Greece; in 1823 he began to exhibit at the and orecce; in 1825 he becam to exhans as an Royal Academy, and in 1827 was elected an associate of that institution. In 1829 he exhibited on its walls his "Pensants on a Pilpgrimage to Rome," &c., which is a work of great reprit, and has been several times engraved. His next great work was his "Christ weeping over Jerusalem." This placed him at the head of his profession, and was, at the time of its production, esteemed as one of the best paintings in the historical style that had appeared for a lengthened period of time. It was succeeded by his "Christ blessing little Chil-dren" and his "Hagar and Ishmael;" both, though excellent, are considered, as pictures, by no means equal to the other. In 1841 he was

president of the Royal Academy, with the honour of knighthood, and in 1855 was made director of of knighthood, and in 1855 was made director of its National (allery, with a salary of Eliodo a year. In the same year he was created a knight of the Legion of Housen, and two years aller with the degree of D.C.L. presented to him by the University of Oxford. Besides his emineue as an artist, Sir Charles as contributed some raluable works to the literature of art. Among these may be named his "Contributions towards a History of Coll Painting," first published in 1847. B. 1793; p. 1865.

Lastlate, Elizabeth Rigby, Lady, the wife of 300

Timothy," which were intended to expose, what Sir Charles, won, under her maiden name, con-he considered, the absurdity of the philosophy siderable literary celebrity by a work which apsiderable literary celebrity by a work which ap-peared in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic," being a record of observations made during a lengthened visit to that region, which the authoress paid to a sister who was married to a nobleman of Esthonia. Sub-sequently she published "Livonian Tales," and was a contributor to the "Quarterly Review," was a contributor to the "Quarterly Review," some of her papers in which have been re-printed in a separate form. She was the daughter of Edward Rigby, M.D., of Norwich, and was married to Sir Charles Eastlake in 1849. B. about 1816.

EASTMAN, Mary H., eest-man, an American authoress, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Henderson, U.S. army, and the wife of Captain S. Eastman, of the same service. Her writings Eastman, of the same servee. Let writings principally relate to the aborigines of America, and are entitled "Dacotah; or, Life and Legends of the Sioux," "Romance of Indian Life," "American Aboriginal Portfolio," "Chicora, and "Affireran Austrania rotation, concora and the Conquerors and the Conquerord," and "Aunt Phillis's Cabin," designed as an answer to Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She likewise contributed to various

magazines and other periodical works.

EBERHARD, John Augustus, ai-ber-hard, a German philosopher and divine, was professor of theology at Halle, a member of the Royal Academy at Berlin, and privy councillor of Frederic the Great of Prussia. He was a deredded opponent of Kani's philosophy; and wrote "A General Theory of the Faculty of Thought and Sentiment," "A General History of Philosophy," &c. B. at Halberstadt, 1739 : D. 1809.

EBION, e'-bi-on, a Jew, the founder, in the 1st century, of a sect called Ebionites. This sect differed little in its doctrines from the Nazarenes, denying the divinity of Jesus Christ, and renes, denying the divinity of Jesus Carrist, and the writings of the apostles, with the exception of the gospel of St. Matthew, which they muti-lated. To the precepts of the Christian religion they added Mosaic practices. The first Ebionites were strictly moral, but, in process of time, they gave themselves up to great excesses. Some think that the Ebionites derived their name

from a Hebrew word meaning "poor." ECHARD, Laurence, e'-chard, an English diine and historian, was brought up at Christ's ine and historian, was brought up at Units's Deliege, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1085. On entering into orders, he bitained two livings in Lincolashire. In 1600 he published a "History of Rome" 3 vols. 6vo. and, in 1702, ihs "deneral Ecclesiastical work, however, is the "History of England," 3 vols. 6vo. were, is the "History of England," 3 vols. 6vo. his principal work, however, is the "History of England," 3 vols. 6vo. Living and the state of the control of th nterpreter," which was once a popular book, and the foundation of all of its class. In 1712 he was made archdeacon of Stowe, and, some time after, obtained three livings in Suffolk. B. in Suffolk, about 1670; p. 1730.

Ecluse

and at the Diet of Augsburg, in 1538, he argued member of the last Irish House of Commons against the Protestant Confession. He held a and an active magistrate in the neighbourhood three days' debate with Melanchton and others where he resided. at Weimar, in 1541, on the continuance of sin after baptism; and again, on the same topic, at Ratisbon, to which place the discussion had been adjourned. He was the author of numerous polemical works, and some homilies. He was considered a clever debater, but it is believed that he did not greatly aid the cause he defended. B. 1486: D. 1543.

ECLUSE, Charles de l', ai-klooz', a physician of Arras, and professor of botany at Leyden, whose works on botany were published at Ant-

werp, in 2 vols. folio, 1601. B. 1526; D. 1609.
EDELINGE, Gerard, ed'-e-timb, an eminent Dutch engraver, who mostly resided in France, where he executed the bulk of his works; among which may be noticed, as his finest, the picture of the "Holy Family," by Raffaelle, and the "Tent of Darius," by Le Brun. B. at Antwerp, 1649; D. 1707.

EDEMA, Gerard, e'-de-ma, a Dutch landscape-painter, who went to Norway and Newfound-land to delineate the plants and insects of those countries. He settled in London in 1670, and became famous for painting landscapes. B. about

1652: p. 1700.

EDGAR, ed-gar, king of England, at the age of 16 succeeded his father Edwy, in 959. He made war against the Scots, and compelled Wales to pay him yearly a certain number of wolves' heads, which cleared the country of those animals. Securing his kingdom from invasion by a large fleet, he is said to have invasion by a large neet, he is said to have subdued Iroland, and governed his people with a vigorous success. His queen dying, and hear-ing of the great beauty of Elfrida, a daughter of the earl of Devon, he sent Earl Ethelwald, one of his favourite courtiers, to see if the charms of the lady were equal to what was reported of them. The moment he beheld her, the earl for-got his duty to his master, gave a false report of her charms, and married the lady himself. His ner charms, and married the lady limited. It is conduct ultimately became known to the king, who caused him to be slain for his treachery, when the beautiful Elfrida became the wife of Edgar. p. 975. The quiet enjoyed in England during his reign procured him the name of the Peaceable. (See ELFRIDA.)

Peaceable. (See ELFRIDA.)
EDGAR, king of Scotland in 1093, was the son of Malcolm III., by the sister of Edgar Atheling of England. His sister married Henry I. of England, which circumstance terminated a war which had been raging between the two

countries. D. 1107.

EDGEWORTH, Richard Lovell, edg'-werth, an English writer, was designed for the profession of the law; but on the death of his father, in 1769, he relinquished all intention of carrying out this design, and went to Ireland, in 1782, to dedicate the remainder of his life to the improvement of his estate and the education of his children. To this duty he nobly devoted himself, and reared a large family by four diffehimself, and reared a large family by four unc-ernet wives, he having been as often married. B. at Bath, 1744; D. at Edgeworthtown, Long-ford, Ireland, 1817. He greatly assisted his celebrated daughter, Maria, in her works, although he himself was by no means "a ready writer." The following, however, appeared in his name: "Poetry Explained," "Rational Primer," "Professional Education," "Speeches in Parliament," and an "Essay on the Conin Parliament," and an "Essay on the Condour, he received the name of the Magnificant, struction of Roads and Carriages." He was a and was stabled at a feast in Gloucester, in 946,

Edmund and an active magistrate in the neighbourhood

EDGEWORTH, Maria, the daughter of the preceding, a fayourite modern English authoress, was the offspring of his first marriage, and resided in England till 1782. She then removed to Ireland, where her education proceeded under the direction of her father, and in 1793 they published a joint production on "Practical Educa-tion." "Early Lessons" was the next production, which attained great popularity. In 1802 appeared the "Essay on Irish Bulls," another joint production; but it is not on these that the fame of Miss Edgeworth rests, but on the excellent series of novels, which already had begun to appear under her sole name; the first of these was "Castle Rackrent," which was issued in 1801, and which indicated the possession of powers of a very rare character. In all her powers of a very rare character. In an ner novels her pen was devoted, not only to make us feel what is good, but to make us do what is good. This is especially the case in her "Belinda," "Leonora." "The Modern Grischlar, "Moral Tales," "Doplan Tales," "Tales of Fashhonable Life," in short, in all that she has """. written. Her last and most popular novel was "Helen," which appeared in 1834, and which was closed by the juvenile story of "Orlandino," It was to her "rich humour, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact" in the delineation of her Irish characters, that Sir Walter Scott was indebted for the suggestion to do something in indebted for the suggestion to do something in a similar way for his own country. He accordingly began the Waverley novels, keeping, no doubt, the productions of Miss Edgeworth clearly in his view. As a general estimate of her gening, the following discriminating criticism of Lord Jeffrey is as just as it is happily expressed.—"The writings of Miss Edgeworth exhibit so simpling a minon of sober sense and inexhaustible invention - so minute a know-ledge of all that distinguishes manners, or touches on happiness, in every condition of hu-man fortune—and so just an estimate, both of the real sources of enjoyment, and of the illusions by which they are so often obstructed that it cannot be thought wonderful, that we should separate her from the ordinary manufacturer of novels, and speak of her tales as works of more serious importance than much of the true history and solemn philosophy that come daily under our inspection. It is impossible, we think, to read ten pages in any of her writings, without feeling not only that the

ner witnings winners remain into my taker ane whole, but that every part of them, was intended to do good." a. at large Matter Hatch, Reading, 1767; a. at Lalge worth town, Long frond, Freland, 1816. BENTATUREN, DIMON (6.66 ALTREND, PITMEN), EDWATTER, S. a. ed-mand, Became & Ring of the Last Angle dealth, by the worth of the Matter and Company of the Matter and war and Hubba, whose propositions for peace, war and futures, whose propositions to peace, from their humiliating conditions, he had rejected. "His body," Fuller says, "was placed in a goodly shrine, richly adorned with levels and precious stones, at Bury, in Suffolk." He was canonized, and Bury St. Edmund's was so named from its being the place of his burial.

EDMUND I., king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstanin 940. He subdued Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland. For his personal elegance and splen-dour, he received the name of the Magnificant,

Edmund

son of Endrice, whom he succeeded on the English throne in 1016. A fierce war raged between him and Canute, king of Deymork, and he ultimately was forced to agree to a partici-pation of the kingdom with the Danish prince. Assassinated in 1017, at Oxford, by two of his chamberlains. (See Canute.)

EDRED, ed-red, king of the Angle-Saxons, was the youngest son of Edward the Elder, and succeeded his brother Edmand in 946. He repressed several revolts of the Danes, and de-feated Malcolm, king of Scotland. D. 955, leaving the throne to his nephew, Edwy.

Edussi, ed-re-se an Arabian writer on geography, who produced a work on that science, which has been translated into several languages. In 1836-1940, it was published in France, and formed the fifth and sixth volumes of the "Re-

formed the fifth and sixfi volumes of the "Re-ceedi de Vorgaçes et de Memoires" of the French Geographical Society. n. 1039; n. 1164. Enwars the Eider, de'Arand, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 901. He subdued Northumbria and East Anglia, and extended his dominions as far as Scotland.

EDWARD the Martyr, son of Edgar the Great, king of England, was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe Castle. His youth and innocence, coupled with his tragical death. procured for him the designation of the Martyr. B. 961; assassinated 978, after a reign of three years.

EDWARD, king of England, called the Con-fessor, was the son of Ethelred. He succeeded Hardicanute in 1042, and was crowned at Westminster on Easter-day. Having been brought up in Normandy, he brought over many of the natives of that country, whom he preferred at his court, which gave great disgust to his Saxon subjects. Notwithstanding this, he kept pos-session of his throne, and framed a code which is supposed to be the origin of the common law of England. He abolished the tax of Danegelt, was the first who pretended to cure the king's evil by touch, and restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, and this after-wards furnished that prince with a plea for in-vading the kingdom after the death of Edward, in 1066, when he was buried in Westminster Abbey. B. at Islip, Oxfordshire, about 1005.

EDWARD I., king of England, surnamed Long-shanks, succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. At the time of his father's death he was in Palestine, fighting against the Saracens for the recovery of Jerusalem, and when he re-turned, completed the conquest of Wales and subdued Scotland. To preserve Wales, he caused studied Sciuland. To preserve water, he caused his son, who was horn in Caernaryon, to be called the "Prioce of Wales," which, ever since, has continued to be the title of the eldest son of the king of England. In endeavouring to break the spirit of the Scotch, he was unsuccessful, the partiotism of Wallace and his followers conpletely baffling his attempts at the entire subpietely baining his accomples as one entire subjugation of that people. B. at Westminster, 1239; D. at Carlisle, on his way to Scotland, 1807—Whilst in the Holy Land, Eleanor, the wife of this sovereign, is said to have saved his life by Edward

by Leolf, a robber, whom he had caused to be banished.

EDMUND II., commonly known as Ironside, son of Ethelred, whom he succeeded on the which he framed cattle him to the name of the English Justinian, (See HENRY III., and MONT-

FORT, Simon de.)

EDWARD II., the son of the above, was created Prince of Wales in 1284, and after his accession to the throne, suffered himself to be governed by his favourites, Gaveston and the Despensers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. In his reign the battle of Bannockburn was fought near Stirling, in Scotland, which restored to that country whatever she had lost of her independence in the previous reign. In 1327 he was deposed by his subjects, and his crown conferred on his son, when he was confined in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, where he was murdered in 1327. B. at Caernarvon, 1284.

EDWARD III. was the son and successor of the above, and ascended the throne when about the above, and ascended the throne when mount fourteen years of age. His reign was active and glorious. He obliged the Scots to acknowledge Edward Baliol for their king, who did him homage for his crown. This was the result of the battle of Halidon Hill, in which the Scots were defeated, and had 14,000 men slain. next laid claim to the crown of France, and gained the battles of Cressy and Poietiers. In the first was defeated Philip of Valois, and in the last king John, who was taken prisoner, and sent to England. He also defeated the French in a naval engagement off the coast of Flanders. which is the first sea fight on record between the English and the French. His queen also, about the same time, defeated David Bruce, king of Scotland, and took him prisoner. He afterwards reduced Calais, and peopled it with atterwards reduced canns, and proposed a value English. B. at Windsor, 1312; b. at East Sheen, near Richmond, Surrey, 1377. In this reign Chaucer, the father of English poetry, lived; the order of the Garler was instituted; the art of weaving cloth introduced from Flanders; gunpowder invented; and cannon first used at ganpowder inveneury and cannon mess used at Cressy. As his gallant son, Edward the Black Prince, died before him, he was succeeded by his prandson, Richard II. (See EDWARD, Prince of Wales, etc.) EDWARD IV. was the eldest son of Richard,

duke of York, and disputed the crown with Henry VI., whom he succeeded in 1461. He married Lady Elizabeth Grey, whose husband had fallen, as an adherent of the house of Lancaster, and whose beauty, whilst pleading for the restoration of her husband's lands, won the heart of the king. This marriage so disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the Kingmaker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and, in 1469, defeated Edward's forces near Banbury. Soon afterwards Edward was taken prisoner, but, effecting his escape, he put him-self at the head of his followers, and obtained a victory over Warwick, near Stamford. earl fled to France, whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry VI.,
who had been confined in the Tower for six
years, and set bim on the throne. This event
procured for Warwick the title of "king-maker." Edward had fled to Holland, but soon returned with assistance, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. Shortly afterwards, he met Warwick on the field of battle at Barnet, whilst a the long leading meaning in the or in the wawkes of the ment of beated and the sucking the poison from a wound which he received from a wengeful assassin. She was the cured Edward the quiet possession of the throne,

Edward

In Edward's reign the art of printing was intro-

duced into England.

EDWARD V., king of England, son of the above, succeeded his father at the age of twelve. Richard, duke of Gloucester, his uncle, after-wards Richard III., took the guardianship of both him and his brother, and placed them in both nim and nis brother, and placed them in the Tower, where they were smothered in their beds, in 1433. n. in the sanctuary of Westmin-ster Abbey, 1470. The bodies of these princes were discovered in 1674, and removed, by com-mand of Charles II., to Westminster Abbey. (See RICHARD III.)

EDWARD VI., the son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour, ascended the throne in 1547, at the age of ten years. He was a prince of promising talents, virtue, and piety. The Reformation, begun by his father, was energetically carried on by Archbishop Cranmer throughout his reign. His aversion to popery was so great, that he signed a will, in which he see aside his that no signed a will, in which no see aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession, lest they should favour the Roman Catholics, and settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey, n. at Hampton Court, 1267; p. at Greenwich, 1565. He founded the hospitals of Christ Christophewell, St. Thomas, and a number of grammar-schools, which are still popularly brown as King Edwards Schools. known as King Edward's Schools.

D. Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour,

was the eldest son of Edward III. He accompanied his father to France in his 16th year, and distinguished himself there above all the warriors of his age; particularly at the battle of Créey, or Cressy, where he captured the stan-dard of the king of Bohemia, embroidered with dard of the king of Bohemia, embroidered with three ostrich feathers, and the motor Lot Alem, "I serve." Those he adopted himself; and from that time to the present, they have con-tinued to be the crest and the motor of the princes of Wales. He also gained the victory of Poictiers, where he took prisoners John, king of France, and his son, whom he brought captives to London. Their entry into the capi-tal took place in 1356. In 1361 he married the denother of Edmund earl of Kent, budder to tal took place in 1856. In 1861 ne married the daughter of Edward, earl of Kent, brother to Edward II., a wildow by whom he had a son, who was afterwards Richard II. By the peace of Bretigny, he obtained the principality of Aquitaine and Gascony, taking up his residence at Bordeaux. Here he gare an asplunt to Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, who had been direct from his through by his harder Henry. Apren 200 Marchael Bretan 1860 Marchael Peter Serve Northern Peters. of Trastamare. Peter was restored to his kingdom by Edward; but the Castilian b. haved to him with the basest incratifular, retaining to find supplies for the English troops, and, it is alleged, even causing poten to be administered to the English hero, from the effects of which he never recovered. B. at Woodstock, 1330; D. 1376.

EDWARD PLANTAGEMEN, the son of George, duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. and Richard III., by Isabella, daughter of the fa-mous earl of Warwick, the "king-maker," was allowed by his uncle Edward to take the title of and Warwick, but refused the dukedom of Clarence. When Henry VII. attained to the throne, he confined the young earl in the Tower, and in 1486 Lambert Simnel assumed his name, and got up a party to maintain his right to the

Tower, where he was involved in a plot Ly Per-Theory where he was involved in a post of rec-lin Warbeck, who had personated Richard, dake of York second son of Edward IV., and both were in consequence executed in 1994. This unfortunate prince was of weak intellect, and was left by Henry VII. almost totally un-

educati

Ebwands, Richard, ed-wards, an early Eng-lish dramatic writer, was appointed by Que.n Elizabeth in 1561 master of the singing boys of

Beved from 179).
Ebwams, Tumes, a finious polamical di-vine, who warned both with Epic opaliant and Independents, and withdrew into Holland when the latter party calculation secondary, having portiously harded against the "Scharles," as he called those, a work called "Gauerman," which exhibits a curious plasme of the re-ference minimizing of the five. In the horse gious animosities of the time. He belonged to

grous animostics of the time. He dones to the Presbyterian party, and was suttled in rant of all copy ation to the tenets of his— He was educated to Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., and died in exile in 1017. Enwanns, George, an enthant English naturalist, who, after traveling some time abroad, wheread, and became librarian of the College of Physicians, London. He published a "History" of Birds," 7 vols. 4to; "Gleanings of Natural History" a vols. 4to; and a valume of #Ps. Engeleans, London. He published a "History of Birds," 7 vols. 4to; "Gleanings of Natural History," 3 vols. 4to; and a volume of "Essays," Svo. E. at West Ham, Essex, 1693; D. 1773.

, Thomas, an English divine, who in 1755, printed a translation of the Psalms, and afterwards was chosen master of the grammarafterwards was chosen master of the grammar-school at Coveniry, and presented to the rectory of St. John Daptiss in that city. In 1739 he published the "Doctrine of Irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the New Tes-tament;" and, in 1782, defended Bishop Hare's system of the Hebrew metre against Dr. Lowth, in which he failed. In 1766 he took his doctor's degree, and, four years later, obtained the living of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, where he died in 1785. p. at Coventry, 1729. Besides the above works, he published selections from Theoritus, with notes, and some other pieces.

EDWARDS, William, an architect who acquired great skill in bridge-building. He was only a common mason, but by dint of genius and skill, he rose to distinction in the line mentioned. His first performance was on the river Tanfe, which brought him into notice, and gave him opportunities for displaying his powers, which he did in numerous other structures. B. in

Glamorganshire, 1719; D. 1789.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, an American divine, who, in 1767, was chosen president of the col-lege of New Jersey, where he died in 1758. B. at Windsor, Connecticut, 1703. Mr. Edwards was an acute metaphysician, but a rigid Calvinist. He wrote "A Treatise concerninisty affections," An Inquiry into the I prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will

Edwards

which is supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency;" "The Great Doctrine of Original Sin Defended," "Sermons," &c. &c. EDWARDS, Bryan, an ingenious writer, who became a member of the Assembly of Jamaica,

W. Indies, where he delivered a speech against Mr. Wilberforce's proposition concerning the slave trade, in 1789. He atterwards settled in England, and became member of Parliament for Grampound, in Cornwall. He made his first speech in defence of his countrymen against the advocates for the abolition of slavery, and distinguished himself by a blunt roughness of manner, blended with sound sense and judgmanner, blended with sound sense and judg-ment. B. in Wiltshire, 1743; D. 1800. He wrote "The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies," 2 vols. 4to; "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Marcon Negroes;" and "An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo," 8vo.

EDWANDES, Sir Herbert Benjamin, K.C.B., a gallant British officer, who, entering the ser-vice of the East India Company in 1840, soon became noted for his talents, which first particularly displayed themselves in a series of letters in an Indian newspaper, from "Brahminee Bull in India to his cousin John Bull in Eng-land." He was present as aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough at the battles of Moodkee and Sobraon. He afterwards served against the Affghans in the Bunnoo Valley, of the operations in which he published an account; but his principal achievement was against Dewan Moolraj of Mooltan, who, having rebelled against the Sikh government at Luhore, Lieut. Edwardes collected a Sikh force, defeated Moolraj in two pitched battles, and shut him up in the fortress of Mooltan till a regular army could be brought against him. The siege of the robel governor's stronghold shortly followed by a British force under General Whish, and Moolraj surrendered on Jan. 22, 1849, just as a breach in the walls was about to be stormed. For his services in this war in the course of which he lost his right hand by the accidental explosion of a pistol, Lieut. Edwardes was raised to a brevet majority, and by special statute was created an extra companion of the Bath. He subsequently served under Sir Henry Lawrence in the Punjaub, and was of essential service in raising troops to aid in the suppression of the great Indian rebellion of 1857, for which he was made a K.C.B. in 1860, and was promoted to brevet colonel in 1861. B. at Frodesley rectory, Shropshire, in 1819; D. December 23, 1868.

EDWY, ed'-we, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle Edred in 956. He married Elgiva, his relation within the prohibited degrees of kindred, which proved the ruin of both. Archbishop 0do seized the queen, and having branded her in the face with a hot iron, sent her to Ireland, after which she was put to a cruel death. Edwy was driven from the throne, and died under excommunication in 958; B. 939.

EGBERT, og'-bert, the first king of all Eng-land, and the last of the Saxon heptarehy, was proclaimed king of Wessex in 800, and, in 827, united all the other kingdoms under him. He distinguished himself against the Danes. D. 837.

Ehrenberg

1721, and resided there for fifteen years, labouring to convert the inhabitants. B. 1686; p. 1758. Egode wrote a description of Greenland. 1758. Egole wrote a description of Greenland, published first in 1729—1718 son Paul became assistant to his father, and afterwards bishop of Greenland. He published a new edition of his father's book, and a journal respecting Greenland. n. 1708; n. 1789.

Borston, Thomas, edf-ev-ton, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James 1, received his education at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's lum, and in 1562, received the honour of knighthood, and was made at temper.comcall. Soon afterwards he become

torney-general. Soon afterwards he became torney-general. Soon alterwards me became master of the rolls, which was followed by the office of lord keeper. In 1603 he was made Baron Ellesmere and lord chancellor. In 1616 he was created Viscount Brackley. B. about ne was created viscount brackley. B. ndout 1540; p. 1817. After his death were published his "Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery," and his "Observations concerning the Office of Lord Chancellor."

Egg, Augustus, R.A., eg, a painter, who first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1838, and was elected an associate in 1848. His forte lay in depicting scenic and humorous subjects, Shakspeare in his lighter moods and Le Sage furnishing him with themes. He also executed some historical pieces; but even in these his sense of the humorous exhibits itself. Mr. Egg sense of the numerous extinues users. MIL 1253 was entrusted with the arrangement of the gallery of modern paintings at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857; and exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1859, a triptych, which was considered to be superior to anything he had previously produced. His other works are numerous and much esteemed. He was

are numerous and much esteemed. He was made R.A. in 1800. p. 1816; p. 1863. EGINHARD, all-gis-hard, a German historian at the court of Charlemagne, and appointed secretary to that sovereign, who gave him his daughter Imma in marriage. He afterwards embraced a religious life, and became superintendent of several monasteries. D. about 841. Eginhard wrote a curious "Life of Charlemagne," in elegant Latin; also the "Annals of France from 741 to 829."

EGIL, Scallegrim, ai'-qil, an Iceland poet and warrior of the 10th century, who was in the habit of joining the incursions made by his countrymen into the north of England and Scotland, in one of which he slew a son of Eric of the Bloody Aze, the exiled king of Norway; and being afterwards taken prisoner, was condemned to death, but having delivered extemcommen to death, but having cell-year extension of porniously a poem in praise of Eric, he was pardoned. This poem has been preserved, and is entitled "The Ransom." A Latin version of it was printed in Wormlars "Danish Literary Antiquities," in 1808.

The Advance of the Comment of the Comme

guissied nobleman in Fianders, who served in the armies of Charles V, with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II., and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quen-tin in 1557. But the duke of Alva, on the pre-tence that he meditated designs in favour of tones that he meditated designs in navour on the prince of orange, caused him, together with count Horn, to be beheaded at Brussels in 1568. B. 1528.—(See Auva, and Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic")

ETRENERS, Christian Gottiffe, dar-in-hosiry, a distinguished German microscopist and naturality who made agreed leading a graduation.

ECEDE, Hans, at geed, superintendent of the ralist, who made several scientific expeditions Danish missionaries in Greenland, went, in into various parts of the globe; among which



ELGIN, LORD.



ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS.



DURER, ALBERT.



ELIOT SIR JOHN

Ehret

may be noticed one with Humboldt into the Ural and also the Altai mountains. He wrote largely on his favourite pursuits, and investigated the fossil forms of microscopic organic beings with success. B. at Delitsch, in Prussian Saxony, 1765.

EHBER, George Dionysius, ai'-rait, a botanical painter, a native of Germany, who was employed in 1786 in illustrating the "Hortus Cliffortianus," and afterwards came to England, where he was liberally encouraged, and became a member of the Royal Society. B.1710. p. 1770.

he was liberally encouraged, and became member of the Royal Society. B.17(3) 5.1770. Euronx, Johann Gottfried, the horn, a German profissor of oriental and biblied literature in the university of Göttingen. He filled several important posts, and in 1819 was appointed privy councilitor of justice for the kingdom of Hanover. His writings, illustrative of oriental literature, are numerous, and procured for him areputation of being amongst the most learned and distinguished scholars of Germany. B. at Dorrenzimmern, 1762; p. 1837.—Charles Federick, a son of the preceding, distinguished himself as a jurisconsult. B. at Jene, 1781; p. 1854.

ELBER, Gigot d', dai(l)-bai, the general-inchief of the Vendeaus in the war of the French revolution, was a native of Dresdon, but became naturalized in France, and served some time in the army. He quitted the service, however, in 1783, and retired to Beaupréau, in Anjou. In 1793 he became leader of the royalists in La Vendée. B. 1793; taken and shot, Jan. 2, 1794.

was educated at Eton and Christ Church (Arford, and, in 1841, was returned to parl for East Gloucestershire. Since 1847 he has represented Haddingtonshire. Hewas alord of the treasury under Lord Aberdeen in 1852, and a prominent member of the "Adullamite" party that aided the Tories to throw out Gladstone's Reform Bill in 1866.

Exaxon, el-e-nor, duchess of Guinne, succeeded her father, William IX, at the age of 15 in 1187, and the same year snarried Louis VII, king of France. She accompanied him to the Holy Land, where she is said to have intigued with her uncle, Baymond, prince of Antiock, and a young Turk named Salailin. As sparation ensued between her and her husband, and in 1153 she married the duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II, king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and subsequent conduct to Fair Rosamond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance-writers. She excited her sons to robel against their father, for which she was imprisoned sixteen years. On the accession of Richard I, she was released, and in his absence in the Holy Land, was made regent. D, in 1204, a nun in the abbey of Fondervaulk.

abbey of Fontervault. ELDON, John Scott, earl of, el'-don, after passing through the university of Oxford, entered himself a student of the Middle Temple in 1773, and took his degree of Master of Aris in the following year. After patient and laborious study, he rose into notice, and is 1738 was returned member of parliament for Weobly. In 1878 he was appointed chancellor of the bishopric and county palatine of Durham; and, in the following year, solicitor-general. In 1798 he was made attorner-general, and in 1798 was ruised to the other justiceship, with a seat in the

Elgin

House of Lords, as Baron Eldon. In 1501 hebeame lord chancellor, which office he finally resigned in 1527. In 1521 he had been created Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon. 2. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1761; p. Jan. 13, 183. ELGIN, Tromas Brace, seventh carl of, et. gin.

ELGIN, I Tomas Brace, sevenith cart of, et. gin, netrored the army at an early age, and, in 1.03, accompanied the Prussian army in its operations in Germany. In 1705 he war, made env y extraordinary, and sent to Berlin, and in 1700 dispatched to Constantinople in the same enquity. Here he remained till the French wre expelled from Egypt, in 1820. In 1830 he mede a journey to Atheus, for the purpose of recovering some of her remains of Greadanart, and was so far successful as to make an excellent collection, which, in 1816, was purchased by the government, and placed in the British Museum, where it is known as the "Eigin Marbles."

B. 1766; D. at Paris, 1811.

ELGIN. James Bruce, eighth earl of, was, in 1841, returned member of parliament for Southampton; but on the death of his father in the same year, succeeded to the earldom, and in the following year was appointed governor of the island of Jamaica. In 1846 he became governor-general of Canada, where the character of his policy rendered him an especial favourite, not only with those over whom he had been called to rule, but with the ministers in England. In 1549 he was created an English peer, and in 1854 appointed to the lord-lieutenancy of Fifeshire, Scotland. War having broken out between England and China, lord Elgin was, in 1857, sent out by the British government as plenipotentiary to China, with the view of obtaining satisfactory terms of peace, or, if this could not be done, to prosecute the contest with vigour. The Indian mutiny of the same year, however, prevented him from carrying into effect his instructions so soon as he would otherwise have done; for not only was part of the force destined for China diverted from its route and sent to Calcutta, but he himself left Hong-Kong with all the troops that could be spared, to go to the assistance of Lord Canning. turning to China at the end of the year, he immediately made a demand of redress for injuries sustained by the British, and upon the refusal sustained by the British, and tiple the Steise of the Chinese, through commissioner Feb, to comply, Canton was atticked and captured. Lord Light then, in conjunction with Baron Gros, the French plenipotentiary, determined to proceed with an armed force to the vienity of Pekin, and reached the mouth of the Feilin river, which he found strongly defended by forts on each bank. These being taken by Admiral Sir M. Seymour, the force proceeded to Tien-tsin, and there the plenipotentiaries were met by Chinese commissioners, to adjust the terms of a treaty. After much procrastination, on various pretexts, which were met by Lord Elgin with great determination, the Chinese commissioners agreed to execute a treaty in conformity with the terms proposed to them, and on the 25th June, 1858, this was signed at Tien-tsin. This great point gained, Lord Elgin determined to proceed to Japan, in order to obtain from that government a treaty which would throw open its ports to British commerce, so that its might participate in the advantages possessed by the Dutch. Taking with him a yacat, as a by the Dutch. Taking with him a james, as a present from the queen of England to the emperor of Japan, he reached the port of Nagasaki, and proceeded up the Gulf of Jeddo, be-

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yond where any foreign vessel had hitherto been allowed to pass. After effecting a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan, he returned to England, and took office, in 1539, under Lord Palmerston as postmaster-general. In 1500, in consequence of the Chintre having read to permit the British envoy tolvekin to pass up the Pel-ho, and having fired on the British ships of war when endeavouring to force the passage of the Taku forts, Lord Eight was again sent to China in company with the French plenipotentiary, Baron Gros. His expedition was successfully ended by the capture of the Summer Palace near Pekin, which induced the Chineso ministe, Prince Kung, to promise a strict observance of the treaty of 1588. In 1863 he succeeded Earl Cunning as vicercy of India, but dided the following year at Dhurumsala, in

Cashmeter. P. J.S.II.

ELTO DE BLATIONT. (See BLAUNONT.)

ELTO DE BLATIONT. (See DELUNONT.)

ELTO J. John, el-yol, a pious divine, called the "Apostle of the Indians," was clunated at Cambridge; but on embreding puritanism, he, in 1831, emigrated to New England, and became paster of a congregation of Independents at Exchange 1831, emigrated to New England, and became pastor of a congregation of Independents at Exchange 1831, emigrated in 1831, emigrated to learn the Indianal panguage, that he might devote himself to the conversion of the natives. In this he met with encourage and obtained a considerable the Bible into their language, and several pieces of practical divinity. B. 1001; p. at Rochury, 1860. Batter says of this divine, "There was no man on earth whom I honoured above him," A handsome memoral, to perjectuate his name, was crected in the "Forest Hills Cemetery," at Rochury.

ELIOTT, or ELLIOT, George Augustus, Lord Heathfield, educated at Leyden and the military school of La Fere, in France. He afterwards entered the Prussian service as a volunteer, and returned to Scotland in 1735. Not long after this, he joined the engineer corps at Woolwich, and obtained an adjutancy in the and troop of horse grenadiers, with which he went to Germany, and was wounded at the hattle of Dettingen. In 1759 he was appointed to raise the 1st regiment of light horse, with which he served on the continent with great reputation. On his recall from Germany, he was sent to the Havannah, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. At the peace, the king conferred on his regiment the title of royal. In 1775 General Eliott was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, whence he re-turned soon after, and was made governor of Gibraltar, for which important post no man could have been better fitted. He was very abstemious, his constant food being vegetables, and his drink water. He never allowed himself more than four hours' sleep at a time, and was so accustomed to hardiness, that it became habitual, and enabled him to defend that important fortress against the formidable operations of the French and Spaniards, 1779-83, with such persevering obstinacy, that the stege of Gibraltar will always stand out as one of the most glorious incidents in military history. On his return to England, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Has raised to the peer-age by the title of Lord Heathfield and Baron Gibraltar. B. in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1718; D. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1799. Lord Heath-field married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, of Devonshire, who died in 1769, leaving one son and a daughter. His remains were brought to England, and buried at Heathfield, in Sussex, where a monument was creeted to his memory.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded in 1536. She was educated in the Protestant religion, and, in the reign of her sister Mary, was sent to the Tower, whence sho was afterwards removed to Woodstock, where she was afterwards removed to Woodstock, where she was kept till 1555, and then taken to the royal palace of Hatfield. On the death of her sister, in 1558, she was proclaimed queen, and Philip of Spain, the husband of Mary, made her an of Spain, the Buscand of Mary, made her an offer of marriage, which, after a considerable amount of coquetting, she civilly declined. Now was commenced the restoration of those Now was commenced the restoration of mose religious reforms which had been proscribed in the previous reign, but with that prudence and moderation, which showed how well qualified she was to guide the destinies of the people over whom she had been called to reign in such troublous times. One of her first measures was to send succours to the reforming party in Scotland, which produced the treaty of Edinburgh and the departure of the French from that country. She next gave her assist-ance to the French Huguenots, who put Havre de Grâce into her hands, whilst she continued gradually to tighten the reins of government upon her own Catholic subjects, and such other religionists as would disturb the peace of the state by their zeal and violence. Dudley, earl of Leicester, became her favourite, and had the ambition to aspire to her hand; she, however, preferred to make an apparent effort to unite him to Mary queen of Scots. In 1568 that unfortunate princess fled to England for protection from the religious persecution of her subjects; but being a Catholic, and having offended Elizabeth, she was taken prisoner, and after being kept many years in confinement, was at last beheaded in Fotheringay Castle, Her treatment of the queen of Scots, against whom she would appear to have contracted a feeling of jealousy, is one of the blackest spots in the reign of Elizabeth. She afterwards ondeavoured to clear herself of the odium which the death of Mary raised against her, and caused Davison, her secretary, to be prosecuted for issuing the warrant for the execution; but such conduct only made her guilt more transparent in the eyes of the penetrating and thoughtful. The French and Spaniards having formed a league for the extirpation of heresy, Elizabeth was induced to protect the Protestants; and her assistance was of great effect in bringing about the separation of the United Provinces from the dominion of Philip II. The king of Spain, in return, sent a body of troops to invade Ireland; but they were all cut off by Lord Grey, the deputy. In the mean time, various offers of marriage were made to the queen, the most remarkable of which was that of the duke of Anjou, who came to England for the purpose of espousing her; but after staying some time, and after Elizabeth had taken up the pen to sign the marriage articles, she with-drew her hand, and broke off the alliance. In 1588, Philip of Spain sent against England his famous armada, to which the pope gave the appellation of Invincible. It censisted of 130 vessels, carrying 2,431 pieces of artillery, 4,575 puintals of powder, and was manned by about 27,000 soldiers and seamen. To oppose this

Elizabeth Elliott

formidable force, Elizabeth had 191 ships, which was effected without the shedding of manned by about 18,000 sailors. On this blood. At her accession, she made a yow that occasion the queen distinguished herself by her |no earlier partial punishments should take place in reat presence of mind and inflexible courage.

he rode on horseback through the camp at he rode on horseback through the camp at Tibury, and inspired her people with heroism by her deportment and her speeches. The English fleet, however, assisted by the winds, revented the Spaniards from landing, and the bensted armada was destroyed. The duke of Medina-Sidonia, who commanded the Spanish fleet, escaped, and arrived at Santander, in the Bay of Biscay, with no more than 60 sail out of his whole fleet, and these very much shattered. In speaking of this victory, Camden says, "Several speaking or time victory, cannot says, "Several monies were coined; some to commenorate the victory, with a fleet flying with full sails, and this inscription, Veuit, vicit, fugit,—'It came, it saw, it fled; others in honour of the queen, with fireships and a fleet all in confusion, inscribed Dux famina fucti,—'A woman the leader of the exploit,'" In this same year, leaver of the exploit. In this same year, Leivester, her favourite, died, when Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, took his place; but this nobleman, on account of treason, was executed in 1601. After this event Elizabeth seems to have become weary of the world, for she never recovered the shock which the execution never recovered the shock which the careauan of the Earl of Essex gave her. n. at Greenwich, September 7, 1533; n. March 24, 1603. Elizabeth was endeared to her subjects by the glory of her reign, by the wisdom of her measures, and by the frugality of her administration, which rendered the public taxes few and light. She had, however, much vanity, thought herself the most beautiful and accomplished of women, and was, besides, violent and haughty in her temper. She understood the learned languages, and some of her letters and prayers, written with her own hand, are extant.

ELIZABETH, queen of Bohemia, eldest daughter of James I, of England and Anne of Demark, was married in 1613 to Frederick, then Elector Palatine. The Bohemian states, in 1619, offered Frederick their crown, which, unfortunately for himself and his family, he accepted; but after the battle of Prague, in November, 1620, he lost not only Bohemia but his own dominions, and was obliged to fly from one place to another for several years, until he at last found refuge with the Prince of Orange at the Hague. All his wanderings and sufferings were shared by Elizabeth, who, after her ings were shared by Elizaboth, who, after use husband's death in 1803, at the restoration of their son Charles Louis to a portion of his partimony, resided for some tine in the Palatinate, but came to England with her nephew, Charles II., in 1800, where she died in 1803, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Prince Rupert, and of Sophia, wife of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and mother of George I.

ELIZABETH of Austria, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II., was married to Charles IX. of France, in 1570. She sent to Margaret, queen of Navarre, two books of her writing; one on the Word of God, and the other a relation of the chief events in France during the time she resided there. B. 1554; D. in a convent, 1592.

ELIZABETH PETROVNA, daughter of the czar Peter the Great, in 1741 usurped the im-perial throne, by deposing the infant Ivan,

blood. At her accession, she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was at least equivocal, as she afterwards indicted upon the countesses Be tuchef and Lapoulin the punishment of the knout, and had their tongues out out, for betraying some of her secret amours. Though dissolute in her manners, she was extremely superstitions, and perform

tions with rigorous exactness. In 1756 she joined Austria and France against Prussia, and

died in 1761. B. 1709.

ELLENBOROUGH, Edward Law, first earl of, el'-en-bru(r), was the son of the first Lord Ellen-borough, and in 1819 succeeded to the peerage borough, and in 1913 succeeded to the pecuage as second baron. In 1928 he was made pre-sident of the Board of Control, which office he filled under the administrations of the duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. In 1842 he superseded the earl of Auchland as governor-general of India, and under his government Seinde was annexed to the British crown. La 1843 he was recalled, contrary to the wishes of the government of Sir Robert Peel, who, in 1845, appointed him first lord of the Admiralty. It is the following year, with the fail of the ministry, he resigned his post, and ther that time disanssed in the Hause of Peers the affairs of India with consider the ability. In 1855 he of thing with consider the Derby administration, president of the Board of Control, will be resigned the same year, in

the consure inflicted on a severe letter written by him to Lord Canning, in reference to a pro-

by min to Lord Canning, in reservence to a pro-clamation issued by that nobleman while go-vernor-general of India. In 1790.

ELLESATION, Francis Leve-on Gower, Earl of, els'-incer, bro her of the late duke of Sutherland, distinguished himself by several translations from the German, and, from 1828 translations from the German, and, from 152-b to 1831, represented Sitherhundshire in the House of Commons. In 1827 he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury; in the follow-ing year he became secretary for Ireland, and in 1839, secretary at war. On the death of his father, in 1833, he took the name of Egerton, and as Lord Francis Egerton, represented South Lancashire from 1835 to 1846. In this last year he was created earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, and in 1849 was elected president of the Asiatic Society. In 1855 he was created a knight of the Garter, and became colonel-commandant of the Lancashire yeomanry cavalry. mandant of the Lancashire yeomany cavalry, Besldes translations, he wrote works, in the form of tragedy, history, and biography, of considerable merit. The gallery of plantings collected by him is, perhaps, the finist psessed by a private individual in the kingdom, n. in London, 1800; p. 1837. ELLOTSON, Dr. John, el-yot-son, a distinguished English physician, who, from the opposition which his views met with in reference to

the mesmeric treatment of patients, resigned the mesmeric treatment of patents, resigned some important appointments, and, in 1919, became physician to a mesmeric hospital in London. He was an unfinching advocate of what he deemed the truths of mesmerism; made considerable contributions to medical science, and was follow of the Royal College of Physicians, of the Royal Society, and the founder and president of the London Phrenological

and president of the London Phrenosogreal Society. B. 1785; D. 1889. ELLIOTT, Ebenezer, ell-yot, an English poet, who was an iron-merchant at Sheffield, and be-

came famous as a writer of "Rhymes" against would occupy a considerable space; but those the Corn Laws. These first appeared in a local paper, after their author had settled at local paper, after their author had settled at Sheffield, and produced a powerful effect upon all who read them. When they 2-appeared in a single volume, in conjunction with "The Ranten" he no longer sung in comparative closeutity, but commanded a wide circle of admirers. In 1831 a c-llected edition of his works was published. His effusions have pro-cured for him the right of being emphastically the bard of Yorkshire, as he is certainly, like Crabbe, the poet of the poor and of the Corn-law struggle, before that ended in the triumphal achievement of the aspirations of his musc. B. near Rotherham, Yorkshire, 1781; B. near Barnsley, 1849.

ELLIS, John, el'-lis, an English poet, brought up as a serivener, and for many years deputy of his ward, and master of the Seriveners' Com-

"The Surprise, or Gentleman turned Apothe-cary," a tale in Hudibrastle verse; and "A Travesty of the Canto added by Maphæas to the Eneid." B. in Londou, 1693; D. 1791. In reference to this person, Dr. Johnson remarks to Boswell, "It is wonderful what is to be found in London. The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed, was at the table of Jack Ellis, a money-serivener, behind the Royal Exchange, with whom, at one period, I used to dine,

generally once a week.

generally once a week."

ELLUS, GOORG, one of the authors of the 'Rolliad," to which he contributed "The Birth Apy Ode," "The Ole on Dundas," &c., and was also a writer of the "Probationary Odes," and an acute contribute to the "Anti-Jacobin." His greatest work, however, is his "Specimens of the Early English Poets," Which suggested Southey's "Specimens of the Later kupitsh Poets." He as produced "Specimens of the Early English Romanoes in Metre," which is another excellent work. In 1745; p. 1815. Sit Walter Sout addressed to Ellis the 6th canto of "Marmion," and says, "Ille was the first converser I ever saw. His patience and good-breeding made me often ashamed of myself, breeding made me often ashamed of myself, going off at score upon some favourite topic."

going oif at score upon some favourite topic."
ELLIS, Sir Houry, an English writer, who became connected, as a librarian, with the British Museum in 1803, and, in 1827, was made principal, which office he held till 1856, when he resigned it. During that time he produced many antiquarian works; amongst which was an edition of "Brande's Popular Antiquities," which is highly esteemed. He also publish history, from anterpraha in the British Museum; and from autographs in the British Museum; and, in 1816, wrote the general introduction to the "Doomsday Book," which is considered an able performance. In 1832 he was created a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, and, in 1838, was raised to the rank of knight bache-

lor. B. in London, 1777; D. 1869.

ELLIS, Mrs. Sarah Stickney, the wife of the Reverend William Ellis, officially connected with the London Missionary Society, was one of the most fruitful writers of her time. As a poetess she received well deserved praise, whilst, as a prose writer, she held a highly respectable rank, especially among those whose productions have made in 1745, under the auspices of Prince a special reference to the social condition of Charles Edward, who made him captain of the women. A bare enumeration of her works second troop of his life guards. Balmerino was 384

would occupy a considerable space; but those which are, perhaps, best known to the public, may be specified as suggestive of the moral tone of her works. "The Wives of England," "The Mothers of England," "Look to the End," &c. All these have, more or less, a character of practical good, nave, more or less, a character of practical good, conveying, in a meek and modest spirit, the best advice, and having in view the special improvement and edification of her own sex. B. about 1812.

ELLISTON, Robert William, el'-lis-ton, a cele-brated English actor, who was esteemed the best comedian of his time. "The Venetian Outlaw" was the only literary work he produced. B. in London, 1774; D. 1831.

ELLWOOD, Thomas, el'-wood, was bred in the Church of England, but was converted to Quakerism, through which he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, sufhas hatter. He became reduce to altern, sur-fered imprisonment for his profession, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited George Fox's "Journal," and published a "History of the Old and New Testament;" a sacred poem on the life of David, &c. B. 1632; D. 1713. A casual remark of Ellwood's to Milton, suggested to the latter the idea of writing the "Paradise Regained."

ELMES, James, elms, was brought up for an architect, but became rather an expounder than a professor of the science in the pursuit of which a professor of the scenece in the pursuu or writer, the began life. He wrote largely on architecture, the fine arts, and edited "Elimer's Quarterly Roview," to which Haydon contributed. He also produced a "General and Bibliographical Dictionary," and contributed to "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." E. in London, "Exceptionædia Metropolitana." E. in London, 1782.

ELMORE, Alfred, A.R.A., ell-mor, an Irish artist, whose pictures of the "Crucifixion" and the "Martyrdom of Thomas a Beeket," brought him prominently into notice in 1840; after which time he became a pretty regular contri-butor to the walls of the Royal Academy. His works are numerous; among which we may specify "The Inventor of the Stocking-loom," as, perhaps, one of the best known. B. at Clonakilty, Cork, 1815.

ELMSLEY, Peter, elms'-le, an eminent littéra-

teur, and early contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," and also to the "Quarterly Review," on literary subjects. He became Camden professor of modern history at the university of fessor of modern misory as the automospy Oxford, and was, besides, principal of St. Alban's Hall. As a Greek scholar, he was highly dis-tinguished. a in London, 1778; D. 1825.

ELPHINSTONE, William el-finstone, a bishop of Aberdeen, who founded King's College, in the University of Aberdeen. He was also the principal means of establishing the Grayfriars' convent and the chapel royal at Stirling. B. at Glasgow, in 1431 or 1437; D. at Edinburgh, 1514.

ELPHINSTONE, Arthur, Lord Balmerino, during the reign of Queen Anne had a company in Lord Shannon's regiment; but joining in Mar's rebellion in 1715, fought at Sheriffmuir, and, in consequence of the defeat of the partisans of the Pretender, was compelled to fly to France, in the army of which country he served for some time, but returned to England in 1733. He again embarked in the attempt to restore the Stuarts

Elphinstone

Emerson

taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden, was taken prisoner as the basile of Officier, was committed to the Tower, brought to trial in Westminster Hall, July 29th, 1746, along with Lords Kilmarnock and Cromarty, condemned, and executed on Tower-hill, on the 18th of the and executed on lower-mit, on the 18th of the following month. B. 1688.
ELPHINSTONE, George Keith, Viscount. (See Keith, Viscount.)

ELPHINSTONE, James, a native of Edinburgh, who spent his life in attempting to effect what he called a reformation in the orthography of the English language, the orthography of the English language, on the principle of spelling all words according to their pronunciation—an attempt in which he of course failed, but the idea has again been revived by the Pitmans of Bath, under the name of phonography. This effort is not likely to be more successful than that of Elphinstone, who wrote several works on the subject, and wasted his time, energies, and substance in vain. B. 1721; D. 1809. ELPHINSTONE, the Honourable Mountstuart

joined the Bengal civil service at the age of 18, and was an attaché to the political resident at the court of the Peishwah, adoptive father of Nana Sahib, the Cawapore slaughterer, when the duke of Welling on visited it at the commencement of the nineteenth century. He then became attached to the duke's suite, and acted as his aide-de-camp at the battle of Assaye. He was afterwards resident at Nagpore, envoy to Cabul, and, in 1816, when the marguis of Hast-Caout, and, in 1916, when the harques of the ings took the command of the armies of the three presidencies against the confederated Mahratta powers, of which the Peishwah was the chief, Mr. Elphinstone was the British representative at his court, and penetrated the inmost soul of the wily, treacherous chief, although the latter had succeeded in making Sir John Malcolm believe that he was a faithful ally of the English. In the course of a few weeks, Elphinstone's opinion of the Peishwah was verified to himself by his being burnt out of his own ambassadorial dwelling by the emissaries of this friend; and he reached the British camp with nothing except the horse he rode camp with nothing except the noise he rouse and the clothes he wore. In 1820 he became governor of Bombay, to which presidency the Peishwah's country was attached, and during the seven years he ruled Western India, the "Elphinstone Code" became law, and for its brevity, its completeness, its clearness, its en-lightened provisions, might be compared to the "Code Napoléon," in imitation of which its leaves were coloured. The education of the upper classes was commenced, and, on the principles he advocated, extended itself far and wide among the natives. At the close of his administration, in 1827, he left India, when, in addition to the presentation of addresses from all classes, to the presentation of addresses from all classes, a college, called after him, was established by the natives; a statue of him by Chantrey was erected, and other substantial tokens of respect and affection were offered. After his arrival in England, he produced his "History of India." It is said he was subsequently offered the peerage twice, with the high offices of governor-general of India and of Canada. On her majestry accession, a deputation of the directors of the late East India Company waited the peerage to the company waited of the company of the company waited the peerage of the peerage of the company waited the peerage of t upon him to ask him to accept the order of the Bath, and a seat in the privy council. Other honours, which most men esteem and covet were also offered, and in turn declined. D.

ELSYNGE, Henri, ec-sinje, clork of the House of Commons, was remarkable for his skill and tact in conducting the business of the House, and it was said in consequence that more respect was paid to his stool than to the speaker's chair. He rest med his place, which had been procured for him by ar hhishop Laud, in 1613, procured for him by ar history hand, in 1648, rather than, as he privately stated, have any hand in the king's death. He wrote a very useful work, entitled "The Ancient Method and Manner of Holding Parliaments in England Mainer of hooling Parlaments in England, which was published in 1933, and several times reprinted. He also left in MS. "A Tract Concerning the Proceedings in Parliament," which has notyet been printed. It is in Lincoln's Inn library. B. at Battersea, 1598; p. 1654. ELWES, John, el'-wes, an extraordinary miser,

whose family name was Mezgot, which he altered, in pursuance of the will of Sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him at least \$250.000. At this time, he was possessed of nearly as much of his own, and was in the habit of attending the most noted gaming-houses. After sitting up a whole night at play, he would proceed to Smithfield to meet his cattle, which were coming to market, from his seat in Essex, and there stand disputing with a butcher for stand uspaning with a catcher for a shilling. If the cattle did not arrive, he would walk on to meet them. More than once, he walked, without stopping, the whole way to his farm, which was 17 miles from London. He would walk in the rain in London sooner than pay a shilling for a coach; sit in wet clothes to save the expense of a fire; eat his provisions in the last stage of patrefaction, and he once wore awig a fortuight which he had picked up in a lane. In 1774 he was chosen knight of the shire for Berkshire, his conduct in Parliament being perfectly independent. B. about 1712; p. 1789, leaving a fortune of half a million sterling, besides entailed estates.

BESIGES entance extracts.

ELZEVIR, el'-z-o-ir, a family of famous printers at Amsterdam and Leyden. There were five of this name,—John, Bonaventure, Abraham, Louis, and Daniel. Louis began to be known at Leyden in 1895, and was the first who made the distinction between the v consonant and the w vowel. Daniel died in 1630. He published, at Amsterdam, in 12mo, 1674, a catalogue of books printed by his family. A particular style of type is called by their name at the present day.

EMANUEL, e-man-u-el, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. in 1495. He restored the nobility to their privileges, and greatly encouraged maritime expeditions, by one of which a new passage to India was discovered by Vasco da Gama, and to Brazil, in 1501, by Cabral. Emanuel also sent an expedition to Africa, and established a commercial intercourse with the

kingdom of Congo. D. 1521.

EMBRSON, William, em-er-son, an English mathematician, who began life as aschoolmaster, but quitted that employment, and contented hunself with a small paternal estate. He was a profound mathematician, but of singular habits, vulgar in his manners, fond of low company, and extremely shabby in his dress. He always walked to London when he had anything to publish, and carefully revised every sheet himself. B. at Hurworth, near Darlington, 1701; n. there, 1782. He wrote treatises on Funions, Mechanics, Algebra, Optics, Astronomy, Navi-gation, Arithmetic, a "Commentary on the Prin-cipia of Newton," and several other

works.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, an American essayist, the son of a Unitarian minister of Boston, U.S., was designed for the same profession. The was designed to the Same processor. The peculiarity of his views, however, led him into other studies, which broke his connexion with the religious body to which he belonged. After publishing several essays or orations, he, in 1849, started a publication called the "Dial," devoted to the discussion of prominent questions in philosophy, history, and literature. It lived for four years, during which period Mr. Emerson kept himself before the public by delivering orations upon popular subjects. In 1844 he published "Lectures on New England Reformers," and subsequently lectured on Sweden-borg, Napoleon, and other eminent men. In 1840 appeared a volume of poems, and in 1849 he visited England, where he delivered a series of lectures, and afterwards published them, under the title of "Representative Men." Soon after, he published "English Traits," embodying some of his observations on English manners, customs, and characteristics. Besides these more special labours, he contributed to various reviews and other periodicals. B. at Boston, U.S., 1803.

EMERY, John, em'-er-e, a comic actor of considerable merit, especially in the delineation of rustic characters, in which line he was very successful on the London stage. He was a native of Sunderland, where he was born in

1777; D. 1822.

1777; D. 1822. EMIXX, Thomas, emi-lin, an English Arian divine of high reputation, and remarkable on account of the persecution he suffered for his epitions. He published a book entitled "A lumble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ," in consequence of which he was accused of blasphemy, tried, condemned, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment; and £1000 fine. The fine was subsequently reduced to £70, and after suffering the year's imprisonment, Emlyn was set at liberty. He was of an amiable disposition, and enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Samuel Clarke, Whiston, and other distinguished men. B. 1663; D. 1743.

EMIA, cm'-ma, daughter of Richard II., duke of Normandy, and mother of Edward the Con-fessor, king of England. She was first married to Ethelred, who was obliged to flee to Nor-mandy with his sons Alfred and Edward, when the Danes invaded the kingdom. After his death she married Canute. In the reign of her son, the earl of Kent accused her of a too intison, the earl of them accused her of a coomer mate familiarity with her relation, the bishop of Winchester. To prove her innocence, she is said to have walked barefoot over burning ploughshares without being hurt. Lived in the

Plugishman sharper of the son of a physician in Dublin, was called to the bar, but did not practise his profession, becoming, instead, one of the active and prominent leaders of the "United Irishmen." He was apprehended by order of the Privy Council, made a full con-fession of his participation in the rebellion of 1798, was kept for some time in confinement, and then set at liberty. He ultimately settled in America, and rose to great eminence at the New York bar. B. 1764; D. 1827.

the rebellion he fled the country, but subsequently returned, and, in 1803, attempting a new duently returned, and, in 1005, accompany a new rising, with very slender means, was appre-hended, tried, condemned, and executed as a traitor. Emmet was full of zeal, enthusiasm, and energy; he also possessed a wonderful power of cloquence, and these qualities, together with his ardent attachment to the daughter of Curran, liave thrown an interest of a peculiar kind around his brief and unhappy career. His memory is still held in much reverence by his countrymen, His memory is who consider him to have been a true and de-It was his attachment to Miss voted patriot. voted patriot. It was his attachment to Miss Curran that led to his tragic end; he might have escaped from the country, but lingered about the residence of the young lady. The correspondence between them became known to her father, who gave information to the attorney her father, who gave unformation to the attorney general, and the apprehension of Emmet with its fatal catastrophe, was the result. More has celebrated this sad story in his song beginning, "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps." B. 1780; executed, 1808. EMPEDOCUSS, emped-o-blees, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum, in Silving adopted the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and words a nem on the system of Prilances.

and wrote a poem on the system of Pythagoras, very much commended. His poetry was bold and animated, and his verses were so universally estcemed, that they were publicly recited at the Olympic games with those of Homer and Hesiod. It is said that his curiosity to view the flames of the crater of Etna proved fatal to him. Some maintain that he wished it to be believed that he was a god, and, that his death might be un-known, he threw himself into the crater, and perished in the flames. His expectations, how-ever, were frustrated by the volcano throwing up one of his sandals, which discovered to the world that Empedocles had perished by fire Others report that he lived to an extreme old age, and that he was drowned in the sea. Lived between 450 and 350 B.C.

between 450 and 505 h.c. EMPSON, Sir Richard, emp'-son, the son of a sieve-maker at Toweester, Northamptonshire, became a favourite with Henry VII., and, on account of his oppressions, rendered himself odious to the nation. He was beheaded with his coadjutor, Dudley, in 1510.

ENGRE, Johann Franz, enk, a German as-tronomer, director of the royal observatory at Berlin. He enlarged the boundaries of astronomical science, and resolved the orbit of the comet called after his name, which was first seen by Pons on the 26th of November 1818. B. at Hamburg, 1791; D. 1865.

ENGELBERGHT, John, en'-gel-breesht, a Lutheran fanatic, who gained the attention of ignorant and vulgar people by pretended intercourse with spirits. He asserted that he had received letters from heaven, and called himself "the mouth of the Lord." He ultimately died neglected and despised, in 1641. B. at Brunswick, 1599.

ENGHELBRECHTSEN, Cornclius, en'-gel-breesht-sen, a German artist, who was the first of bis countrymen who painted in oil, and has been regarded as one of the most eminent limners

of his age. B. at Leyden, 1488; D. 1633. ENFIELD, William, en. field, a dissenting minister, who was educated under Dr. Ash-New York har. B. 1764; D. 1827.

EXPERIDD, William, en-ficial, a cussioning Extract, Robert, younger brother of the above, minister, who was elasted under Dr. Ashwas also educated for the legal profession, but worth, at Daventry, and, in 1763, became became involved in the plots of the "United minister of a congregation at Liverpool Irishmen," having acted as secretary to the About 1770 he removed to Warrington, as secret direction of that body. On the failure of tutor in the belles-lettres in the academy

Enghien

Epaminondas

there. During his stay at Warrington, he ublished several works; as the "History of Liverpool," "Institutes of Natural Philo-sophy," &c. In 1785 he undertook the pastoral care of a congregation at Norwich, and coneare of a congregation at norwich, and con-tinued there till his death in 1797. B. at Sud-bury, 1741. He is best known as the author of "The Speaker," a school book in general use. He published also a volume of Prayers and Hymns; "Biographical Sermons;" a "History of Philosophy," in 2 vols. 4to; and two volumes

EXCHIEN Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, Duc d', dong -e-a, son of the duke of Bourbon, and a descendant of the "Great Condé." He entered the army at an early age, and under his grandfather, served in the ranks of the French emigrants against the troops of the French republic. When the corps was disbanded in 1801, the young prince took up his residence at the château of Ettenheim, near the banks of the Rhine, in Baden. To this spot the agents of Napoleon I. came by night, and having seized him in his bed, hurried him to France, where he was tried by a mock tribunal for taking up arms against his country in the time of Robespierre, and condemned. In the night of the 22nd March, 1804, he was shot in the wood of Vincennes; an event which roused the indig-nation of Europe, and excited an interest and sentiment of sorrow wherever it was known.

B. at Chantilly, 1772. ENGLAND, Sir Richard, G.C.B., ing-land, a ENGLAND, or Identify officer, began his cares of distinguished military officer, began his cares in the great war with France, and saw considerable service at Flushing, in Stelly, and in France. In 1832-33 he commanded the troops in Caffraria, and distinguished himself in the in Caffaria, and distinguished athress in the war there in 1355-86. He then went to India, and commanded the column which relieved Candahar in the Afighan war, for his services in which he was made a K.C.B. He com-manded a division in the Crimea in 1854-5, and was present in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, as well as the unsuccessful attack on the Russian stronghold, in June 1855. Sir Richard returned to England at the close of the latter year, and was nominated G.C.B. He

the anter year, and was nonmated G.C.B. He became a general in the army, and colonel of the 41st foot. n. in Canada, 1793. ENNIUS, Q., en!-ne-ns, a Roman poet, who wrote in heroic verse the annals of the Roman republic, and displayed much knowledge of the world in some dramatical and satirical compositions. D. of the gout, contracted by his frequent intoxication, 169 B.C.; B. at Rudier, now Ruge, in Calabria, 239 B.C. Scipio, on his deathbed, ordered his body to be buried by the deathbed, ordered his body to be buried by the side of this poetical friend. Conscious of his merit as the first epic poet of Rome, Ennius bestowed on himself the appellation of the Homer of Latium. Of all his writings, nothing now remains but fragments collected from the quotations of ancient authors.

on the second invasion under Alaric, a num-

ber of others flew to the Venetian marshes, and built houses beside that of Entinopus, and this was the origin of the great city of Venice, of which he ray thus be said to have been the founder. His own house Entinopus converted into a churen, which stood on the site of that of San Giacomo, in the Righto, p. about 120 A.p., ENTERCASTALY, Joseph Autoine Bruni d', outr-kas'-to, a famous French admiral, who be-

came, in 1785, commander of the naval forces of his country in the East Indies. In 1791 he was appointed to the command of two frigates destined to search for La Pérouse, and also to explore those coasts which that unfortunate navigator had not reached. In spite of all his endeavours, Entrecasteaux was unable to fulfil but the second part of his instructions. He explored the eastern coast of New Caledonia, the isle of Bougainville, and nearly 1000 miles of the S.W. coast of Australia, besides visiting many points of the Tasmanian scaboard. B. at Aix, 1740; p. at sea, near Java, 1793.-Captain Rossel, who succeeded him, wrote an interest-ing account of the expedition. Boves, Joseph, e-drost, an eminent Hunga-rian politician and little there, who wrote some

from pointing and green then, who whose some dramas, and, in 1930, set out upon his travels, and visited England, of whose institutions he formed a high opinion. Some of his works have been translated into English, and are held in high estimation for the talent they display.

B. at Dada, 1813. EPAMINONDAS, e'-pam-t-non'-das, a famous Theban, descended from the aucient kings of Beotia, and celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments. His love of truth was so great that he never disgraced him-His love of self by a lie. He formed a sacred and inviolable friendship with Pelopidas, whose life he saved in By his advice, Pelopidas delivered a battle. Thehes from the power of Lacedamon. This was the signal for war. Epaminondas was put at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, 371 B.c. Pursuing his victorious career, he en tered the territories of Lacedmmon with 50,000 men, and gained many partisans; but, on his return to Thebes, he was seized as a traitor for violating the laws of his country. In the midst of his successes he had neglected the decree which forbade any citizen to retain the supreme power more than one month, and all his eminent services seemed insufficient to redeem him from death. He bowed to his fate, and only begred of his judges that it might be inscribed on his tomb that he suffered death for saving his country from ruin. This reproach produced such an effect that he was pardoned, and again invested with the sovereign power. He was successful in a war in Thessaly, and assisted the Eleans against the Lacedamonians. The hostile Escans against the Lacetamonans. The nostric armies met near Mantinea, and while Exami-nondas was bravely fighting, he received a fatal wound in the breast. Being informed that the Brotians had gained the victory, he expired, ex-claiming that he died une inquered. Fell in the 48th year of his age, 362 years B.C. B. 411 B.C. The Thebans deeply lamented his death; The Theoans deeply amonted his desth; in him their power was estinguished; for which during his life had they enjoyed freedom and independence among the Grecian states. Epaminondas was frugal as well as virtuous, and indiguantly refused the rich presents which were offered to him by Artaerres, hing of Persia. He is represented by his biographer as

an elegant dancer and a skilful musician, accomplishments highly esteemed among his country-

ETHREM, Syrus, ef-rem, an eminent Christian author, and deacon of Edessa, who syrote against the opinions of Sabellius, Arius, the Manicheans, &c., and acquired such reputation that cheans, &c., and acquired such represents the was styled the doctor, and the prophet of the Syrians. His works have been published in various editions, the best being those of Oxford, 1708, folio, and Rome, 1732-1738, tolio, in Syriac, Greek, and Latin. He was a native of Nisibis, in Syria, and died about 378.

EPICHARMUS, ep-i-kar'-mus, a poet and philosopher of the Pythagorean school, and mentioned as being the first writer of comedy. Aristotle attributes to him the invention of the letters θ and χ . B. in Cos, and flourished in the 5th century B.C.

EFFORTUS, ep-ik-té-tus, a Phrygian Stole philosopher, originally the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Mero. Though driven from Rome by Domitian, he returned after that emperor's death, and gained the esteem of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He supported the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and declared himself strongly against suicide. B. at Hierapolis, and flourished in the 1st century. His "Enchiridion" is a faithful picture of the Stole philosophy. His style is concise, devoid of all ornament, and full of energy and useful maxims. The emperor Antoninus thanked the gods he could collect from the writings of Epictetus wherewith to conduct life with honour to himself and advantage to his country. His favourite maxim was "Bear and forbear." Into this he resolved every principle of practical morality.

EFICURUS, ep-i-ku'-rus, the founder of a cele-brated sect of philosophers, studied at Samos and Athens, whence he removed, in consequence of the war with Perdiceas, and opened a school, first at Mitylene, and next at Lampsacus. He finally settled at Athens, where he obtained a number of disciples, owing to the pleasantness of his system and his deportment. They lived together, and had all things in common. It is said that he wrote no fewer than 300 volumes. B. about 342 B.C.; D. near Athens, 270 B.C. The system of Epicurus, some think, tends to atheism, by ascribing too little to the Deity, and too much to nature. His doctrine of pleasure being the supreme good, has been much misrepresented and abused; for his own life was irreproachable, and he inculcated virtue as the essence of pleasure. It must be admitted, how-ever, that his system was afterwards grossly perverted from the author's original meaning.

EPIMENIBES, ep.i-men'-i-dees, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. He is reek-oned one of the seven wise men, by those who While he exclude Periander from the number. was tending his flocks one day, he entered into a cave, where he fell asleep. His sleep, accord-ing to tradition, continued for fifty-seven years, and when he awoke, he found every object so considerably altered, that he scarcely knew where he was. After death he was revered as a god by the Athenians. Lived between 650

and 550 B.c.

EFINAY, Louise, Madame d', dai-pe'-nai, was the daughter of a gentleman of Flanders, who having been killed in the service of the king of

M. d'Epinay, the son of a rich financier. Her husband, however, treated her cruelly, and she separated from him at an early age, became insoparated from him at an early age, decame in-timate with all the literary persons of note in Paris, especially Rousseau, for whom she formed a warm attachment, and loaded him with giffs, which he repaid by becoming violently attached to her sister-in-law, and violently hostile to her-self. She afterwards became the associate of the famous Grimm, with whom she deposited some memoirs of her life, with fictitious names and which, after Grimm's death, were published with the real names inserted in place of the fictitious ones, under the title of "Memoirs and fictions ones, under the title of "memors and Correspondence of Madame d'Epinay." During her own lifetime she had published "Les Con-versations d'Emilie," which went through several editions, was awarded a prize by the French Academy, in 1783, and has been translated into several languages. Among her other benefacseveral languages. Among her other benefac-tions to Roussean was the cottage in the valley of Montmorency, called the Hermitage, where he occasionally resided, and which was long visited by his admirers with great reverence. n. about 1725; p. 1783.

EPIPHANIUS, ep'-i-fui-ne-us, a bishop of Salamis, active in refuting the writings of Origen; but his compositions are more valuable for the fragments of others which they preserve. than for their own intrinsic merit. D. 403.
EPIPHANIUS, St., a Christian bishop, who

wrote in Greek several religious works, the principal of which is the "Panarion," or a treatise on heresies. B. near Eleuthoropolis, in Palestine; D. at sea, on a voyage to Cyprus,

EPISCOPIUS, Simon, e-pis-ko'-pe-us, a learned divine, who, in 1612, was chosen divinity professor at Leyden, but met with considerable trouble on account of his being an Arminian. He was the principal of the Arminian remon-strants at the synod of Dort, which assembly deposed him and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them the republic. He then went to Antwerp, but in 1626 returned to Holland, and became minister to the remonstrants at Rotterdam. In 1634 he removed to Amsterdam, and was chosen rector of the remonstrants' college. B. at Amsterdam, 1583; D. there, 1643. His works make 2 vols.

EPBÉMESNIL, Jas. Duval d', e'-prai-mes-neel a French advocate, who became counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and distinguished himself by his violence during the French revolution. D. on the scaffold with his old antagonist, Chapelier, in 1794. B. at Pondicherry, 1746. On his way to the place of execution, he said to his companion, "We have at this moment a terrible problem to solve; namely, to which of us two the shoutings of the mob are addressed."
He was the author of "Remonstrances," published by the parliament, 1788; "Nullity and Despotism of the Assembly," Svo; "Actual State

Despotism of the assembly, '8vo; "Accus state of France," 1790, 8vo.

Erard, Sebastien, ail-rard, a celebrated French pianoforte-maker, the son of an upholsterer. He early went from the provinces to Paris, and there established a planoforte manufactory, improving considerably all that related to that instrument, as likewise to the harp and organ. He also founded an establishment in London. B. at Strasburg, 1752; D. 1831.

France, a suitable match was found for his Erasmus, Desiderius, e-räs-mus, an illustridaughter, and she was accordingly married to ous Dutch writer, the illegitimate son of one

Gerard, a native of Tergou, by the daughter of Erssmus wrote an admirable dialogue, entitled a physician. Brasmus was called Gerard, which "Cleeronianus," printed in 1523. The same he afterwards altered to the Latin name Desiderins, and the Greek, Ersamus, all signifying Latini Greeking Exprensis Promissione." amiable. At an early age he lost both his His last publication was his "Ecclesiastes, or the derius, and the Greek, Erasmus, all signifying amiable. At an early age he lost both his parents, when his patrimony was left to the parents, when his partitions was left to the care of guardians, who, in order that they themselves might enjoy it, removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons regular, at Stein, near Tergou. The monastic life being Stein, near Tergou. The monastic life being disagreeable to him, he accepted an invitation from the archbishop of Cambrai to reside with him as his private secretary. During his abode with this prelate, he was ordained a priest; but in 1496 went to Paris, and supported himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, and met with a cordial recepvisited England, and met with a cordial recep-tion from the most eminent scholars, and ap-plied himself to the study of the Greek lan-guage, of which he was before ignorant. His first literary works were philological; as his "Adagia," De Copia Verborum," and "De Ratione Conscribend! Epistolas," His "Ada-gia" is a collection of proverbs, commented upon with great learning. In 1503 we find him of Lowerie whose he exited distribute ander at Louvain, where he studied divinity under Adrian Florent, afterwards Adrian VI. The Adrian Florent, atterwards Adrian VI. The next year he published his "Enchiridion Militis Christiani," a book of practical religion. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he removed to Venice, and resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he proceeded to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having reoners were made and to settle; out awing re-ceived an invitation from Henry VIII., he set out for England, and arrived there in 1510. He at first lodged with Sir Thomas More, and while there, wrote his "Praise of Folly," designed to show that fools are everywhere to be found, even in "high places," and at the court of Rome. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, now invited him to Cambridge, where he was made Margaret professor of divinity, and Greek pro-fessor. In this seat of learning a lodging was assigned him in Queen's College, in the grounds of which his walk is still shown. In 1514 we of which his walk is sun shown. In 1914 we find him at Bâle, preparing for the press his "New Testament," and "Epistles of Jerome," which were published in 1516. This was the first time the New Testament was printed in Greek; and is Erasmus's greatest work. The Reformation now began under Luther; and though Erasmus approved of his principles and object, he was afraid to irritate the court of A friendly correspondence passed between these two great men; but afterwards a tween these two great her; but ancewards a controversy ensued on free-will, and Luther treated Erasmus as a hypocrite. It is certain that Erasmus approved the Reformation in his heart, but had not courage to express himnis heart, but had not courage to express man-self openly; and the consequence was, that he was disliked by both parties. Indeed, he says of himself, "Even if Luther had spoken every-thing in the most unobjectionable manner, I had no inclination to die for the sake of truth." nad no inclination to die for the sake of trust.

In 1522 appeared his "Colloquies," which gave great offence to the monks, who used to say that "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." His next controversy was with Scaliger and others, who, in their zeal for the purity of Latin composition, objected to the use of words not in the works of Cicero; whence they were called Ciccronians. Against these pedants

inhabitants of Rotterdam still show the house where he was born, and there is a statue erected to his memory in the great square of that city. His works were edited at Leyden in 1703, in 10 volumes folio, by Le Clere,

ERASISTRATUS, e-ra-sis'-tra-tus, an ancient high reputation at the court of Seleucus Nicanor, was the first to dis-est human bodies, and has been called the father of anatomical ence. He wrote several works, none of which are extant, except in the form of fragments in Galen and Caelius Aurelianus. He lived to a great age, and ultimately put an end to his life by drinking hemlock, in order to escape the pain caused by a cancer in his foot. Lived in the 4th century, B.c.

BEASTS, Thomas, e-ris-tus, a physician, and the author of several medical works. He is re-membered principally from the religious con-troversy known by his name. His general principle was, that the consures of the hurch, and other inflictions, were not the proper means and other limited may be not the proper means to be adopted for the punishment of crimes. The celebrated Beza was his chief opponent. n. at Baden, Switzerland, 1.22; n. at Bide, 1.53, Exarostrensus, er-afos-the-ness, a native of Cyrene, intrusted with the care of the Alexan-

drian library. He has been called a second Plato, the cosmographer, and the geometer of the world. He first observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, and discovered the means of measuring the extent and circumference of the globe. Starred himself, after he had lived to his eighty-second year, 195 B.C. He collected the annals of the Egyptian kings by order of one of the Ptolemies.

ERATOSTRATUS, er-a-tos'-tra-tus, an Ephesian, who burnt the famous temple of Diana, the same night that Alexander the Great was born. His object was to transmit his name to posterity by an action so uncommon.

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA, air-seell-ga e theo'-ne-ga, a Spaniard, who was brought up at the court of Charles V., and joined the expedition against the Arucanians in Chili, S. America. The scenes in which he was engaged suggested the composition of an epic poem, which he produced, and called "La Araucana." He wrote the words have a la Araucana. He whole it on scraps of paper and bits of leather, during those intervals he was enabled to snatch from his military duties. It describes the perils of the contest in which he was engaged with great split in which he was engaged with great spirit and vividness. This poem is considered the first epic in the Spanish language. The author's career was on one occasion nearly brought to a premature end while in the new world. A tournament was being held at the imperial city in that country in honour of the accession of Philip II. to the throne, when a dispute occurred between Ercilla and another Hot blood arose, swords were gentleman. drawn, partisans joined both sides, and a general melle was the result. Don Garcia, the governor, bastily setting the disturbance down as an act of mutiny, condemned both the originators of the quarrel to death. Eroilla was led to the

Firic Errington

scaffold, everything was ready for the execution, when at the last moment, and barely in time to save his life, the innocence of the poet was dis-covered, and the tragedy averted. He subse-quently took part in an expedition against some rebels in Venezuela, and then returned to repers in venezueia, and then returned to Spain, where he was neglected by his former patron, Philip, and after living for some years in obscurity in Madrid, he died in that city in 1595. B. in 1533, some biographers say in Madrid, others in the town of Bermea, Biscay. The "Araucana" was published in separate portions Araucana was punnsnea in separate portions between 1577 and 1590; and has been intro-duced to English readers by Mr. Hayley, who in his "Essay on Epic Poetry," translated select passages, and gave an analysis of the whole piece.

Erro, eer'-ik, is the Swedish synonyme for the English Henry. Of this name there are many kings of Sweden and Denmark. The following are the most deserving of notice:-ERIC XIII. of Sweden and VII. of Denmark,

who succeeded Margaret in 1412. He mar-ried the daughter of Henry IV. of England, and made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but was taken prisoner in Syria, and paid a large ransom for his liberty. Soon after his return ransom for his neerly. Soon after his return the Swedes revolted, and were joined by the Danes; on which he withdrew to the isle of Guthland. In 1439 he was formally deposed, and afterwards settled in Pomerania, where he died in 1459. This monarch compiled a "History of Denmark to the Year 1288."

ERIC XIV., son and successor of Gustavus I king of Sweden, made proposals for the hand of Princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Eng-land; but being refused, he married the daughter of a peasant. This alienated from him the hearts of his subjects, and, together with his cruelties, occasioned a revolt. He was com-pelled to renounce his throne in 1568, and died in prison, 1578.

ERICSSON, John, er'-ik-son, a Swedish me-chanician, who, early displaying considerable ability, was appointed an engineer cadet, and subsequently entered the army of his country. He was employed in the survey of Northern Sweden, and devoted much of his time to sweden, and devoted much of his time to mechanical speculations, more particularly to his "flame-engine." This was intended to work independently of steam, by condensing flame, and so obtaining the necessary power. Visiting England in 1821, he discovered that when worked by mineral fuel, the experiment failed. In 1829 he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company for the best locomotive, and his engine attained a speed of fifty miles an hour. He subsequently removed to the United States, and many useful inventions, developed there, made his name familiar to the world. His made his hame taining to the world. His caloric engine, however, was that which attracted most attention, as likely to supersede the use of steam. It seemed, at first, to meet with some success in England, but was ultimately allowed to drop, Brunel and Faraday deciding against its practicability. A vessel called the Ericsson was, however, built in the United States, and fitted with his caloric engine, and, on her trial ntrip, she made 12 miles an hour. Returning from this, however, a squall overtook her, and she sank. Since that catastrophe, Ericsson's From this, however, a small overtock her, and she sank. Since that catastrophe, Eriesson's salams does not appear to have proceeded civil engineer, and when rallways began to be further. In 1893, be constructed an iron-clad constructed in the north of England, devoted cupola war-ship, called the Monitor, for the himself civility to the department of his profes-

Federal government of America, which was followed by several others on a similar principle. The idea of this voscel, however, Friesson is alleged to have borrowed from the plans of Captain Cowper Coles. of the British navy. B. in Vermeland. Swetch, 1803.

B. in Vermeland. Sweden, 1803.

ERIGENA, John Scotts, ex-ig-ena, a learned
Scotchman, who is said to have travelled to
Athens, where he acquired the Greek and
Oriental languages. He resided many years at
the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest familiarity. At the request of his patron, he translated the works of Dionysius into Latin, which drew upon him the resentment of the which are upon him the resentment of the pope, to avoid whose fury he field to England. His greatest work was the "Division of Nature, or, the Nature of Things," printed at Oxford in 1681. Some say that he was employed by Alfred in restoring learning at Oxford, and that he kept a school at Malmesbury, where he was murdered by his pupils on account of his sewart. Lived in the 6th century. severity. Lived in the 9th century.

ERINNA, e-rin'-na, a Grecian poetes, who was contemporary with Sappho, and wrote several pieces, fragments of which are extend and were published in the Edinburgh edition

of Anacreon of 1754. Flourished 600 3.c.

Erlach, John Louis, air-lak, a noble Swiss, who distinguished himself in the service of Franca, and obtained several victories, for which, on the defection of Turenne, he was made commander-in-chief of the army, by

made commander-in-chief of the army, by Louis XIV. B. at Berne, 1695; p. 1650. EBLE, Sir William, evl. an eminent laywer, who represented the city of Oxford from 1837 to 1841, and after a successful career in his profes-sion, became chief justice of the Common Pleas. This office he resigned in 1866. B. 1793.

ERNEST II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, er-nest, the brother of the late Prince Consort, noted as the leader of the reform party in Germany. He is an accomplished musician. B. 1819.

He is an accomplished musician. B. 1818. Ernyser, John Augustus, air-mes'-te, a German writer, was in 1742 chosen extraordinary professor of ancient literature at Leipsie, and, in 1766, professor of eloquence. Two years afterwards, he took his doctor's degree, and obtained the divinity chair, which he held with great reputation till his death, in 1781. B. at

great reputation.
Tennstadt, 1707.
Enos, 4-vos, a servant, of whom Mark Antony demanded a sword to kill himself. Eros

tony demanded a sword to kill himself. Fors produced the instrument, but, instead of giving it to his master, killed himself in his presence. Emostratus. (See Brancostratus.) ERPENIUS, OF ERPEN, Thomas van. er-pen. Learned Dutchman, who was educanted at Ledden, after which he travelled into several control of the contro countries to perfect himself in the oriental languages. He returned to Leyden in 1813, and was chosen professor of the oriental tongues.

B. 1584; D. 1624. He wrote "Grammatica Arabica," "Rudimenta Linguæ Arabicæ," Arabica," "Rudimenta Lingua Arabica," "Pracepta de Lingua Gracovum Communi," "Grammatica Hebrea," "Orationes de Lingu-arum Hebrea atque Arabica Dignitate." Ho also translated several Arabic works into Latin, with annotations, and the New Testament and Pentateuch into Arabic.



ERSKINE, THOMAS BARON.



EXMOUTH, VISCOUNT.



EUGENE (OF SAVOY), PRINCE.



EYRE, EDWARD JOHN.

Erskine

sion connected with them. As no with Mr. Locke, he was engineer to the Glasgow and Greenock railway and dock, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Caledonian, the East Lancashire, the Scottish Central, Scottish Midland, and Aberdeen railways. About the year 1550 he was, again with Mr. Locke, appointed consultwas, again with far. Locke, appointed consin-ing engineer for the northern division of the London and North-Western railway, and in that capacity constructed many of the paraches and extensions. He was also up to the time of his death engineer-in-chief to the London and South-Western railway. He superintended the construction of the lines connecting that system with Exeter and the West of England. He was, like his partner (Mr. Locke), a strong advocate for economy in the first cost of construction, and the lines executed by him all bear testimony to this. Mr. Errington, at the time of his death, was vice-president of the Society of Civil Engineers. B. at Hull, 1806; D. 1832. EBSKINE, Ebenezer, ers'-kin, the founder of

EBSEXTE, EGENEZE, erg-sin, the founder of the Secession church of Sectional, wrole many sermons and discourses, which, in their day, were highly setemed. "Were I to read in order to refine my tasto," says Hervey, in his "Theoron and Aspasia," "I would prefer lishop Atterbury's sermons, Dates works, or Scol's discourses, but were I to read with a single view to the edification of my heart in true faith,

solid comfort, and evangelical holiness, I would have recourse to Mr. Erskine, and take his olumes for my guide, my companion, and my own familiar friend." n. at Dryburgh, Berwickshire, Scotland, 1680; p. 1751.—In his evangelical labours, Ralph, a brother of Mr. Erskine. greatly assisted him, acting with him, and sus-taining him in his great work. He published "Gospel Sonnets," and—

"Employ'd his talents to reclaim the vain."

D. 1685; D. 1752.
ERSKINE, Thomas, Baron, was the third son of the tenth earl of Buchan, and, in his 14th year, entered the navy, in which he served four years. In 1763 he quitted the sea, and entered the army, in which he remained for eight years, when he renounced the profession of war for that of the law. In 1775 he i ccame a student of Lincoln's Inp. and, in 1778, was called to the bar, where his advancement was both rapid and brilliant. In 1783 he became member of par-liament for Ports nouth; but his talents did nament for Forestouth; for installation und here appears to the same advantage as they did at the bar. He, however, became attorney, superfect to the prince of Wales; but, in 1792, was forced to resign the appointment, for determining to defend Thomas Paine when proceeded for the publication of "The Rights of Man." In 1802 Erskine was made chancellor of Man." In 1802 Erskine was made chancellor of the duchy of Cornwall; and, in 1806, when the Grenville ministry was formed, became lord chancellor, being raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in Cornwall. In 1807 he retired from public life, and, in 1815, received the order of the Thistle. and, in 1815, received the order of the Thistic.
In the intervals of his leisure, Lord Eristic
wrote a political romanee, called "Armata," a
preface to the speeches of Fox, "A View of the
Causes and Consequences of the War with
France," which passed through numerous editions. His works have been published in 5
vols Svo. B. at Edinburgh, 1750; p. 1823.

"EBSENTH, Henry, brother of the preceding,
was blearies, a larger brainer become a member."

was likewise a lawyer, having become a member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates in 1768.

He was gifted with great oratorical powers, his speeches before the courts and in the General Assembly of the Church having eclipsed those of all his rives and contemporaries. Mr. Erskine was also amous as a wit, and for his love of humorous practical jokes; he was exceedingly popular everywhere, and had the happiness to continue to culoy celebrity and universal favour all his life. When Lord Rockingham's ministry was formed in 17-2, Mr. Ershine was appointed Lord Advocate and entered Purliament; on the accession of Pitt to power, however, he retired, and was then elected dean of Faculty. He was again Lord Advocate in 1800, under the Grenville cabinet; and retired from public life in vind cubine; n. at Edinburgh, 1749; D. 1817. Innumerable anecdotes illustrative of the wit, humour polish, and popularity of "Harry Erskine" are still current in Edinburgh.

ERSKINE, John, a writer on law, was the grandson of Lord Cardross, and cousin-german of Lord Chancellor Erskine. He passed the life of a studious recluse, and there are few incidents in his career to notice. He was a member of the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh, having been called to the bar in 1719, but does not appear to have had much practice. In 1737 he appear to nave that much practice. In 1/37 he became professor of Scotch Law in the university of Edinburgh, and in 1751 published "Principles of the Law of Scotland," in one volume, a work remarkable for its lucid arrangement and the clearness and terseness of its expolition of the leading principles of the laws.

It became a leading authority, and passed through several editions. He resigned his profestorial chair in 1760, and employed his time in his retirement in expanding the materials of his "Principles" into a more elaborate work. which he left nearly finished at his death, and which was published in two volumes folio, in 1773, under the title of "An Institute of the Law of Scotland," and has since been many times reprinted, with notes and commentaries, so as to make it harmonise with all recent changes in the law. It has long been, and is enanges in the law. It has long been, and is still, the great standard of Scottish law, and is as firmly established as "Coke upon Littleton," or "Blackstono" in England. Unlike the great English standards, however, it is of little value for its constitutional law, which is slightly treated; and the great changes which have taken place since Erskine's time, have made that portion of his work relating to matters of trade and commerce meagre and out of date; but as to the rights of person and property it is sound and comprehensive, and of great value both to the practical lawyer and to the theoretical stu-

dent. B. 1695; D. 1785.

ERWIN DE STEINBACH, air-rö, a continental architect, who built Strasburg cathedral, with the exception of the tower, which was not com-pletely finished until the 15th century. B. at

Steinbach, Baden; p. 1318.

ERNLEBEN, John Christian Polycarp, ainx'-le-ben, a German naturalist, who studied physic le-ben, a German naturalist, who studied physic at Göttingen, and there gare lectures on the veterinary art and natural history. He also wrote on those subjects. His "Princheles of Natural History," Svo, 1768, is a valuable work, n. at Quedlinburg, 1744; D. 1777. Exycars., Ferdinand de Meneses, Count, air-es-ser-a, a Porteguese historian, who de-voted himself as an able leader at Tanzis n. at 1/sebn. 2144. He words "The Hi

B. at Lisben, 1614. He wrote "The Hi

Tangier," folio, 1723; "History of Portugal," 2 vols. folio; "The Life of John I., King of

Portugal," &c.

Portugal," ac.

ENTORIA, Francis Kavier Merses, Count,
a descendant of the above, was Iso a soldier
and an author. B. at Lisbon, 16/3; b. 17/3.
He wrote on the "Value of the Coins of Portugal," "Reflections on Academical Studies,"
"Parallels of Illustrious Men and Women,
and a translation of the "Henriade."

"Environ, Wolfow non circle-studies of

ESCHENBACH, Wolfram von, aish-en-bak, a German troubadour of the middle ages, deemed one of the best poets of his time, adopted a military life, as was customary at the time, but he won more laurels with the lyre than with the sword. He lived principally at the court of Herman, landgrave of Thuringia, and in 1207 won the prize in one of those poetic contests which were common at that time, and have since been celebrated by a modern poet as the "Wars of Wurtzburg." Eschenbach was acquainted with Latin, French, and Provençal, besides his native tongue. His principal poems are the "Titurel" and the "Pareival," or the "History of the Guardians of the San Greal," of which so much Guardians of the san Great, of which so much mention is made in the "Morte d'Arthur." The "Titure!" was printed in 1477; and is contained in Müller's collection of the German poets of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. The dates of Eschenbach's birth and death are unknown, but he was living in 1227.

ESPACAC, John Baptist, Baron d', des panyak, a gallant French general, who served with great glory under Marshal Saxe, and wrote a number of books on military art, with a history of the Marshal, in 8 vols. 4to. B. 1713; D. at

Paris, 1783. ESPARTERO, Joaquin Baldomero, ais'-partair o, a modern Spanish general and states-man, though designed, on account of the delicacy of his constitution, for the literary profession, was so captivated by the charms of a military life, that in 1808 he enlisted as a common soldier in an infantry regiment at Seville. He subsein an infantry regiment as sevine. He subsequently entered a military school at Cadiz, where he studied the art of war generally, with the science of engineering and fortification. In 1815 he joined an expedition to Peru, in South America, and there became captain in a regiment. He was now on the way to advancement. From his being successful in no fewer than seventeen consecutive actions, he was raised to the command of a battalion; and, in 1820 and 1822, successively became colonel, brigadier, and chief of the general staff. Subsequently, the successes of Bolivar defeated the efforts and blasted the hopes of the royalist Spanish generals, and Espartero was thrown into prison at Arequipa. From this situation he soon afterwards made his escape, and arrived in Spain in 1825. He now enjoyed repose for a few years, although still following his profession. In 1833 the civil war commenced, when he sought and obtained leave to proceed against Don Carlos. Throughout the stormy period which now ensued, he took a leading part, and rose to the dignity of field marshal and general-in-chief of the army of the North. In 1836 he acted with General Evans in North 16 1830 he seeke with ceneral xvanis the relief of Bilboa, and continued vigorously to oppose the efforts of the Carlists till 1899, when the supremouy of the queen was acknowledged. In that year he was created a grandee of the first class, and duke de la Victoria. In 1841 he became regent of the kingdom, but in 1843 was forced to quit his country, and take refuge in

England. He there took up his residence in London, and did not return to Spain till 1847, where he lived for some years in retirement, but in 1854 was again called to assume the reins of government, which he held till 1856, when he

of government, which ho held till 1856, when he was forced to tender his resignation. B. at Granatula, in Ciudad Real, 1792.

ESPEN, Zeger Bernard van, espen, a lewned professor at Louvain, who opposed the formulary and the bull Unigenitus, by which he brought himself into trouble, and went to American Company. fort to avoid his enemies, where he died in 1728. 1646. His works on the canon law were

B. 1646. His works on the canon law were printed at Paris, 4 vols. folio, 1752. ESPER, Johann Friedrich, es'-pair, a naturalist and astronomer, and author of a work entitled "A Method of determining the Orbits of Comets and other Celestial Bodies without astronomical instruments or mathematical cal-culations." He was the first to explore the caverns in the neighbourhood of Bayreuth, and to describe the curious fossil remains which they contain. One of these caverns has been named after him. B. at Drossenfeld. Bayreuth.

1732: p. 1781.

ESPRONCEDA, José de, ais-prone-thai'-da, a Spanish poet of some reputation, but whose political predilections brought him, at an early age, into difficulties with the government of his age, into difficulties with the government of his country. He was twice imprisoned before he was eighteen, and, on the last occasion, fell in love with the daughter of a brother prisoner, when he was shipped to England with some other Spanish refugees. Here he made himself acquainted with the language, and devoted himself to the study of Shakspeare and other poets. In 1830 he took part in the political disturbances In 1830 he took part in the political disturbances in Paris, and fought at the barrieades. On the death of Ferdinand, the king of Spain, he returned to Madrid, and entered the regiment of body-guards of the queen. In 1835 and 1836 he was fighting in defence of the barrieades in the streets of Madrid; and, in 1941, became secretary to the embassy at the Hague. On his return to his country, he became a member of the Cortes, which had long been an object of his most forwart ambition. R. near Almendraleio. most fervent ambition. B. near Almendralejo, Estremadura, 1810; D. at Madrid, 1842. The poetry of Espronceda is estimated highly by his countrymen; but it consists only of a few short effusions, which altogether do not amount to coussins, which attogether do not amount to more than would be comprised in a single vo-lume little larger than the "Vicar of Wakefield." The character of his muse may, in some degree, be indicated by naming a few of the titles of the subjects upon which it was exercised—"The Bergar," "The Executioner," and "The Firster," Essa; André de Montlembert d', de-sud, distinguished French military commander, who

ioined the army of Vironne in the first expedi-tion to Naples, and at the battle of Fornovo, in 1495, when only 12 years of age, gave remark-able proofs of valour and coolness. He was present in all the wars waged for some years in Italy between the French and Spaniards, and won so high a name for courage that Francis I. chose him for one of his four companions-inarms as challengers at a tournament held be-tween Ardres and Guines in 1520, the exploits performed on the occasion being always after a performed of the occasion being always after a favourite theme of conversation with the king. In 1543, d'Essé, with a very weak garrison, de-fended Landredies against Charles V. and 80,000 men, and compelled him to raise the siege. 1483; killed at the siege of Terouane, 1568. Essex

Esourros. Henri Alphonse, es'-ke-ros, a talented French writer, formerly representative for the department Saone-et-Loire in the French legislative assembly. He was exiled in 1853 for his opposition to the government of Napoleon III., and, in 1855, came to England, where he has since resided, acting as Examiner to the Military Council of Education. He has written some admirable sketches of English life and character in the Revue des Deux Mondes. I 1814

Essex, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of, es-seks, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney. Early in life he became clerk to the English factory at Antwerp: but, leaving that situation, he went into several countries as the secret emissary of the state. On his return to England, he was taken into the service of Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained him a seat in the House of Commons. where he defended his patron with great spirit, on the fall of the cardinal, Cromwell became the chief adviser of Henry VIII., who gave him several important places. He was very instrumental in the dissolution of the monasteries, and greatly promoted the Reformation. For these services, the title of earl of Essex, with many manors and estates, chiefly the spoils of the Church, were conferred upon him. At length his affairs took an adverse turn. He had been so unfortunate as to advise the marriage of the king with Anne of Cleves, who, not proving agreeable to Henry, that capricious sovereign wreaked his vengeance on the adviser of the marriage, and caused him to be tried for high treason and heresy. To be so accused was certain death. Accordingly, he suffered decapitation on Tower-hill, in 1540. B. at Putney, Surrey, about 1490. He was a man of a liberal mind, and promoted more men of merit while he was in power than any of his predecessors. He left a son, who was created Lord Cromwell; which title continued in the family many years.

ESSEX, Robert Devereux, Earl of, was the son of Walter, earl of Essex, and in 1588 accompanied the earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, to Holland, where he behaved with bravery at the battle of Zutphen. On his return to England, he was made master of the horse, and rose rapidly in the royal favour. In 1589, he accompanied Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Norris in an expedition to Portugal, which gave great displeasure to the queen, whose dissatisfaction was further increased by his marrying a daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham and the widow of Sir Philip Sidney. In 1591, he commanded the forces sent to In 1801, he commanded the forces sent for the assistance of Henry IV, of France, but was unsuccessful, and lost his only brother, to whom he was greatly attached. In 1896, he was appointed joint-commander with Lord Howard in an expedition against Spain, where he contributed to the capture of Cadiz, and also to the destruction of fifty-seven ships of war belonging to the enemy. After this, he had the command of a force sent out to intercept the Spanish flort, but nothing was done growth the Spanish ficet; but nothing was done except the taking of Fayal by a separate division of the squadron, commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh; and this occasioned a dispute between him and the earl. In the following year, Esser was made earl-marshal of England, and spoke vehe-mently against a peace with Spain, in opposition neutry against a peace what spain, in opposition to Lord Burleigh, who supported the measure. On the death of that statesman, Essex suc-ceeded him as chancellor of Cambridge; but

Fasor

about this time, at a private council held respecting the appointment of a proper person to govern Ireland, he had the imprudence to oppose her macsty with rudeness; on which she gave him at ix on the ear. The earlinstantly laid his hand on his sword, and swore that he would not have endured such treatment even from her father, and withdrew from the court. At length a reconciliation was effected, and he was sent to Ireland to subdue the province of Ulster, which had risen in rebellion. The ill success which had risen in rebellion. The in success when attended him in this expedition was the true be-ginning of his downfall, as it gave his enemies an opportunity of poisoning the queen's mind against him, with apparent justice, during his absence. On his return to England, however, he met with a better reception than he expected; but, soon after, fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty; but instead of conducting himself with caution, he instead of conducting influent with caution, he began to vent his indignation in bitter terms, and said that "the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her careas." His enemies having intelligence of his actions and speeches, sent for him to attend the council, which he refused, and began to arm in his own defence. Some blood was shed before he surrendered; on which he was made prisoner, tried, and beheaded, in 1601. n. at Netherwood, Herefordshire, 1567. A story is told of the queen having given Essex, whilst in her favour, a ring, with the assurance that, on his sending it to her at any time when he on this sending it to her at any time which he might be in trouble, he should receive her pardon. This ring, it is said, he gave to the countess of Nottingham, his relation, and the counters of Notingman, his relation, and we wife of his inveterate enemy, the admiral, to carry to the queen; but that lady, in obedience to the commands of her husband, kept it, and the unhappy Essex suffered. On her deathbed the countess is stated to have confessed this fact to Elizabeth, who said, that "God might forgive her, but she never could." The authenticity of this story is doubtful; but it has served to embellish a tragedy called "The Earl of Essex." (See ELIZABETH.)

ESSEX, Robert Devereux, Earl of, son of the above, was educated under Sir Henry Savile at Merton College, Oxford, and was restored to his family honours by James I. He married Lady Frances Howard, daughter of the carl of Suffolk; but she, contracting an affection for the royal favourite, Robert Carr, afterwards earl of Somerset, instituted a shameful suit against her husband, and obtained a divorce. In 1620 Essex served under Sir Henry Vere in the Palatinate, and afterwards under Prince Mauricein Holland. On his return to England, he acted as a member of Parliament in opposition to the court; and on the breaking out of the rebellion, had the and on the preasung out of the recenture, man une command of the parliamentary army. He fought against the king at Edgehill, after which he took Reading, raised the sleep of Gloucester, lought in the double battle of Newbury, and succeeded in overing London. In 1644 he marched into the West; but was so completely included in Coursell that he and his markets. inclosed in Cornwall, that he and his principal officers were glad to escape by sea. By the Self-denying ordinance, in 1645, he was deprived of his command, and died the year following. B. 592.

Essex, James, an architect, was the son of a earpenter and builder, of Cambridge, and spe-cially applied himself to reviving the gothic tyle, in which aim, though deficient in clucation

and theoretic knowledge, he was very successful. He was entrusted with the repairs of King's College chapel and of the cathedrals of Lincoln and Ely; and wrote some memoirs on architecture, &c., in the "Archieologia." B.

1723; p.1784.

ESTAING, Charles Hector, Count d', des'-tang, a French commander, who served under Count Lally in India, where he was made prisoner by the English; but was released on his parole, which, however, he broke. In the American war he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies, and took the island of Grenada. In 1737 he became member of the Assembly of Notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles at the commence-ment of the Revolution. B. in Auvergne, 1729;

ment of the Revolution. B. in auverging, 1229; guilloithed at Paris, 1734.

Estamps, Anne de Plaseleu, duchees d',

Estamps, Anne de Plaseleu, duchees d',

Estamps, Anne de Plaseleu, duchees d',

France. She carried on a correspondence with

Charles V. of Spain, and informed him of the
state of the armies and the country. By her means Charles was enabled to gain considera-ble advantages, and to humiliate France. After the death of Francis, she retired to her country

seat, where she died in 1576.

ESTE, HOUSE OF, one of the oldest historical families of modern Europe, its origin being traced as far back as the 5th century. The last offspring of this house was Maria Beatrice, wife of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, who died in 1800. Their son, Francis IV., was restored to the Modenese dominions of his maternal ancestors by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. He died in 1846, and was succeeded in his possessions and titles by his son, Francis V., deposed in 1859.

posed in 1889. Estrades, Godfrey, Count d', des'-trad, a French general and statesman, who, in 1661, was sent ambassador to England, and again in 1666, where he strenuously maintained his right of precedence over the Spanish ambassador. The year following he went to Holland, and concluded the treaty of Breda. In 1673 he was at the conference at Nimeguen, and continued to be engaged in politics up to the time

tinued to be engaged in polities up to the time of his death. n. at Agen, 1007; p. 1680. The negotiations of the Count d'Estrades were printed at the Hague in 172; in 9 vols, 12mo.

ESTREES, Francis Annihol d', 168+1/2ni, olive and marshal of France, was educated for the church, and appointed bishop of Laon, which he quitted for a military life. n. 1573; p. at 1/2ns, 1670. He wrote "Memoirs of the Regency of Mary de Mcdicis", and a "Mary de Mcdicis", and a "Mary the Mary the trees, the mistress of Henry IV., was this noble-man's sister; and several of his descendants were distinguished in the military and naval

service of France.

ETHELBALD, eth'-el-bald, king of Wessex, was the eldest surviving son of Ethelwolf. He married his step-mother, Judith of France, but was forced to abandon that connection, and she was invest to accurate to an extended and and such became the wife of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and the ancestress of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and, through her, of the kings of England. Ethelbald was engaged in military conflicts with the Danes, and distinguished himself by the common quality of bravery, but otherwise holds no remarkable place in history. D. SGO. ETHELBERT,

ETHELBERT, e'h'-el-bert, king of Kent, married Bertka, daughter of Caribert, king of

France. By her means he was induced to em-brace Christianity, which he had permitted to be preached to his subjects by Augustine, the After enacting several laws, he died monk.

ETHELEERT, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethel-bald in 860. He was a virtuous prince, beloved by his subjects, and mostly engaged in repelling the incursions of the Danes. D. 860, and was buried at Sherborne.

ETHELER, eth'-el-red, king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, in 973. His unmanly spirit submitted to pay a tribute to the Danes, by a tax levied on his subjects, called Danegelt. To free himself from this oppression he caused the Danes to be treacherously massacred, through-out the country, in one day. On this, Sweyn, king of Denmark, entored his kingdom, and compelled him to fly to Normandy; but Sweyn dying soon after, Ethelred returned, and, after

an inglorious reign of 37 years, died in 1016. an inglorious reign of 37 years, ded in 1016.
ETHELWOLF, eth'-el-woolf, king of England, came to the crown in 887, and rendered his reign famous for being that in which tithes were instituted. He was a mild and religious prince, and went to Rome with his youngest son, Alfred. D. 857, and was buried at Win-

chester.

chester.

Efference, George, eth-eredj, an English dramatic writer of the reign of Charles II. In 1604 he produced the comedy of "The Comical Revenge; or, Love in a Tuh." Encouraged by the favourable reception of this piece, he brought out another in 1608, entitled "She Would if She Could." In 1676 appeared his "Man of Mode; or, Sir Fopling Flutter." These productions raised him to a place among the beat relative the reception of the productions raised him to a place among the beat relative the reception. the best wits of his time, although they are more remarkable for spirit of dialogue than originality of invention. Their licentiousness, however, has long ago excluded them from public representation. In 1633 he received the honour of knighthood. p. 1636; p. at Ratisbon, from a full down a stair, after a convivial entertainment, 1688.

ment, 1058.
ETT., William, R.A., et-ta, an eminent Eng-lish artist, who, in 1807, entered as student of the Royal Academy; but, after what might be called, without a metaphor, no end of labour and disappointment, he was unable to get himself represented by any of his pictures on the walls of the academy till 1811, when "Telemachus rescuing Antiope" was permitted to appear. From this time he continued to plod at, but not to attract by, hisart; and, in 1816, was induced to visit Italy, for the purpose of study; but he re-turned, almost immediately, to work again in London. Labour, as usual, met its reward. In 1820 he commanded notice by his "Coral-Finders;" and the following year his "Cleo-patra arriving in Cilicia" procured and established a reputation. He was now famous, and produced a great many works, and especially excelled in representing the nude female. His excelled in representing the nude female. His aim, in all his large pictures, was to paint some great moral on the heart; as, for example, in "Ulysses and the Syrens," he meant to show the importance of resisting sensual delights. The only picture which the nation possesses of his painting is "Youth at the Prow, and Pleasure at the Helm," which is in the Vermon Gallery. n. at York, 1787; p. there, 1849.

EUGLID, w'-kbid, a celebrated mathematician

of Alexandria, who immortalized his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometricians the propositions of the eniment genericans who preceded him, as Thales, Pythagoras, and others. Ptolemy became his pupil, and his school was so famous, that Alexandria, where he taught, continued for ages the great universely sity for mathematicians. Lived in the 3rd censty or mathematicans. Dived in the ord century B.c. The best, indeed only, edition of his whole works is that of Gregory, Oxford, folio, 1703. His "Elements" have gone through innumerable editions, and have been used in every country where mathematics are taught.

EUCLIDES, u-kli'-dees, a native of Megara, and a disciple of Socrates. When the Athenians had dusting of socrates. When the Attendars had forbidden all the people of Megara, on pain of death, to enter their city, Euclides disguised himself in woman's clothes to introduce himself into the presence of Socrates. He was the founder of the school called the Megaric, distinguished by its dialectic subtlety. He wrote six dialogues, which are lost. Lived in the 4th

century B.C.

EUD EMON, John Andrew, u'-de-mon, a learned Jesuit, descended from the imperial family of Jesus, descended from the imperial manny of the Palwologi, was educated in Italy, and taught philosophy at Padua and Rome with much re-putation. Urban VIII. appointed him principal of the Greek college re-established at Rome, and he accompanied Cardinal Barberini in a mission to France. He left a variety of works behind him, chiefly of a polemical character, having been engaged in religious controversies with many individuals, among whom were the English anti-papal divines Abbot, Prideaux, Collins, and others. B. in Candia; D. at Rome. 1625.

Eunocia, eu-do'-she-a, a learned Athenian EUDOGIA, et-do-she-da, a Listricu Atlenian day, whose original name was Atlenais. She was the daughter of Leontius, the philosophical sophist, who left her only a small legacy, bequestling the rest of his property to his two sons. Conceiving herself list-sed, she went to Constantinopie to lay her complaint before Theodosius II. Here she became the favourite of Pulcheria, sister of that emperor, and em-braced the Christian religion. In 421 she was married to the emperor, who afterwards di-vorced her in a fit of jealousy. She then went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion, always protesting her innocence of the crime laid to her charge by Theodosius. D. 460. This empress wrote some Greek poems, and paraphrases on some of the prophets. She is said also to have written a life of Christ, composed of lines taken from Homer.

EUDOCIA, or EUDOXIA, widow of the emperor Constantine Ducas, on whose death, in 1067, she assumed the imperial diadem, and married the general Romanus Diogenes. When her son the general Romanus Diogenes. When her son Michael ascended the throne, he shut her in a convent, where she amused herself in writing on the pagan mythology. She left a treatise on the genealogies of the gods and heroes, which was printed in Villoison's "Ancedota Graea," 1781.

EUDOCIA, Feodorevna, first wife of Peter I., czar of Russia, and daughter of the boyard Feodor Lapukin. Peter married her in 1689, but a few years afterwards he sent her to a nunnery, on account of her complaints of his infi-delity. D. 1731,

EUDOXUS of Cnidus, u-dox'-us, an eminent

in Egypt with Plato, and afterwards opened a in Egypt with Plato, and atterwards opened mathematical school at Athens. It is said that he passed a great part of his time on a high mountain, where he made celestial observations. Liv.d in the 4th century B.C.

EUGENE, Francis, of-zhain, Prince of Savoy

Carignan, was the son of the count of Soissons, by the niece of Cardinal Mazarin. intended for the church, but the death of his father changed this design, and determined him to follow the military profession. His mother being banished to the Netherlands by Louis XIV., and his family otherwise wronged by that sovereign, he went to Vienna, where the emperor gave him a regiment of dragoons, and he served in Hungary with great reputation against the Turks. In 1691 he, at the head of the imperial army, entered Piedmont, where he relieved Coni, which was at that time besieged by the French, and took Carmagnola. In 1897 he commanded the imperialists in Hungary, and, the same year, defeated the Turks at the battle of Zenta. On the death of the king of Spain, in 1701, the "war of the Spanish succession" commenced, and Prince Eugène achieved new laurels. At the close of the campaign of 1702, he returned to Vienna, and was made president of the council, and associated in the command of the allied army with the duke of Marlborough. In 1704 he had a principal share in the famous battle of Blenheim. In 1707 he was repulsed at Cassano by Vendôme; but he soon recovered his reputation in a bloody action near Turin. which was then besieged by the French, whose trenches he forced, and gained a complete victory. The same year he entered France, and laid siege to Toulon, but did not succeed in and and stegs to folion, but and not succeed in taking the place. In 1708 he shared in the victory of Oudenarde and the capture of Lille. In 1709 he Lught at Malplaquet, where he was severely wounded, but would not quit the scene of action. In 1712 he visited London, to m-duce the English ministers not to make a scparate peace; but his arguments were in-effectual, and England signed the treaty of threcht, Now left to carry on the war alone, he was successfully opposed by Marshal Villars, with whom he entered into a negotiation, which was followed by the peace of Radstadt in 1714. In 1716 a war broke out between the in 1714. In 1716 a war broke out between the emperor and the Turks, on which the prince was again intrusted with the command in tlungary, where, in that year, he defeated the grand vizier of Peterwardein, this splendid victory being followed by the no less great exploit of the capture of Belgrade. It was here, protect and expected of Deligrands. It was nere, with 40,000 men, he defeated a relieving army of 150,000 Turks, Peace being concluded at Passarowitz, in 1718, he retired into private life; but in 1733, when the election for the crown of Poland was disputed, he was again employed. This campaign, however, was short and approductive of any remarkable action, although successful in its results. r. in Paris, 1663; p. at Vienna, 1736. During the few years of repose which the peace of Passarowitz brought this warrior, he worthily employed himself in public affairs and in the arts of peace. The emperor Charles VI. found in him as faithful a counsellor as he was a skilful captain; and in the days of his misfortunes, he would cry, "Alas! the fortune of the empire has departed with Prince Eugène!" The prince was of the middle height, but stoutly astronomer of Caria, in Asia Minor. He studied | built, and was exempt from those excesses

great men. Napoleon places him in the same rank of generals as Turenne and Frederick the Great, and considered the plans of his cam-paigns as conveying a perfect knowledge of the art of war. art of war.

EUGENIUS I., u-je'-ne-us, a pope and saint, succeeded Martin in 654. He is praised for his

liberality and piety. D. 657.

EUGENIUS II. succeeded Pascal I. in 824, and decreed that in every country parsonage a master should be kept to read and explain the Scriptures. He, however, defended image-worship, though the practice was condemned by the council of Paris. D. 827.

EUGENIUS III., Pope, ascended the papal chair in 1145. Rome was at that time in a turbulent state, and finding that he could do little good, Eugenius retired to Pisa, and thence

to Paris. D. 1153.

EUGENIUS IV. (Gabriel Condolmera) succeeded Martin V. in 1431, in which year the council of Bale assembled. This pope and the members of that assembly differed in their judgment, when he issued a bull against them. This, however, was disregarded, and he was under the necessity of confirming the decrees. In 1438 he called a council at Ferrara, to bring about a reconciliation between the Greek and Latin churches. At this council appeared the emperor Palæologus, with several Greek bishops; but the plague breaking out at Fer-rara, the council was removed to Florence, where, in 1439, a sort of union was agreed to, but was soon broken. In 1439 the council at Bâle deposed Eugenius, and elected Amadeus VIII duke of Savoy, who took the name of Felix V. Eugenius, however, triumphed over his adversaries. B. at Venice; D. at Rome, 1447.

EUGERIUS, an obscure grammarian, who was proclaimed emperor in Dauphiné by Count Arbognst, after the murder of Valentinian II., in 392. He crossed the Alps, and made himself master of Milan in 394; but was defeated and slain by the emperor Theodosius. Lived in the

4th century.

EULER, Leonard, oo'-ler, a Swiss mathemati-cian, who received his education in the university of Bale, with a view to the church, but principally devoted himself to mathematical studies under the famous John Bernoulli. In 1727 he followed his friends Hermann and Daniel Bernoulli to St. Petersburg, where, in 1733, he became professor of mathematics in the Academy of Sciences. In 1735 he impaired his sight by intense application to the solution of a difficult problem. His memoir on Fire ob-tained the prize from the French Academy of Sciences, in 1738, and, in 1740, he divided another, on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, with Maclaurin and Daniel Bernoulli. In 1741 he went to Berlin, at the invitation of the king, to assist in establishing the academy there. When introduced to the queen-dowager, she expressed her surprise at the paucity of his conversation; upon which he replied, that he had just come from a country where those who spoke were hanged. He continued at Berlin till 1766, when he returned to St. Petersburg, um 1766, when he returned to St. Petersburg, where he seen after entirely lost his sight. Still he continued his layourite pursuits. He also received another prize from the French Academy, for three Memoirs on the Inequalities in the Motions of the Planets; which were followed by two others for scalarious of continues of the planets; which were followed by two others for scalarious of continues of the planets; which were followed by two others for scalarious of continues of the planets: lowed by two others for solutions of questions

which have so often sullied the characters of on the Theory of the Moon. In 1772 appeared great men. Napoleon places him in the same his Lunar Tables. B. at Bâle, 1707; D. at St. rank of generals as Turenne and Frederick the Petersburg, 1783. Besides the above works, he Petersburg, 1785. Desides the above works, he wrote a great number of papers in the Memoirs of several academies; "Opuscula Analytica," "Introduction to the Analysis of Infinitesimals," &c. In 1760, when the Russians invaded Brandenburg and advanced to Charlottenburg, they plundered a house belonging to Euler. When this was told to General Tottleben, he immediately caused reparation to be made to the mathematician, and the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with 4000 florins.

EUMENES, u'-me-nees, a Greek commander. and accounted the most worthy of all the officers of Alexander to succeed him after his death. He conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealousy of Antigonus obliged him to retire. He then joined his forces to those of Perdiceas, and defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus. He and defeated crateria and Neoptonemus. He was put to death by order of Antigonus, 315 B.C. The latter, however, honoured his remains with a splendid funeral, and conveyed his ashes to his wife and family in Cappadocia.

to his wile and namny in cappadocia.

EUMENES I., king of Pergamos, succeeded his
uncle Philaterus, 263 s.o., and reigned 22 years.

—Eumenes II., nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father, Attalus, 197 B.C. He assisted the Romans against Antiochus the Great, and the Romans against Amelocines the Great, and reigned 38 years.—Both of these sovereigns were greatly attached to learned pursuits, and the latter enriched the famous library of Pergamos, which had been founded by his predeces-sors, in imitation of the Alexandrine collection of the Ptolemies.

EUNAPIUS, u-nai-pe-us, a Byzantine sophist and historian, who wrote a history of the Cæsars, of which few fragments remain. His "Lives of

of which few fragments remain. His "Lives of the Philosophers" or his age is still extant. It is composed with fidelity and elegance, precision and correctness. n. 347; n. 420.

EUNUS 4"nus, a Syrian slave, who inflamed the minds of the people by pretended inspiration and enthusiasm. Oppression and merusiasm. Oppression and merusiasm. Oppression and menusiasm. Oppose the proper of the property till Perpenna forced him to surrender by famine, and he and the greater number of his followers were impaled on crosses, 132 B.C.

EUPHRANOE, u'-fră-nor, a Greek sculptor, whose principal works were effigies of the Greek gods and heroes, a figure of Paris being esteemed his best performance. He was a native of Corinth, but seems to have practised his art at Athens, and is mentioned as the first sculptor who gave an appropriate expression to the sub-ject of each of his works. He worked with equal success on both marble and bronze, and was also clever as a painter. Lived about 364 B.C.

EUPHORION, u-for'-e-on. The most remarkable of this name is a Greek poet of Chalcis, in Eubea. Tiberius took him for his model for

correct writing. p. 220 s.c.

EUROLIS, w-po-lis, a comic poet of Athens, who severely condemned the vices and immoralities of his age. It is said that he had composed 17 dramatic pieces at the age of 17. Some supposed that Alcibiades put Eupolis to death, because he had ridiculed him in his verses; but Suidas maintains that he perished in a sea-fight between the Athenians and the Lacedæmonians in the Hellespont. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

i, u-rip'-i-dees, a Grecian tragic poet, who studied at Athens under Anaxagoras the philosopher and Prodicus the rhetorician. He was twice married, but was unfortunate in both wives, which is supposed to have suggested some of the severe remarks levelled against the female sex which are found scattered over his works. He left Athens in disgust, on account of the rivalry of Sophocles and the raillery of Aristophanes, and went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon. Here he enjoyed all the tranquillity he sought; but as he was walking one evening in a wood, he was attacked by the king's hounds and torn in pieces. D. at Salamis, 450 B.C.; killed, 400 B.C. The Athenians, out of respect for his talents, went into mourning, and asked for his body; but the Macedo-niaus would not part with it, but erected over it a magnificent tomb at Pella. Only 19, out of 75 of his tragedies are extant; and the best editions are those of Barnes, Cambridge, 1694, folio; and Musgrave, Oxford, 1778, 4to. He has been well translated into English by Woodhull and Potter.

EURYBIADES, u-ri-bi'-a-dees, a Spartan com-mander of the Grecian fleet, at the battles of Artemisium and Salamis, against Xerxes. He was on the point of striking Themistocles, when the latter was advising an attack on the Persian fleet; upon which the Athenian cried, "Strike, but hear me." (See Themstocles.) Lived in the 5th century B.c.

EUSDEN, Laurence, use'-den, an English poet. EUSDEN, Laurence, use -den, an English poet, who in 1713 obtained the laurenteship, which made him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the "Dunciad." Cooke, in his "Battle of the Poets," refers to him in those lines:

"Eusden, a laurell'd bard, by fortune raised, By few been read, by fewer still been praised." The duke of Buckingham, in his "Session of the

Poets," also ridicules him :-"In rush'd Eusden, and cried, 'Who shall have it

But I, the true laureate, to whom the king

gave it? Apollo begg'd pardon, and granted his claim, But vow'd that, till then, he had ne'er heard

his name."

He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died, 1730. His poems are in Nichols's

collection. B. in Yorkshire.

Eusebius, u-se'-be-us, succeeded Marcellus as bishop of Rome, in 310, and died the same year. He was strongly opposed to the readmission of lapsed Christians to communion. His opinions on this subject gave great offence at Rome, and the emperor Maxentius banished the pope to Sicily. He was by birth a Greek.

EUSEBIUS, Pamphilus, an ecclesiastical historian, who, in the persecution by Diocletian, tions, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name, out of veneration, he assumed. He was chosen bishop of Casarea about 313, and was at first the friend of Arius, because he considered him as persecuted; but on perceiving the dan-gerous tendency of his opinions, he abandoned him, and assisted at the council of Nice, which he opened with an address; he was also at that of Antioch. The emperor Constantine had a particular esteem for him, and showed him several tokens of favour. n. in Palestine, about Evans, Oliver, ev-ans, an ingenious American 285; n. 333. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," the "Life of Constantine," and other manufacture of cotten, and made many improve-

works. The best edition of his "Ecclesiastical History" is that of Cambridge, 3 vols. folio, 1720. He wrote, besides, many other works, the principal # which is one entitled "Evangelical Preparation," 2 vols, folio, Paris, 1623.

gelical Preparation," 2 vols. 1010, Paris, 1025. EUSTACHIUS, Bartholomew, u-stai-she-us, a distinguished Italian physician, who settled at Rome, and made several discoveries relative to medical science. The most important of these was the passage from the throat to the external ear, since known by the name of the Enstachian tube. He formed some anatomical tables. 2.14 Boerhaave, in 1707, published his "Opuscula Anatomica." p. 1574.

Is, u-stai'-the-us, an Homeric commentator, was a native of Constantinople, who, in the latter part of his life, was made archbishop of Thessalonica, in which station he exhibited much ability and prudence. He is best known, however, for his commentaries on Homer and Dionysius Periegetes, the first of which is a compila-tion from the works of older scholiasts and commentators, to which Eustathius added but little of his own. It is, however, a work of immense labour, and was first printed at Rome in 1542 1550, and has been reprinted at several other times and places since, as, for instance, at Paris, in 1577, and at Oxford in 1697. The date of his death is unknown, but is believed to have occurred subsequent to 1104.

EUTROPIUS, Flavius, u-tro-pe-us, a Latin his-torian, who wrote an epitome of the History of Rome, from the age of Romulus to the reign of the emperor Valens, to whom the work was dedicated. Of all his works, the Roman history alone is extant. It is composed with conciseness and precision, but without elegance. Lived in the 4th century.

...., u'-ti-kees, a monk, who lived near Constantinople, and who is said to have founded the sect called Eutychians, in the East. Lived

in the 5th century.

EUTYCHUS, u-fi-ki'-us, a physician and divine. who, after practising physic for many years, was ordined, and in 938 became patriarch of Alexandria. B. at Cairo, 876; p. 950. He wrote, in Arabic, "Annals from the Creation to 900," published at Oxford by Pocces, in 1659, 4to. He

published at Unitord by Pococs, in 1802, sto. it also write a "History of Sicily," the MS. of which is in the public library at Cambridge.

Evacocas, end-or-ris, a Greek historian, who wrote a "History of Egypt," the "Life of Timagenes," "De Artificle O'Hunyddid Oratorio" "Lexicon in Thucyddem." Lived in the 1st

century A.D.

EVAGORAS, king of Cyprus, who re-took Salamis, which had been wrested from his father by the Persians. He made war against Artaxerxer, the king of Persia, with the assistance of the Egyptians, Arabians, and Tyrians, and obtained some advantages over the fleet of his enemy. The Persians, however, soon repaired their losses, and Evagoras saw himself defeated by sea and land, and-obliged to be tributary to the power of Artaxerxes, and to be stripped of all his dominions, except the town of Salamis. Assassinated soon after this fatal change of Assassinated Soon and this later change of fortune, by a cunuch, 374 B.C.—He left two sons; Nicocles, who succeeded him, and Protagoras, who afterwards deprived his nephew Evagoras of his possessions, upon account of his oppression.

ments in the common corn-mill; but is chiefly remarkable as the inventor of the high-pressure steam-engine, and as having proposed the application of steam power to the propulsion of carriages, having, though ridiculed the secred at, actually constructed a locomotive engine. B. near Philadelphia, 1755; D. 1911.

Evans, General Sir De Lacy, G.C.B., entered the army in 1807 as ensign in the 22nd Poot, and cfor secritive secret ly ears, in India, returned

after serving several years in India, returned and fought in the Peninsular campaigns of 1812 1813, and 1814. He also fought at Quatra Bras and Waterloo, where he had his horse shot under him. In 1835 he yolunteered to command the British Legion in Spain, and for his valour throughout the campaigns in which he served against the Carlists, he was invested with the order of the Bath and the Cross of San Ferdinand and San Charles of Spain. In 1854 he became commander of the second division of the Army of the East, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma. At Inkermann he rose from a bed of sickness to join his division; but when he saw the manner in which General Pennefather was leading his men, he refused to take the command, but left his share of the merit entirely to that officer. He returned to England in 1855, and received the Grand Cross of the order of the Bath. With the exception of two short intervals, he had a sent in parliament from 1831 to 1865. B. at Moig, Ireland, 1787. Evanson, Edward, ev'-on-son, an English di-

vine, who became curate to his uncleat Alitcham, in Surrey. In 1763 he obtained the living of South Mimms, and was afterwards presented to the living of Tewkesbury, in Gloucostershire, to which was added that of Longdon, a village in Worcestershire. Here his sentiments on the doctrine of the Trinity underwent a change, and he ventured to make alterations in the Common he ventured to make attentions in the Common Prayer, which gave such offence to the parkhibners that a prosecution was instituted against him, which failed, on account of some irregularity in the proceedings. In 1778 he resigned this livings and returned to Mitchen, where he understook the education of some transparence of the contraction of some processing of the contraction. pupils. D. at Warrington, Lancashire, 1731; D. 1805. He wrote the "Dissonance of the four generally-received Evangelists;" "A letter to lishop Hurd on the Grand Apostasy;" "Reflections on the State of Religion in Christen-

dom;" and some other works.
Evans, David Morier, forsome years assistant city correspondent of the Times newspaper, and afterwards manager of the commercial department of the Standard and Morning Herald. He

ment of the Standard and Morning Herold. He is the author of many important commercial works, the chief of which is "Facts, Failures, and Frands," published in 1859. He is the editor of the "Bankers' Magazine." B. 1819. Every, John, ev-lin, an English author, who, by marriago with the daughter of Sir Richard Browne, became possessed of Sayes Court, a manor in Kent, where he led a retired life till the Restoration, to which he in some measure contributed. At the establishment of the Royal Society, he became one of its first members. In 1662 appeared his "Sculpturg. or, the History and Art of Chalcorranhy and memores: In 1000 appeared in Sculptura; dent of Jefferson College, Loulsiana, and, in or, the History and Art of Chalcography and 1845, minister-plenipotentiary toChina Through Engraving in Copper." This curious and valuable work lass since been reprinted. In 1684 work has since been reprinted. In 1684 when the did 1847. as it Boston, 1786 came out his "Sylva; or, a Discourse of Forest Trees," which has gone through many editions, and is a great repository of all that was, in the of pastor, and became, before he was twenty, 378

author's time, known of the forest trees of Great Britain. He was appointed a commissioner for the sick and wounded seamen, one of the com-missioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, and after-wards had a place at the Board of Trade. In the reign of James II, he was made one of the the reign of sames 11, ne was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy scal, and after the revolution was ap-pointed treasurer of Greenwich hospital. In 1897 appeared his "Numismata, or Discourse of medals." Mr. Evelyn has the honour of being one of the first who improved horticulture, and introduced exotics into this country. Of his incrouved exores into this country. Of his garden at Sayes Court a curious account may be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions." p. at Wotton, Surrey, 1020; p. 1706. Evelyn was buried at Wotton, where, on his tombstone, he had it recorded, "That all is vanity which is not henest; and that there is no solid wisdom but real picty." He wrote several books besides the above, and of his "Memoirs" Sir Walter Scott says, "We have never seen a mine so Scotts says, "We have never seen a mine so rich."—His son John wrote a Greek poem, profixed to his father's "Sylva," and translated Rapin's poem on gardens into English, and the 'life of alexander' from Plutarch. He was also the author of u few pooms in Dryden's collection. D. 1698, aged 44.

EVERDINGEN, Aldert van, ever-din'-jen, a clever Dutch landscape painter and otcher, who excelled in delineating the rude and grand features of nature. He spent upwards of a year in Norway, and took great delight in sketching the wild scenery of its rugged coast. Some of his forests are extremely picturesque and truthful; and he likewise excelled in sea stories and in figures. He executed numerous etchings, which are now searce; among them are a series which are now scarce; among them are a series of views in Norway, and fifty-six original illus-trations of the fable of "Reynard the Fox." He was born in Alkmaar in 1621, and died there in

1675.

EVERETT, Alexander Hill, ev'-e-ret, an American author of note, who began life as a tutor in an academy, but afterwards entered into the office of John Quiney Adams, as a student of the law. In 1809 he went to Russia as an attaché of the mission of Mr. Adams, and spent attache of the mission of Mr. Adams, and spent two years in St. Petersburg, studying political economy, and making himself acquainted with the modern languages. On returning to Ame-rica, he connected himself, in Boston, with both law and literature. From 1818 to 1824 he served as charge d'affaires in the Netherlands. served as crurys a cycles in and Aronacian, where he pursued his literary studies, and, in 1821, published a work entitled "Europe; or, a Canaral Surgay of the Principal Powers" &c. a General Survey of the Principal Powers," &c., which was highly spoken of. In the following year he issued another, which entered into a consideration of the Godwin and Malthusian theories of population. In 1825 he became American minister at the court of Spain, which he held for nearly five years, during which he continued to devote himself to his studies, and continued to devote numsen to his studies, and produced a political work on America, whilst at the same time contributing to the "North American Review," then under the editorship of his brother. In 1841 he was chosen president of Jefferson College, Louisiana, and, in the contribution of the contribution

Evremond

minister of a large Unitarian congregation a libiston. In 1815 he relinquished the pulpit for the professorial chair of Greek Language and Literature in Harvard university. Provious to his entering upon his duties, he visited Europe, and for two years resided at Göttingen studying German, and making himself ac-quainted with the best modes of instruction adopted in the German universities. After adopted in the definate aniversities. Archi-sojourn in Europe of five years, during which he visited various countries, he returned to America, and entered upon his university duties with large stores of accumulated learning a knowledge. In 1820 he added to the duties his chair those of editor of the "North Ame-rican Review," which he continued to perform for four years. In 1824 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and, in 1836, became governor of Massachusetts. In 1841 he was appointed minister to the English court, which post he held for about five years, and on his return was elected president of Harvard university, which he was subsequently compelled to resign on account of ill-health. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Senate for Massachu-

setts. B. 1791; D. 1865.

EVERSLEY, the RI, Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, Viscount, ever-evel, for many years member for the northern division of the county of Hampshire, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1839, an office which he retained until 1857, when he was raised to the peerage. B. 1794.

EVREMOND, ST., aier'-mont, Charles de St. Donis, Lord of, a French writer, who relinquished the law for the military profession. He served under Condé, as lieutenant of the Guards, and in the civil wars of France fought at the battles of Rocroi and Nordlingen. He attended Mazarin in the negotiation with Spain; but having betraved some confidential secrets, in a correspondence with the marquis de Crequi, was obliged to quit France. Accordingly, he found a refuge in England, where he was in great esteem with Charles II. In 1639 permisgreat esteem with Charles II. In 1639 permis-sion was granted him to return to his country; but he preferred ending his days in the land of his adoption. B. near Coutanees, Normandy, 1813; D. in London, 1703, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Ho was a man of wit and ingenuity. His works were printed in 1705, in 3 vols. 4(a), by Des Meiszeur. Ewald, Johannes, w'-clid, a distinguished Danish poet, who wrote several dramatic pieces, and a poem entitled "The Temple of Fortune," which move his genus to have been consider-

which prove his genius to have been considerable. His principal work is named "Balder's Death," a drama which takes a high standing in Danish literature. B. at Copenhagen, 1743; D. 1781.

EWING, John, u'-ing, an American divine and mathematician, was educated, or rather com-pleted his education, at Princeton college, and acted for some time as teacher of the grammar school there. He took his degree in 1755, and was chosen instructor of philosophy in the college of Philadelphia, and minister of a presby-terian congregation in that city. While on a visit to this country, in 1773, the university of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of Edinburgh conterred upon him the degree of D.D.; and in 1779 he was chosen provost of Philadelphia university. He contributed some papers to the American edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," published a volume of leafures on natural philosophy, and was commissioner for settling the boundary lines beEvre

tween several of the states of the American union. B. in Maryland, 1732; D, 1802.

EXMOUTH, Edward Pellew, Viscount, a dis-tinguished Hitish naval commander, who, in tinguished littish naval commander, who, in 1770, enteres, the navy, and first brought himself promine alty into notice in 1776, at the battle of Lake Champlain, N. America. Having risen successively through the ranks of lieutenant and post-capitain, in 1733 he was appointed to the command of the Järnber Frigate, of 36 guns, and falling in with the Cleopatra French frigate, he captured her, after a desperate fight, and had the honour of knighthood conferred month him. Continuing in active serferred upon him. Continuing in active service, in 1799 he was appointed to the command of the Impetuous, of 78 gunz, and was engaged in various services on the French coast. In 1802 he was named colonel of the marines; and, in the same year, was chosen member of parliament for Barnstaple, in Devonshire. In 1804 he commanded the Tonnant, of 84 guns, and received the rank of rear-admiral of the Red. He was also made commander in the East Indies, on which he resigned his par-liamentary seat. In 1808 he was raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the Blue. In 1810 he blockaded Flushing, and, shortly afterwards, was appointed to the commander in-chiefship in the Mediterranean. Here he co-operated with the British forces on the eastern part of the coast of Spain with great skill. The value the coast of Spain with great skill. The value of his services was recognised in 1814, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Exmouth, of Canonteign, Devonshire. In the same year he was promoted to the rank of full admiral, and, subsequently, made a K.C.B. and G.O.B. and Slo he proceeded to Algiers, to chastise the Deg for having violated a treaty concluded for the abolition of Christian slavery. His plan of attack is considered to be one of the boldest ever adopted by a naval commander. He entered the harbour with his ship, the Queen Charlotte, and being admirably supported by the other ships of his fleet, set fire to the war-ships of the Algerines, bombarded the city, and forced the Dey to yield to all his demands. For this service he was thanked by both houses of Parliament, and raised to the rank of viscount. On the death of Admiral Duckworth, in 1817, On the death of admiral Duckworth, in 1814, he was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth; but, after 1821, retired from public service. D. at Dover, 1767; D. 1833.

EXTPRISE, ex-u-per-lo-us, bishop of Tououse, and a saint of the Roman calendar. He

expended all his own wealth, and sold the sacred ressels, to maintain the poor in a time of famine. about 417.

EYCK, Hubert van, ike, an eminent artist, and founder of the Flemish school of painting. or his finest works, in which he was assisted by his brother, is the "Adoration of the Lamb," in the church of St. Bayon, Ghent. He painted in distemper and in oil. B. at Masseyck, 1366; າ. 1426.

Excs. John van, brother of the above, ainted history, portraits, and landscapes; but is chiefly known by his being the inventor of a new method of mixing his oils, which reatly improved the style of painting. B. 1370: . 1411.

EYEE, Edward John, ire, a son of the Rev. Anthony Eyre, of Hornsea, Yorkshire, who emianticuly Eyre, of mornies, torkshire, who emi-grated to Australia when young, and was noted or his explorations there, and his good, owards the aborigines. After being.

governor of New Zealand and Antigua, he became governor of Jamaiea in 1892. Here he sent bishops into Gaul to propagate Christopyrossed a rebellion of the nacroes in 1865, finnity. He suffered in the persecution under which threatened the lives of all the whites in Dedus, 250.

The Jamaiea in 1893, and erected churches, and became the suffered from the suffered churches, and became the suffered from the suffered churches, and became the suffered from the suffered churches, and the suffered churches are suffered churches, and the suffered churches churches are suffered churches are s having exceeded his powers as governor, but completely exonerated by the result of a commis-

sion of inquiry held on his conduct. B. 1817.
EYRE, Sir William, K.C.B., an English
general, entered the army in 1923, and, after
serving in Canada, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and distinguished himself as lieutenant-colonel in both the Caffre wars. In acknowledgment of his eminent services, he acknowledgment of his eminent services, was made a companion of the order of the Bath, promoted to be colonel in the army, and appointed an aide-de-camp to the queen. On the military force being sent out to the East, during the Russian war, he was appointed to a brigade of the 3rd division of the army, and was present at the battle of the Alma. He commanded the troops in the trenches during the battle of Inkermann, and remained in the Crimea until after the fall of Sebastopol. In 1855 he was created a knight commander of the order of the Bath, was made a commander of the Legion of Honour, a knight of the imperial order of the Medfidie of the 2nd class, and was among the general officers who received the Sardinian war-medal. After his return, in 1850, he was selected by the commander-in-chief to command the troops in Canada, which appoint-ment, on account of ill health, he was forced to resign. B. 1806; D. at Bilton Hall, Warwickshire, 1859.

F

Faber, Johann, fa'-ber, a German divine, who was created doctor at Cologne, and in 1528 was appointed confessor to Ferdinand, king of the appointed contessor to returning amp or ane Romans. He was subsequently presented to the see of Vienna, and was called the "Mallet of Heretics," owing to the zeal which he showed against Luther. B. in Swalia, 1470; D. 1541. His works were printed at Cologne, in 8 vols. folio.—There was another controversialist of this name, who wrote several works against the Protestants.

FABRET, Abraham, fa-bair, a gallant French officer, who was the son of a bookseller at Metz. He was educated with the duke d'Epernon, became a soldier, and saved the royal army in the celebrated retreat of Mayence in 1635. He was wounded in the thigh at the siege of Turin, was woulded meet ranging at the sigg of a ranging and on being recommended to have the limb amputated, he refused, remarking, "I wont die by piecemeal; death shall have me entire, or not at all." He, however, recovered, and subsequently distinguished himself in the battle of Marfée in 1841, and at the siege of Bapaume, He was afterwards governor of Sedan, and in 1854 captured Stenai, and received the baton of a marshal in 1858. He refused the decoraof a marshal in 1683. He refused the decora-tions of the king's orders, as he said he was not entitled to wear them; and being unable to produce the proofs of nobility which had been conferred on his family by Henry IV., he like-wise declined that honour, "because he would not," be declared, "have his cloak decorated with a cross, and his name disgraced by an imposting." a 1500, 11862.

FABRUS MAXIMUS, Rullianus, juo-oo-ao, an illustrious Roman, who, as master of the horse in the war against the Samnites, charged a hitchined a victory. Having the enemy, and obtained a victory. Having done this in the absence of the dictator, and done this in the absence of the dictator, and centrary to his orders, he was condemned to death, but was rescued by the people. In 303 n.c. he served the office of censor, and obtained the name of Maximus, for lessening the power of the populace in elections. He triumphed over seven nations, and served the office of dictator a second time 287 B.C.

Fabrus Maximus, Quintus, surnamed Cunc-tator, a Roman, distinguished for his prudence. valour, and generosity. He was consul the first time 233 b.c., when he gained a great victory over the Ligurians. When Hannibal the Carthaginian defeated the Romans at the battle of Thrasymene, he was nominated prodictator, to oppose that general. He succeeded in surrounding Hannibal, whom, however, he allowed to escape, when he was recalled by the senate, who refused to confirm an agreement which he had made for the ransom of prisoners. On this, Fabius sold his estates to raise the money. When the time of his dictatorship money. When the time of his dictatorship expired, headvised his successor, Paulus Æmilius, not to hazard an engagement; his advice, however, was neglected, and thus was lost the famous battle of Cannæ. Fabius was now looked upon as the only refuge of the Romans, and he quickly recovered Tarentum, which had been betrayed to Hannibal. In his advanced years, he was superseded by Scipio, yet his death was lamented by the people as a common loss. B. about 275; D. 203 B.C.

FABER John Claude, fabr, a French priest of the Oratory at Paris, who compiled two dic-tionaries, translated Virgil into French, and continued Fleury's "Ecclesiastical History." B. 1668; D. 1753.

FABRI, Honoré, fol-bre, a learned Jesuit, who wrote "Physica, seu Rerum Corporearum Scientia," 6 vols. 4to; "Synopsis Optica," 4to; "De Plantis, de Generatione Animalium, et de "De Plantis, de Generatione Animatain, et de Romine," 4to, &c. He is said, by some, to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey. B. at Bellay, 1607; D. at Rome, 1688

FABRIANO, Gentile da, fab'-re-a'-no, an Italian artist of great skill and merit, whose principal works were a picture of the Madonna for the Cathedral of Orvieto, "The Adoration of the Cathedral of Orvieto, "The Adoration of the Kings," now in the Florence Gallery, and many other works at Florence, Siona, Rome, and Venice, the senate of the latter city having invested him with the patrician togal nacknow-ledgment of his merit as an artist. A great many of his best works have been lost, and one of these is said to have elicited from Michael Angelo the remark that the artist's style was like his name-gentile. B. at Fabriano, in the Marches of Ancona, about 1370; p. about

Fabricius, Caius, fd-brish'-e-us, a celebrated Roman, who, in his first consulship, obtained several victories over the Samnites and Luwith a cross, and his name dispraced by an canians, and was honoured with a triumph. Imposture." p. 1599 p. 1.662.

Rabian, Jai-be-an, a pope and caint, according to the Roman calendar, He ascended the sents offered him. Pyrrhus admired the contact of the Roman calendar. **Fabricius | Fagius

magnanimity of Fabricius, but his admiration its importation into the Low Countries. He dewas increased when he made a discovery of the perfidious offers of his physician, who had volunteered to the Roman general to poi-son his master for a sum of money. To this greatness of soul was added the most consummate knowledge of military affairs, and the most perfect simplicity of manners. Fabricius wished to inspire a contempt for luxury among the people. He lived and died in the greatest poverty. His body was buried at the public charge, and the Roman people were obliged to give a dowry to his two daughters, when they had arrived at years of maturity. Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

FABRICIUS, George, a learned German antiquary and poet, who, in 1550, published a work entitled "Roma," being an elucidation of the antiquities, &c., of the seven-hilled city. His poems appeared at Bâle, in 1567, in two volumes, and besides these he wrote a two volumes, and besides these he wrote a variety of other pieces, all of which are characterized by great purity and elegance of style. His Latin especially was of high excellence. The emperor Maximilian is said to have conferred a laurel crown upon him shortly before his death, which occurred in 1571. B. at Chem-

nitz, Upper Saxony, 1516.

Faractus, Jerome, an Italian physician, usually called Aquapendente, from the place of his birth, professed anatomy with extra-ordinary reputation at Padua. P. 1537; D. 1619. His works on anatomy have been printed in

2 vols, folio,

Fasicotus, Johann Albert, a learned dirine, who became professor of eloquene at Hamburg, and published "Bibliotheca Latina," 2 vol. 4to; "Bibliotheca Grisca," 14 vols. 4to; "Codex Apeorrphus Novi Testamenti," 3 vols. 8vo; "Codex Pseudenjeraphus Veteris Testamenti," 2 vols. 8vo; "Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica," folio; "Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica," folio; "Bibliotheca medie et infirme Latinitatis," 5 vols. 8vo. B. at Leipsic, 1683; p. at Hamburg, 1782 FABRICIUS, Johann Albert, a learned divine, 1736.

Fabron, Angelo, fa-bro'-ne, a learned Italian, who was educated first at Faenza, and afterwards at Rome, where he obtained a canonry. He was afterwards appointed prior of the church of St. Lorenzo at Florence, where he remained till called to be curator of the univer-sity of Pisa. He is generally known by his Biographies of Italian literati of the 17th and 18th centuries, of which work he published 18 volumes, and left another ready for the press. Besides this, he wrote separate biographies of Cosmo, Lorenzo, Leo, and other eminent persons of the house of Medici, with many panegyrics on learned men. He also conducted the "Giornale di Literati," and published some religious pieces. B. in Tuscany, 1732; D. at Pisa, 1803.

FABLAN, or FABLAN, Robert, fa'-bi-an, an English historian, and author of a work called the "Concordance of Histories," being a chronicle "Concordance of Histories, penig a constant of the history of England from the first landing form to his own time. The first of the Romans down to his own time. The first edition was printed by Pinson, in 1816, and the work has been several times republished since. Fabyan was a merchant of London, a member of the Drapers Company, served the offices of alderman and sheriff, and repre-sented the corporation in certain deputations to the king for redress of grievances in connexion with the duties charge I upon English cloth in

its importation into the now countries. Its de-clined the office of mayor in 1502, on the ground of poverty, though he is known to have been opulent at the time; but then he had sixteen opident at the time; but then he had sixteen children, which, in his opinion, was a sufficient reason for declining to incur the expenses attending the chief magistracy of London even then. He is believed to have been born in London, though the family from which he sprung had an estate in Essex. n.

which he sprung had an "estate in Essex. n. about 1450; n. about 1512.

FACCIOLARI, Jacopo, fat'-che-o'a'-te, an Iralian scholar, who gave much attention to the study of classical literature, to the revival of which he greatly contributed. He compiled Latin dictionary, upon which, in conjunction with his punjl brocellini, he spent nearly forty years of labour, and which was published at Padna in 1771 in four vols, folio. He was professor of logic in the university of Padna, and his lactures and offiter compositions, which and his lactures and offiter compositions, which and his lectures and other compositions, which are very voluminous, show him to have been one of the most erudite men of his own or any

one of the most evidute men or his own or any other time. D. 1893; D. 1769.

FADLALLAR, 'Or CHODSA RASCHID ADDIN FADLALLAR, 'Or CHODSA RASCHID ADDIN FADLALLAR, 'fad-lal-la, a Persian historian, was vizier to the sultan Cazan, who reigned at Taurus, and at whose command he compiled a history of the Mogruls, which he finished in 1294. He added a supplement to this work by the order of Cazan's successor. The first part was translated into French by La Croix. Lived in

translated mito Freedin by La vfotz. Lived it in the 13th century.

Flay, John, Joed, artist, having early displayed a taste for art, went to Edinburgh when 21 years of ace, and extibited there, in 1850, some pictures delineating humble life, which were the productions of his pencil, his entitled the productions of his pencil, his entitled the productions of his pencil, his subjects being drawn from Shakspane and his contemporaries, Burns's "Cotter's Saturday Night," "Tam o' Shanter," &c. B. in the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright, 1820.

FAED, Thomas, R.A., brother of the above, a

painter of distinction, whose earliest exhibited work was a water-colour drawing from the "Old work was a water-colour drawing from the "Old English Baron." He seon, however, adopted oil as the medium of his conceptions, and successively produced "Soct and his family at Abbotaford," "The Mitherless Baim," "Home and the Homeless," "The First Break in the Family," "Exermons in the Backwoods," "His Cally Paim," "From Dawn to Sunset," &c. Mr. Fead became an associate of the Soottish Academy in 1849, and shortly afterwards fixed his residence in London, where he was made A.R.A. in 1869, and R.A. in 1864, n. at Burley Mill. Kilykandhright 1898. Mill, Kirkeudbright, 1826.

Mill, Kirkeadbright, 1826.

Fagar, Christopher Bartholomew, fai-gam,
a comic author, of Irish extraction, was
a clerk in a public office in Paris, and devoted his leisure to literary pursuits. His
works were published in 1760, in four vols, and
the most approved of his pieces, all of which
are executed in a delicate and racy style,
are entitled—"La Rendezvous," "La Pupilla,"
"L'Amitic Rivala," "Lee Originaux,"
"L'Amitic Rivala," "Lee Originaux,"
which coveraged distinctibles men of contra which generally distinguishes men of genius, but, what is more singular, he had also a strong dislike to society. B. at Paris, 1702;

D.1775.
FAGUS, Paul, fai je-us, a German Protestant divine, whose real name was Buchlein. For some time he exercised the office of a school-

Faithorne

master, but afterwards entered into orders. In cromby (formerly the French ship Hautpoult, 1541 the plague broke out at Isny, where he which he had himself captured) till the concin-1341 the plague broke out at Isny, where he resided at the time, and he remaiged in the place, comforting and ministering touthe sick. In 1543 he and Bucer went to England, where are this hope the remaining the r accumentation of the Scriptures. D. at Heidelberg, 1504; D. at Cambridge, 1550. In Mary's reign his body was taken up and burnt. He wrote several books on the Hébrew language and the Targums.

FACEL, Gaspard, fw-jel, a famous Dutch statesman, who after filling the offices of counsellor-pensionary of Haarlem and recorder the States-general, was, on the murder of De Witt in 1672, advanced to the vacant position of Witt in 10/2, advinced to the viacini position of grand pensionary; and, in 1678, co-operated with Sir William Temple, English ambassador, in arranging the treaty of Nimeguen. Louis XIV., in the course of his war with Holland, attempted to corrupt the pensionary, but the offers were indignantly spurned, and Fagel continued to give the most effective aid to the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, especially in preparing the way for that prince to the throne of James II, but unfortunately did not live to learn the official notification of william's accession, having died on the 15th of December, 1638. B. 1629. He was a man of great sagacity, of impressive eloquence, and wielded much political influence. He was never married .- Several other members of the same family played prominent and honourable parts in the affairs of Holland, one of whom, Francis Nicholas Fagel, nephew of Gaspard, was one of the most eminent military commanders the republic produced. He enjoyed the friendship of William III.; displayed marked gallantry at the battle of Fleurus in 1690; as well as at the siege of Moms in 1691, at the siege of Namur, at the capture of Bonn in 1703, at the taking of Tournay, and at the battles of Ramillies and Malplaquet, under Marlborough. D. 1718.

Facos, Guy Crescent, fu'-gawng, physician to Louis XIV., who defended the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and collected numerous plants to enrich the royal gardens, of which he was superintendent. B. at Paris,

1633; D. 1718,

FAHERNHEIT, Gabriel Daniel, fä-ren-kite, an experimental philosopher, who improved the thermometer, by making use of mercury instead of spirits of wine, and formed a new scale for the instrument, grounded on accurate experiments. The English have generally adopted his scale; but the French prefer Réamur's. n. at Dantzig, 1886; p. 1736. Fahrenheit wrote "A Dissertation on Thermometers."

A Dissertation of Internometers."

FARTS, Sir William Cherles, fair ha, one of the many distinguished officers who illustrated the annals of the British navy during the last war with France, served as a lieutenant with great credit in the West Indian campaign of 1794, obtained post rank in 1796, and from that the fill 1810 by wes to accept a content of 1795 and from that the fill 1810 by wes to accept a content of the server of the time till 1810 he was in constant employment in the West Indies, during which period he cap-tured the French men-of-war L'Armée d'Italie and Hautpoult, assisted in the reduction of the and Hamponia, assisted in the reduction of the Dutch West Indies in 1807; at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and at that of Guadaloupe in 1810. He subsequently reduced the islands of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba; and the flags of Holland and Frames being now expelled from the Antilles, he returned to Engred Line in the Company of the Compa land. He continued in command of the Aber-

which he had amself espured; In the concision of the war. He was nominated C.B. in 1815; and, after the escape of Napoleon from Elba, co-operated, in the Madfa, 74, with the Austrian general, Lanc, in the siege of Gedet, which surrendered, after an obstinate definee, in August, 1815. For this service Compair Fahie received the insignia of a Kniphot St. Fertinand and Merit from the King of the Two Sicilies. He and Mentifrom the King of the Two Sidlles. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in 1819, vice-admiral and Knight Commander of the Bath in 1880, and from 1890 till his death beld the commands in the Leeward Islands and Halifax. In 1763 jp. 1883, at Bermuda.

FAIRMAIN, William, fair'-bairn, a Sooth mechanist and civil engineer, who was among the first, fir not the first, to construct senging the state of the stat

vessels of iron. He was also continually engaged in experimenting on the qualities of iron, and did much to advance mechanical knowledge in the department of engineering. B. at Kelso.

the department of engineering. B. at Acid. Scotland, 178-20.

FAIREAX, Edward, fair'-faks, an English post, who translated Tasso's poem of "Godfrey of Bouillon" into English verse, and wrote a curious book entitled "Demonology," in which he avows his belief in witchcraft. D. about

FAIRFAX, Thomas, Lord, general of the parlia-mentary army in the civil war, was the cluest son of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax. He began his military earcer under Lord Vere, in Holland, his minary career unter force of a monand, and when hostilities commenced between the king and parliament, he took a decided part in favour of the latter, being, like his father, a zealous Presbyterian. He had a principal command in the northern counties of England, where he and his father were defeated in several engagements; but, afterwards, Sir Thomas had better fortune, and distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1614, that he was appointed general of the army, in the place of the earl of Essex, and Cromwell the place of the ear of Essex, and Cromwen became his lieutenant-general. In 1645 he defeated the king's forces at Naseby, after which he marched into the west, where he took Bath, Be marched into the west, where he took state. Bristol, and other important places. In 1647 he was made constable of the Tower, and the following year succeeded to the title, by the death of his father. He then proceeded into the eastern counties, and took Colchester, after a brave resistance by Sir George Lisle and Sir Charles Lucas, whom his lordship, after the surrender, caused to be shot. On his return to London, he was named one of the king's judges, but refused to act, though he took no steps to pre vent the death of the king, and, at the time of the vent the death of the sing, sind, at the 1mh of rise execution, was kepf engaged in prayer by Major Harrison. In 1650 he resigned his commission, and lived in redirement till the Restoration, when he made his peace with Charles II., upon whom he waised at the Hague. n at Denton, Yorkshika, 1671. He wrote an account of his public shika, 1671. He wrote an account of his public shika, 1671. He wrote an account of his public shika, 1671. slife, and this, in conjunction with the "Fairfax Correspondence," published a few years since, throws much light on the motives which influ-

throws much light on the motives which influenced himself and others in taking a prominent part in the important events of those times. Fattracers, William, Jai-thory, a Bagdish painter and engraver, was a soldier in the royal army during the civil war, and was taken prisoner by Cromwell. On obtaining his liberty, he went to France, where he studied under-

Falconberg

Champague. At his return, he practised paint-ing in miniature, and engraving, but chiefly the historical pictures and portraits, visited Eng-latter. He also published a book on drawing, land in 1776, and gained two prizes from the graving, and etching. B. in London, 1816; B. Society of Arts. graving, and etching. B. in London, 1816; D. 1601. Walpole gives a considerable list of the prints of this artist.—His son, William, was a

good engraver in mezzotinto.

FALCONBERG, Mary, Countess of, fall-kon-berg, the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and wife of Thomas, Viscount Falconberg, was a woman of considerable talents, a member of the church of England, and contributed to the restoration of Charles II. was possessed of great personal beauty, and so much spirit and energy that Burnet says, "She was more worthy to be Protector than

she was more worthy to de Protector than her brother." D. 1712. (See Cromwell,) FALCONER, Thomas, full-ke-ner, a great student and eminent scholar, was the author of "Chronological Tables" from the reign of Solomon to the death of Alexander the Great, "Observations on Pliny's Account of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus," published in the "Archeo-Diana at Ephesus," published in the "Archeologia," and an edition of Strabo, published long after the author's death. Such was his passion for atter tneauthors death. Such was his passion for the acquisition of knowledge, that he used to read in a kneeling posture, the only one he could bear during an illness of nearly thirty years. He was almost constantly enduring acute pain, and that he was able under these circumstances to study at all, much less compose his various works, is wonderful. D. at Chester, 1736; D. 1792.

FALCONER, William, brother of the preceding, a physician in large practice at Bath, was a clever writer on medical and chemical subjects, many valuable treatises having been pro-

jects, many valuable treatises having been produced by him. He ascertained the properties of carbonic acid gas, a discovery which has been erroneously attributed to Dr. Priestley.

B. at Chester, 1749; p. 1824.

FALCONER, William, a Scotch poet, who was born of humble parents, and bred to the sea. In 1751 he published a poem on "The Death of the Prince of Wales;" but his reputation rests on "The Shipwreck," a norm in three captas which is biblib deach." ms repusation rests on the Shipwreck," a poem in three cantos, which is highly descriptive and pathetic. It was suggested by a shipwreck, suffered by himself, in a voyage from wreck, Sattered by liminser, in a voyage from Alexandria to Venice, when only he and two others of the crew were saved. Falconer also wrote "An Ode to the Duke of York," which obtained him the post of purser to the Royal George. He likewise compiled a useful work, entitled "The Marine Dictionary," 4to, and entitled "The Marine Dictionary," 4to, and published a poem against Wilkes and Churchl, under the title of "The Demagogue." He sailed from England, in the Aurora, for the East Indies; but, after her departure from the Cane of Good Hone the chief were well as the contract of the Cane of Good Hone the chief were a second than the chief were the contract of the contr Cape of Good Hope, the ship was never heard of B. about 1780; lost, it is supposed in the Mozambique Channel, in the winter of 1769.

Mozambique Channel, in the winter of 1705. His father was a barber in Edinburgh. FALCONET, Stephen Maurice, fall-ko-nai, a famous sculptor, was a native of Paris, was admitted a member of the Academy in 1741, and soon produced a rapid succession of admirable works that won for him a European fame. In 1766, Catharine II. invited him to Russia to execute a statue of Peter the Great, and the result was the well-known colossal figure of the emperor on horseback at St. Petersburg. Falconet was an author as well as an artist; and ofter his return to Paris in 1778, published some works in reference to sculpture. B. 1716; D.

Falkner

Fileonia, Proba, fill-ko'-ne-a, a Latin poetess, who composed a cento from Virgil, containing the sacred history from the Creation, and the history of Christ in verse. Lived in the 4th century.

FALIERI, Ordelafo, ful-c-air'-c, doge of Venice, who sailed with a fleet to the assistance of Rald-

win, king of Jerusalem, about 1102. He con-quered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces; but, in defending the republic against the Hun-garians, was killed, 1117.

FALIERI, Marino, doge of Venice in 1354, formed the design of murdering all the senators, to render himself absolute; but the plot being discovered, he was beheaded. This forms the subject of one of Byron's dramas. D. 1355.

Falk, John Peter, falk, an ingenious Swede, who tudied medicine at Upsal, where, also, he applied himself assiduously to botany under Linnaus. by whose recommendation he was appointed professor of botany in the Apothecaries' Garden, and keeper of a cabinet of natural history at St. Petersburg. B. 1727; shot himself, 1774. His observations, made in his travels, were published

observations, indee in his travers, were published at St. Petersburg, in 1785, 3 vols. 4to.

Flereling, Henry Cary, Viscount, fault-land, was lord-deputy for Ireland, from 1622 to 1620. popular. He wrote "A History of that most unfortunate Prince, Edward II." D. 1633.

FALKLAND, Lucius Cary, Viscount, the eldest son of the preceding, was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he became distinguished for his proficiency in classical and general literature. He married a lady of small fortune. which greatly displeased his father, when he retired to a country house, and devoted himself to the study of Greek. On the breaking

marked the conduct of Charles I. In the midst of the troubles which distracted the kingdom, be lost the buoyancy of his spirits, and would frequently ejaculate to himself, in mournful tone, "Peace I peace!" which, however, he was not destined to live to see. At the battle of Newbury, he volunteered into the cavalry commanded bury, he Volunteered mto the certairy commanded by Lord Byron, and fell, slot through the bedy. His remains were not found till the following day. In 1810, tilled, 1648. Lord Clarendon, in his "History of the Rebellion," says that this nobleman "was a person of such predigitous parts of learning and knowledge, of that inestimable sweetness and delight in conversation, of so sweetness and dengue in conversation, or so flowing and obliging a humanity and goodness to mankind, and of that primitive simplicity and integrity of life, that if there were no other brand upon this odious and accursed civil war than that single loss, it must be most infamous and execrable to all posterity." Notwithstanding the apparent excess of this panegyric, Fakand seems to have deserved it; for he was an ornament to the nation, and the envy of the age. One of his sayings was, "I pity unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day." He is represented among the statues in the lobby of the House of Commons.

FALKNER, Thomas, falk'-ner, an English sur-geon, who became a Jesuit, and acted as a miss-sionary in Paraguay. He returned to English

Fallonio

was professor of anatomy, first at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua, where he died in 1562. p. at Modena, 1523. His works were printed in 3 vols, folio, at Venice, in 1584.

voics, 1010, at venice, in 1054.

Fancourt, Samuel, fan'-kort, a dissenting minister, who became pastor of a congregation at Salisbury, whence he was obliged to remove for rejecting the Calvinistic notions of election and reprobation. He then went to London, and established the first circulating library, about 1740, in which, however, he had little encouragement. He wrote some controversial tracts, and died poor, in 1768. B. in the W. of Eng-

land, 1678.

FANNIUS, Caius, fan'-ne-us, survamed Strabo, was consul of Romes91A. U.C., and rendered him-self remarkable by a law, which problibited any person from spending more than a certain sum daily.—His son was distinguished for eloquence. He was consul in the 630th year of Rome.—There was another of this name, who wrote a history of Nero's cruelties, the loss of which is greatly regretted by Pliny the Younger. He lived in

the 1st century.

Fanshave, Sir Richard, fan'-shaw, a statesman and poet, who was educated at Cambridge, and in 1635 was sent ambassador to Spain, whence, in 1641, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and closely confined for a considerable time; but at last recovered his liberty, and went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II, in 1656. At the Restoration he was made master of requests, and sent to Portugal to negotiate the marriage with the to Forugat to negotiate the marriage with the king and the infanta Catharine. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, where he died of ever in 1686. n. in Hertfordshire, 1608. He translated into English the "Pastor Fido," of Pathfull Shephend, of Guarnia, ilso the "Luxisad" of Camoens. His letters during his embassics in Spain and Portugal were printed in 1702, 8vo. FARADE, Michael, far'-a-da, a distinguished English chemists and natural philosombes who

English chemist and natural philosopher, who was at first apprenticed to the trade of bookbinding, but whose mechanical genius and talent binding, but whose mechanical genities and talent for investigation procured him the ultimate patronage of Sir Humphry Davy. Through his interest he was taken into the laboratory of the Royal Institution of London, where he was enabled to pursue his studies. In 1827 he pub-lished his work on "Chemical Manipulations," and from that time continued a regular conand from that time continued a regular con-tributor to the "Philosophical Transactions," spreading his investigations over the wide field of electricity. He succeeded, if not in discovering, at all events in establishing, the laws of electro-magnetism, and has, perhaps, done more than any other man towards the elucidation of than any other man cowards are electric phenomena. On this subject he published three volumes, entitled "Experimental Researches in Electricity," in which are included his researches into the magnetic nature of oxygen his researches into are magnetionatured to year gas, light, and other important subjects. A true philosopher, he rejected all posts of honour, confining himself to his sphere in the Royal In-

after the suppression of the order to which he belonged, and lived subsequents in retirement. He was the author of a "Descliption of Patagonia," &c. D. 1780.

Fallowing, Gabriel, fal-lo-ps-a ne minent physician and anatomist, who discovered tubes of the uterus which bear his name. He

sciences, which are little known. B. in Sicily, 1650; D. at Naples, 1718.

FAREL, William, far-el, a Protestant divine, who studied at Paris; but having embraced the Reformed religion, he left France and settled at Geneva, where he laboured with great zeal against popery, and was there the chief actor in establishing the Reformation. He was bani sandishing die Reformation. He was na-nished thence, with Calvin, in 1533, for refusing to submit to the synod at Berne. Farel then settled at Neufchâtel, where he died in 1565, n. in Dauphiné, 1499. His writings are few.

Farey, John, fai'-re, a clever geologist and surveyor, who made a survey of the county of Derby for the Eoard of Agriculture, which was Derby for the Board of Agriculture, which was published in two volumes. He took great pains to investigate the relative position of the various strata throughout Great Britain, and collect specimens illustrative of this valuable department of science; and it is in this last respect that his chief merit lies. His observations on this subject were published in a series of papers in Nicholosus' 9 Philosophical Journal, P. B. at Wohnn, Bedfordshire, 1786; p. 1288.

FARIA Y Sousa, Emanuel, fa-re'-a ee soo'-sa, a Portuguese knight, who wrote a "History of Portugal" to the reign of Henry the Cardinal, a "History of the Portuguese Dominions in Europe, Asia, and Africa," and some other works. D. 1590; D. at Madrid, 1649.

Farinato, Paolo, fuw-re-nu-to, a celebrated painter of Verona, who was a pupil of Titian, and of whose works there are several excellent specimens in the churches of Verona and the vicinity. His style of design is robust and vigorous, and his colouring partakes largely of the character of the Venetian school. He like-wise etched a few designs from sacred and mythological subjects. B. 1522; D. 1606, on the same day as his wife.

Fabinelli, fuwr-e-nail'-le, a distinguished Neapolitan vocalist, whose real name is said to have been Carlo Broschi. He studied under Porpora at Rome, whence he went to Vienna, where he became a great favourite with Charles VI., who loaded him with riches and presents. In 1734 he visited London, and, by the captivating power of his melody, drew all who could afford to hear him. So great was the attraction of his voice, that Handel was forced to dismiss a rival company, over which he was presiding, notwithstanding his own immense popularity. His influence over the musical sympathies of his audiences seems never to have been equalled. In a dudences seems have a marked of the late and dissenting divine, who wrote "An Inquiry into the Nature and Late and La

and Design of our Lord's Temptation in the Wilderness, '8vo, in which he considered that event as a divine vision, representing the different scenes of our Saviour's future ministry. If was a several writers. In 1771 he published his "Dissertation on Miracles." His next publication was an "Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament," whom he maintained to have been afflicted with natural diseases. This stitution, where the charm of his lectures was a work was replied to by Dr. Worthington and continual attraction to those who delighted to Mr. Fell: to the former Mr. Farmer returned a



FARADAY, MICHAEL.



FIRRAGET, ADMIRAL.



Paterax, Teomas Lord.



Firmese, Adminious (Linus on Paper).

Farmer

temperate answer, but on the other he was unmercifully severe. His last performance was entitled "The General Prevalence of the Worentitled "The General Frevalence of the vor-ship of Human Spirits in the Ancient Heathen Nations, asserted and proved." This was also attacked by Mr. Fell, in an acute and learned treatise, in 1785. In the same year Mr. Farmer was almost deprived of his sight; but was relieved by a surgical operation, and enabled to pursue his studies. B. at Shrewsbury, 1714; D. at Walthamstow, 1787. He directed his executors to burn his papers; but some of his letters, and fragments of a dissertation on the story of Balaam, were published in 1804, with his life

RMEB, Richard, a divine and antiquary, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1760, and the same year was appointed classical tutor. In 1767 he took the degree of B.D., and became one of the preachers at Whitehall. In the pre-eeding year he published his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," in which he proved that all the knowledge of ancient history and mythology possessed by the immortal bard was drawn from translations. In 1775 Mr. Farmer was chosen master of his college, and took his degree of D.D. He also became chancellor and prebendary of Lichfield, librarian to the university of Cambridge, and prebendary of Canter-bury, which last situation he resigned for a residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He collected ample materials for a history of Leicester; but ample materials for a history of between; one these, with the plates, he gave to Mr. Nichols, for the use of his history of that county. B. at Leicester, 1735; n. 1797.—His collection of scarce and curious books was sold by auction

FARNABY, Thomas, fur'-na-be, an eminent English schoolmaster, who, after a variety of fortune, settled in London, where he acquired great reputation as a teacher. In 1616 he was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. admitted to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge.
In the civil war he was imprisoned for his
loyalty, and died in 1647. n. in London, about
1676. He published Jurenal and Persias;
Seneca's "Tragedles;" Martial; Lucam's "Pharsalia," and other classical authors, with notes;
"Index Rhetoricus et Poeticus;" Floritejtum
Epigrammutum Gracorum;" and "Systema
Systema

Grammaticum

FLENESE, Pier Luigi, fur-nai-se, the first duke of Parma and Placentia, was the son of Pope Paul III. by a secret marriage, before he became a cardinal. He was assassinated by his subjects, on account of his oppressive conduct,

FARNESE, Alexander, a Roman cardinal, was the cldest son of the above. Charles V. said, that if all the members of the sacred college were like Farnese, it would be the most august

assembly in the world. B. 1520; D. 1589.
FARNESE, Alexander, third duke of Parma, and nephew of the preceding, his mother being Margaret, a princess of Austria, distinbeing Margaret, a princess of Austria, unsunguished himself as an able general in the service of Philip II. against the Netherlanders, and afterwards in the Catholic army in France, in afterwards the League against Henry IV. He was wounded at the siege of Caudebec, and died soon after, at Arras, in 1692. B. 1848.—(For an account of this commander's exploits, see Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic.")

in Derbyshire, where he died, 1736. B. in Derbyshire. He translated the "Life of Pope Sixtus V. from the Italian, 1754, folio; Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France," in 1757, 2 vols. 4to; the Works of Machiavelli, 1761, 2 vols. 4to; and Fleury's "History of the Israelites," 12mo.

FARQUHAR, George, far'-quor, an English comic writer, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and quitted that seat of learning for the boards of the Dublin theatre. Here, while playing Guoymar, in the "Indian Emperor" playing Guoymar, in the "Indian Emperor" of Dryden, he was so unfortunate as to stab a brother actor, when he relinquished the stage and proceeded to London, where he received from the earl of Orrery a lieutenamcy in his lordship's regiment. He now commenced writing for the theatre, and in 1693 appeared which got the theater, and in 1682 appeared his first dramatic piece, entitled "Love in a Bottle," which met with success. This was followed, in 1700, by the "Constant Couple, or Trip to the Jubilee." The same year he was in Trip to the Jubilee." The same year ne was un Holland, of which country he has given a humorous description in his Letters. In 1701 appeared the comedy of "Sir Harry Wildair," and the year following, his "Miscellanies." In 1703 he brought out "The Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him." His next piece was the country of the Marchitting Officer." His Way to Win Him." His next piece was the popular play of "The Recruting Officer." His last comedy was "The Beau's Stratagem," which also had a great run, and is his best production. B. in Londonderry, 1678; D. 1707, Farquhar's comedies are lively, natural, and full of business; but they are also extremely licen-tions. Cibber, in his "Lives," thus speaks of him and his comedies:—"He seems to have been a man of genius rather sprightly than great, rather flowery than solid. His comedies are diverting. because his characters are natural, and such as because his characters are natura, and such as we frequently meet with; but he has used no art in drawing them, nor does there appear any force of thinking in his performances, or any deep penetration into nature; but rather a superficial view, pleasant enough to the eye, though capable of leaving no great impression on the mind."

FARRAGUT, David, far'-ra-gut, a distinguished admiral in the United States navy, born towards the close of the eighteenth century, who entered the service in 1810. He served in the Essex in the war with Great Britain, 1812-14, and had the command of the Saratoga in the Mexican war, 1845-8. In the American civil war he assisted

1845-8. In the American civil war he assisted in the reduction of New Orleans and Vicksburg, and, after suffering defeat at Wilmington in 1864, took that place and Mobile in 1865.

Farsay, Eliza, fur-ren, countess of Derby, accelerated acteus, was the daughter of a surgeon at Cork, who afterwards became a provincial actor, and died at an early age, leaving his family in difficult circumstances. Elizates of the control of the country of t made her first appearance in 1773, appeared at the Haymarket in 1777, and subsequently at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. While con-Dray Lane and Covent Gatter with the Duke of Newcastle's mansion in Privy-gardens, she became acquainted with the earl of Derby, who married her in 1797. She was of irreproachable moral character, and was received by George

support of the league against Henry IV. He was wounded at this siege of Caudebee, and died III. and his consort at court. 2. 1759; p. 1859, second of this commander's exploits, see list, general, who served with great reputation and the construction of the commander's exploits, see list, general, who served with great reputation in France, where he obtained several high posts are a fixed when the high lish held possessions in that king-divine, who obtained the rectory of Carsington, dom. In 1440 he returned to his own country, 3858

and distinguished himself as a ft³, and to the poor, a former wife, to death; but her infidelity be and an encourager of learning. The was a considerable benefactor to the unite'sity of Cambi 328. bridge, and to Magdalen College, Oxford. B. at Strange, and conaguated Conege, Oxford. B. at Yarmouth, 1377; n. 1459. Though there be a strong similarity in the names, he is not to be taken for Sir John Falstaff, the knight so humorously rendered by Shakspeare in some of his historical values of the historical values of the historical values of the same of the historical values of the same of the historical values of the same of the

humorcusty rendered by Shakspeare in some of his historical plays and comedies.

FAUGURY, Claude, for shan, o French antiquary, whose works are "daulish and French Antiquities;" "The Liberties of the Gallican Church;" "The Origin of Knights, Armorial Bearings, and Heralds;" "Origin of Dignities and Margistrates in France," all printed together as Paris, in 1610, 400, n. 1550; p. 1601.

FAUCHET, Claude, a French priest, who be-came vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges and preacher to Louis XVI. That monarch, however, was disgusted with his excessive vanity and theatrical mode of action, which, it vanny and theartest more of account, which it is said, made Fauchet a violent revolutionist. He took a leading part in storming the Bastille, and preached a thanksgiving sermon on the occasion. In another address, he designated Jesus Christ as the first sans culotte in the world. He entered among the Illuminati, and, in 1791 bishop of Bayenx. He was also deputy for the department of Calvados to the Legislative Assembly, and afterwards a member of the Assembly, and afterwards a memoer of the Convention. B. in Dorne, 1744; guillottined, 1793. His works are, "A Panegyric on St. Louis," pronounced before the French Academy, "A Funeral Oration for the Duke of Orleans,"
"Eulogium on Benjamin Franklin," "Discourse on Universal Manners," &c .- There are several other French writers of this name.

TAUST, or FEST, JOHN, JOHN, a goldsmith of Mentz, who is said by some to have been the inventor of printing. He is, however, supposed only to have assisted Guttenberg, and his own sononly to have assisted Guttenberg, and his own som-in-law Schoeffer, in bringing this noble disco-very to perfection. The first production, by the new process of metallic types, was produced in 1459, and was entitled "Durrand Rationale Divinorum Olidoriom," by Faust and Schoeffer. This was succeeded by the "Catholicon Joannis Januensis." The greatest work, however, of all was the Bible, in 1462; previous to which they had executed two beautiful editions of the Psatter. The story of Faust's being arrested as a magician to Paris, on account of the exacta magician at Paris, on account of the exact-ness of the copies of the Bible which he took thither for sale, is not entitled to credit. He was there in 1466, and is supposed to have died

soon after.

FAUST, Dr. John, a German philosopher, who, cducated at Wittemberg, thence proceeded to Inpolstadt, where he studied medicine with great success, and, it is said, astrology and magic also; expending, in prosecuting his chemical experiments, a considerable fortune, left him by an uncle. His countrymen, in their ignorance, imagined him one having dealings with supernatural powers; and this view of Faust subse-quently formed a fertile theme for the dramatist. quently formed a terrile theme for the gramatist, poet, and musician, as well as for the sculptor and painter. Goothe, especially, in his "Faust," has depicted, with a rich imagination, the doctor and his sprite attendant, Mephisto-pheles. Lived in the first half of the 16th century.

FAUSTA, Plavia Maximiana, faus'-ta, the se-cond wife of Constantine the Great. By her accusations the emperor put his son Crispus, by

FAUSTINA, Annia Galeria, the elder, fausti'-na, was the daughter of Annius Verus, and the wife of Antoninus Pius. Notwithstanding the wife of Antoninus Pius. Notwithstanding her debancheries, the emperor would not divorce her. D. 141, aged about 37.—Her daughter was the wife of Marcus Aurelius, and exceeded mother in dissoluteness. D. 175.

Fayarr, Charles Simon, fav'ar, a Freuch composer of operas, whose pieces are numerous and excellent. They make 10 vols. in Svo. D. at Paris, 1719. D. there, 1792.—His wife was an admirable actress and singer. She died in 1772;

в. 1727.

FAVRE, Jules Gabriel Claude, farv(r), an emi-nent French barrister, who commenced his pub-lic life by taking part in the revolution of 1830, and soon acquired notoriety as one of the chief advocates of republicanism in France. He was under-secretary for foreign affairs in 1848, and under-secretary for foreign attains in 1848, and became a determined opponent of Napoleon III. after his election to the presidency, and still more so after the own d'etat of December 2, 1851. He was returned to the legislative assembly as one of the representatives for Paris in 1853; conducted the defence of Orsini for his attempt on the life of Napoleon III, in the same year; and, in 1868, was elected to fill the chair that the death of Victor Cousin left vacant in the French Academy. Lyons, 1809.

FAWCETT, Sir William, fuw'-set, an English general, whose military predilections were early discovered, when he offered himself as a volunteer to serve in Flanders, and was soon pre-sented with a pair of colours. He paid unresented with a pair of colours. He paid unre-mitted attention to his duty, and, in his leisure hours, studied the French and German lan-guages. While a lieutenant in the Guards, he translated from the former the "Reveries, or translated from the former the "keveries, or Memoirs upon the Art of War, by Field-Marshal Count Saxe," published in 4to, in 1757. He also translated from the German, "Regulations for Count Saxa," published in 4to, in 1/97. He also translated from the German, "Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry," published the same year. This work was followed by "Regulations for the Prussian Infantry," to which was added "Prus-sian Tacties," published in 1759. On General Elliott being ordered to Germany, in the Seven Verset Wire. We Everatt Countyperiod, bits and Years' War, Mr. Fawcett accompanied him as aide-de-camp. Subsequently he was attached, in the same capacity, to the marquis of Granby, who sent him to England with the account of the battle of Warburgh. He was soon afterwards promoted to a company in the Guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, made him flattering offers to induce him to enter into his service, which, however, he declined. His services and high character were duly valued by his king and country, and he was made knight of the Bath, colonel of the 3rd regiment of Dragoon Guards, and governor of Chelsea Hospital B. near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1728; p. 1804, and was buried with great pomp in the chapel of Chelsea

FAWRES, Guido, or Guy, fawks, the most active and daring conspirator in the "Gumpowder Plot," which was designed, in 1605, to blow up king, bords, and bishops, in the House of Parliament assembled. He was of a respectable family in Yorkshire; but entered into the Spanish army in Flanders, and in 1598 was at the taking of Calais by the Archduke Albert. Little

Fawkes

more is known of his history, beyond his connexion with the conspirators, who had pledged themselves by an oath to blow up the House of Lords, on account of James I, having given an assurance to his council, "that he had never any intention of granting toleration to the Catholics." Fawkes had undertaken to fire the powder which had been concealed under the devoted house; but about twelve o'clock, on the night of the 4th of November, was caught in the cellar, with matches and a dark lantern, ready to perform the deed for which he and seven others suffered on the scaffold in 1606.

FAWKES, Francis, an English poet and divine, who took his degree in arts at Jesus College, Cambridge. On entering into orders, he settled at Bramham, Yorkshire, but afterwards obtained at Brainnam, Yorkshire, but afterwards obtained the vicarage of Orpington, in Kent, which he exchanged for the rectory of Hayes, where he dided in 1777. B, in Yorkshire, 1721. His published a volume of poems and translations of Anaereon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus. His version of the "Argonauties" of Anallonius was unbilished in 1750. Mr. Fawkes Apollonius was published in 1750. Mr. Fawkes also lent his name to an edition of the Bible with notes. It was in translation, however, that he excelled. The "Odes of Anaereon," Dr. Johnson says, are finely translated.

Fax, Charles François de Cisternai du, fai, an

eminent French naturalist and chemist, who, as superintendent of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, raised that establishment to be one of the greatest of the kind in Europe. He obtained distinction also by his researches concerning phosphoric light in the mercurial vacuum in the barometer, and in connexion with the salts of lime, the magnet, and the nature of electri-city. Buffon, through his influence, was named city. Bullon, through his mittenere, was named a bis successor at the Jardin des Plantes. His writings appeared in the "Transactions of the Academy of Sciences," of which he was a member. n. at Paris, 1093; n. 1739.

FAYDIT, Anselm, fair de, a Provencal port, or

troubadour, who was patronized by Richard Cœur de Lion. D. 1220. He wrote a poem on the death of Richard I., "The Palace of

Love," and several comedies.

FAYDIT, Peter, a French priest of the congre-FATDER, Feter, a French priest of use congre-gation of the Oratory, whence he was compelled to remove, for publishing a book on the Carte-sian philosophy, contrary to a prohibition from his superiors. He also wrote "Illustrations of Ecclesiastical History," Syo: "A Treatise on the Trinity," for which he was imprisoned; and a wretched critique on Telemachus. B. 1649; D. 1709.

D. 1709.
F. Mary Magdalene, Countess de la fai-ée, the wile of the Count de la Fayette, wrote the romances of "Zuide," and the "Princes of Cieves," also the "Prince de Montpensier," "Memoirs of the Count of France," the "History of Henrietta of England," and ether works. S. 1632; p. 103.
FAYETER, LA. (See IA FAYETER)
FAZIO, BATCOlome, p. 42-ee, an Italian biographer and historian of the 15th century, was some from humble arrents, but divisione a

grapher and instorain of the loth century, was spring from humble parents, but obtaining a knowledge of Greek and Latin, was patronized by Alfonso, king of Naples, at whose instance he translated into Latin Arrian's "History of Alexander the Great." His principal original work is entitled "De Viria Hlustribus," and contains short memoirs of the most eminent of the contemporaries. a new Snezio in the

his contemporaries. B. near Spezia, in the

Gulf of Genoa, 1400; D. 1457.

FEARNE, Clarles, feern, an English write; on jurisprudence and metaphysics, was educated at Westminster school, and became a member of the Inner Temple. He subsequently practised as a chamber counsel and conveyancer, and was eminently successful. He wrote a great many works on legal subjects, besides compiling cases and opion legal studects, besides compiling cases antiopnions on interesting causes, and was the author of a metaphysical work entitled "An Essay on Consciousness; or, a Series of Evidences of a Distinct Alind." In 1791, n. 1794. Francis, Daniel, feel-4; a controversial divine, who studied at Corpus Christit Collego, Oxford, where he obtained a Eldowship, and was

afterwards rector of Lambeth. He won distinction by maintaining a controversy with two Jesuits, in recompense for which Archbishop Josnits, in recompense for which Archbishop Abbot gave him the livings of Alihallows, Breadstreet, London, and Acton, Middlesex. His principal work is entitled "Clavis Mystica; a key opening divers difficult Texts of Scripture." He held disputes likewise with the Anabaptists,

and wrote a tract against them with the quaint and wrote a tract against them with the quantitie of "The Dipper Dipt, or, the Anabaptist plunged over Head and Ears, and Shrunk in the Washing." n. at Charlton-upon-Otmore, Oxfurdshire, 15-2; p. 19-5.

Finns, Philip François Nazarie, felt, was a comparation of the passessed for th

sprung from mean parentage, but, possessed of a restless spirit and some ability, he became successively autor, comic writer, and statesman.
When sixteen, he received the prize from the French Academy for a poem called the "Study of Nature;" and soon afterwards had awarded to him the poetical prize at the Floral Garres of Toulouse. This prize was a golden eglantine, or wild rose, and from this circumstance he thenceforth called himself D'Eglantine. He threw himself into the revolutionary movement, and came prominently into notice in the insur-rection of the 10th of August, and shortly afterwards obtained the post of secretary to Danton, then minister of justice. He joined Danton in the schemes of the Hebertists, aided in the ruin of the Girondists, and then joined Robespierre against his former associate Hebert, pierre against his former associate Hebert, These intrigues, however, led to the downfa'l of Danton and his associates, and pellorine at tried along with his chief, and gullotined in 1794. D. at Carcarome, 1775. FECHTER, Charles Albert, fisk-ter, an actor who acquired celebrity in London for his per-formance of Hamlet. He became lessee of the

formance of Hamlet. He became lessee of the Lyceum theatre in 1863, and produced many sensational melodramas with much success. B.

in London about 1823.

FECKENHAM, John de, fck'-en-ham, the last abbotof Westminster, whose right name was Howman, but who was called Feckenham from the place of his birth. On the commencement of the Reformation, he opposed it with spirit, and was sent to the Tower, where he continued till was sent to the tower, where he continues un-queen Mary's necession, when he was made abbot of Westminster. Queen Elizabeth, whose life he had saved by his remonstrances with Mary when the latter designed her death, would have made him erhibidop of Canter-bury, if he would have conformed; but he ra-fused. He sai in her first parliament, and protested against the Reformation; for which he was committed to the Tower. He continued in confinement till 1563, and was then delivered to the care of the bishop of Winchester. B. at Feekenham, Worcestershire; D. in the castle of Wisbeach, in 1595. He was a learned and C C 2

TEDOB I., Ivanovich, fai'-dor, the last ezar of the dynasty of Rurick, on the throne of Russia. He began his reign in 1584, and being weak, both in body and mind, assigned the govern-ment of his affairs to Godonoff, who seems to have managed them with dexterity and vigour. In his reign the peasants of Muscovy were converted into seris, and attached to the land. Treviously, they had enjoyed personal liberty. The conquest of Siberia was achieved in the reign of his father, Ivan IV., and many negotiations with foreign courts were effected; so that this period may be deemed by no means the least remarkable in the Muscovite annals. B. 1557; n. 1598. Fron II Morievich exar of Russia, and eldert

brother of Peter the Great, ascended the throne when only nineteen years of age, and evinced a strength of will and determination of character, which, had he lived, might have anticinated the reforms which his younger brother was subsequently destined to effect among the people over whom he was called to reign. Fedor's people over whom howes called to reign. Fedor's sway is rendered memorable, on account of his calling into his presence the Muscovite nobles, who desolated the country with broils about their claims to family precedence, and throwing the rolls of the "Razriad," or Arrangement, it to the fire. The genealogical records, which did not relate to claims to precedence, were predicted to the country of the country served and properly arranged, in accordance with his will. B. 1657; D. 1682.

with ms will. n. 1807; D. 1905.

Ferry, Rhywis, file, a distinguished Dutch
wiler in the paths of poetry, fiction, and the
drama. His most successful poen, which is entitled "Fanny," made its appearance in 1703.
His novels never enjoyed a high reputation and
his best dramm is named "Thirray or, the
Grindle of Dutlaton" His news had a citi. Triumph of Religion. His muse had a religious east; and two poems of the didactic kind, entitled "Old Age." and "The Grave" were very much extolled by his countrymen. His works, in 13 volumes, were printed at the Hague, in 1825. B. at Zwolle, 1753; D. there, 1824

FELDREN, André, fe-lib'e-en, a French his-toriographer, who wrote "Entretiens sur les Vica, et sur les Ouvrages des plus excellens Peintres," 5 vols. 4to; "The Principles of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture," ato; and "Conferences of the Royal Academy of Painting." He became superintendent of the royal buildings at Paris, and was the friend of Nicholas Poussin, whose acquaintance he made at Rome. 2. at Chartres, 1619; p. 1695.—His sons, John François and Michael, were also ingenious men. The first succeeded him in his places, and wrote "The Lives of Celebrated Architectis," 4to; and "A Description of Versilles," in 1733.—Michael was a Benedictine Cf St. Maur, and wrote "The History of the Albey of St. Denis," folio: and began "The History of Paris," which was afterwards completed by Lobinean, in 5 vols. folio. p. 1679.— Painting." He became superintendent of the pleted by Lobineau, in 5 vols. folio. n. 1679.— James Felibien, the brother of André, was canon of Chartres and archdeacon of Vendôme. He wrote several religious works. B. 1624; D.

FELICE, Fortuné Barthélemy de, fai-le-chai, an indefatigable continental writer, who was originally a professor of sciences at Rome and Naples. Compelled to quit Rome in conse

liberal man, charitable to the voor, and the author of some controversial piaces.

And Switzerland, finally taking up his residence frames and Switzerland, finally taking up his residence frames. The proof. I wontone his defending the many taking up his residence at Berne, where he continued his scientific labours, and connected himself with Haller. Here he embraced Protestantism and married Subsequently he formed, at Yverdun, in the can-ton of Vand, a large printing establishment. ton or vaud, a large printing establishment, whence issued a number of good books, he, at the same time, successfully directing an academy. His first publications were translations, from the English and French into Italian and Latin, of those scientific works which he wished to make known to Italy; among others, those of Newton, Descartes, Maupertuis, and D'Alembert. From 1758, he edited, with Tscharner, some literary 1758, he edited, with Tscharner, some literary and scientific journals, which were held in high estimation, as also several other writings of great merit. Finally he published, from 1770 to 1776 to works here named, his country owes to him the production of other instructive and well-digested volumes. B. at Rome, 1723; D. at Yverdun, 1789.

FELIX I., fe'-lix, succeeded Pone Dionysius in 269, and was canonized. He wrote an epistle against Sabellius and Paulus Samosatenus,

which is extant. p. 275.

Fellx II., antipope, was placed in the papal chair in 355, by the emperor Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on the return of whom he was expelled. Constans would have had the two popes reign together; but the peuple exclaimed, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop!" Felix was then exiled, and died in 365.

FELIX III, succeeded Simplicius, in 483. He had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno in behalf of the Western church, and died in 492,

behalf of the Western church, and dued in 492.
FELIX IV, a native of Denevento, ascended
the chair after John L. in 528. He governed
the church with zeal and piet, and died in 580.
FELIX bloop of Urgella, in Catalonia, espoused the notion of his friend Elipand, arch
the supposed the notion of his friend Elipand, arch
sistop of Toledo, that Jesus Christ was the so
of God only by adoption. For this, Charlemagne
caused him to be denosed and haveished to Yours caused him to be deposed and banished to Lyons, where he died in \$15.

Fell, John, fel, a learned English prelate, who was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which his father was dean. In the civil war he was ejected from the college for his loyalty. At the Kestoration he was made canon and dean of Christehurch, to which college he was a ol Christenturch, to which college he was either albenfentor. He served the office of vice-chancellor several times, and, in 1675, was made bishop of Oxford, with leave to hold the deamery in commendam, a. at Longworth, Berkshire, 1625; p. 1886. His works are, "The Life of Dr. Hammond." "A Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epister Cellife." tles," editions of several ancient authors, with notes; as Cyprian and others. The bishop's father was turned out of his deanery by the Parliamentarians, in 1647, and died of grief for the execution of the king.

Fell, John, an English dissenting minister,

who, from being bred a tailor, became resident tutor in the dissenting academy at Homerton. Here he had not long been, when a misunderquence of an intrigue with the countess of standing arose between him and the managers of that institution, which ended in his dismissal, 1588.—John Nelton, grandson of the first-without being heard in his own defence. Some named, assas, insted the Duke of Buckingham friends then subscribed for him a yearly stippend in 1628, for yinch he was tried and executed. of £100, for which he was to deliver a course of of allow, for which he was to deriver a course of lectures on the evidences of Christianity. Four of these were given by him in 1707; but the treatment he had received brought on a comtreatment he had received brought on a com-plaint, of which he died in that year. B. at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1735. Mr. Fell was the author of an answer to Mr. Farmer's "Essay on the Demoniacs," and another in reply to that gentleman, "On the Idolatry of Greece and gentleman, "On the Idolatry of Greece and Rome;" an "Essay on the Love of One's Coun-try," "Genuine Protestantism," "A Letter to Mr. Burke on the Penal Laws," "An Essay towards an English Grammar," and several other papers.

papers.

FELLENBERG, Emanuel de, fell-en-bairy, a
Swiss nobleman, who, after taking part in the
public affairs of his country during the occupation of the French, which he did all in his
power to resist, devoted his life and fortune to
the cause of education. In 1798, he purchased
an estate near Berne, where he organized a
system of taition which was designed to show
what education could do for humanity. His
life from this time is a continued record of
hemoralest enterprises, belowing for the diffusion benevolent enterprises, labours for the diffusion of knowledge, and the improvement of the people. He possessed singular tact in disarming the opposition of interested or jealous opponents, and ultimately accomplished a large measure of success for his favourite projects. B. at Berne, 1771; D. 1814.

FELLER, Joachim Frederick, fell-ler, a learned German, who became secretary to the duke of Weimar, and published "Monumenta Varia incidita," 1714, 4to; "Miscellanea Leibnitiana," "Genealogy of the House of Brunswick," &c.

"Genealogy of the House of Brunswick," &c. B. 1673; D. 1728.

FELLER, Francis Xavier, an ex-Jesuit, who published, at Luxemboure, "An Historical Mad Literary Journal," from 1774 to 1794, "A Geographical Dictionary," and "The Historical Dictionary," as Vols Svo, at Liège. The editors of the last edition of the "Nouvean Dictionarie Historique" are very severe on him on account of this last work, which they call a phracy committed on their own. E. at Brussels, 1735; D. at Ratisbon, 1802. Feller also wrote "Observations on the Philosophy of Newton," "Observations on the Philosophy of Newton," "An Impartial Examination of the Epochs of Nature, by Buffon," &c.

Fellows, Sir Charles, fel'-lows, a traveller, who, in 1838, made a tour in Asia Minor, and explored the banks of the ancient Xanthus, and discovered the ruins of Xanthus, the ancient capital of Lycia, Tlos, and thirteen other cities, in all of which he found a greater or less number in and winding sound a greater of ress number of works of art. A large proportion of these work of works of art. A large proportion of these work of the state of the proposition of the piritial Museum. In 1862 he republished the journals of his tarvels in a cheap form, under the title of "Invital and Researches in Asia Minor particular of the proposition of the propositio was knighted for his discoveries. B. at Notting-

ham, 1799; p. 1860.
FELTON, John, fel'-ton, a Catholic gentleman, who placed the pope's bull, excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, upon the gates of the bishop of London's palace, for which he was executed, in 1570.—His son Thomas was an ecclesiastic of the order of St. Francis, and, visiting England as a missionary, was apprehended and executed, in

in 1623, for visich he was tried and executed.
FELTER, Hanri Jacques Guillaume Clarke,
Duc de, feldr, entered the French military service
in 1781, and, by the time he was twenty-seven
years of age, he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, chiefly by the patronage of the
duke of Orleans. In 1788 he was made general; and, in 1795, was sent on a secret mission to Vienna, and to the seat of war in Italy, for the purpose of watching the ambitious movements of Napoleon I. In a short time, however, he was fascinated by the rising star of that great man, entered his service, and, throughout his varying fortunes, continued with him till his fall. In 1807 he was made Minister of War, an office which he retained, through much ill-will and clamour, till 1814. In 1809 he was made duke of Feltre. After the fall of the emperor, he served Louis XVIII.; but his merits, however appreciated by the sovereign, were not proof against the continual attacks of other courtiers, and he was sent into a kind of honourable exile at Rouen, with the command of the 3rd division. B. at Landrecies, 1765; D. at Rouen, 1818.

Fe'ne'Lon, Francis de Salignac de Lamothe, fai'-nai-laung, archbishop of Cambral, com-pleted his studies at Paris, where, when young, he distinguished himself as a preacher. In 1636 he was employed by Louis XIV. as a mis-1686 he was employed by Louis Altv. as a mis-sionary in Poitou, to convert the Protestants, and, by his persuasive eloquence, made many friends. In 1689 he became tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, which office he discharged so well, that he was preferred to the architecture of Cambral. About this time he fell into trouble, on account of his book entitled "The Maxims of the Saints," which was charged "The Maxims of the Saints," which was charged with favouring the mystical principles of Madame de Guyon. Bossuet, bishop of Meanx, who was a violent enemy of that celebrated mystic, attacked the archbishop, and by his influence with the king obtained an order for him to be bamished to his diocese. The book was also condemned at Rome by Pope Innocent VIII., and, to his censure, Fénélou submitted with profound deference, and even read the decree from the pulpit. He spent the remainder of his days in his diocese, and never recovered the king's favour, owing, in a great measure, to his composing, for his royal pupil, the duke of Burgundy, "Telemachus," in which Louis imagined he discovered some passages reflecting on himself. The good archbishop, however, bore his exile with the serenity of conscious integrity. His charities were unbounded, and so revered was his character, that the duke of so revered was his character, that the duke of Mariborough, and other generals of the allies, when possessed of that part of Flanders, exempted his lands from pillage or exaction. n. at the Castle of Fénélon, in Perigord, 1851; p. 1715, without meney and without debt. Beside the above works, he wrote "Dialogues of the Dead," "Dialogues of the Dead," "Dialogues of the Castle of on the Education of Daughters," a "Demon-stration of the Existence of God," and "Spiri-tual Works." Fénélon is inferior in force and sublimity to his countryman Bossuet, but no author has, perhaps, surpassed him in the grace and charm of his style; he has been one of the most successful of writers in modern times in reproducing the noble simplicity of the ancients. As a man and Christian, he practised

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Ferdinand

virtue, as he taught it, and caleed the name and escence of religion to be loves, and respected. Many of his works are lost, for, on the death of the ducks of Bargundy, Louis XLV, caucel several of his writings to be burned, which were found amongst the prince's papers.—His grand-nephew, the Abbé de Fénélon, was chaplain to Maria Lecuhski, wife of Louis XLV, and undertook the direction of an establishment charitably founded for the support of the little Savoyards in Paris, in spite, however, of his virtues and benevolence, he was arrested and brought before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to death. All the Savoyards in Paris, hastened to the Convention of demand pardon for him, whom they called their "good father." Their prayers were vain; he was executed in 1704. In at St. Jean des Tallais, 5114.

First, Sir John, f.n. an English antiquary who edited the well known "Paston Letters," written during the reigns of Henry VI. Edward VI., Richard III., and Henry VII., two volumes of which were published in 1787, dedicated to George III., who, in recompense, knighted the compiler. In 1780 two more volumes appeared, illustrated with notes, p. 1799; p. 1794.
Farnow, Edward, far'-ton, an English navigator in the time of Elizabeth, who accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher in search of a methorast research and fact the failure of Sir archarast research and after the failure of Sir

FRITON, Edward, Jew-ton, an Legitish navigator in the time of Elizabeth, who accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher in search of a north-west passage, and after the failure of Sir Martin's attempt, he, in the spring of 1583, salled on a similar expedition, with four vessels. He did not accomplish the object of the vorges, but meeting with a Spanish squadron, he gave them battle, and after a severe conflict, sunk their vice-adminal's ship. He returned home in 1583, and had a command in the fleet opposed to the Spanish Armada in 1583, and distinguished himself by bravery and skill in sundry encounters with the enemy. He was descended from an ancient family of Nottinghamshire, and died at Deptford in 1903, where a monument to his memory was creeted by Richard, earl of Cork, who had married his niece.

Envroy, Sir Geoffey, a writer and stateman, was the brother of the preceding, and enjoyed a large measure of the confidence of Queen Elizabeth, who employed him in freland, where he was the means of estilinguishing more than one rededline. He always endeavoured to persuade Elizabeth that the Irish were only to be governed by adherence to the strict rules of justice, equality, and security in the possession of their property and personal liberty. Sir Geoffrey was the translator of Guiccindurity effects of the was of Italy," and wrote, besides, a vast number of works more or less of an ephemeral charactor, which were published at various times between 1871 and 1579. He was married to a daughter of Pr. Robert Warton, lord-chancellor of Ireland, and dean of the arches in England, and, in 1693, his only daughter, Katherine, was married to Mr. Boyle, after wards can of Cork, a man of first eminear his time. Sir Geoffrey Fenton was born in Nottinghamshire, and field at Dublin in 1609.

wards can of copy, a man of measurements in itime. Sir Geoffery Femion was born in Notinghamshire, and died at Dublin in 1608. FERTOR, Elijad, an English poet, who was for some time usher of a school in Surrey, and afterwards master of one at Sevenoaks, in Kent. In 1710 he became secretary to the earl of Orrery, and tutor to his son. He afterwards lived with Lady Trumbull as tutor to her son, and died at her seat in Derkshire, in 1730. n. at Shelton, Staffordshire, 1633. He wrote some

poems; the "Life of Milton," the tragedy of "Marianne," and assisted Pope in his translation of the "Odyssey."

FERDINAND, for di-nand, a name derived from the German verdienen, "to merit," and which has been borne by several emperors of Germany, kings of Spain, Naples, Sicily, &c.

EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, succeeded his brother Charles V. in 1589, at which time Ferdinand was king of the Romans, and of Huncary and Bohemia. He made peace with the Turks, and died in 1564, leaving the character of a wise and humane prince. B. 1503.
FERDINAND II, was the son of the archdaige

FREITAND II, was the sond the thredame of Styria, and was elected king of Bohemia and of Hingary. Soon afterwards he succeeded Matthias as emperor. The Bohemian states having chosen the elector palatine Frederick to be their king, the latter raised an army of Frotestants against the emperor, and thus was commenced the struggle Innown as the "Thirty Years" War," lasting from 1018 to 1848. Feedland Gefarded Frederick at Prague in 1820, and deprived him of his states. As econol league was then formed against. As econol league was the formed against. the emperor by the Protestant princes, headed by Christian IV. of Denmark, who was defeated by Tilly, and forced to sign a treaty of peace at Lubeck, in 1629, which put an end to the war. Another league was now formed, at the head of which was Gustavus Adolphus, who defeated the Imperialists in different batties, but was himself sinh at Lutzen, in 1632. A partial peace was afterwards made between the emperor and some of the Protestant princes, but it was soon broken, and the war renewed. D. 1637, Maximilian of Boarda, Tilly, and Wallenstein, were amongst Ferdinand's generals. (See those names.)

TREDIMAND III., the son of the above-named, was made king of Hungary in 1825, of Bohemia in 1827, and succeeded his father in 1837. Sweden and France being in alliance, gained several advantages over the Imperialists in the war carried on between the beligerents, and which terminated with the peace of Westphalia in 1824, 3.1685, 1.1667.

Sovereigns of Spain (Castile, Leon, Aragon, &c.)

FREDRIAND I, king of Castile and Leon, called the Grast, was the second son of Sanotho II, king of Navarre. By the death of Bermudo, in 1307, he became king of Leon. He then made war against the Moors, from whom he took several cities, and pushed his conquests as fir as Portugal. He next declared war against his brother, Garcias III, king of Navarne, in which that prince lost his kingdom and his life. p. 1005.

D. 1065.
FEEDTMAND II., son of Alphonso VIII., king
of Leon in 1167, gained great advantages
over the Portuguese, and made their king,
Alphonso Henriquez, prisoner, whom he used
with moderation. D. 1188. In the reign of
this prince, the military order of St. James was
instituted, for the purpose of defending the
dominions of the Christian powers against the
Stracens.

FERDINAND III., surnamed the Saint, son of Alphonso IX., obtained the crown of Castile and Leon at the death of Henry I. in 1217.

Ferdinand.

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From this time these states remained united. the took many places from the Moors; but while he was projecting an expedition against Marocco, died, in 1252. He was canonized by Pope Clement X., and is regarded as the founder

Pope Clement X., and is regarded as the founder of the university of Salamanea.
FERDINAND IV. Succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1295, at the age of ten years, under the guardianship of his mother, who governed the kingdom with great prudence. D. 1312. His reign was marked by constant conflicts with the Moors. This prince, in a fit of anger,

to form his desicns upon Spain. With the view to disconnect fordinand from the projects of Godoy, the Fr nch emperor proposed a matri-monial alliance between him and the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, which was entertained by Ferdinand, but prevented by Godov, who in-formed Charles IV. of the design, and so exaspenormat charins 1. of the design, and so exasperated the king against the prince, that he was imprisoned in the Escurial. Soon afterwards a public reconciliation took place, when the French army entered Spain, and the public indignation rose to a high pitch against Godoy,

in thirty hours from that time. Their prediction was verified, and thence he obtained the name of the "Summoned."

declared war against Alphonso, king of Portu-

was proclaimed his successor, and immediately assumed the reins of government. Meanwhile the French advanced towards Madrid, when name of the "summoned.

FERDINARD V, called the "Catholic," son of Ferdinand sont a departation requesting the John II, king of Aragon, married Isabella of preservation of amity with Napoleon; but that the two kingdoms of Castile and Aragon. He is the two kingdoms of Castile and Aragon. He

most remarkable event which signalized his composor demanded his renunciation of the reign, was the discovery of America by Columbus. He also made himself master of part of and minister Godor, resumed possession of Navarre, and by the brilliancy of his successes, throne and government, whilst the Spaniards, placed himself generally at the head of Euroin all directions, were rising in arms. Napocan princes. p. 1516. In 143

Ferdia.

great successes, he has been reproached for his instability and craft, which procured for him the surname of the "Crafty," in addition to that of the Catholic for his victories over the Moors. In all his enterprises he was ably seconded by his consort Isabella, his minister Cardinal

INS COUSOTT ISSACHA, INS MINISTET CATCHINAL XIMENES, and his general Gousalvo de Cordova. (See ISABELLA OF CASTILE and COLUMBUS.) FERDINAND VI., son of Philip V. and of Mary of Savoy, ascended the throne in 1746. This prince distinguished his reign by acts of beneficence, restoring liberty to prisoners, pro-claiming pardon to smugglers and deserters, and assigning two days in each week to rendering justice to his subjects. He took part in the war of 1741, and signed the peace in 1749, which confirmed to one of his brothers the crown of the Two Sicilies, and to the other the dukedom of Parma and Placentia. He re-established his marine, and reformed and promoted arts and agriculture. D. at Madrid, without issue, 1759. A singular coincidence of earthquakes oc-A singular compidence of earthquakes oc-curred in this monarch's reign, no less than three severe shecks occurring in South America and Europe. In 1749, Lima, the capital of Perty, was almost entirely destroyed; Quito, in the same country, experienced a like misfortune in 1755, and seven months after this, many cities and towns in Spain suffered considerably

from the earthquake which overthrew Lisbon.
Fredings of Spain and the
Indies, was the son of Charles IV, and was,
when only six years old, recognised as prince of Asturias. During his minority. Spain was governed by Godoy, who vainly endeavoured to acquire the same influence over his mind that Naples, possessed of great beauty and accom-hments. She, however, is supposed to have 1 poisoned in 1800, when Napoleou L begau http://peec.pteec.in. 1897. On the death of Peter

Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, was proclaimed king, whilst Feedband was placed in confinement at Valencay, where he and his family remained till 1813, when he was restored to the exercise of his regal rights. On returning to his kingdom, he was received with open arms by his people; but on arriving at Madrid, he dissolved the Corte, and assumed the powers of an absolute monarch. The Inquisition was re-established, and those liberals who had fought for the expulsion of the French from the Spanish soil, were persecuted with the utmost rigour, despoiled of their property, and forced to fiee or submit to the axe of the executioner. These measures exasperated the people, who, in 1820, rebelled against Ferdinand and re-established repended against returning and revealulated the Cortes, who endeavoured to stay the progress of the revolution, and adjust the affairs of the kingdom. In 1823 France again declared war against Spain, and the duke of Angoulême, at the head of an army of 100,000 men, entered at the local of in arrhy of 100,000 her, cheese the country, with the avowed purpose of restoring Ferdinand to all his absolute powers. The object was effected, but Ferdinand was not permitted to govern entirely by his own will. His despotiedisposition was cheeked on one side by the dread of the liberals, and on the other by doubts of the friendship of the more violent absolutists, who deemed even the rule of Ferdinand too moderate to satisfy their tyrannical propensities. In this position he continued to reign, though hardly to govern, till 1803, when he died, and was buried with great pomp in the vaults of the chapel of the Escurial. n 1734. By his will he left the crown to his daughter Isabella, under acquire the same influence over his mind that the regency of her mother, Maria Christina, to he had gained over the minds of his parents. the exclusion of Don Carlos, his brother. A In 1801 he married Maria Antonia, a princess of long and disastrous civil war was the conse-

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Ferdinand

Ferdinand.

the Cruel, king of Castile, he as jumed the latter title, which produced a war between him and Henry of Transtamara, who raviged Portugal, and forced Ferdinand to make peace and marry and forced Fermanu to make peace and many his daughter. This marriage he afterwards discounced, and entered into an alliance with John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who laid claim to the Castillian throne. This war proved very disastrous to the Portuguese, and Ferdinand was obliged to see for peace. Another war was entered into, in which he was supported by the Uncible and was fur a time ported by the English, and was for a time successful, but was at last under the necessity

of making peace. p. 1883.

FEBDYANN, infant of Portugal, son of John I., passed into Africa, at the age of 14, to attack the Moors, and laid siege to Tangier. He was, however, made prisoner by the Moors, and spent the remainder of his life in captivity, dying of chagrin, 1443. This prince's misfortunes have formed the subject of a great number of legends

and tales.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY, AND OF ATISTRIA

FREDIMAND I., king of Naples (not of Sicily), succeeded Alphonso in 1458. In his reign, a civil war raged in his kingdom; but, uniting his arms to those of Scanderbeg, prince of Albania, he was enabled to defeat his barons in 1462. His rule, however, was again disturbed by them; when, in 1480, on the occasion of the marriage of his niece, he had many of the leading barons arrested in Naples, where they were thrown into prison, and numbers of them strangled. He was detested for his debaucheries and cruelties; yet he enacted many good laws, and restored the university of Naples. D. 1494.

FERDINAND II. ascended the throne in the year 1495, and entered into a war with the French, who afterwards expelled his successor from Naples. His reign was short, and marked by no event of general public importance. D. at

Naples, 1496.

Naples, 1496.
FERDIMAND III. is the same as Ferdinand the Catholic. (See Ferdinand the Catholic. Ferdinand IV. of Naples, and I. of the Tredinand IV. of Naples, and I. of the Two Stidlies, ascended the throne in 1759, and regined for Soyears. On the breaking out of the French revolution, in 1792, the French demanded that Naples should renounce all commided that Naples should renounce all comnexion with Great Britain; but, on the death of Louis XVI. of France, Ferdinand joined the conlition, and participated in the general war against France, from 1793 to 1796. Two years of peace now intervened; when the victory of of peace now intervened; when the victory of Melson, at Aboulti, once more brought Ferdinand into the field against the French, who defected him, drove him from his kingdom, and proclaimed the Parthenopean Republic in 1789. In the same year, however, the capital was retaken by the royalist army. In 1896 he lost retaken by the forjant army. In 1896 no lost his dominions again, Napoleon conferring the crown, first on his brother Joseph, and after-wards on Murat; Rerdinand, however, by the nid of the English, continuing to reign in Sicily. In 1814, the congress of Vianna maily established Ferdinand as king of the Two Sicilies. In 1820 a revolutionary movement commenced, under the auspices of a secret society called Carbonari, which proclaimed a constitution similar to that of Spain, and convoked a parliament at Naples. Another revolt

excited the interest of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who would not acknowledge the new system of government established at Naples; and resulted, in 1821, in an Austrian army crossing the Po, and moving on Naples. Neapolitans resisted, but were defeated; and the Austrians entered the city. Ferdinand, who had quitted his capital, now returned to it.

who had quitted his capital, now returned to it, and the government again became and continued absolute throughout the remainder of his reign. n. 1731; p. 1825.

FREDIMAND II., king of the TWO Sicilies, surnamed "Bomba," from permitting the city of Messina to be bombarded by Filangieri, was the son of Francis I. and Isabella of Spain. He succeeded his father on bella of Spain. He succeeded his father on the throne of Naples and Sicily in 1830. On his accession, by the introduction of a few liberal measures, the announcement of an amnesty for political offenders, and the promise to heal the pointess occuders, and the promise to field the wounds of this unhappy country, he was received with quite an ovation of joy and gratitude. These feelings were not destined, however, to last long. No sooner did he feel himself securely fixed in his seat, than he, like his father, placed himself in the hands of the clergy, more especially the Jesuits, to whom he at first allowed the monopoly of instruction; and thus they soon obtained supreme power. This they shared to some extent with the police, the latter seizing on all the highest posts in the govern-ment, without, however, being able to hinder conspiracies and risings amongst the people. The reign of king Bomba is but a long recital of these. Three attempts at insurrection were made in the year 1833; others, more serious, took place in 1837, 1841, 1844, and 1847. The king now instituted a procedure of torture, and put a price on the heads of those who were suspected of designs against his authority; many lost their lives, and numerous families were forced into exile. This rigorous rule served only to exasperate the people, and hasten the events of the revolution of 1848. In that year, when the thrones of Europe seemed trem-bling in the balance, the rebellion in Sicily, and the popular manifestation at Naples, forced the king to promulgate and swear to a constitution. Public opinion also forced him to send a corps Lombardy; but, after having succeeded in repressing the revolutionists at Naples, he recalled the troops, and employed them to recalled the troops, and employed anem to extinguish the insurrection in Calabria. Emboldened by his success, he treated with contempt the parliament, which had been assembled by virtue of the new constitution, and in the early part of 1849 declared it dissolved. He then turned his attention to like revolutionary subjects in Sicily, and at the same time under-took his unfortunate campaign against the Roman republic. Sicily being now conquered by Filangieri, and Rome occupied by the French, who had driven out the republicans, Ferdinand II.'s tyramy shew no bounds. The picture of his rule, as drawn by Mr. Gladstone, in 1851, in his famous "Letter to Lord Aberden," struck no one as an exaggeration Vexatious and arbitrary proceedings substituted for the law; the civil code mutilated and defaced; education at a standstill; literature and science lumilitated; a rigorous and puerlie and science lumilitated; a rigorous and puerlie subjects in Sicily, and at the same time underand science lumiliated; a rigorous and puerile censorship of the press; relations with other countries rendered difficult, or altogether interbroke out at Palermo, which was not suppressed countries rendered difficult, or altogether inter-without much bloodshed. This state of things dicted; punishments multiplied; the most

honomable citizens exiled,—such is the history of the last years of Bomba's reign. The use that he made of his power seemed to the most absolute of European sovereigns a stigma and disgrace to all government, and grave complaints were made at the congress of Paris, in 1858, and even warnings addressed to him by the diplomatists at his court. In vain, however, all this,—the protested against the slightest interference in the internal affairs of his kingdom: and although France and England proceeded to the extremity of jointly recalling their ambassadors, it had no effect in causing a more gentle rule of the Neapolitans on the part of the king. This conduct totally alienated the affections of his subjects, and even of the army, and led to the casy overthrow of the throne of his son, Francis II. ly Garibaldi, in 1800. B. at Palermo, 1810, when the throne of Naples was occupied by Murat;

De throlle of Newson to Control of Markin, son of Francis I., ascended the imperial throne in 1835, and continued to pursue the policy of his father, leaving the chief direction of affairs in the hands of Prince Metternich. In his reign the republic of Crocowwas aunihaited, and a portion of it added to the empire. During the revolutionary year of 1848 he dismissed Metternich, and declared that the new minister should be responsible, and caused him to prepare a constitution. The concessions not being sufficient, vienna revolted in May, the emperor retring to Innsprack, whence he was induced to return at the pressing solicitations of the Viennaes. The dity rising again in October, Ferdinand established himself at Olmutz, and on December 2 1848, addicated, having no children, in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph I. n. at Vienna,

L'EXPOUSE, OF DERVISI, for-do-/-e, a celebrated Persian poet, whom Mahmoud commissioned to write the "Shah Nameh," or History of the Persiam Kings. The bard was employed thirty years in executing this immense work, which contains no less than 90,00 couplets, which contains no less than 90,00 couplets, which contains no less than 90,00 couplets, which was giving himself up to the execution of his task, his enemies at court managed to damage thin in the estimation of the king, and forced him, by their calumnies, to fly the kingdom. He rethret to Bagdad, where his great reputation, which had preceded him there, obtained for him the protection of the caliph. After several years eatile, Ferdous was recalled to his country, and passed there the romainder of his days. The "Shah Nameh" was published in London, in Persian, in 1629, and was afterwards franslated into Arable. 2s. at Shadah, but the translated into Arable. 2s. at Shadah, but the translated into Arable. 2s. at Shadah, but the standard was the several years and the standard was the shadah, but the standard was the same several sever

transiateu into Arabic. B. at Shadab, in the province of Tus, about 890; p. about 1020.
Fracus I., fer-gus, king of Scotland, was the son of Fergus, king of the Irish Scots, and was invited to Scotland to repel the Picts, and for this was chosen king. Drowned in his passage to Ireland, about 404.

Fractroor, Adam, LL.D., fer'-gus-on, was the 250 a year. In 1763 he was elected a fellow of son of the Rev. Adam Ferguson, minister of the Royal Society, without paying the admission of the Revision of the Royal Society, without paying the admission of the Royal Society without paying the Royal Society Royal Royal

was chosen profesor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and in 17th professor of moral philosophy. From 1773 to 1775 he travelled on the continent with the earl of Chestorfield, and in 1778 received the appointment of secretary to the commissioners sent to America to endeavour to effect an amicable compromise with the Congress representing the different States. In 1755 he resigned his professorship of moral philosophy in favour of Dugald Stewart. Subsequently he retired to St. Andrews, where he passed the remainder of his days. n. at Logienat, 1724; n. 1816. His works are, "An Essay on the History of Civil Society;" "Institutes of Moral Philosophy," and the "History of the Progress and Termiation of the Roman Republic." This last is a work of great merit.

Fraceson, Robert, an English nonconformist, who was ejected, in 1682, from the living of Godmersham, in Kent, and afterwards distinctived by the solitical intrigues. He joined the duke of Monmouth, whom he is supposed to have betravel, but was never long attached to any party. p. 1714. He wrate the "Interest of Reason in Reliefon," etc.; a "Dissourse concerning durification," &c.

FERGUSON, James, a Scotch philosopher and astronomer, whose father was a day-labourer, and who was enabled to send him to school only for three months at a small village in the north of Scotland. When about nine years of age he was placed out as servant to a farmer, who employed him as a shepherd, in which who employed min as a singheren, in which situation he acquired a surprising knowledge of the stars. His abilities being discovered by some neighbouring gentlemen, one of then took him to his house, where he learned decimal arithmetic and the rudiments of algebra and geometry. From a description of the globes in Gordon's grammar, he made, in three weeks, one of these instruments, sufficiently accurate to enable him to work problems. He after-wards made a wooden clock and a watch, which induced the country gentry to employ him in repairing and cleaning their clocks; and, having a taste for drawing, he carned something by designing patterns for ladies work. He next began to paint portraits with Indian ink, by which he supported himself creditably for some years. In 1733 he went to London, where he continued to draw portraits, and publishel some astronomical tables and calculations. He also gave lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated with success throughout the kingdom. In 1754 he published a brief description of the solar system, with an astronomical account of the year of the crucifixion of Christ, 8vo; also an "Idea of the Material Universe, deduced from a Survey of the Solar System." His greatest work, however, is his "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics." It first appeared in 1756, 4to, and has frequently been reprinted. On the accession of George III., to whom he had read accession of velorge III., to whom he had read lectures, Mr. Ferguson obtained a pension of 250 a year. In 1763 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, without paying the admission-fie, or the annual subscriptions; the same year appeared his "astronomical Tables and Precepts," Svo. In 1767 he published "Tables and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences,"

to Astronomy for Young Gertlemen and Ladies," 1769; an "Introduction to Electricity," the "Art of Drawing in Perspective made easy;" and several tracts and papers in mane easy; an several tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions. B. near Keith, Isanfi-hire, 1710; b. 1776. Under the title of the "Peasant-Boy Philosopher," Mr. Henry Mayhow has most delightfully described this vouth's marvellous pursuit of knowledge under real difficulties.

Fenguson, William, a Scotch artist, distinguished as a painter of dead game and still life.

D. 1690.

Farguson, Robert, a Scotch poet, who was educated for the ministry; but habits of dissipation disqualified him for that profession, and he obtained a place in the sheriff clerk's office at Edinburgh. He contributed to the pages of Ruddiman's "Weekly Magazine," andwas greatly admired by Burns, whose own genius was stimu-Inted to poetical composition by the perusal of his cilusions. B. at Edinburgh, 1750; D. insane, in the lunatic asylum of that city, 1774. The poems of Ferguson consist of pastoral, humorous, and lyrical effusions; but his genius is greatly inferior to that of Burns, who often bewails his unhappy end, both in his prose and poetical pieces, and creeted a monument to his memory in Canongate churchyard, Edinburgh, Fragusson, James, a Scotch author and architect, was designed for a mercantile life,

but, after passing a couple of years in a count-ing-house in Holland, and a like period in another in London, he went, in 1829, to India. Here he resided for ten years, during which period, as managing partner in a large firm in Calcutta, he amassed a fortune sufficiently large to enable him to return to England, where he began to devote himself to literary and scientific pursuits. His work entitled "Ancient Topo-graphy of Jerusalem," appeared in 1817; but it had been preceded by the "Ancient Architecture of Hindostan." Both were illustrated. These works were considered as exquisite specimens of artistic skill, "enhanced in value by the faithof artistic skill, "enhanced in value by one kalled fulness with which every scene and place was recorded." In 1819 they were succeeded by an "Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Beauty in Art, more especially with reference to Architecture," a work highly extelled at the time of its appearance. In 1851 he produced "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis re-"The Prances of Knoven and Cursepous re-stored," which coutains many things of general interest, relating to one of the most wonderful discoveries ever made in the history of the world. The principles of this work are illus-trated in the Assyrian Court at the Crystal Pales which we relayed and produced under Palace, which was planned and produced under the superintendence of Mr. Fergusson. In 1851 he illustrated, by a model, a new system of forti-fication, and subsequently issued "The Peril of Portsmouth; or, French Fleets and English Forts," which was designed to subvert the approved systems of military engineers. A sequel to this work appeared with notes on Schastopol, which showed that the subject was well understood by its author. After this, Mr. Forgusson became general superintendent of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. B. at Ayr, Scotland, 1808.

FERISHTA, Mohammed Kasim, fer-ish-ta, a Persian historian, author of the "History of India under the Musulman," portions of which have been translated into English, was born at have been translated into English, was born at Fernandez, Navarrete, surnamed El Mudo, Astrabad, and was liberally patronized by the orthe Dumb, was one of the most distinguished

Mohammedan princes of India. His history is divided into twelve books, with an introduction, in which he gives a resume of the history of India before the advent of the Mohammedans, and a narrative of the conquests of the Arabs in and a marranve of the condess of the Arabs in their progress from their native deserts to Hin-dostan. He gives an account of the geography, climate, and other physical features of Hin-dostan at the close of his work; and is regarded as a very trustworthy writer, as he evidently took great pains in consulting anthorities and verifying his statements. B. about 1570; p. shortly after 1611.

FERMAT, Peter de, fair'-ma, a distinguished mathematician, poet, and civilian, who wrote poetry in the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. He was universally respected for his gauges. He was universary respected for mis talents, and became a counsellor in the par-liament of Toulouse. His prose works were collected and published under the title of "Opera Varia Mathematica," in 1670, and also in 1679.

Fabout 1901; p. 1065.

Fennos, William, fer'mor, a famous Russian general, the son of a Scotchman, entered the army of the cam in 1720 as a common bombardier, and rose by his bravery, intelligence, and skill to be adjutant-general to Count von Mun-nich in 1729. He became acquainted with Frederick William of Prussia at Dantzic, and received from him the order of La Gónérosité. He greatly distinguished himself in the war with Turkey in 1736, and was promoted to the rank of general, and made governor of Zolberg. As inspector of buildings, to which office he was appointed in 1746, he superintended the erection of the imperial palace at St. Petersburg; and. after the new organization of the Russian army, he was commander in St. Petersburg, Novgorod, and Finland; and, in 1755, was commander-in-chief of the whole army. In the war with Prussia he captured the city of Memel after a severe bombardment, succeeded Count Apraxin as general of the army, took possession of the kingdom of Prussia, of which he was made governor, and was created a count of the made governor, and was created a count of the German empire by Frauds I. In 1776 he fought the battle of Zorndorf against Frederick II. of Prussia, and led the first division, under Solti-kow, at the battle of Kunersdorf, for his bra-very at which he received large honours from the empress. He took the city of Borlin in Cotober, 1760, and in the same year went on an expedition to Siberia. Poter III, recalled him from the arms where the Proceed dark Cotobacks. from the army, but after Peter's death Catharine II. made Fermor governor-general of Smolensko, and a member of the supreme senate. B. at

and a member of the supreme senace. A, as Pleskow, 1704; D. 1771. FEEN, Fanny, fern. Under this nom de plume, an American lady wrote some sketches of domestic life called "Fern Leaves," which in the United States and Great Britain have attained some degree of success. She was a sister of N.P. Willis, known also as an author of some celebrity, and was originally married, in 1837, to Dr. Eldredge, who died in 1846. She subsequently married Mr. Farmington, from whom, however, she afterwards separated. Besides "Fern Leaves," she wrote two tales, called "Ruth Hall" and "Rose Clark," B. at Port-

land, Maine, 1811.

FERNANDEZ, Juan, fair-nan'-daiz, a Spanish navigator, who, in 1563, discovered the island which bears his name. D. 1576.

Fernel Festus

of the pupils of Titian, and became pointer to Phillp II. of Spain, who employed him mostly reprinted in 1691. He was in his time the in adoming the Escurial. His principal works are a "Martyrdom of St. James," a "Nativity of Christ," "St. Jerome in the Descrt," and "Abraham with the Three Angels," This last is settemed his greatest work. He painted with great case, and, on account of his colouring, was named the Spanish Titian. B. at Logrono,

on the Ebro, 1526; D. at Segovia, 1579.
FERNEL, John Francis, fair-nel, physician to Henry II. of France, published a number of works on medical subjects, which have been frequently reprinted. D. 1407; D. 1558. He was surgamed the modern Galen, from the extent of his medical knowledge, and the number of works he wrote on the subject.

number of works he wrote on the subject.

Fernar, Gaudenio, fuir-war-a, eclebrated
Lombard painter of the Milanese school of Leonardo da Vinci. He worked under Raphael at
Rome, and has been called one of the seven great painters of modern times, which is an extravagant eulogy, for, although correct in design, eareful in execution, and often brilliant in colouring, his works are devoid of tone, and show a want of appreciation of, or feeling for, harmony of colour. His principal works are in Milan, and have all a reference to sacred sub-

jects. B. 183; p. 15:9.
FERRARI, a distinguished family of Milan, several of whose members became eminent in the 16th and 17th centuries for their at-

deserved as the or the 15 mg. B. at Lisbon, 1225; p. 1500.
FERRERAS, Don Juan d., fuir-rair-ass, a learned Spanish divine, who was a member of the companyangung. plearned Spanish derine, who was a member of the Spanish Academy at its sommencement, and contributed largely to the distillance produced by that body. He also wrote a "History of Spain," 10 vois, 4to, and other works, highly esteemed for their minuteness and accuracy, net Labaneza, 1222 p. 1735. As an historian of Spain, this writer is much more to be depended on the Mexican when accept the memorated of the Mexican when accept the memorated of the Mexican when accept the memorate of the memorate of the Mexican when accept the memorate of the Mexican when accept the memorate of the memorate of the Mexican when the Mexican whe nended on than Mariana, whose pages, however, are more elegant and fascinating.

FERRI, Ciro, fau-re, a celebrated Roman freeco painter, was the most distinguished scholar of Pietro da Cortona, and greatly assisted that artist in his extensive works both at Rome and in the Pitti Palace at Florence. After the death of his master, he took the leading position among the fresco painters of Rome, and many of his works have been engraved. B. 1631;

p. 1689.

FIREIER, Miss, fer-ri-er, was the daughter of a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, who held an appointment in the Court of Session as the colleague of Sir Walter Scott. Her early introduction to the best literary society of Edinburgh gave a bias to her tastes, and she became the special of Music Influences of their at authorses of three xeedlent north, entitled the tainments. Octaving Arrara was professor of "Marriane," the "Inheritance," and "Destiny, mathematics and physics at Allian and Padu or the Other's Daughter." In at Edinburgh,

Francesco Bernardino Ferrari was celebrated throughout Europe for his knowledge of books and literature generally. He was a doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan, and his collection of valuable works was the foundation of the celebrated library of that name. His own wri-tings display much and profound learning. B. 1585; p. 1669.—Ottavio Ferrari, after being histor ographer and professor of rhetoric at Milan, settled at Padua, and was patronized by many students and crowned heads, among the latter being Christina queen of Sweden and Louis XV. of France, the latter of whom conferred on him a pension of 500 crowns. He was distinguished for the mildness of his disposition and the suafor the minness of its disposition and the star-vity of his manners, qualities which procured him the designation of the "Pacification." He was the author, in continuation of Scaliger, of a work entitled "Origines Lingue Italica," and wrote a variety of treatises on ancient customs, manners, &c. B. 1607; D. 1682.—Besides these, there were several other distinguished Italians of this name, who do not, however, appear to have belonged to the same family. Among them may be mentioned—1. Giovanni Andrea Ferrari, distinguished as a painter of historical subjects, and of fruit and flower pieces, was born at Genoa, in 1599; D. 1669 .- 2. Ludovico Ferrari, a native of Bologna, was a professor in that city, and was the discoverer of the method of resolving biquadrate equations. B. 1522; D.

FERRITA, Antonio, fair'-rai-eer-a, a Portu-For this lie was driven into exile, and took guese poet, who held the office of judge, and revote, with considerable success, degice, odes, of his days. n. at Ajaccio, 1763; n. at Rome, 889.

Is "Inex de Castro," one of the first complete targedies of modern times. His works were marian, whose ago is not accurately ascertained;

from the field, conscious that there remains behind, not only a large harvest, but labourers capable of gathering it in. More than on-writer has already displayed talents of this de-scription; and if the present author, himself a phantom, may be permitted to distinguish a phantom, may be permitted to distinguish a brother, or, perhaps, a sister shadow, he would mention, in particular, the author of the very lively work entitled 'Marriage.' Miss Ferrier was a frequent guest at Abbotsford, and helped to cheer the melancholy which clouded the last moments of the life of the great novelist.

FESCH, Cardinal Joseph, fesk, a distinguished Corsican, and the half-brother of Letitia Ramolini, the mother of Napoleon I. After suffering considerable privations in the revolutionary period of France, he suddenly found his fortunes changed by the elevation of his nephew to the command of the Army of Italy. He became one of its commissioners, or factors; but, in 1802, was appointed archbishop of Lyons. In the following year he was sent ambasador to the Holy See; and, from the court which he paid to the pope, he received a cardinal's hat, and the consent of that dignitary to vist Paris to crown Napoleon. After the coronation, he, in 1805, became imperial almoner, and received the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. In 1809 he rejected the archbishopric of Paris, on account of the severity with which the pope was treated by the emperor; and, in 1810, actually openly rebuked Napoleon before the council of Paris.

Figina

but he is believed to have lived in the 3rd century. He compiled some voluminous works on his favourite science, and is classed by Scaliger amongst the best or most useful etymologists for assisting the student in understanding the

language of ancient Rome.

ianguage of ament is tone.

Firt, Domenico, fai-te, called the "Mantnan" from being the court painter to Ferdinand Gonzage, duke of Mantna, executa several works in that city, some of which have been engraved; his masterpiece being his "Feeding of the Fire Thousand." hat Rome, 1589; D. at Venice, 1624, being only thirty-five

FEUERBACH, Paul Joseph Anselm, foir'-bak, an eminent German writer on criminal law, who became successively professor at the uni-versities of Giessen, Jena, Kiel, and Laudshut. Although he wrote a number of able papers on criminal jurisprudence, his fame did not become established till he produced his "Review of the Fundamental Principles and Ideas of or the fundamental Frinciples and recess the Penal Law." This work, in conjunction with another which appeared shortly afterwards, exercised a great influence on German criminal legislation, and placed Feuerbach in an eminent position in the eyes of his countrymen. In 1808 he became a privy councillor in Bavaria; in 1817 second president of the court of appeal at Bamberg; and in 1821 first president of appeal at Anspach. To these offices his sphere of action was entirely confined throughout the rest of his life. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1775; D. there, 1833.

Faulles, Louis, fol-lai, a French astronomer, botanist, and mathematician, was a Franciscan friar, and having received orders from Louis XIV. to proceed to the Levant to make certain astronomical observations, performed the duty assigned him, and afterwards visited the Antilles, Carthagena, Martinique, and western South America, investigating the natural productions of the various places he went to. These voyages occupied him from 1707 to 1712, when he retired occupied him from 1707 of 172, when he retired to an observatory record for him at Marseilles, where he lived during the remainder of his days. He published the results of his observations in a work entitled "Journal of Physical, Botanical, and Mathematical Observations in Western Central America, and the West Indies," 2 vols. folio, with numerous plates. By his means the magnificent Datura arborea was first made known to botanists. B. in Provence, 1660:

D. at Marseilles, 1732.

FEUQUIEEES, Isaac Manasses de Pas, Mar-puis de, fo'-que-aire, a brave French officer of the seventeenth century, conducted the siege of Rochelle, where he was taken prisoner, and afterwards acted as ambassador to Gustavus Adolphus in Germany; for his services on which mission he was made lleutenant-general of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and died in 1640 at Thionville, of the wounds he had received at the siege of that place the preceding year, and where he was made prisoner. B. 1590. FRUQUIBRES, ISSAC de Pas, Marquis de, son of the preceding, was also a lieutenant-general

in the French army, and ambassador to Germany, Sweden, and Spain, and died in the last-named country, in 1683.

FEUQUIERES, Antoine de Pas, Marquis de, son of the last-named, likewise distinguished himself in the armies of his country, having in the German campaign of 1688 performed such eminent services as to be made marshal-d camp. He next went to Italy, where he won the rank of lieutenant-general in 1693. Although an excellent officer, he was very strict and severe in enforcing discipline, and was consequently no favourite with his troops. Indeed sequently no involves with its troops. Indeed, it was said of him, in reference to the feeling of his men, that "he was the boldest man in Europe, since he slept amidst 100,000 of his enemies." He wrote memoirs of the generals chemies. He wrose memours of the generals of Louis XIV., in which he points out the faults committed by those officers on various occasions, enumerating no less than twelve radical blunders which the French commanders fell into at the battle of Blenheim alone. The work is regarded as one of the most able on the theory and practice of war in existence. B. at Paris. 1048; D. 1711.

FRURE, Tannegui Ic, or Tanaquil Faber,

fairr, a learned critic, pensioned by Richelicu. at 2000 livres, to inspect the books printed at the Louvre; but on the death of the cardinal his salary was stopped. He then removed to Saumur, where he embraced the reformed religion, and obtained the classical professorship gion, and obtained the classical processorsing, n. at Caen, 1615, n. 1672. He was the father of the celebrated Madame Dacier, and published several comments on Greek and Latin authors; two volumes of letters; "Lives of the Greek Poets," in French; "Greek and Latin Poems;" a "Method of Education."-There are several

other French writers of this name.

FIAMMINGO, Arrigo, fé-awm-in'-go, a famous artist, whose real name is unknown, but who artist, whose real name is unknown, but who was called Finamingo from being a native of Flanders. He visited Italy in the time of Groy XIII, and was employed by that pondiff in the Vatican. He likewise painted a picture of the "Resurrection" for the Sistine chargel, and another of St. Michael conquering Lucifer for "A. McCare Joseph and the control of the sisting charged and the sistence of the sistence the church of the Madonna degli Angeli, both of which are works of high merit. D. 1601.— There was another painter, named Enrico, also a native of Flanders, and called Fiammingo by the Italians, who was a pupil of Guido, and whose style resembles that of his master, except that the shadows are darker.

Fronze, Johann Gottlieb, feesht-e(r), a learned German, who, in 1794, became professor of philosophy at Jena, and thence promulgated his system, known as the "Doctrine of Science." mis system, known as the "Docume of Science. Shortly afterwards, a suspicion of irreligious tendencies foll upon him, when he retired to Prussia, and, after living some time in Berlin, received the appointment of professor of philosophy at Eriangem. Here he continued for some sime highly esteemed, but in 1814 he wisted Berlin, where, in the military hospital visited Berlin, where, in the military hospital of that city, his wife caught a fever, and com-municated it to him. She recovered, but he died, in 1814. B. at Rammenau, 1762.

Ficino, Marsilio, fe-ché-no, a learned Italian, whose father was physician to Cosmo de Medici, by whom Marsilio was greatly esteemed, on account of his attachment to the doctrines of Plato. Under the patronage of Cosmo he made rapid progress in all kinds of learning, and was chosen first president of an academy founded by him at Florence. After this, he published a complete version of Plato's works in the Latin language, and translated Plotinus, Iamblichus, Proclus, and other Platonists. Lorenzo the Magnificent was also a liberal patron of Ficino, and thus Platonism revived with great splendour in Italy. At the age of forty-two he entered into orders, and obtained Fielding

ronsiderable preferment through the means of rebellion of 17.5 he edited the "Jacobite the high patronage with which he had been Journal," for which he was made a Middleser honoured. n. at Florence, 1433; n. 1499. His justice, in which situation he gained considerworks were collected and printed together in able reputation by his "Inquiry into the Causes

two vols. folio.

two vois. folio.

FIELD, Nathaniel, feeld, a dramatic author,
who is supposed to have been a member of
Shakspeare's company, and to have been one of
the players at the Globe and Blackfriars
theatres. He wrote "A Woman's a Weathercock," "Amends for Ladies," and, in conjunction with Massinger, "The Fatal Dowry,"
Lived between the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

Field, Richard, D.D., a learned English divine, who was chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, was a great favourite with James I., and wrote several works on theological subjects, the most important of which is entitled "Of the Church." mportant of which is entitled. Of the Church, He had likewise begun a book on the "Controversies on Religion," which he did not live to finish. He was a man of a mild and loving disposition, and was ever anxious to heal dissensions in the Christian church. B. 1561: D. 1616.

FIELD, Cyrus West, an American merchant, who, in 1854, took up the subject of ocean tele-graphy. After getting a cable laid between Cape Ray and Cape Breton to connect Newfoundland with the mainland of America, he turned his attention to laying a cable along the bottom of the Atlantic between Newfoundland and Ircland. This, after some failures, was successfully

and. This, intersome faitures, was successfully accomplished in 1866. B. 1819.

FIELDING, Henry, feet-ding, a celebrated English author, son of lieutenant-general Fielding, and great-grandson of William, third earl of Denbigh. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, he went to Eton, whence he was sent to Leyden, where, for two years, he devoted himself to the investigation of civil law, and then returned to England. The narrowness of his father's circumstances, and the largeness of his family, prevented him from providing in a suitable manner for his son, who, in his twenty-first year, went to London, and began writing for the stage. His first piece was entitled "Love in several Masks," and met entitled "Love in several Masks," and met with a favourable reception; as did his next performance, called "The Temple Beau," Some of his tuture. performance, called "The Temple Beau," Some of his future dramatic efforts, however, were not so successful, and he had the courage to prefix to one of them, "As it was damned at the theatre royal, Drury-lane." A large number of his plays are now, by the generality of readers, entirely unknown. In 1734 he was fortunate enough to marry Miss Charlotte Cradock, a lady of some wealth, and, by the death of his mother, or some wears, and, or not centre of ms mother, came into the possession of £200 a year. His extravagances, however, were such, that, at the age of thirty, he had reduced himself to this former condition; on which he entered the Temple, and studied the law with considerable ardour, still exercising his pen for immediate support, as assistant editor of a periodical paper called "The Champion," and by occasional con-tributions of a poetical kind. About this time he produced the "History of Jonathan Wild," a notorious character, whose story Fielding wrought up into an entertaining romance. This has been pronounced to be, perhaps, the most wrought up into an entertaining romance, above great novelist, and accounted a woman of This has been pronounced to be, perhaps, themost considerable learning. She wrote the novels of ingeniously-arranged description of a tissue of "David Simple" and "The Cry," and transheak world. In 1742 appeared his "Joseph English; "The Lives of Cleopatra and Onderway," a novel fail of humour and admirable tavia;" "The History of Ophelia;" and several collengations of human nature, During the win;" "The History of Ophelia;" and several

able reputation by his "Inquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robberies," and his "Proposal for the Maintenance of the Poor." In 1749 he published his principal work, the novel of "Tom Jones," which exhibits a great knowledge of life, and is equally rich in comic delineation and pathetic expression. His "Amelia" followed in 1731, and is more correct in sentiment, though deficient in humour and variety. For this novel he received £1000. A complication of complaints had now produced a dropsy, and after undergoing the operation of tapping, he went with his family to Listion of tapping, he went with his family to Lis-bon, where he ended his days. n. at Sharpham, Somersetshire, 1707; p. at Lisbon, 1754. His works have been princed uniformly in 12 vols. See, with his life prefixed by Mr. Murphy. That Fielding had a great genius as a writer is unquestionable; and, when we consider the comparative brevity of his life, and the difficul-ties under which he almost invariably wrote, we are amazed at the number and general excellence of his productions. He wrote twenty-four dramatic pieces; and although his talents were not of a decidedly theatrical cast, still it was something to escape general disapproba-tion, though he was, at times, received with indifference. Of his three great works,— "Joseph Andrews," "Amelia," and "Tom upon which his reputation rests, it Jones," upon which his reputation rests, it must be confessed that, however they may occasionally err in their morality, they are extremely happy representations of those features of human nature which must always interest, simply because they are immediately recognised as genuine by every mind that has been brought into contact with the various elements at work in society at large. "Joseph Andrews," Field-ing tells us himself, was written as an imitation of the style and manner of Cervantes, and it cannot be denied that he has well succeeded in cannot be termed that he gravity, and the fine ridicule of his master. His "Amelia" is also an admirable production. "It is, perhaps, the only book," says Dr. Johnson, "of which, being only book," says Dr. Johnson, "or winch, pemg printed off betimes one morning, a new edition was called for before night," The same stern oralist read the book through without stop-ping; and further adds, that "Fieldings," 'Amelia' is the most pleasing hevoine of all the romances." "Tom Jones" is considered as the greatest work of Fielding, yet it has not the greatest work of Fleating, yet it has not escaped severe censure. "Sir," said Johnson, "there is more knowledge of the heart in one letter of Richardson's, than in all 'Tom Jones," -an opinion, however, in which few will concur. There is no novel with which we are acquainted so skilfully conducted in its fable, and evincing so much art in the development of the plot. In composition, also, Fielding is a great master. Indeed, "taking him for all in all," we believe it is the general opinion that he is what Byron calls him,—"the prose Homer of human nature."

FIELDING, Sarah, was the third sister of the above great novelist, and accounted a woman of

other works. She have a and agad unmarried at Bath. B. 1744; D. 1769.

Figury, the novelist, and his successor as a justice for Middlesex, was blind from his childhood, yet discharged his office with great credit, and in 1761 received the honour of knighthood. D. He laboured to reform the vicious, and published some tracts on police; a "Charge to the Grand Jury of Westminster," &c.

the Grand dury of Westminston," ac.
Freining, Copley Vandyke, an English painter, belonged to a family of artists, and first exhibited his pictures in 1810, at the Artists' Exhibition in Spring therdems. He carly became a teacher of his art, and from his great season this youtston segured a wide chole of friends and patrons. It is as a water-colour painter that he is best known and most admired; and there are few, if any, who have risen to the same height of popularity in representing English scenery under the same or similar aspects in which he delighted to exhibit it. His path m which he delighted to exhibit it. His path was one of unvarying prosperity, and for many years he held the office of president of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His subjects are generally chalky downs, stretching far away, until they are lost in the softened haze of distance. He has also represented both Scotch and Welsh mountain scenery, under peculiar atmospheric effects, and usually with the most striking success. He had great mechanical dexterity in the use of his peneil, notwithstanding which, he had frequently recourse to both the sponge and the cloth to produce appearances, which were not entirely free from a charge of a kind of ingenious trickery. D. 1787;

D. at Worthing, Sussex, 1855.
FIENNES, William, Lord Say and Sele, fe'-en, FIRNIES, William, Lord Say and Sole, follow, was educated at New College, Oxford, and in 1624 was made a viscount. In the Rebellion he sided with the parliament, and became "very active" with Hampden and Pym, for which he was declared an outlaw by the king, after whose execution he retired to the Isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, where he continued till Cromwell's death. At the Restoration he was made privy seal and chamberlein of the household. In in Oxfordshire, 1882; p. 1662. His lordship wrote some pamphlets against the Quakers, Clarendon pronounces him "a man of a closs and reserved nature, of reach parts, and of a close and reserved nature, of great parts, and

the highest ambition."

FIRNES, Nathaniel, second son of Lord Say and Sele, was also educated at New College, Oxford, after which he went to Geneva. On bliord, after which he went to deneva, on his return he was intrusted with the govern-ment of Bristol, but surrendered it to Prince Rupert, for which he was condemned to death by a council of war. His father's interest, how-ever, saved his life. Cromwell, with whom he was in great favour, made him one of his lords. He was a distinguished leader of the independent party, and printed some speeches and pamphlets. B. 1608; D. 1609. Lord Clarendon says of this person, "If he had not encumbered says of this person, if he had not encurrorered himself with command in the army, to which men thought his nature not so well disposed, he had been second to none in the councils of the

Parliamentarians after Mr. Hampden's death."
Flescht, Joseph Marie, foest-ke, a Corsican, and the author of one of the most terrible conspiracies of which history has preserved the remembrance. In 1835, whilst Louis Philippe was king of the French, he made an attempt to

other works. She lived and died unmarried at royal family. Preparing an "infernal machine,"
Rath. n 1714: n. 1763. in a house on the Boulevard du Temple, he, on the 28th July, on the occasion of a grand review. discharged it as the king and staff were passing his windows. Eighteen persons lost their lives, among whom was Marshal Mortier, duke of among whom was marsha morner, dure of Treviso; twenty-two others were severely wounded, the king escaping only by a miracle. The assassin was taken and condemned to death, with Pépin and Morez, his accomplices. This man had formerly been a shepherd, then a Inis min had normerly been a snephero, then a soldier, and had been prior to this, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for robbery. R. in Corsica, 1790; executed February 19, 1836.
FIRSO, Giovanni Luigh, Jé-ais-ko, a noble Genoese, who, out of hatred to the famous

Genoese, who, out of haired to the famous Andrea Giovanni Doria and his nephew, formed in 1547, a conspiracy, with the assistance of France and Pope Paul, to revolutionize Genoa. In the attempt to seize the galleys Fiesco was drowned. The conspirators, disheartened, gave up the enterprise, and the family of Fiesco was

proscribed.

FILANGIERI, Gaetano, fe-lawn-je-air'-e, an Italian political writer, who studied the law, but reasina positions where, who studied the law, but mover practised it. In 1777 he entered into the service of the court, was appointed a gentleman of the budchamber, and an officer in the marine. In 1780 he published the first volume of his work on the "Science of Legislation," which made him famous throughout Europe, and the Sth volume in 1791. It was never completed, In 1787 he obtained a place in the Royal College of Finance, which he designed to reform, but was taken ill, and died on the 24th of July, 1783, B. at Naples, 1752. His work has gone through

several editions.

FILANGIERI, Charles, an Italian general, son of the above, having lost his father at an early age, was forced by the troubles of his country, in 1809, to leave it, and set out, on foot, with his younger brother, for France. Arriving in Paris in a state of utter destitution, the name of their father procured for them at the hands of Bonaparte, then first consul, admittance to the bolapare, then hist consult admittance to the school of the Prytaneum. Charles afterwards served in Napoleon's army, being present at Austerlitz, and subsequently distinguished himself as one of the first officers in the Neapolitan service. He afterwards served in Spain, and received for his signal acts of bravery advance-ment and honours from Murat. He does not appear to have been much employed from 1820 till the accession of Ferdinand II., in 1830, to the throne of the Two Sicilies. He then had the direction of the artillery and engineers conthe direction of the artillery and engineers con-ided to him, and in 1848 was appointed to the command of the army sent into Lombardy. (See Fenery, No. 11). Its was now the deci-instrument of Bomba, and, at the head of the expedition directed against Sielly, took posses-sion of Messina after a bombardment of four days and a terrible slaughter. The same fate was in preparation for Palermo, but the Eng-lish and French admirals, seeing humanity so shamed in these proceedings, demanded and obtained an armistice for the suffering Siellians. Six months later however, butilities again. Six months later, however, hostilities again commenced, the submission of the island was completed, and Filangieri was appointed governor, with the fullest powers. B. at Naples, 1783.

FILELFO, Francis, or PHILELPHUS, fe-lail'-fo, an Italian philosopher, and one of the restorers destroy that sovereign and the princes of the of letters. After studying at Padua, he opened

Inquest." B. in Kent; D. abou

a school of rhetoric at Venice, the state of which singularly insufficient," and were admirably appointed him chancellor, and ambassafor to answered by Mr. Locke in his book on govern-constantinople. Rere he made himself ac rent. He also wrote the "Frecholders Grand a senool of rhetoric at Venues, the state of which appointed him chancellor, and ambassador to Constantinople. Here he made himself acquainted with the Greek language, when, on returning to Venice, he took with him many Greek manuscripts. In 1423 he removed to Bologna, where he was appointed professor of moral philosophy; but in 1429 he went to Florance Advisorate hearts against between rence. A difference having occurred between him and Cosmo de Medici, he was forced to retire to Siena, and afterwards to various other places. B. at Ancona, 1393; D. at Florence, 1481. He was a man of learning and abilities. but restless and quarrelsome. His epistles were printed at Venice in 1502.—His eldest son, Mario Filelfo, born at Constantinople, 1426, was

time. He executed many works for the churches of Florence, some of which still exist in the Florentne Academy. His chej-d'awre was a picture representing the adoration of the kings, in which the likenesses of Cosmo, Julian, and Cosmo's son, Giovanni Medici, were taken for the kings. He also painted, for the Sistine chapel at Rome, three grand works from the history of Moses and the Israelites. He subse-quently illustrated Dante's "Inferno," and quenty mastrated Dante's "Interno," and attempted to engrave his own designs, in which he failed. D. at Florence, 137; D. there, depending on the charity of Lorenzo de Medici,

FILLANS, James, fill-lans, a Scotch sculptor, affairs, and was chosen president of the council, who, from the humble occupation of a keeper of He retired from public affairs in 1716, in consesheep, became a weaver in Paisley, and next a stonemason. Whilst engaged in these occupations, he laboured privately to improve himself tions, he modured privately to improve himsen in the art of drawing, and also obtained a local celebrity by modelling in clay. Meeting with some success, and attracting the notice of Wililiam Motherwell the poet, and also the editor of the "Paisley Advertiser," he was brought fur-ther into notice, and encouraged to proceed to Glasgow, where he would have a wider field to work in. Here he gradually rose in his circumstances, until he found himself in a condition to visit Paris for the purposes of study. On his return, he settled in London, and was introduced to Chantrey by Allan Cunningham. He

who likewise knighted him. In 1661 he was chosen member of parliament for Oxford uni-versity; became attorney-general in 1670; in 1673 was made lerd-keeper, and raised to the pecrage; in 1675 he was made lead chanceller. and in 1651 was created carl of Nottingham, His wisdom and eloquence were rated very highly, and Dryden has commemorated him under the name of Amri, in his "Absalom and Achitophel." B. 1621; D. 1682.—His son, Daniel Finch, second carl of Nottingham, was a distinalso a good scholar, and died at Milan in 1180. asso a good senour, and deed a Anjan in 180. Filipper, Sandro, or Alessandro, A'-le-per', usually called Botticelli, from the name of a goldsmith to whom he was apprenticed, having studied painting under Filippo Lippi, rose to be one of the greatest painters of his guished lawyer and state-man, who, disappror-ing of the course pursued by James II., never went to court during that king's reign, and, on his abdication, wished for the appointment of a regency, rather than the election of another king. When William and Mary were put on the throne, however, though he declined the lord

> liam at the tan are concress at the Hague, and was excepted by him a Januas, i issuel previous to life intended dose at upon England, in 1632, from the general annesty then promised to those who had supported the new order of things. Finch resigned in 1634, but was ag in respiointed at the accession of Queen Anne; and when George I, came to the crown, he was one of the lords for the administration of quence of making a speech in favour of the Scots gentlemen concerned in Mar's rebellion; and, while in retirement, wrote an eloquent reply to Whiston on the Trinity, for which the university of Oxford thanked him. p. 1847;

chancellorship, he are produce of the principal

D. 1730. Finden, William, fin'-den, an English line-engraver, who, by study and intelligence, acquired a highly-finished taste, and rose rapidly to eminence as an engraver of steel-plates. from the excellence of his line, he was chosen to engrave the royal portrait of George IV. seated on a sofa, and pointed by Lawrence. For this work he received 2000 guineas, although the plate was not a large one. He also engraved by Wilkie, and the hy the same artist.

formances, do not seem to have done much for commenced publishing works of art on his own account, and formed an extensive engraving establishment, which he carried on in conjunction with a younger brother, also a good engrayer. The result of this was the production of engraved serials, among the most popular of which were the "Byron Gallery," and the "Gallery of British Art." But whatever may have been the successes of Mr. Finden in this line, they could only have been transitory, as the great expense necessary to support his estathe great expense increasing various in a permitary point of view. The last work upon which he engaged himself was Hilton's "Cruciarion, undertaken for the Art Union, which he finished, with a broken spririt, shortly before his death, in large with a broken spririt, shortly before his death, in 1852. B. 1787.

FINGAL, fix gal, prince of Morven, an an-cient province of Caledonia, the principal hero

him. His greatest works are — "The Blind Teaching the Blind," "The Boy and Fawn," and a colosal head of Professor Wisson," these may be added a colosal statue of Sir To James Shaw for the town of Kilmarnock. This work established his fame, and Fillans would have become eminent; but his life was drawing to a close, and although he had been long engaged on a work entitled "Rachel Weeping for her Children," he did not live to finish it. B. at Wilsontown, Lanarkshire, 1808; D. at Glasgow, 1852.

FIMER, Sir Robert, fill-mer, an English writes, who was the author of the "Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy," "Patriarcha," a minted and inited atomarchy, "Patriarcha," in which he proves that government was monarchical in the patriarchal ages, but the arguments in which, according to Mallam, "are

282 A.D. FINLEY, John, fin'-lai, a Scotch poet, author of "Wallace of Ellerslie," a "Life of Cervantes," and editor of a "Collection of Scottish Ballads

and enter of a "Collection of Sections Isaliats," was born at Glasgow, in 1782, and educated at the university of his native city. p. 1810.

Frontito, Johann Dominik, fe'-or-el'-lo, distinguished German painter and author, who is, however, best entitled to notice for his labours. in the latter character. He was a native of Hamburg, went to Rome in 1761, where he studied under Pompeo Batoni, was elected a studied under Pompeo Batoni, was elected a member of the seademy of Bologna in 1789, and in 1784 was appointed professor of art in the university of Góttingen. His great works, besides essays on the history of modern art, are his "History of Art in Italy, France, Spain, and England," and "History of the Arts of Design in Gormany and the United Netherlands." Although Fjorillo continued to use his brush to the good of his life he sid due to worken and the contract of the contract of the top of the high the high of the worken are the contract of the contract of the contract of the top of the high the high of the worken are the contract of the contra Attnoog a Frontie continued to use in 5 brush to the end of his life, he did not produce many great pictures. His masterpiece is a theme from Homer, "The Surrender of Briseis to the Heralds of Agamemnon." B, 1743; D, 1821.

rieraus of Agamemon. 8. 1795; D. 1821.
Frantini, fr-mil-ydn, a bishop of Cesarea, in Cappadocia, who was the friend of Origen, and took part with Cyprian in the dispute concerning the rebaptizing of converted heretics. He presided at the first council of Antioch

regainst Paul of Samosata, and died in 289.

Firmin, Thomas, fir min, a benevolent Englishman, noted for his extensive charities, began business as a linendraper in London, and amassed a considerable fortune. His piety and benevolence procured him the esteem of many of the most eminent men of his time, especially Archbishop Tillotson, who particu-larly courted his friendship. He erected a larly courted his friendship. He erected a warehouse for the employment of the poor in warehouse for the employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and when the French Protestants landed in Eugland, set up another for their use at 1 pswich. He was one of the governors of Christ's and St. Thomas's hos-pitals, to which he was a liberal benefactor, as he was to almost every charitable institution he was to almost every character institution brought under his notice. B. at Ipswich, Suffolk, 1632; D. 1697. He published, in 1678, "Some Proposals for the Employing of the Poor, and especially in and about the City of London, and especially in and about the City of London, and for the Prevention of Begging," 4to, Donaldson, in his "Agricultural Biography," says of this pamphlet, "The author's views were sufficiently benevolent, but not very enlarged."

FISCHER, Karl von, fish'-er, a distinguished German architect, who, after studying at Mann-heim and Vienna, and visiting Italy, went, in 1809, to Munich, and became professor of architecture in its academy. Here he superintended tecture in its academy. Here ne supermenneau the crection of several mansions of great merit, but his greatest work is the "Hof Theatre," which is still one of the chief ornaments of Munich. This building was commenced in 1811, and opened in 1818; and although, in 1823, it suffered considerably by fire, it was rebuilt in accordance with the orient dates of Fischer. He is considered the ginal designs of Fischer. He is considered the founder of the Munich school of architecture.

of Ossian's poems, where he is celebrated for his ples of the Reformation, was obliged to fly to bravery, prudence, and patriotism, fought Germany, where, in conjunction with William against the Romans, and made expeditions into Tyndale, he wrote the "Supplication of Beggars the Orsneys, Sweden, and Ireland. B. about against Monks and Friars." This piece so pleased Henry VIII., that Fish had liberty to reum. He also translated from the Dutch. little book, entitled "The Sum of the Scriptures." D. of the plague, 1671. The "Supplication of the Beggars" was a satire upon the Popish elergy, and was answered by Sir Thomas More in his "Supplications of Souls in Purgators". return. He also translated from the Dutch a

in Purgatory."
FISHER, John, FISHER, John, fish'-er, an English prolate, who was educated at Cambridge, and became who was educated as Cambridge, and became confessor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. By his advice the coun-tess founded St. John's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge. In 1502 he was chosen chancellor of that university, and became a liberal encourager of learning. In 1504 he was appointed to the bishopric of Rochester, from which he would never remove to a better see. He was a zealous opponent of the Reformation, and could not be induced by Henry VIII. to concur with that monarch's divorce of Queen Katharine. Great efforts were made to bring him to acknowledge the king's supremacy, which proving in-effectual, he was sent to the Tower. While in confinement, the pope made him a cardinal, which so enraged the king, that he caused him to be tried for high treason, when he was conco or trea nor mgn treason, when he was con-demned and beheaded in 1855. s. as Beverley, Yorkshire, 1459. He wrote a "Commentary on the Penitential Psalms," a "Defence of the King's Book against Luther," a "Temeral Ser-mon for the Lady Murgaret, "&c. A collective edition of his works was published at Wurtz-bwerth 1654. burg in 1695.

FISHER, Mary, a member of the Society of Friends, who conceived the idea of going to Constantinople to convert the grand seignor. The sultan, Mahomet IV., heard her patiently, and then caused her to be sent back to her own country, where she married a preacher of her own sect. This couple afterwards went to Languedoc, to preach the tenets of Quakerism among the Protestants there. Lived in the 17th

FISHER, Payne, an English poet, whose principal claim to remembrance arises from his having held the laureateship during the rule of Cromwell, notwithstanding that he had served on the royalist side in the Civil War. He had, however, abandoned the king's cause when affairs became desperate, joined the republicans, and celebrated their victories in some Latin poems. He had been a student both at Oxford and Cambridge, and, besides his poetical com-positions, wrote a "Synopsis of Heraldry."

positions, wrote a "Synopsis of Heraldry."

B. in Dorsetshire, 1616; D. in poverty, in 1693.

Firzderald, Lord Edward, fits-ger'-ald, was the son of James, first duke of Leinster, and Lady Emily Lennox, daughter of the duke of Eighbrund. Richmond. Entering the English army, he fought in the American war, but in 1790 quitted fought in the American war, but in 1790 quitted the service, and took his place in the Irish Parliament. When the French revolution broke out, he supported its principles, and in 1783 hastened to Paris. Here he married Pamela, the daughter, it is said, of Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orleans, and Madame de Genlis. On his return to Ireland, Fitzgerald was desirous of effecting a separation of that country from England, and induced the French Directory to Tunjish him with a flest and troops. A landing Daniel of the amendment of the country from Fish, Simon, fast, an English lawyer, who, are Sammeliem, 1782; p. at Manulch, 1820. of effecting a separation of that country from Fish, Simon, fast, an English lawyer, who, England, and induced the French Directory to an account of his active support of the princi-furnish him with a feet and troops. A landing was attempted on several occasions; but all efforts only proved the futility of the scheme, and Fitzgerald was seized, tried, and condemned to death, but died of his wounds before the timefixed for his execution, 1783; n. October 15th, 1763—His wife, distinguished for her wit and beauty, had been educated with the daughters of the duke of Orleans, by Madame de Genlis, and married a second time, Mr. Pitcairn, the American consul at Hamburg, from whom, however, she separated soon afterwards. D. almost in want of common necessaries, 1831.

want of common necessaries, 1891.
Firzacrapos, John, fits'-yib-lon, carl of Clare, and lord chancellor of Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. He rapudly rose in the legal profession, till he became Irish chancellor, in 1798, with the title of Baron Fitzgibbon; and in 1795 was raised to the peraga as the earl of Clare. He was an eminent lawyer, and an carnest promoter of the Union in the Irish Parliament, z. 1749, z.

1802.
FITZHERBER, Maria, fits-her'-bert, was the youngest daughter of Waller Smythe, Esq., of Brambridge, and was twice a widow before she was twenty-five years of age. In 1786 she became acquainted with George IV., then prince of Wales, and was, in the same year, privately married to him at Carlon House, in the prince sense of her lance and borther. This marriane was invalid by the law of the land, and the prince afterwards may led the princes Caroline of Brunswick. This allance proving unlappy, IMF. Fitzherbert again lived for several years with the prince as his wife. His gross irregardite, however, drove her into retirement, and she went to Brighton, where she lived, not only in the enjoyment of the affection and respect of a large circle of friends, but retaining the good opinion of George III. and William IV. z. 1756;

opinion of George III. and William IV. n. 1759; n. at Brighton, 1837.
FITZIAMES, James. (See BERWICE, Duke of.)
FITZEOY, Admiral Robert, R.N., Ni-roj, an English naval officer, who, from 1838 to 1830, ms. employed in surveying the S. American coasts of Patagonia, Terra del Puego, Chili, and Peru. Another expedition was planned, and in 1831 he sailed again, and surveyed the southern shores of S. America, circumnavigated the globe, and returned after an absence of four rears. In 1841 he became member of parliament for the city of Durham, and in 1843 was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of New Zealand. In 1846 he was replaced by Sir George Gray, and, on his return to England, wrote a pampliet in justification, of the course of policy he had pursued in the colony. In 1850 he published "Sailing Directions for S. America, &c.," accompanied by charts, which show the results of his surveys. In 1855 he was appointed chief of the meteory-logical department of the Board of Trade, a department which was then established for the purpose of giving notice, on the coasts and elsewhere, of approaching storms, in which office he was of immense service to fishermen and sailors. B. 1805. D. by his own hand, 1865.

B. 1000. D. Dy his own hand, 1865. Firz-Strephen, William, fit-sit-fen, a monk of Canterbury, who wrote the life of his master, Thomas à Becket, in which he gives a curious description of London, and which is the earliest extant. D. 1191.

FITZWILLIAM, William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, earl, fits'-william, an English statesman, who took his seat in the House of Lords in 1709, and for a time ceted with the Whigs, but on Mr. Fox approving of the French revolutionary ideas, he joined the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, and was appointed lord-libetenant of Ireland. In the discharge of the duties of this office, he favoured the agitation for Catholic enancipation, and this not being approved by his colleagues, he was recalled to make way for Earl Camden. On Pitt's death, in 1804, he became president of the council, an office he continued to hold till the Green'ille administration fell, in 1807. He did not, after that time, take much share in public sflairs. He was possessed of very large estates, and this, and his family councerions, gave him an immense amount of influence; to which circumstance, more, perhaps, than to his own abilities, he was indebted for the position he held in the national councils. 2. 1748: p. 1833.

FLACUS, Caius Valerius, flük'-kus, a Latin poet, who lived in the reign of Vespasian. A poem of his on the Argonautic expedition is extant, the best edition of which is that of Burman, 1724.

Falcors, or Falkooverz, Mathias, a Lutera divine, who assumed the name of Flaceus Illyrieus, on account of his having been born in an ancient part of Illyrieum. He became a disciple of Luther and McIanchton at Wittnberg, where he taught the Heurew and Greek anguages, of which he was there appointed professor. He was the principal author of the Centurine Magdeburgeness, and a great defender of the principles of Luther against those who were for moderate doctrines; on which account he settled at Magdeburg, and afternals removed to other places. B. at Isiria, 1830; D. at Frankforf, 1878. He wrote "Cluvis Scare Scripture," 2 vols. folio; "Catalogus Testium Veritatis," folio; "De Translation Imperit Romain ad Germanos," and "De Electione Episcoporum, quod aque ad Plebem princas," 8vo.

Franker, Nicholas, Ma'-mel, a notary of Paris, Franks, Nicholas, Ma'-mel, a notary of Paris,

FLANKI, Nicholas, Jid-mel, a notary of Paris, who accumulated, by some unknown means, a vast property, which he appropriated to benevate purposes and the endowment of hospitals and churches. The multitude ascribed his great wealth to his possessing the philosopher's stone; whilst others attributed to him the authorship of some works on alchemy. However this may be, he certainly founded no less than the contract of the contract

ethen in sing beg it extensive function to less than four hospitals in Paris. p. 1418.

ALTHOR, METALINIO, MET

FLAMINIUS, Caius, fla-min'-i-us, a brave and warlike Roman consul, who was drawn into a battle near the lake Thrasymenus, by the artifice of Hannibal. He was slain in the ment, with an immense number of 217 m.o.

F or Flamininus,

a celebrated Roman consul, who, n.c. 197, was chamberlain was executed. Lived in the 5th sent against Philip, king of Macedonia, and century. against the Achian league, it letotally defeated __FLAMAN, John, Max-man, an eminent Eng-Philip on the confines of Epirus, and made al Locris, Phoeis, and Thessaly tributary to the Roman power. He proclaimed all Greece inde-pendent, at the Istimian games. This celebrated action procured him the name of father and deliverer of Greece. He was afterwards sent ambassador to Prusias, king of Bithynia, where, by his prudence and artrice, he caused Hannibal, who had taken refuge at this court, to kill himself, rather than be given up to n's enemies the Rollans. Finalities was found dead in his bed, after he had imitated, with success, the virtues of his model, Sciplo.— Lucius, the brother of the preceding, signalized himself in the wars of Greece.—Finalities, a tribune, who, at the head of 300 men, saved the Roman army in Sicily, 258 B.C., by engaging the Carthaginians, and cutting them to pieces.

FLANSTLID, flan-steed, an English astro-nomer, who, when very young discovered a strong predicction for mathematical learning, and, in 1609, calculated an eclipse of the sun which was to happen the next year. He also calculated five appulses of the moon to the fixed stars. He sent the same to the Royal Society, for which he received the thanks of that learned body. Soon after this, he visited London, and then went to Cambridge, where he entered himself of Jesus College. One of his best friends was Sir Jonas Moore, who introduced him to the king, and in 1674 procured for him the place of astronomer royal. The same year he entered into orders. In 1675 the foundation of the royal observatory at Greenwich was laid, and he being the first resident and astronomer and in being the first seatest and assistant royal, it was called Flamsteed House. In 1725 appeared his great work, entitled "Historia Celestis Britannica," in 3 vols. folio. In the "Philosophical Transactions" are many of his papers, and in Sir Jonas Moore's "System of Mathematics" is a tract by him on the Doctrine of the Sphere. B. at Derby, 1646; p. 1719. It was to the mass of lunar observations made by Flamsteed, that Newton was indebted for the means of carrying out and verifying his immortal discovery of gravitation.

FLAVIAN, flui'-vi-an, patriarch of Antioch, in which see he was confirmed by the council of Constantinople in 382. This act, however, occasioned a schism, numerous bishops adhering to Paulinus, and others to Flavian. The prudence of the latter at length restored peace to the church. He was a zealous opposer of the Arians. D. 404, having governed his church twenty-three

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople, to which he was elected on the death of Proclus, in 447. He condemned the Eutychian heresy, in a synod held at Constantinople; but the followers of Eutychius afterwards got Flavian banished to Lydia, where he died.

FLAVITAS, flav'-i-tas, patriarch of Constanti-

nople. When Acaeius, patriarch of Constantinople, died, the emperor Zeno was weak enough to leave a blank paper under the altar, in expectation that an angel would write upon it the name of a person to succeed him. Fla-vitas, by bribing the grand-chamberlain, gained admittance into the church, and inscribed his own name in the letter; on which he was chosen patriarch. He died about three months

Flaxman, John, Max-man, an eminent Eng-lish seulptor, who from his boyhood discovered a remarkable genius for modelling in clay. In 1787 he visited Rome, where, during a residence of seven years, he executed his celebrated designs in outline from Homer, Æschylus, and Dante. These were engraved and published, Dante. These were engraved and published, as were some which he made from Hesiod. While at Rome, he also executed the splendid group from Orid's "Metamorphoses," entitled "The Fury of Athamas," consisting of four figures, larger than life. For this work he neutros, irrigor tima nie. For eins work ne received £600, a sum insufficient to defray even the cost. It was executed for the earl of Bristol. At this time he also produced his "Cephalus and Aurora." In 1794 he returned to England, and executed the monument for Lord Mansfield now in Westminster Abbey: for this he received £2500. After this he produced a large number ot nne works, and has been pronounced "the greatest of modern sculptors." n. at York, 1755; p. in London, 1826. Dyron says that "Flaxman trunslated Dante the best," and Allan Gamiljeham says that "the propeny of his panell and chisel were of the highest rank."

FLECHIER, Esprit, flat-she-ai, a famous French bishop, who was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and whose funeral orations placed him on a level with Bossuet. In 1679 he published his "History of Theodosius the Great;" in 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur, on which Louis XIV. said, "I should have rewarded you much sooner, but that I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses." Shortly after, he was promoted to the see of Nimes. As a bishop, he was exemplary, and when a famine raged in 1709, his charity was unbounded, and manifested to all persons, without any respect manifested to all persons, without any respect to religious persuasion. D. at Pernes, near Carpentras, 1632; D. at Nimes, 1710. His works re, "Miscellaneous Works," 12mo; "Panegyries of the Saints;" "Funeral Orations;" Sermons; 'Y the lives of Cardinal Ximenes and Theodosius the Great; "Posthumous Works." They were all published together at Nimes in 1782, in 10 vols. 8vo.
FIRENUM, Ribard, Jeds-'mo, an English poet and dramatist, noticed here, not on account so much of his own productions, as on account

and dramatist, noticed nere, not on accounts on much of his own productions, as on account of his name having been borrowed by Dryden, to serve as a scourge for the punishment of Shadwell. Ho was poet laurente to Charles II, and wrote several miscellaneous pieces; a short treatise on the English Stage; "Love's Domi-nion," a dramatic piece; "Braina; or, the mion," a dramatic piece; "Ermina; or, the Chaste Lady;" and several other performances, which are now all but forgotten, even by the antiquarians in literature. Of his birth nothing is known. He is believed to have died about

1078 FLEMMING, OF FLEMMYNGE, Richard flem'-FIEMMING, or TEMMINGE, Accided jeen-ming, an English prolate, who received his education at University College, Oxford, and, in 1498, bothained a probend in the cathedral of York. He, for a time, zealously defended the dectrines of wickliffe, but afterwards as strenu-nsly opposed them. In 1420 he became bishop of Lincoln, and soon after was sent deputy to the council of Constance, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence. At his return, he executed the decree of that assembly for dig: afterwards, and the cheat being discovered, the up Wickliffe's bones and burning them,

was afterwards raised to the see of lora by the pope; but Henry VI. refusing to concur in his advancement, he was obliged to remain at Lincoln. B. in Yorkshire; D. at Lincoln, 1431. He founded Lincoln College, Oxford.

FLEETWOOD, Charles, fleet-wood, one of the parliamentary generals during the civil war, was the son of Sir William Fleetwood, cup-bearer to the son of Sir William Fleetwood, sup-bearer to Charles I; but on the breaking out of the quarrel between the king and the parliament, young Fleetwood declared for the latter. He commanded a regiment of eavalry in 1644; held the rank of lieutenaut-general at the battle of Worcester, to the gaining of which, by Cromwell, he largely contributed. He married the Pro-tector's daughter after the death of her first husband, Ireton, and was appointed commander nussand, freton, and was appointed commander of the forces in Ireland, in 1652, and commissioner for the settlement of the affairs of that country, which he reduced to subjection, and was named lord-deputy there by his father-inlaw. He strongly opposed Cromwell assuming the title of king in 1657, and was soon after superseded in Ireland by Henry Cromwell, the Protector's younger son.

He was lecturer at St. Dunstan's, was installed canon of Windsor in 1702; and in 1706 suc-ceeded bishop Beveridge in the sec of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to Ely in 1714. He was greatly admired as a preacher, and was esteemed and honoured on account of the exemplary and blameless life he lived. His sermons are the best known of his writings, although he also composed several learned works on theological subjects, and on some points of what is now known as political economy. the Tower of London, 1656; p. at Tottenham, Middlesex, 1723.

FLETCHER, Richard, fletch'-er, an English prelate, who, in 1583, was made dean of Peterborough; and, in 1587, attended Mary queen of Scots at her execution, with a view of converting her to the Protestant religion. In 1580 he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, whence he was translated to Worce-ter, and lastly to London. On the death of his first wife he married again, and this gave such offence to Ouen Elizabeth, that she suspended him from his episcopal functions. B. in Kent; D. 1503. FLETCHER, John, an English dramatic poet,

FIGURE John, an English dramatic poor, who received his education at Cambridge, and wrote several plays in conjunction with Ecanmont. We do not know whether to consider it a fair inference, that, because the plots of many of his plays were taken from works in the Spanish, Italian, and French languages, he was acquainted with these; but be that as it may, it is certain that he possessed other merits sufficient to establish a fair claim to the reputation which time and posterity have alike awarded him in the literature of his country. Out of the fifty-two plays composed under the united names of Beaumont and Fletcher, it is stated names of Beaumont and a stare in the production that Beaumont had a share in the production to foolly seventeen. If such was the case, the Srice and the could extite such generous fautx, André Hercule de, fur'-a, a cérdinal friendship which could extite such generous fautx, André Hercule de, fur'-a, a cérdinal and prime minister of France, was, at first, DD 2

was afterwards raised to the see of York by creditable to both. In addition to his other the pope; but Henry VI. refusing to concur works, he assisted Een Josson and Middleton in his advancement, he was obliged to remain in "The Widow," and is believed to have been also a literary partner with Shakspeare, Massinger, and some other authors. B. 1576; D. of a plague which happened 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's Church. Southwark. (See BEAUMONT.)

FERICIPE, Phiness, consin to the above poet, was educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1621 he obtained the living of Illigary, in Norfolk, where he died in 1650. He is best known by a poem entitled "The Purple Island," which is an allegorical description of man, in the manner an anegorical description of man, in the manner of Spenser, reprinted at London, in 1783. He also wrote a work, now very rare, entitled "Locustes, or the Apollyonists," a sattreagainst also wrote a work, now very rare, cannea. "Locarets, or the Apollyonists," a satire against the Julies, the Julies, and the Julies was also a divine and a poet, and wrote "Christ's Victory," To this work Milton is said to have confess of that the owed the idea of his "Paradise Lost." He was born in 1558, and died in 1623.

FLUTCHER, Andrew, a Scottish political writer, was the sen of Sir Robert Fletcher of Saltoun, Protector's younger son.

Oliver, he concurred in the appointment of Richard as his successor; but soon after joined in inducing him to resign, and thus pave

Lothian in the

in material min rotsign and this pieter way for the Restoration, an event, however, which he did not lone survive. D. 10c2.

Solidal prilament, in which he so strongly which he did not lone survive. D. 10c2.

Figure on D. Milliam, in D. Baglish prelate, became chapitan to William and Mary, was bridged in the west of England with the duke of Ellow of blon, and roctor of An-tin's, London.

Mountainth, but was damised for shooting a gentleman who had remonstrated with him for stealing his horse. One of Fletcher's biographers says, that "he was a man of breeding and nice honour, in whose constitution anger was ex-tremely predominant." After this he was engaged in the Hungarian service against the Turks. At the Revolution he returned to his own country, and was a member of the conven-tion for settling the government of Scotland. n. at Saltonn, 1653; p. in London, 1716. His publications, which are wholly political, are filled with the boldest and most honest denumcations of the oppressive measures beneath which his country, in his time, groaned. His character is thus given by a contemporary: "A gentleman, steady in his principles, of nice honour, with abundance of learning; brave as the sword he wears, and bold as a lion,—a sure friend and an irreconcilable enemy,—would lose

his life readily to serve his country, and would not do a base thing to save it." It is in his r to the marquis of Montrese, entitled "An unt of a Conversation," that occurs the rated saying errone usly attributed to the of Chatham; "I knew a very wise man that believed that if a min were permitted to

make all the ballads, he did not care who should make all the laws of a nation."

FLETCHER, Abraham, an ingenious English mathematician, was bred to the business of a tobacco-pipe maker. He learned to read and write by his own application, and also taught himself arithmetic, mathematics, and botany. At the acc of thirty he became a schoolmaster, to which he added the professions of astrologer and doctor, and acquired a fortune of £3000. E. in Cumberland, 1714; p. 1793. He published a compendium of practical mathematics, under the title of the "Universal Measurer," I vol.

chaplain to Louis XIV., then became, in 1698, bishop of Fréjus, and was nominated by the old king, when near his death, as tutor to his successor, Louis XV. Flenry gained great influence over the mind of his pupil, and in 1726 succeeded the duke of Bourbon as prime minister, being in the same year also made cardinal. He showed his wisdom in the internal administration of the kingdom, diminishing the taxes, and systematizing the finance department, but was not successful in maintaining the influence of France abroad. Stanislas, king of Poland, whose claims ought to have been supported, was abandoned in the war which he undertook to recover his crown. By the treaty of Vienna, 1736, Fleury, however, obtained from Austria Loraine and Bar, stipulating that these should, at the death of Stanislas, revert to France. In the War of Succession, 1741, the cardinal was not destined to see the arms of his country successful; but he did not live till the end of the conflict. B. at Lodève, Languedoc, 1653;

FLINDERS, Captain Matthew, flin'-ders, a distinguished English navigator, who early entered into the merchant service, but quitted it soon into the merchant service, but quitted it son for the navy, which he joined as a midshipman in 1795. Having distinguished himself in an exploring expedition through Bas's Straits (see Bass), he was, on his return to England, promoted, and in 1801 salled, as captain of the Investigator, for Australia, and, commencing at Cape Leeuwin, surveyed the eastern coast, as far Jackson, where, having refitted, he explored Northumberland and Cumberland islands, and the great Barrier Reef of coral rocks. the proceeded to Torres Straits, examined the Gulf of Carpentaria, thence to the island of Timor, and thence to Port Jackson, where he arrived in 1803. From the rotten state of his ship, he was no longer able to continue his sursmp, he was no longer able to continue as survey; accordingly, he embarked for England in the Porpoise, for the purpose of laying the results of his investigations before the lords commissioners of the admiralty. In this ship, however, he was wrecked on a coral reef, in sailing for Torres Straits; but, through his own intelligence and enterprise, not only saved the crew, but eventually was the means of rescuing them, when, in a vessel called the Cumberland, them, when, in a vessel called the Cumorn lind, no larger than 29 tons, he set out for England. He crossed the Indian Ocean, and reached the Illed of France, where he and his people were made prisoners of war, notwithstanding that he held a French pass, enjoining that his should be respected wherever it should be found. on account of the scientific objects in which its captain was engaged. Here he was detained a prisoner for six years. At length he was re-stored to his liberty and his country, with all his plans and charts, excepting one of his log-books, which had been either lost, kept, or destroyed. By this time the French had issued a volume and an atlas, marking a vast number of the parts surveyed by Flinders as those which had been visited by a navigator of their nation. Deem visited by a navigator of their hation. Flinders, however, was enabled to assert his own rights; but, broken in health, lived only to revise the last sheet of his work, having died on the very day that his book was published. a sat Donington, Lincohshire, 1780. D. 1814. The work of Flinders is entitled "A Vorigae to Terra Australis, in the years

1801, 1802, and 1803, in His Majesty's ship Isol, 1902, and 1909, in this majesty's saip Investigator, and subsequently in the armed vessel Porpoise and Cumberland schooner," 2 vols. with atlas: London, 1814. (See Brown, Dr. Robert.)

FLOOR, Henry, flud, an Irish orator, was the son of the Right Hon. Warden Flood, chief justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland. He received his education at Dublin and Oxford, and was, in 1752, created M.A. at the latter university. He entered the Irish parliament for the county of Kilkenny, and afterwards for the borough of Callan, where his eloquence acquired for him an uncommon popularity in his native country, which he lost when he obtained a seat in the British parliament. n. 1732; p. 1791. Mr. Flood published an ode to Fame; and several of his speeches have been also printed. He bequeathed the bulk of his property, after the death of his wife, to the university of Dublin, for the purpose of found-

university of Dublin, for the purpose of found-ing a professorship, purchasing manuscripts and books, and for granting premiums. Fronkan, John Feter Clarks de, for-e-an, a French writer, educated under Voltaire, who procursed him the place of page to the duke the procured him the place of page to the duke who gave him a captain's commission in his who gave him a captain's commission in his regiment of dragoons. He devoted himself, however, principally to letters, and produced a number of works, chiefly of the romantic kind, His first was "Galathée," published in 1782, which was followed by his "Théâtre," conti-ing "Les Deux Billets." Le Bon Ménage," "Le Bon Père," "La Bonne Mère," and "Le Bon Fils;" His "Voltaire et le Serf du Mont Bon Fils." His "voitane et le Serr qu mong Jura" gained him the prize given by the French Academy, of which society he became a member. His "Estelle" is reckoned equal to "Galathe;" and his "Numa Pompilius;" "Gonsalvo de Cordova," and his "Pables," which rank next to those of La Fontaine, are also highly esteemed. For his "Numa" he was sent to prison during the state of Eubergierre. In his coffware. the reign of Robespierre. In his confinement the region a poem on the story of "William Tell," and finished another, entitled "Ebrahim." He gained his liberty after the fall of Robespierre, and died at Sceaux, 1794. B. in Languedoc, 1755.

FLORIAN, Marcus Antonius, half-brother of the emperor Tacitus, assumed the purple after the death of the latter, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the senate. Probus, however, having been proclaimed by the legions of the East, Florian marched against him; but experiencing a check in one of his first encounters, his soldiers killed him. He reigned but two

months. D. 278.

FLORIO, John, flo'-re-o, who styled himself "The Resolute," was descended from a family of Italian refugees which had settled in London, where he was born in the reign of Henry VIII. He taught French and Italian at Magdalen Colego (Norfor, and was appointed tutor to Prince Henry on the accession of James I, to the English throne, and likewise held the office of clerk of the closet to the queen. He wrote a variety of works with somewhat funciful tiss, the best of which are, "First Fruits," "Second Fruits," "Garden of Recreation," and an English and Italian Dictionary, D. 1835.

FLOURIS, Francis, forte, a Flemish historical painter, surnamed the "Plemish Raphael." He was held in high estimation by Charles, and Phillip II, of Spain, and amassed a very He taught French and Italian at Magdalen Col-

large fortune. Amongst his best works are the 1372 against the count of Armagnac; and, 1375, "Twelve Labours of Heredies," and a "Last against the duke de Berri. B. 1331; D. 1391. Judgment." B, at Antwerp, 1503; D. 1570. Forr, Gaston de, duke Of Kemoura, Frenchman

Judgment," n. at Antwerp, 1899; p. 1870.

FLORUS, Lucius Annœus, flor-us, a Latin
historian, of the same family as Seneca and
Lucan. He wrote an "Abridgment of the
Roman History," in four books, which is concise
and elegant, although incorrect in many points. He lived between the years 70 and 140, reaching the summit of his fame in the reigns of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian.

FLOURENS, Marie Jean Pierre, floo'rai, a distinguished French physiologist, universally known as one of the most distinguished savans of his day, and as the author of many learned works on physiological science, was professor of comparative physiology in the Museum of Natural History in Paris; professor in the College of France; peer of the Empire; perpetual secretary of the Anademy of Sciences in the same city, a member of the Royal Society of England, and of the Academies of Edinburgh, Stockholm, Munich, Madrid, Turin, and of almost every other capital in Christendom. The best and most remarkable of all the works by M. Flourens is his book on the "Duration of Human Life, and the quantity of Life on the Globe," in which he maintains that one hundred vears is the natural duration of human of his day, and as the author of many learned dred years is the natural duration of human life, and that by living a sober—that is, a well-ordered, well-conducted, reasonable life—men may seeure that degree of longevity; but that it is impossible to prolong existence beyond that period, use whatever means they may. B. at Maureilhan, Hérault, 1794.

Fo, or Foe, fo, the founder of a religious sect, which, in the empire of China, reckons a great number of followers, whose tenets appear to be much the same as those of Buddha. He reformed the religion of the Brahmins, denied the distinction of castes, and the superiority of any one class of men, and taught a doctrine, of which the fundamental precepts are, not to lie, to do to others as we would be done by, to kill, no living creature, to abstain from wine, to avoid all impurity, and to believe in future rewards and punishments. His doctrines only began to be prevalent in China 200 years no. If men priests are called bonzes, and live in monas-teries, travelling also considerably about the compire, and living for the most part on almothe distinction of castes, and the superiority of empire, and living, for the most part, on alms. B. at Benares, or in Cashmere, about 1027 B.C.

Fort, for he, the first Chinese emperor and legislator. He is said to have founded that kingdom 2963 years n.c. Nothing certain is known of his reign; but there are attributed to him the institution of marriage, the invention of fishing, hunting, music, and writing. He acknowledged and worshipped a supreme deity.

Lived about 3000 B.C.

Forx, Gaston III., Count de, Viscount de Béarn, Join, succeeded his father, Gaston II., at the age of twelve, and rendered himself remarkable for his valour and magnificence. He is accused, however, of possessing a violent temper, and having caused the death of his own son. This young prince, unjustly suspected of having attempted to poison his father, was imprisoned by the orders of Gaston, at the instigation of Charles the Bad, and left to perish, in his dungeon, of hunger. The life of Gaston was passed in continual wars. In 1345 he was fighting against the English; in 1356 in Prus-

Forx, Gaston de, duke of Nemours, afrenchman who, in 1512, senceeded the duke of Longuerille in command of the army in Italy, and on account of his daring exploits, was called the "Thunderbols of Italy." Hersised the siege of Bologna, relieved Brescia, and laid siege to Bologna, relieved Brescia, and laid siege to Ravanna, where, on the Ilth of april, 1512, he fell in the arms of victory. Byron, in the "Childle Harold," calls him the "gallant young De Folx," and draws a moral as to the evanesand character with human farme from the state of cent character of human fame, from the state of the monument raised to his memory on the spot where he fell, and which, the poet says, he found with-

"Weeds and ordure rankling round the base." De Foix was the son of John de Foix, Viscount Narbonne, by his wife, Mary of Orleans, sister of Louis XII., and was born in 1439, and was

thus only twenty-three years of age at his death.
Forx, Odet de, lord of Lautree, a famous
French general, was likewise present at the
battle of Ravenna, where he was wounded, and
was appointed governor of Milan by Francis I. He was opposed to the famous general Colonna, who drove him out of Italy. He returned in 1523, however, and took Pavia, and besieged Naples, where he died. His body was conveyed to Spain, and was buried, twenty years after, in the tomb of the great Gonsalvo of Cordova.

FOLARD, Jean Charles de, fo'-lar, a French officer, who, in 1702, became aide-de-camp to M. de Vendome, who undertook nothing without consulting him. For his services, he was rewarded with a pension and the cross of St. Louis. He was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and taken prisoner by Prince Eugene some time after the battle of Blenheim. Being some time ener the status of Bienneum. Being exchanged, he was sent to Malta, to assist in its defence against the Turks. He afterwards served under Charles XII. of Sweden, and was present at the siege of Frederickhall when that prince was killed, December 11, 1718. He then returned to France, and served under the charles and the siege of the status of the siege of t duke of Berwick. B. at Avignon, 1609; p. 1752. He wrote "Commentaries upon Polybins," 6 vols. 4to; "A Book of New Discoveries in War," and "A Treatise on the Defence of Places."

Folcz, Johann, folts, a famous German poet belonging to the class of authors called master-singers, who, in the 14th century, succeeded to he position previously occupied by the minne-singers, or Suabian bards. These master-singers, who belonged generally to the class of master-ordsmen, usually met in taverns, and their merit was to invent new species of measures, subject to certain rules and laws. Folcz was especially eminent in this line, having originated several of these styles of versilica-tion. He occupied the position of a barber in Nuremberg, and was born at Ulm in the 15th century. A collection of his pieces was printed

at Nuremberg in 1474.

FOLENGO, Theofilo, fo-len'-go, an Italian poet of the macaronic and burlesque schools, whose poetical cognomen was Merlino Coccaie, by which name he is best known. He was of a meangeant of the rest inc Data state to Peties, which make he is Dest Khown. He Was of a was passed in continual wars. In 1345 he was a layers, during which he indisped for sevewas passed in continual wars. In 1345 he was religiously the petition of the rest was passed in the rest of the rest in the rest of the rest was passed in the rest of the rest was passed in the rest of the Jacqueries in the fatility did not poetry deriving its name from court against the revolt of the Jacqueries in the fatility dish macaroni, and which consisted Poley Fontaine

in interweaving with a staple of Latin verse words and phrases of the vernacular tongue, and made to fit into the construction and metre by Latin terminations. In this species of composi-Latin terminations. In this species of composi-tion Folongo was very successful. He likewise wrote a burlesque called "Orlandino," pub-lished at Venice in 1529; and, returning to a settled and so-called religious life, he in 1627 printed a piece entitled "Choos del Triperano," in prose and verve, a whimsical and licentifous work, descriptive of the various incidents of his life, and cuding with the record of his conwersion. He subsequently, while living in a monastery in the Neapolitan dominions, composed a poem in ottava rima, called "La Umanità del Figlio di Dio," which appeared in

1533. n. 191; n. 1514.
Foley, Sir Thomas, fo'-lc, a distinguished naval officer, and the friend of Nelson, was descended from an ancient family of Pembrokeshire. He was a lieutenant in the Prince George when Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV., was a mid-hipman on board. He was made post-captain in 1790; was appointed to the St. George, flag-ship of Admiral Gell, in 1794, at the commencement of the war with France and Spain. On the passage to the Mediterranean, immediately after, he assisted at the recapture of the St. Jugo, a large Spanish ship, with upwards of two millions of dollars on board. Foley afterwards served under Admiral Hotham, and distinguished himself in an action with the French Toulon fleet and in capturing the Censeur and Ca Ira ships of the line. He was captain of the Britamia in the famous battle off Cape St. Vincent, on the 11th of February, 1797, where he displayed signal brayery. In 1703 he was transferred to the bravery. In 1793 he was transferred to the Goliath, which was sent to reinforce Nelson in the Mediterraneen; and in the battle of the Nile, August 1, 1793, led the British line into Within two minutes after the first shot was fired by the French, Foley opened upon them from the Goliuth, which he steered alongside of the Conquerant, the second ship in the enemy's van, in fifteen minutes dismasted his opponent, and then aided in subduing the mis opportent, and that direct in studing the vessels in the rear. After a sisting in the blockale of Multa, Foley was in 1803 in command of the Elephont, if, belonging to the floct under Sir Hyde Purker, and on beard of his ship Nelson hoisted his fir g when about to make his celebrated attack on the Danish fleet and fortifications at Copenhagen. Foley accompanied forting the whole of the desperate action which followed. It was to Captain Foley that Nelson made the famous remark, when the "Leave off the action! Foley, you know I have only one eye, and am entitled to be blind sometimes. I really do not see the signal," added he, putting the glass to his blind eye; and continued the battle, with what result is well known, Captain Foley was made a colonel of marines in 1897, was promoted to rear-admiral's rank in 1897, in 1811 was appointed commander-in-chief in the Downs, which position he continued to hold during the remainder of the war. In 1812 he was made vice-admiral; in 1815 was nominated knight commander of the Bath: and

sculptor, who, from Dublin, went to London, in 1834, and became a student in the Royal Academy. His first exhibitions were "Innocence" and "The Death of Abel;" both of which in 1830, appeared on the walls of the Academy, and 1930, appeared on the wans of the academy, and attracted much attention. Next year appeared his "Ino and the Infant Bacchus," which further increased his fame; and from that time he may be said to have taken his place amongst the best sculptors of the day. Besides those works already named, he produced "Lean and Cordolla," "Venus rescuing Eneas," "Prospero Cordona, "venus rescuing maeas, "rrospero narrating his Adventures to Miranda," and several others, displaying a rich faculty of invention, and truly classic taste in execution. He also produced many portraits and monu-mental memorials, which greatly helped to extend his reputation. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy. B. at Dub-

Folkes, Martin, fokes, an English philosopher and antiquary, who, after receiving a private education, was sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-three he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1723 was nominated one of the vice-presidents. In 1741 he succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of that learned body, and was, about the same time, elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was also created doctor sciences at rays. He was also created doctor of laws by both universities. n. at Westminster, 1690: n. in London, 1754. Mr. Folkes wrote besides a number of papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," "A Table of English Siver Coins, from the Norman Conquest 1745." A second edition of this work appeared in 1763.

FONBLANQUE, John de Grenier, fon'-blawng, a distinguished English barrister, was descended from a noble family in the south of France, some members of which had emigrated to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In 1793 he published a "Treatise on Equity," which was enlarged and reprinted with notes in 1799.

and again in 1805. p. 1759; p. 1837.

FORDLYQUE, Albany W., fon'-blank, son of the above, was brought up to the law, but was never called to the bar. He early began to direct his attention to political questions, and, on Leigh Hunt and his brother parting with the "Examiner" newspaper, it passed into the proprietorship of Mr. Fonit passed into the proprietorship of Air. Fon-blanque. In the columns of this journal his talents were fully displayed. In 1887 he published a selection of his papers from the "Examiner," and entitled them "England under Seven Administrations," which were much admired. In 1859 he was appointed director of the statistical department of the leased of Trafo. When his supenitual cane of director of the statistical department or tan Board of Trade, when his superintendence of the "Examinor" may be considered to have virtually coased. n. 1797.
FONTAINE, John de la, jow-tain, a French poet, was educated first at Rheims, and atterwards under the lathers of the Oratory.

He was a man of great simplicity of manners, eredulous, fearful, and uncommonly absent-minded. He lived for some time with the superintendent Fouguet, who allowed him a pension. After-wards he resided in turn with the duchesses of Bouillon and Orleans, and Mesdames d'Hervart nominated knight commander of the Bath; and wards he resided in turn with the duchesses of obtained the grand cross of the same order in Doullion and Orleans, and Mesdames d'Hervart 1820. On May 1, 1830, Sir Thomas was appointed to the command of Portsmouth, and de Sabilère. As an illustration of the lazi-pointed to the command of Portsmouth, and died there on January 3, 1831; n. 1757.

Folia, John Henry, R.A., an eminent and the port of the port

Fontaine

my cat, my dog, and La Fontaine." He was married, but his wife had as little knowledge of the management of a household as himself. He wrote some licentious tales, which are little wrote some incentious tales, which are little read; but his fables are very generally put into the hands of young people. They are natural, poetical, and entertaining. He also wrote "Les Amours de Psyche," a romance, some comedies, letters, &c., to be found in his miscellane, z. at Château Thierry, 1821; z. 1895. In his Later years, La Foutaine henlined seriously towards religion, and many of his more unworthy works he, at the instance of his confessor, sup-pressed. As a fable-writer he is unsurpassed, is compositions in this path being remarkable for their great simplicity and exquisite beauty.

FONTAINE, Nicholas, a voluminous French author, connected with the Jansenists, was the son of a scrivener at Paris, where he was born son of a scrivener at Paris, where he was born in 1825. His principal works are, "Lives of the Saints," "History of the Bible," in short chapters, which has often been reprinted under the title of the "Bible de Royaumont;" "Memoirs of the Solitaires of Port Royal," and a "Translation of the Homilies of St. Chrysostom

on Paul's Epistles," which latter was con-demned by de Harlai, archbishop of Paris, as teaching the Nestorian heresy. D. at Melun,

FONTAINS, Pierre François Leonard, an architect, who has been called the Father of the modern French school, early began the study of modern French sensor, early began the satisfy a his art, and, in 1785, carried away the second prize for architecture. He now became a pen-sioner of the Academy, to be maintained at Rome, and having presented drawings of the "imperial city," as it was in the time of the Casars, he received an extraordinary prize of 3000 francs. After the Revolution, and the elevation of Napoleon I. to the consulate, he and Percier, a brother architect, were employed to restore Malmaison. Under the imperial rule, he was further employed to restore all the palaces and complete the Louvre and the Tuiplanets and complete the lower and the deries, which, with numerous other works, occupied him and Percier throughout the whole of the rule of Napoleon I. On the fall of the empire, he was named architect to Louis XVIII., which place he held till 1848. He next became president of the Council of the Civil Buildings. and by his vast experience was thus enabled still to direct some of the most important public works in France. B. at Pontoise, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, 1762; D. in Paris, 1853.

FONTANA, Domenico, fon-ta'-na, an eminent architect and mechanic, who raised the Roman obelisk from the dust in the front of St. Peter's. a work deemed impracticable, and which many others had attempted in vain. B. at Mili, on the

Lake of Como, 1513; n. at Naples, 1607.

FONTANA, Prospero, an historical painter, who was preceptor to Ludovico and Hunnibal B. at Bologna, 1512; D. at Rome, Caracci. 1597.—His daughter Lavinia was also an excellent painter of portraits, and was patronized by PopeGregory XIII. n 1552; n.1614.—There were several others of this name, among whom may be mentioned-1. Felix Fontana, an eminent naturalist and physical philosopher, B. at Pomarlo, in the Tyrol, 1730; p. 1805. 2. Gregory Fontana, the brother of Felix, a mathematician. B. 1735; D. 1803. 3. Francis Fontana, an astronomer of Naples, to whom the invention of the telescope was for some time erroneously ascribed,

Fontenelle

but who made improvements in various instruments. B. 1580; D. 1656. 4. Carlo Fontana, an Italian architect of some distinction. B. 1634: D. 1714. 5. Gaetano Fontana, a Modenese astronomer, with whom Cassini corresponded, and by whom he was regarded as always to be depended on in his observations and calculations. B. 1645; D. 1719. FONTE, Moderata, fon'-tai, a Venetian lady,

who wrote two peems; one entitled "Il Floridoro," the other on the "Passion and Resurretion of Jesus Christ." She also produced a work in prose, in which she assorts that women are not inferior in understanding to men. n. at

Venice, 1555; p. 1592.
FONTINAY, Therese de Cabarrus, Marquise de, fon-te-nai, a Spanish lady, who became first the wife of M. Devin, marquis of Fontenay, a connsellor in Paris, and afterwards the wife of Tal-

alive. The Church, however, refused to racify her marriage, and she continued to struggle against the feelings of society, in a vain endeayour to be received into it, until 1816, when she retired to a private retreat, where she passed the remainder of her days in tranquillity. She was very beautiful, and extremely engaging by her great wit. v. at Saragossa, Spain, 1773; p. at Chimay, 1835.

FONTENELLE, Bernard le Bovier de, f.a'-/virowrenesses, bernard to bevier de, 732-441-nel, a celebrated French writer, whose father was a counsellor of Rouen. Young Fontenelle was also bred to the legal profession, which, however, he abandoned for literature. His first efforce were directed to the stage, and although they were superintended by his uncle Thomas Corwere superintended by his tunce Thomas Con-neille, he did not succeed. In 1683 he published his "Balogues of the Dead," which were will received. His conversations on the "Flurality of Worlds," which appeared in 1850, further added to his reputation; and the year following he published the "History of Oracles," which is a translation, or very nearly so, of a world on the same subject by Van Dule. He was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1991 and in 1997 of the actions of Science. 1691, and, in 1697, of the Academy of Sciences. He subsequently became secretary of the latter, and filled that office with honour from 1699 to 1741. In this capacity he wrote a history of the Academy, and distinguished himself by the excellent enlogies which he composed upon its deceased members. n. at Rouen, 1937; n. at Paris, 1757. Besides the above works, he wrote a "History of the French Theatre," "Elements of the Geometry of Influities," "Moral Discourses," &c. Pontenelle is said by some critics to have been especially distinguished for the clearness and simplicity of his style, and to have possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of making scientific matters intelligible to all readers. As a man of the world, he shone by the sharpness of his wit and the smartness of his repartees; although he was also remarkable for his moderation and reserve in an age able for his moderation and reserve in an age when there was not much of these qualities. He would say, "If I had my hands full of truths, I should take care how I opened them." He has been severely criticised, however, by some writers. Arseno Houssaye, in his sparkling work on the "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," says of him that "he always wanted a compliment; a slave to his vanity, he made himself the slave of the first comer. The roof

his days here and there; with Thomas Corneille, with M. le Hagnais, with M. Aube (you know him with the Haganas, with M. Aube (you know min--that M. Aube celebrated by Rulhères). Again, he always dined out—with Madame de Tencin, with Madame d'Epinay, with Madame Tenem, with Madame d Argenton; in fine, everywhere except at home. This style of living could not fail of being economical. He, therefore, although a poet without patrimony, died with an income of 35,000 livres (he belonged to all the paying Academies), without speaking of 75,000 livres in ringing coins, which, when about 87, he had concealed in his mat-tress, doubtless to repose upon in the other world. Let no one say now, that all poets are improvident—but Fontenelle was not a poet. Now I repeat, that whilst he was thus hiding away his money, his cousin, the nephew of the great Corneille-the nephew of his motherwas begging at a neighbouring door. Besides, was organize a neighbouring door. Besides, were there not twenty other unfortunates to succour at that time in the great family of men of letters, whence he had issued so rich and glorious? Malillatre dying of hunger! And so many other hidden miseries, which the eve of charity always discovers: so many other nelle, you would have been pardoned for much prose, and many a verse, for some open-handed charity." charity." On seeing his hearse pass, Piron ex-claimed, "This is the first time that M. de Fontenelle has left home not to go and dine in the

City."
FOOTE, Samuel, foot, an English dramatic writer and actor, whose father was justice of preace for the county of Cornwall, and whose mother was sister to Sir John Dinely Goodere, of Herefordshire. Foote was educated at of Herefordshire. Foote was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple for the purpose of studying the law; but this he quitted for the attractions of naw; out this is equited for the attractions of the stage. His first performance was in the character of Othello. In 1747 he opened the "little theatre in the Haymarket" with a dra-mattle piece of his own, called "The Diversions of the Morning," which had a great success, and which was a representation of real characters, whose very voice, gait, and gestures were strikingly imitated. His next piece was called "An Auction of Pictures," in which he represented some of the most noted individuals of the day. He still continued to play at one or other of the theatres, and frequently produced new pieces. In 1760 he brought out the "Minor" at his own house in the Haymarket; but, in 1766, had the misfortune to break his leg, which he was obliged to have amputated. The duke of York, out of compassion, now procured for him a patent for life for the theatre in the Haymarket. In 1776 he attacked the duchess of Kingston in a piece which was suppressed by authority. Soon after this, a charge was brought against him which broke his heart, orougus against nim which broke his heart, although he was honourably acquitted by the jury. B. at Truro, Cornwall, 1729; D. at Borer, on his way to France, 1777. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Foote had an infinite fund of comic humon, both in writing and conversation; but he took unwarrantable liberative.

which sheltered him in this world was never manner. His farces have procured him the obser than the roof of hospitality, he passed title of the Englit', Aristophanes. Dr. Johnson his days here and there; with Thomas Cornellie, said, that for loud, obstreperous, broad-faced mirth, he had no equal.

FOOTE, Sir Edward James, an English naval officer, who entered the service of his country early in life, and obtained post rank in 1794, and was at the battle of Cape St. Vincent in 1797. In 1799 Nelson committed the blockade of Naples to his charge, and in that capacity he, in concert with Cardinal Ruffo, made a treaty with the insurgents, which Nelson afterwards annulled. Foote became rear-admiral in wards annuled. Foote became rear-admiral in 1812, vice-admiral in 1821, and died in 1833. B. in Kent, in 1767.

Forbes, William, forbs, the first bishop of

Forms, William, forts, the first bishop of Edinburgh, after studying at several universities, went to England, where he was offered the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, which he declined. When Charles I, in 1834, erected Edinburgh into an episcopal see, he appointed Dr. Forbes to fill it; but the bishop appointed Dr. Forbes to that it; but the bishide enjoyed this dignity only three months. B. at Aberdeen, 1585; D. 1634. He wrote "Conside-rationes modestie et pacificæ Controversiarum de

Justification," &c., Svo, reprinted by Fabricius, at Frankfort, in 1707.

Formes, Patrick, bishop of Aberdeen, and a munificent patron of the university of that city, of charty always discovers; so many ounce souls that were breaking their wings against munificent patron of the university of that city, the corners of some confined room or the which owes to him the reinstitution of the prorafters of a garret. Ch! Monsieur de Fonte- [resorships of theology, civil law, and medicine, which had become dormant. He was descended from a noble family, took orders in 1592, and was raised to the episcopal bench in 1618 by James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. B. 1564; D. 1635.—His second son, John Forbes of Corse, was professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in King's College, Aberdeen; but in consequence of supporting the introduction of episcopacy into Scotland, and his refusal to subscribe the "Solemn League and Covenant," was ejected from his chair, in 1640, and went to Holland, where he remained a few years, and afterwards returned to Scotland, and lived in retirement at his estate of Corse. He wrote "Historico-Religious Institutions;" a work generally admired, even by those who opposed his views of church government; "Irenicum," published at Aberdeen in 1629; and in 1646 he printed at Amsterdam a "Commentary on the Apocalypse," which had been written by his

printed at Amsterdam a "Commentary on the Apocalypse," which had been written by his father. In 1593; In 1643. FORDES, Alexander (Lord Forbes of Pitsligo), is said to have been the original of Six Walter Scott's Baron of Bradwardine in "Waverley." He adhered to the Stuarts, led a troop of horse in the rebellion of 1745, retired to France after the battle of Culloden, but returned to his country in 1749. He was the author of "Moral and Philosophical Essays." B. 1678; D. 1762.

FORBES, Duncan, an eminent Scotch judge, and an excellent writer, who was educated first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Utrecht, Leyden, and Paris. In 1709 he began to practise as an advocate at the Scotch bar, and gained considerable reputation. In 1717 he was appointed solicitor-general of Scotland, in 1725 lord advocate, and in 1737, president of the Court of Session. In the robellion of 1745 he zealously opposed the Pretender; but the ingratitude with which he was treated by the government, who even refused to reimburse some expenses which he had incurred, preyed liberties in mimicking persons merely on upon his mind and brought on a fever, of which account of natural failings and peculiarities of he died, 1747. B. at Culloden, 1685. His lord-

Forbes

ship was a man of great piety and learning, and well versed in the Hebrew Scriptures, as appears well versed in the neurew scriptures, as appears from his "Letter to a Bishop on Hutchinson's Writings and Discoveries," in 1732; "Thoughts concerning Religion, Natural and Revealed," 1735; and "Reflections on Incredulity;" the whole collected into one volume, 12mo, 1750. whole collected into one volume, 12mo, 1755, As a man, Forbes is highly spoken of. "I knew and venerated him," says Bishop Warburton, "one of the greatest men that ever Scotland bred, both as a judge, a patriot, and a

FORDES, Sir William, of Pitsligo, was the founder, in conjunction with Sir James Hunter Blair, of the first banking establishment in Scotland, and long known and implicitly trusted under the title of Sir William Forbes and Co.'s Bank. He was a member of the Literary Club frequented by Johnson, Garrick, and Burke, and printed an account of the life and writings of Dr. Beattie. B. 1739; D. 1806.

FORBES, James, an Englishman engaged in the civil service of the East India Company, is noticed here on account of his work entitled "Oriental Memoirs, selected and abridged from a series of Familiar Letters, written during seventeen years' residence in India," published in 1813. This work is illustrated by coloured plates of animals and plants, reacted by coloured places of animals and plants, executed with great spirit and beauty. Mr. Forbes was made a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. B. in London, 1749;

D. 1319.

FORRES, Edward, an eminent naturalist, who forms, Edward, an eminent materials, who from a child was a collector; so that by the time he was seven years of age, he was possessed of a museum of natural curiosities. For some time he was connected with the studio of the late Mr. Sass, in London, but, in 1832, went to the university of Edinburgh, where, under the instructions of Professors Jameson and Graham, he first became acquainted with the true principles of natural science. After being there some time, he made an excursion into Norway, and afterwards published his observations on the plants, rocks, and mollusca of that country, in a plants, rocks, and monusca of that country, in a volume entitled "Notes of a Natural-History Tour in Norway." He now became a contri-butor to the "Magazine of Natural History," whilst pursuing his studies both in zoology and In 1836 he was chiefly instrumental in bottaly. In 1300 he was energy instrumental mestablishing the Edinburgh Botanical Society, to which he became the foreign secretary. In 1337 he visited the shores of Algiers and the 1337 he visited the shores of Algors and cut Mediterranean, and the next year published his "Mollusca of the Isle of Man;" in 1339, a! paper on the "Mollusca of Algiers," and another on the "Distribution of the Pulmonifera of Europa." In 1841 appeared his "History of. Star Fishes," and in the same year he was appointed naturalist to her Majesty's ship Beacon, commissioned to transport from Lycia the marbles discovered by Sir Charles Fellows. In this voyage he discovered the greas law, that among marine animals zones of depth corre-spond to parallels of latitude. He subsequently became professor of botany in King's College, London, and, in 1844, became assistant-secretary to the Zoological Society. He was next appointed palreontologist to the Geological Society of Britain, and professor of natural history in the School of Sciences, in Jermyn Street. In 1854 he was elected president of the Geological Society, and also professor of natural history in the university of Edinburgh. This was the

Ford

highest object of his ambition, which, however, he seemed only to have attained to die. B. in

the Isle of Man, 1815; D. at Edinburgh, 1854.
FORBES, Sir John, a distinguished Scotch physician, who graduated at Edinburgh in 1817. After practising some time as a physician at Penzance and Chichester, he settled in London, where his translation of the works of Avenbrugger and Laennee, on the use of the stethoscope, first brought him prominently into notice among the medical profession. In 1828 he published a work on the "Climate of Penzance." and was one of the original founders of the present British Medical Association. It is to be regretted that this association, which had for its principal object the obtaining of authentic information regarding the medical topography of England, has not been so successful in its object as might have been expected. Subseobject as might have been expected. Subsequently, Sir John became one of the editor of the "Cyclopadia of Practical Modicine," to which he contributed largely himself. He also became the editor of the "British and Foreign Medical Review," afterwards designated the British and Foreign Medical Medical Review," in this capacity he laboured to spread sound views upon all medical subjects; and by exercising an independent judgment himself, he endeavoured to induce others to do the same; so that, by the accumulation of many same; so that, by the accumulation of many different views upon any speculative point, a sound opinion might be arrived at. Whilst thus actively engaged, he was appointed physician in ordinary to her Majesty's household. and physician extraordinary to his late royal highness Prince Albert. For his labours in medical science, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and he was a fellow of the Royal Society. In every enter-prize which has had for its object the education of the people, or the dissemination of sound knowledge of every kind, he took an active part, and was one of the members of the com-mittee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. In 1849 he published "A Physician's Holiday; or, a Month in Switzerland;" in 1852, "Memoranda of a Tour in Ireland:" and in 1856, "Sight-Seeing in Germany and the Tyrol." All these works are marked by shrewd Tyro. All older volumes and lad act of she was sense, coupled with a fine taste for the descriptive and picturesque. E. 1787.

FORDIN, Claude, Chevalier de, for ba, a

French naval commander, who served in the East Indies, and was with Duquesne, in 1633, at the bombardment of Algiers. He was also admiral to the king of Siam for two years, and greatly distinguished himself afterwards in Europe, in connexion with Jean Bart, rising into favour with Louis XIV. B. 1656; D. 1733. His "Memoirs" were published in 1730, in

2 vols, 12mo.

Force, Jacques, Duke de la, force, son of François, lord de la Force, was a child, in bed with his father and elder brother, when these latter were murdered in the massacre of these latter were nutuered in the massace of St. Bartholomey but being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped. He signalized himself under Henry IV., and afterwards joined the Protestants against Louis XIII. Subsequently, he made his submission to the king, and was argument and the summatter and the summatter and the army, and created a duke. He took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan, in 1630, D. 1652, aged 39,

Ford, John, ford, an eminent English dra-

Fordvce Ford

matic poet, of whom very little is known, but of Fordun's history, says that "all the Seots that, in 1822, he became a member of the Middle historians who have wrote since Fordun's time Temple, and adhered to his profession of the have been very much beholdened to his dililaw. In his 20th year, he published a poem gence; and yet there are very material difference where the second of the poem of the profession of the second of the poem of the profession of the second of the poem of the poem of the profession of that, in 1602, he became a member of the Middle Temple, and adhered to his profession of the law. In his 20th year, he published a poem entitled "Fame's Memorial," but there is little in the effusion to indicate the high talent which in the educator to indicate the high talent which he afterwards displayed in dramatic poetry. Subsequently, he commenced writing for the stage, for which he produced, either wholly or in conjunction with others, upwards of sixteen plays. In Charles Lamb's "Specimens of Eng-lish Dramatic Poets," the following excellent non Diameter Poets," the following excellent criticism appears, relative to this author: "Ford was of the first order of poets. He sought for sublimity, not by parcels, in metaphors or visible images, but directly where she has her full residence,-in the heart of man, in the actions and sufferings of the greatest minds. There is and the elements." Gifford also says, "I know few things more difficult to account for than the deep and lasting impression made by the more tragic portions of Ford's poetry." Others, however, are not so lavish of their praises upon his works. B. at Heington, Devenshire, 1586. Of his death nothing is known. It is supposed, however, that, about 1640, he retired to his native place, and there ended his days.

Ford, Sir John, the son of Sir John Ford,

knight, served the office of high sheriff of Sussex, knight, served the once of night shern of Sussex, and displayed his loyalty to Charles I., who knighted him at Oxford, in 1643. He commanded a troop of horse in the civil wars, and was imprisoned on suspicion of aiding the king's escape from Hampton Court, but obtained his release through the interest of general Ireton, whose sister he had married. He possessed much mechanical ingenuity, and invented a system of machines for raising the water of the Thames to the higher streets of London, which was afterwards applied to the draining of marshes, mines, &c. He projected a scheme for con-structing a river from Rickmansworth to London to supply the city with water, besides other beneficial improvements. n. in Sussex, 1605; n. 1670, in Ireland, where he had gone to work a patent he had obtained to coin copper money

in that part of the kingdom.

FORD, Richard, an English writer and traveller, who, having graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1830 he visited Spain, where he resided for some time at the Albambra, and, on his return, took up his residence in Devonshire, and became a contributor to the "Quarterly Review." In 1845 he published "The Handbook of Spain," which was highly "The Handbook of Spain," which was highly commended. In 1948 appeared his "Gatherings from Spain," which was, on its publication, pronounced "the best English book, beyond comparison, that has ever appeared for the illustration, not merely of the general topography and local curiodities, but of the national character and manners of Spain." In 1829 ("Thronorachia, the Ib.") ("Thronorachia, the Ib.") ("Thronorachia, the Ib.") "Tauromachia; the Bull-lights of Spain." 26 superb drawings by Luke Price, with descrip-tions by R. Ford, were given to the public; but the work is rather pictorial than literary, and is certainly splendid of its kind. B. in London. 1796; p. 1859.

FORDUN, John de, for'-dun, a Scotch historian, and priest in the church of Fordun, who wrote a history of Scotland, which was printed by Hearne at Oxford, in 5 vols. 8vo, and by Goodall at Edinburgh, in 1 vol. folio. Camden, speaking as a very scientific treatise.

ences betwixt his account of several things and theirs." Lived in the 14th century.

FORDYCE, David, for'-dice, an ingenious Scottish writer, who was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and became professor of moral philosophy in the Marischal College there. Though licensed as a preacher, he never became a stated minister. In 1750 he made a tour to a stated minister. In 1750 he made a tour to Italy, and on his return, the following year, was drowned on the coast of Holland. n. at Aber-deen 1711. He wrote "Dialogues concerning Education," 2 vols. 8vo; the "Elements of Moral Philosophy," which first appeared in

cation," which have considerable merit, are written in some degree after the style of Shaftesbury, but without being tainted with the sophistries of that author.

FORDYCE, James, an eminent Scotch divine, brother of the above, was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and was first settled as a minister at Brechin, and afterwards as a minister at Brechin, and afterwards at Alloa. While here, he distinguished himself by some elegant pulpit compositions, particularly one preached before the General Assembly of the Church of Sotland, on the folly, infamy, and misery of unlawful pleasures, for which the University of Glasgow. conferred on him the degree of D.D. About conterred on and the degree of D.D. About 1762 he removed to London, where he became assistant to Dr. Lawrence, of Monkwell Street, and afterwards his successor. Here he drew crowded audiences by his cloquence and the beauty of his sermons. In 1782 he resigned his beauty of his sermons. In 1782 he resigned his situation, and went to live first in Hampshire, situation, and went to live first in Hampsinic, and next at Bath, where he died in 1796. In at Aberdeen, 1720. He published a "Sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit," printed with his brother's "Theodorus," "Sermons to Young Women," 2 vols. 12mo; "Addresses to Young Illen," 2 vols.; "Addresses to the Delty," a

Nen, 2 volume of poems, and single sermons.
Fornyce, Sir William, brother of James
Fordyce, was an eminent surgeon, which profession he practised for many years, with much success, in London. He was the author of several medical works, including one on "Fever," a second on "Ulcerated Sore Throat," and a third on "The Cultivation of Rhubarb for Medicinal Purposes." B. 1724; D. 1792

FORDYCH, George, an eminent Scotch physician, was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. at the age of 14. In 1759 he settled in London, commencing lecturing on the materia medica and practice of physic, in which he acquired an practice of principals, in which he acquared an unrivalled reputation. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and, in 1776, a follow of the Royal Society. In 1787 he was elected, specialis gratid, a fellow of the College of Physicians accompanyed distinctive and property of the property of the college of Physicians accompanyed distinctive and the college of Physicians accompanyed distinctive and the college of Physicians accompanyed distinctive and the college of the college of Physicians accompanies and the college of th of Physicians, a very unusual distinction. B. near Aberdeen, 1736; D. 1802. Dr. Fordyce is known by his "Essays on Four," an "Essay on Digestion," "Elements of the Practice of Physic," and miscellaneous papers. He was also an excellent experimental chemist, and published "Elements of Agriculture and Vege-tation." This work has always been esteemed

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Fortescue

FORMEY, John Henry Samuel, for-me, a the Dyssus of the Ancients," several Papers in Prussian writer, who was for some years pastor the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. of a French church in Berlin, where he became or related the term is bettined to professor of philosophy in the French college. On the restoration of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, he was appointed secretary to the philosophical department, and afterwards sole secretary. He was also made a privy councillor. 3, at Berlin, 1711; p. there 1797. Formey conducted, in conjunction with Beau-sobre, the "Bibliothèque Germanique." He also wrote "Le Philosophe Chrétien," "Pensées sobre, the "Bibliotheque Germanique." He also wrete "Le Philosophe Chreften," Pensées Raisonnables," "A Philosophe Chreften," Pensées Raisonnables, "A athie-Emile," a aximst Rousseau; the "History of Philosophy Abridged," an "Abridgment of E-clean-tieal littory" (these two have been translated into English). "Researches on the Elements of Matter," "Considerations on the Tuc-ulans of Cheen," "Considerations of Cheen," "Considerations of Cheen," "Considerations on the Tuc-ulans of Cheen," "Considerations of Cheen," "Cheen," "Chee

siderations on the Tusemans of there, we. Forman, Simon, for-man, a notorious astro-loger, with which profession he combined that of physician, and was connected with the infamous countess of Essey in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, Although it does not quite appear that he directly assisted in the perpetration of the crime, it is clear, from the records of the trial, that he was consulted by the countess and Mrs. Anne Turner, as to the means of accomplishing it. B. at Quidham, Wiltshire, 1552; p. suddenly in a boat on the Thames, 1611. He left several MSS., some of which are in the Ashmolean Museum, and others

in the British Museum.

Formosus, formo'sus, bishop of Porto, in Italy, succeeded Pope Stephen V. in 891. He condemned Photius, excommunicated Lambert, emperor of Italy, and then nominated in his place, Arnoul, emperor of Germany. D. 856. The fiery Stephen VI., his successor, had his body disinterred, in order to put him on his trial. He was restored to his grave in 89s, under John IX.

FORSKAL, Peter, for'-skal, a Swedish natura-list, who studied at Göttingen, and afterwards at Upsal, where he became a pupil of Linnœus. In 1761 he went at the request of the king of Denmark, with Niebuhr and others, to Arabia, penmars, with Niebuhr and others, to Arribiat to make discoveries, but died at Jerim, in that country, in 1763. B. 1736. He printed a tract, entitled "Thoughts on Civil Liberty," and from his papers, Niebuhr published "Descriptions Auimalium in titnero orientall," 4to, "Flora Egyptiaco-Arabica," 4to, "Lones, Berum Na-tronium annas in titnero serientid." turalium quas in itinere orientali depingi curavit

Forskal," 4to.

Forsten, John Reinhold, fors'-fer, a cele-brated German naturalist, who, in 1743, entered the University of Halle, where he studied divinity, and thence went to Russia, in expectation of considerable preferment; but being disappointed, proceeded to England, where, for some time, he taught the French and German languages at Warrington. In 1772 he accompanied captain Cook on his voyage round the world. On his return to England, in 1775, he worat. On his return to Engana, in 17/3, he was honoured by the University of Oxford with the degree of LLD. His son having published, contrary to the engagement entered into with government, an account of plants discovered in this voyage, he was treated with such coolness, that he quitted England and went to counters, tank ne quited Engiand and went of Halle, where he was made professor of natural risk king's Bench. He was zealously stizehe history. B. in Prussia, 1729; D. at Halle, 1799. in the was the author of "Observations made in communication, and accompanied him in his eril a Vorgage Roumi the World," "History of the nover exercised the office. He subsequently Vorgages and Discoveries in the North," "On went to Flanders, and while abread write his

the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. Forster, John George Adam, son of the above, accompanied his father in his voyage in 1772-5 After his return, he became professor of natural history at Cassel, whence he removed to Wilha, in Poland, and next to Mentz, where he was appointed president of the university. He was nominated by the people of Mentz their representative at Paris, in the beginning of the Revolution. B. at Dantzie, 1751; D. 176. He wrote, "A Voyage Round the World," 2 vels, 4to; a Defence of the same : gainst Mr. Wales, 4to; "A Philosophical and Picturesque Journey along the Banks of the Rhine," 2 vols. 8vo: and "A Journey through England,"

Forster, John, a Protestant divine, who assisted Luther in the translation of the Bible, and accompanied Melanethon to the council of Trent. He was a teacher of Hobrew at Wittomberg, and left behind him an excellent dictionary of that language, which was published at Bale in 1564. p. at Augsburg, 1491; p. 1550.

FORSTER, Nathaniel, an enginema divine and author, received his education at Oxford, and was sneessively made probend of Bristol, vicar of Roedale, fellow of the Royal Society, and encof the royal chaplains. He wrote "Reflections on the royal emplaints. The woods "Lenegrous on the Antiquity Government, Arts and S ioness of Egypt," "A Dissertation on Josephus's Account of Canata," end. clated a "H.Jerow Bible without Points," E. 1717; D. 1757.

FORSER, John, a modern English writer,

was bred to the bar, but, by his devotion to

literature, became an eminent author and journalist. For twenty-four years he was a constant contributor to the columns of the "Examiner. and for twelve of that period he had the sole charge of its editorial department. He was also a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," the "Forign Quarterly," and other serials, and for a short time acted as editor of the "Daily News," after the retirement of Mr. Dickens. n Shore time access as cannot on the Long-News," after the retiremt in of Mr. Dickens. He is, however, best known by his works, en-titled "The Statemm of the Commonwealth of England," and "The Life and Advintures of Oliver Goldsmith." The former was r-published in the "Cabinet Cyclopedia" of Dr. Larding. and the latter has been much admired. He also wrote the lives of Daniel De Foe and Churchill, and in 1639 published "Historical and Bio-graphical Essays;" "The Arrest of the Five Mombers by Charles I.," in 1860; and "Sir John Eliot, a Biography," in 1961. B. at Newcastle, 1512.

FORT, Le. (See LEFORT, Francis.)

FORTESCUE, the Rt. Hon, Chichester Samuel Parkinson, took first-class honours at Oxford in 1811, and the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1816. Since 1817 he has represented the county of Louth, Ireland. From 1854 to 1855 he was an Irish Lord of the Treasury; undersecretary of state for the colonies from 1857 to 1858, and from 1859 to 1865 under Lord Palmersion; and chief secretary for Ireland from 1865

sion; and chief secretary for Ireland from 1835 to 1836 under Earl Russell. In 1835 he resumed the duties of the last-named post in the administration formed by Mr. Gladstone. B. 1833.

FORTSCIN, Sir John, for-fee-ks, an English judge, who was, in 1442, made chief justice of the King's Bonch. He was zealously attached to Henry VI., and accompanied him in his critic to Scotland. Henry much him chancellor, but hen over exercised the office. He subsequently work to Planckers and which about the latest the second provided the control of the provided and the second provided the second provided the second provided the second provided to the second provided provid

Foscolo

iamous pook entitled "De Laucious Legum Anglia," which, however, was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. This admirable treaties, ecording to Henry, excels every work on the subject. He returned to England with Queen Margaret, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471. Edward IV. granted him a pardon, on which he retired to the sect at Vibrarden is discontant. his seat at Ebrington, in Gloucestershire. B. in

his seat at Edyington, in Gioucestersure. n, in Devonshire, 1995; n. 1485.
FORTUNE, Robert, for-tune, a Scotch naturalist, born of humble parents, and who was sont to China for the purpose of obtaining new plants, with instructions to pay all possible attention to the horticulture and agriculture of attention to the horticulture and agriculture of the people of that country. This he accord-ingly did, and, in 1847, published the result in "Three Years Wanderings in the Northern Provinces of China." He also published "Two Visits to the Ten Countries of China," and "A Residence arrong the Chinese;" all excellent works of their kind. z. at Berwick, Scotland,

FOSBROOKE, Thomas Dudley, fos'-brook, was educated at St. Paul's School and Pembroke College, Oxford, where he became a M.A. in 1792 In 1794 he was appointed to the living of Horsley, and in 1810 was made curate of Walford, and in 1830, vicar. His works are, a poem on the "Monastic Life, as it existed in England;" "British Monachism; or, Manners and Custons of the Monks and Nuns of England;" to which are added "Manners and Customs of Ancient Pilgrims, Anchorites and Hermits, and Women who had made Yows of Chastity." These are his principal works, which give a comprehensive riew of the manners and customs of monastic life. His book on "British Monachism" is called by Sir Walter Scott "a learned work;" and Southey, in the "Quarterly Review," after no-ticing some of its errors, states, "that it would be highly unjust were we not to state that it contains a great deal of curious and recondite information; and that, wherever the subject permits, the author gives proof, in the liveliness of his expressions, of a vigorous and original mind." He also wrote several other works; among which we may notice his "Oyelopedia of Antiquity and Elements of Archaeology," of Antiquity and Elements of Archæology, which, at the time of its publication, was pronounced a work as original as it is important, elegantly written, and full of interesting information, with which every person of liberal education ongshir to be acquainted. B. in London, 1770; D. at Walford, 1842.

Fosolar, Francesco, Jos-kaw-re, doge of Venice, to which office he was elected in 1423,

was, perhaps, the greatest and the most un-happy of all those who held the office of chief magistrate in the Venetian republic. He occupied the position of doge for thirty-four years, led the armies of the state in many hard-fought fields, added Brescia, Bergamo, Crema, Ravenna, and other places to the territory of the republic, besides wisely and honestly administering the government at home. He greatly improved the city, and made the name of Venice a potent one in the community of nations; and yet was called upon to endure the utmost ingratitude from his countrymen, and to make sacrifices of personal feeling more trying than it is possible to con-ceive. He twice wished to resign the dogeship, on each occasion being compelled to retain the office, and at last having an eath exacted from him that he would continue doge as long as he

famous book entitled "De Laudibus Legum lived. He had had four sons, one only of whom, Giacopo, remained to him, and he, with high hopes and much public rejoicing, was married to a daughter of the house of Contarini, one of the noblest in Venice. A short time only had elapsed, however, when troubles began. Giacopo was denounced to the Council of Ten as having taken bribes from foreign powers; was tried before his own father, and, there being no cyidence against him, the torture was applied in order to extort a confession, the doge being compelled not only to order its application, but to stand by and see it administered. Under to stand by and see it administered. Under exeruciating agony, a confession of guilt was obtained, and Giacopo was banished, first to Napoli di Romana, in Greece, but afterwards allowed to remain nearer home, but beyond the boundaries of the state. While quietly living at his appointed place of exile, a Venetian senator was murdered by unknown hands. Giacopo forces of manufactured by antibody hands. Glacopo Foscari was suspected of complicity in the crime, was again tried, again tortured by order and in presence of his father, and again banished, besides being condemned to a year's im-prisonment. Unable, however, to resist the desire to return to his country, he determined to do so under any circumstances. He accordingly wrote a letter to Sforza, duke of Milan, imploring his intercession with the council on his behalf, and took care that this letter should his benan, and took care that this letter should be conveyed, not to Duke Sforza, but to the Council of Ten. Once more was he brought before that terrible tribunal, over which his father presided; but on this occasion he did not deny the charge made against him—that of soliciting the interference of foreigners in the affairs of the state; but boldly declared that he had written the letter, and had contrived that it should be conveyed to the Council in order that he might be brought back to Venice, even if as a malefactor. This was disbelieved, and the torture was applied to him for the third time. All attempts to shake his firmness were unavailing; he adhered to his statement, and a fresh sentence of banishment and imprisonment was passed upon him. Before being conveyed to his foreign gaol, however, he was allowed to see his family; and his father, now an old man of 84, hobbled upon crutches into the dungeon where his unhappy son was confined. On Giacopo making a last appeal to him to obtain at least a commutation of the to him to obtain at least a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment within the walls of Venice, "Go," replied the stern magistrate, but wretched father, "go, Giacopo; submit your-self to the will of your country, and ask no more of me." The effort, however, was too great; on being carried from the room the old man swooned, never recovered, and in two days breathed his last, in 1457, in his 84th year. The son was sent to a prison at Candia, where he, too, shortly afterwards died. The charges against Giacopo are believed to have been all false, at least no real proof was ever adduced against him; and it is most likely they had their origin in private malice, the desire of the Council of Ten to curb the power of the doge, whom it was not convenient altogether to dispense it was not convenient altogether to dispense with making that body willing to entertain the accusations against his son, in order that they might, through him, strike at the father. These incidents have furnished Lord Byron with the subject of his drama entitled "The Two Foscari."

Foscolo, Ugo, fos'-ko-lo, an eminent Ionian

who received his education at Padua, and before he was twenty, produced a tragedy called "Il Tieste." Soon afterwards he obtained employment as secretary to Bonato Battaglio, who was sent as ambassador to Bonaparte, to induce him to favour the independence of the republic of The ambassador was unsuccessful in his mission, and Foscolo went to Lombardy, where he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature, and produced his celebrated "Letters of Ortis," which established his fame. He now enrolled his name in the list of the first Italian legion that was formed, and was in Genoa during the siege of 1799. He continued with the Italian army till 1805, when he was sent to Calais with the troops professedly designed for the invasion of England; but he soon afterwards quitted the army, and in 1809 became professor of literature in Pavia. The language processor of interature in Payra. The language of his introductory lecture, however, offended Bonaparte, and the professorship was suppressed. In 1812 he produced his "Ajax," which being supposed to convey a satire on Napoleon I., he deemed it prudent to withdraw to Florence. Afterwards, it is asserted, he enter the product of the convey as the convey as the convey of the conve gaged in a conspiracy to eject the Austrians from Italy, and was forced to take refuge in Switzerland, whence he went to England, where Switzersand, whence he went to Lingsand, where he was received among the literary and fashion-able circles. He continued to apply himself to literature, and published—"Essays on Po-trarch," "Disputations and Notes on Dante," and was a contributor to the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other reviews. *s. at Zante, about 1777; p. at Turnham Green, near London,

Charles de la. foss, a French Fosse. painter, and pupil of Le Brun, who, after studying in Italy, returned to Paris, and gained a great reputation by several public works. A pension was granted him, and he became rector of the Academy of Painting, in Paris. The duke

or the Academy of Painting, in Paris. The duke of Montage invited him to England, and employed him in ornamenting his house, now the British Museum. S. at Paris, 1640; p. 1716. Fossa, Antoine de la, uephew of the above, was Lord of Aubigné, from having boucht the setate of that name. He was secretary to the Marquis de Crequi, and, when his patron was stain at the hattle of lurgare his brought his slain at the battle of Luzara, he brought his heart back to Paris, and celebrated his fall in verses. He afterwards was connected with the due d'Aumont, but is chiefly known from the tragedies he wrote. One of these, "Manlius Capitolinus," is considered by the French as not altogether unworthy of Corneille; but, as a rule, the versification of La Fosse is exceedingly laboured; indeed, he himselfowned that in writing he had far more trouble in finding expressions than thoughts. He was a great master of Italian, and for an ode written in that language he was received into the Academy degli Apatisti, at Florence. He executed a translation of Anacreon, which, with some miscellaneous poems, was published in 1704. B. 1658; D. 1708.

1708. FOSFER, John, fost-ter, an English architect, who, after studying abroad for a number of years, returned, and erected several works of considerable merit. The principal of these are St. Johns Market, in Liverpool, several churches in that city, and the Custom-house. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and was considered to have a vast amount of architectural knowledge although it was messarchitectural knowledge, although it was ques-

tioned whether he had the capacity to turn it to proper account. B. in Liverpool, 1787; D. 1846.

FOSTER, James, D.D., an eminent dissenting divine, who was at first minister of an inde began preaching in 1718. He subsequently be-came a Baptist, and had the charge of a chapel in that connexion at Trowbridge, Wilts, and was elected successor to Dr. John Gale, in a chapel in Barbican, London, where he officiated for about twenty years, lecturing at the same time in a chapel in the Old Jewry. When Lord Kilmarnock was executed for his share in the rebellion of 1745, Foster attended him to the scaffold, and it is said that this melancholy scene made such an impression upon him as to partially derange his faculties, from which he never altogether recovered. He was the author never attogether recovered. He was the author of several works, among which are, "A Defence of Revelation," in answer to Tindal; "Tracts on Heresy," "Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue," &c. B. at Exeter, 1697; D. 1753.

FOSTER, Sir Michael, an eminent English lawyer, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and in 1735 was elected recorder of Bristol. He was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench in 1745, when he was knighted. He printed a tract on the power of the church, ne printed a trace on the power of the church, in reply to Bishop Gibson's Coder, and a report of the trial of the Jacobite rebels in 1746, B, at Marlborough, Wilts, 1689; D. 1763. Sir Michael Foster is entitled to remembrance for the independence and fearlessness with which he asserted the liberties of the subject.

FOSTER, Reverend John, an English divine, who was bred a manufacturer; but disliking that line of life, he devoted himself to study, and in 1792 commenced preaching among the Baptists in various parts of the country. Forced to discontinue preaching, from a glandular affection of the neck, he retired to Stapleton, near Bristol, where he devoted himself to literature, and became one of the principal conliterature, and became one of the principal con-tributors to the "Electic Review." He is best known to the world, however, by his "Essays on Decision of Character;" 'On the Applica-tion of the Epithet Romantic;" and 'On the Evils of Popular Ignorance." These works have received well-merited praise, not only for the admirable precision of the style in which they B. near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1770; D. at Stapleton, 1843.

FORTER, Birket, a modern English artist, who ably illustrated "Christmas with the Poets," "Cowper's Task," Longfellow's works, and many other volumes. As a simple, truthful, and poetical delineator of landscape, he stands de-

servedly high. B. 1812.

FOTHERGILL, John, foth ergil, an eminent English physician, who, having served his time to an apothecary, went to Edinburgh, where, in 1736, he took his doctor's degree. In the same year he became a pupil in St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and, in 1740, went abroad. On his return, he settled in the metropolis, and, in 1748, acquired a great reputation by a tract entitled "An Account of Sore Throat attended with

Ulcers." This disease was at that time very fort, as plenipotentiary from the court of Verperalent and fatal. In 1754 be became a sailies. In 1743 he was taken prisoner near nember of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, Hanover, but soon obtained his liberty. 3, and, in 1763, a fellow of the Royal Society. When the differences broke out between England and her American colonies, he laboured to prevent hostilities, and had conferences with Dr. Franklin for that purpose, but without effect. B. in Yorkshire, 1712; D. 1780. His works, consisting chiefly of medical pieces, have Leen printed in 3 vols. 8vo, with his life preteen printed in 3 vois, 8vo, with his life pre-fixed. He was at the expense of printing Pur-ver's translation of the lible, and of an edition of Percy's "Key to the New Testament," for a seminary of Quakers in Yorkshire.—His brother Samuel was a prominent preacher among the Quakers, and died in 1773.

FOUCAULT, John Bernard Leon, fou-kolte', a French philosopher, who showed how an ocular proof of the rotation of the earth may be given by setting a pendulum in motion across a gradby setting a pendiulum in motion across a graduated circle, the earth moving under the plane of the pendiulum's motion. He also invented the gyroscope. B. at Paris, 1319; D. 1568.
FOUCHÉ, JOSEPH, duke of Otranto, foo'-shed, French minister of police under Napoleon I., was sottled as an advocate at Nantes when the

revolution of 1789 broke out. He threw himself with ardour into the struggle against the king, and was, in 1792, elected a member of the National Convention. In November of the next year, he accompanied Collot d'Herbois (see that name to Lyons, and was overwhelmed with accusations in regard to the frightful cruelties practised there by his colleague and himself. After the fall of the Convention, he himself. After the fall of the Convention, no was protected by Barras, and, on the 18th Thermidor, year 7, he was made police minister. In this post he displayed great activity and acuteness, and rendered important services to Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire. The latter, however, had not much confidence in his minister's integrity, and dismissed him from office in 1802, restoring him, however, his portfolio in 1805, which he preserved till 1810. In this year he was superseded, although the reasons for his fall have never been clearly understood. After the Bussian campaign, he was appointed by the emperor to the government of the Illy-rian provinces—a very difficult task. He there showed great moderation, and was successful in his mission. During the "hundred days" he again administered the police, and subsequently again annimisered the ponce, and subsequently was appointed, after Waterloo, president of the provisional government, and, in that capacity, treated with the allied powers. Louis XVIII. retained him for a short period at the head of the police, but afterwards deputed him ambas-sador at Dresden. He was afterwards exiled, and died at Trieste, 1820; B. at Nantes, 1763. The general opinion of Fouché is, that he was an able, but unscrupulous minister. His "Memoirs" appeared in Paris in 1824, but were declared not to be trustworthy by his family.

FOUQUET, Charles Louis Augustus, foo'-kai, count of Belleisie, secured, by his gallant conduct at the siege of Lisle, where he commanded a regiment of dragoons, the favour of Louis XIV., after whose death he was disgraced, and confined in the Bastille. In the war of 1733 he was appointed to command in Germany, and became the confidant of Cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created marshal of France, and, the year following, attended the diet of Frank-

1684; D. 1761.

1693; b. 1761.
Fouls, Robert and Andrew, foo'-lie, two learned printers of Glasgow, of which they are believed to have been natives. Robert began printing about 1740; and in 1744 completed list "immaculate" edition of Horace, and was shortly afterwards joined in partnership by his brother Andrew. They continued to carry on business with great success for about thirty years, the works produced by them being re-markable for the beauty and accuracy of their execution. They printed editions of nearly all the Greek and Latin classics, besides one of the New Testament in Greek: and it is said, so confident were they of the correctness of their typography, that they bung up final proof sheets of one of their classic works—perhaps the "immaculate". Horace already mentioned-in the public hall of the university and offered a reward to any one who could point out an error. They ultimately ruined themselves in an attempt to establish an academy for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture, the immense expense incurred in sending pupils to Italy to study the works of the ancients being more than their means could support. Andrew died in 1775; and Robert in

FOUNTAINE, Sir Andrew, foun'-tain, an emi-nent English antiquary, was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he specially studied the Anglo-Saxon language, and was author of a piece inserted in Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus," "Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et nica." He had also a taste for the entitled, "Nu Anglo-Danica." angio-Danica. He had also a taste for the fine arts, and made a noble collection of antiques and curiosities. He drew the designs for the original illustrations to the "Tale of for the original illustrations to one least of a Tub," by Swift, with whom he was very intimate, as he was with other wits of the age, and is commended by Montfaucon for his antiquarian knowledge. William III. conhis antiquarian knowledge. William III. con-ferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and in 1727 he was appointed warden of the Mint. B. at Narford, Norfolk; D. 1753.

Fougurgars, James, for Acair, a Flemish painter, the disciple of Velvet Brenghel, and so excellent in painting landscapes, as to be ranked with Titian. B. at Antwerp, 1580;

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE, Antoine Quentin, foo-ke-air-tin-veel, one of the most infamous of Re-curvan-peer, one of the most harmous or the French revolutionists, was a native of Herouelles, near St. Quentin. He became an associate of Robespierre, by whom he was appointed public accuser during the Reign of Terror, and in that office displayed the most refort, and in that once displayed the sangulary nature. He spared none. The young the aged, the rich, the poor, without regard to guilt or innocence, were hurried by regard to gain or innocence, were nurried by him to the scaffold with perfect indifference, on one occasion no less than eighty persons being devoted by him to death within four hours. His hand was not stayed by the fall of Robespierre, and on the day of the latter's arrest, he coolly remarked, as he affixed his signature to the condemnation of about forty-two individuals, "Ah! Robespierre arrested! What does it matter? Justice must have its course." At length, however, his iniquitous career was stopped, he had himself to appear before the tribunal where he had condemned so



FOUCHE, JOSEPH (DUKE OF OTEANTC).



FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN.



FLINDERS, CAPTAIN MATTHEW.



POX, CHARLES JAME:



Pranelin, Sir John.

Fox

many others, and was guillotined on the 7th of May, 1795.

Fourszox, Antoine François de, foor-kroi, a distinguished French chemist and natural philosopher, who, having chosen the medical profession for his occupation, devoted himself of the study of those sciences which are more immediately connected with it, especially especially the content of the mistry. In 1784 he was appointed professor of the results of the second of the seco this science at the Jardin du Roi, and became associated with Berthollet, Lavoisier, and others. in researches which led to vast improvements, whilst they suggested a new chemical nomen-clature, entitled "Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique." On the breaking out of the Revolution, he became entangled in the politics of the period, and was elected a deputy from Paris to the National Convention. In 1794 he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and next year was received as one of the Council of the Ancients. In 1799 Bonaparte gave him a place in the Council of State, when the affairs relating to public instruction were placed under his management. In this impor-tant trust he ably acquitted himself. In the various departments of chemical science and various defautions of changes are no sum and an applicable works. Dr. Thomson, lowever, says that "the prodigious reputation which he enjoyed during his lifetime, was more owing to his cloquence than to his eminence as a chemist; though even as a chemist he was far above mediocrity." B. at Paris, 1755; D. 1809.

FOURCEON, Charles René de, a distinguished French military engineer, who served with honour in various campa gns, and attained the honour in various eampa gns, and attainet na rank of marchail de camp, and was the author of "A Treatise on Perpendicular Fortification," Observations Microscopiques," "Reflections sur la Marces," and planned a scheme for connecting the rivers Scheldt, Moselle, Sambre, Mense, Oise, and the Rhine by means of causls. B. at Paris, 1715; p. 1791. Many of the principle leid deure by Fourgrow, were afterwards ples laid down by Foureroy were afterwards

adopted by Lalande.

FOURIER, François Marie Charles, foor'-e-ai, was the founder of the system of communism was the rounder of the system of communism known as Fourierism, which is also called Phalansterianism, and is said to have many secret adherents. The doctrine is nothing more than a kind of socialism, which, in England at least, possesses very little vitality amongst the

educated classes. B. at Besançon, in the de-partment Doubs, 1772; p. 1837. Fournes, Jean Baptist Joseph, was educated at Auxerre, in a college of the Benedictines, and, in 1739, was appointed professor of mathematics in the school where he had studied. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he became member of the Committee of Public Safety at Auxerre, and was twice delivered from imprison-ment by his fellow-townsmen. In 1794 he became one of the subordinate professors in the Came one of the superdinace processors at the Polytechnic school, and subsequently accom-panied the French expedition to Egypt. On his return, he was appointed prefect of the depart-ment of leère. He afterwards became prefect of the Rhone, which post he resigned in 1815. He was subsequently appointed secretary to the Academy, and president of the council of the Polytechnic school. B. at Auserra, 1768; D. at Paris, 1830. He was the first who imparted a taste for Egyptian antiquities to the Chambilions poliions.

FOURNIER, Pierre Simon, foor ne-ai, an emi-

ter in 1691. B. at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, 1632; D. 1714. Besides several sermons and tracts, he wrote the "Principles and Practices of certain Moderate Divines of the Church of or certain adougrate Divines of the Church of England, abusively called Latitudinarians, Svo, 1670; "The Design of Christianity," 8vo, 1671 (this is an excellent book, and has been several times printed); "Libertas Evangelica, or a Discourse of Christian Liberty," 8vo. FOWLER, Charles, an English architect, who,

FOWLER, Charles, an English architect, who, after having been employed in an office at Exeter, went to London, where he entered the office of Mr. Luing, whilst the Costom-house was building. His first public work was the Courts of Bankruptey, which were succeeded by other works, the principal of which were markets. Amountst these may be specially named Cvent Garden market, in London, and the Corn market at Tavistock. He also creeted the bridge over the Dart at Totnes, the Devon Lunatic Asylum, and several other works, but was of year event multic invoctance. In at Col. not of very great public importance. B. at Col-lumpton, Devoushire, 1792.

Fox, Edward, Joks, an English bishop and statesman, was educated first at Eton and next at King's College, Cambridge, of which, in 1528, he was elected provost. Cardinal Wolsey took him into his service, and obtained for him the appointment of ambassador to Rome, in conjunction with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of Henry VIII. He was afterwards sent in the same capacity to France and Germany; and in 1538 was promoted to the see of Here-ford. B. at Dursley; D. 1538. This bishop was a great friend to the Reformation. He wrote "De Vera Differential Regine Protestatis et Ecclesiasticz, et quæ sit ipsa Veritas et Virtus

utriusque Fox, Richard, an English prelate, who was educated first at Boston school, and afterwards at Magdalen College, Oxiord, whence, on account of the plague, he removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He next went to Paris, where he gained the friendship of Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, who recommended him to the earl of Rich-mond, afterwards Henry VII. On the accession of that monarch, Dr. Fox was made privy counsellor, and preferred to the see of Exeter. He was also sent on several embassies, and, after obtaining different church preferments, was advanced to the see of Durham, whence he was removed to Winchester. B. of poor parents, near Grantham; D. at Winchester, 1528. He founded Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, and the free schools of Grantham, and Taunton in Somerset-

Fox, or Foxe, John, an English divine, who was educated at Brusenose College, Oxford, whence he removed to a fellowship in Magdalen College. In 1545 he was expelled on a charge of heresy, which reduced him to great distress.
At length, Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, took him into his house, as tutor to his children. Afterwards, he removed to London, and was. employed by the duchess of Richmond as tutor to the earl of Surrey's children; but his lifeFox FOX

being in danger on account of his principles, he liament for Hendon, Wiltshire. After filling withdrew, with his wife and other Protestants, to the continent. Mr. Fox settled at Bale, and earned his subsistence as a corrector of the press for Oporious, a printer, whilst, at the same time, meditating his great work, entitled "The Acts and Monuments of the Church; or, Book of Martyrs." On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he returned to England, and, by means of secretary Cecil, obtained a prebend of Salisbury. In 1563 he published his "Acts and Monuments of the Church," in one large volume folio. In the edition of 1584 it made two volumes; and, in the subsequent issues, three. lumes; and, in the subsequent issues, circu-This book was highly esteemed by Protestants, though stigmatized by the Roman Catholics as "Fox's Golden Legond." n. at Boston, Lin-colnshire, 1517, p. in London, 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, of nouries in the church of St. Giles, Cirplegate, of which he was some time vicar. Besides his "Acts and Monuments," he wrote several books, and a play in Latin called "De Christo Triumphanta." Bishop Burnet, a most painstaking searcher into original documents, soft the "Bock of Martyrs," that he had compared these "Acts and Monuments" with the records; and that he had never been able to discover any errors or prevarications in them, but the utmost fidelity and exactness.

Fox, George, the founder of the sect of Friends, or Quakers, was at first placed with a shepherd, and afterwards bound an apprentice to a shoemaker. In 1643 he became a religious to a snoemaker. In 1645 he became a rengious itinerant, and, about 1647, commenced publicly to preach, inveighing not only against the pre-vailing vices, but the officiating ministers and religious services; affirming that the light within, or Christ in the heart, is alone the means of salvation, and the true qualification for the of salvation, and the true quantization for the ministry. He suffered frequent imprisonments and other rough treatment, which he generally seems to have brought upon himself, by his indiscretions in opposing the clergy, and pass-ing strictures on them in their public ministry. The name of Quakers was given to him and his followers first at Derby, on account of the strange contortions and shakings which accompanied their preaching. In 1869 he married the widow of a Wesh judge, but still continued his course of itinerant preaching, and visited Holland, Germany, and America. B. at Draylon, Leicestershire, 1824; D. in London, 1899. His "Journal" was printed at London in 1894, his "Epistles" in 1893, and his "Tracts" in 1706, and is folio: The name of Quakers was given to him and his all in folio.

Fox, Sir Stephen, an English statesman. who began his political career in the service of the Northumberland family, and then attached himself to the fortunes of Charles II. when in exile. At the Restoration, he was made clerk of the Green Cloth, and paymaster of the Forces, and received the honour of knighthood. After the death of Charles, Fox was dismissed by James, but received into favour by William III., whom he subsequently displeased by opposing the formation of a standing army; but was again reinstated in his offices by Queen Anne. He founded several alms-houses, and was the first who proposed the establishment of Chelsca Hospital as a military asylum. B. 1627; D. 1716.

Fox, Henry, the first Lord Holland, was the second son of the preceding, and also became eminent as a statesman. He was educated at

sundry subordinate offices, he was, in 1746, appointed secretary at war, which he continued to hold till 1756, when he gave way to Mr. Pitt, afterwards the great earl of Chatham. In 1757 Fox became paymaster of the forces, and, having acquired a considerable fortune by the perquisites of office and applying the interest of money in hand to his own use, he incurred a large share of obloquy, and was denounced in an address from the citizens of London, as the "defaulter of unaccounted millions." deriailter of unaccounted millions. He was in 1763 created a peer, by the title of Baron Holland, of Foxley, in Wilts; and in the latter part of his life built a fantastic villa at Kingsgate, near Margate, Kent. He left three sons —namely, Stephen, his successor in the title and estates; Charles James, the celebrated orator and statesman; and Henry Edward, a general in the army. B. 1705; D. at Holland House, Kensington, July 1, 1774. Fox, Charles James, a distinguished English

statesman and orator, the third son of the first Lord Holland, received his education at Westminster, Eton, and Oxford, where his devotion to classical literature laid the groundwork of his future eminence as an orator. He was designed by his father to occupy a high place in the political arena of his country, and with that view he procured for him a seat in parliament for the borough of Midhurst, when he was no more than nineteen years of age. He made his first speech in 1769, in which he supported Colonel Luttrel against Mr. Wilks, in the Mid-dlesex election. In 1770 he became junior lord of the Admiralty in the administration of Lord North; but he resigned this post in two years, and in 1773 was appointed one of the lords and in 1773 was appointed one of the breasury. In the following year he was dismissed from his post, and in a short time appeared in the ranks of opposition to the ministry. His powerful oratorical talents were now exercised in denouncing the measures which led to the American war, and which finally resulted in the separation of the transatiantic colonies from England. In 1782 the administration of Lord North fell, when Fox became one of the secretaries of state, which office, however, he resigned on the death of the marquis of Rockingham. A new administration was formed under the earl of Shelburne, which, however, had but a brief tenure of exist-ence. When the Coalition ministry was formed, Fox resumed his former office. He now brought in For resumed ms former office. He now prought in his India Bill, which, having passed the House of Commons, was thrown out by the Lords, and was the proximate cause of the resignation of the ministry of which he was a member, Mr. Pitt now entered upon office, when Prox arrayed himself at the head of the opposition, and a low courset commenced between those and a long contest commenced between these two illustrious individuals. Worn out with the excitement of debate, he, in 1788, repaired to the exottement of deoate, ne, in 1708, repaired to the continent for the purpose of renewing his health, or perhaps of restoring the tone of wounded spirits constantly engaged in the harassing conflict of opinion; and, after passing a few days with Gibbon at Lousanne, he entered the classic land of Italy, George III., however, having been studiently taken iil, he was soon recalled

from whatever repose and enjoyment he had promised himself in that region where "Full flashes on the soul the light of ages;" and he returned to his parliamentary duties. Eton, and in 1735 was elected a member of Par- In 1786 the question of the Indian administra-

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active part. Next came the question of the regency, which, Fox argued, belonged by right to the prince of Wales; and then the French revolution, the principles of which he also discussed with his usual feeling, fervour, and vehecussed with his uscal feeling, ferrour, and vehence. It was upon this question that the memorable quarrel took place between him and Burke. "I know the price of my conduct," exclaimed the latter; "I have done my duty at the price of my troud. Our friendship is at an ond." In youn did Fox appeal, with tears in his In vain did Fox appeal, with tears in his eyes, to the memory of twenty-five years of un-interrupted intercourse. The words were publiely spoken, and the breach was never healed. Notwithstanding this separation, however, Burke shortly afterwards declared that Fox "was a man made to be loved." Between 1797 "was a man made to be loved." Between 179 and 1802 Fox lived chieffy in retirement, when he formed the plan of his "History of the Reign of James II." In 1802 a dissolution of parliament took place, when Fox, who had before at for Westminster, was again returned for the same "ancient city." Shortly afterwards he same "ancient city. Shortly attended in visited Paris, with the view of collecting materials for his historical work, when he was introduced to Napoleon I., who paid him marked attention. On the death of his great rival, Pitt, in 1806, Fox became secretary of state for foreign affairs under Lord Grenville; but his days were now numbered. Brief, however, as these were destined to be, he exerted himself for the abolition of the slave-trade, which was one of the many be-nevolent objects which lay near to his heart. He also endeavoured to negotiate a peace with France; but being afflicted with water in the chest, he did not live to accomplish his plans. B. 1749; D. 1806. It is upon his speeches and his statesmanship that the fame of Fox rests; and the former of these have been highly praised, and commended to students of oratory praised, and commended to students of oratory as models for study. This has especially been the case with the first part of his speech on the Westminster Sortilary, "which Brougham recommends to Macaulay "to pore over till he has it by heart." The criticism of Coleridge on the eloquence of Fox, is, "that his feeling was all intellest, and his intellest all feeling." Sir James Mackintosh calls him a "Demosthenian speaker," but Brougham says, "there never was a greater mistake than the fancying a close resemblance hetween his along demonster that of resemblance between his eloquence and that of Demosthenes." The mother of this celebrated man was Lady Georgina Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles, second duke of Richmond, of the Lennox family.

Fox, William Johnson, an eloquent English Unitarian preacher, who becoming popular as an advocate of the repeal of the corn-laws, and other liberal opinions in politics, was elected member of parliament for Oldham in 1847 and in 1852. He is best known, however, as a in 1852. He is best known, however, as a periodical writer, and from his connexion with the "Westminster Review;" for which he wrote the opening article of the first number. He also wrote for the "Monthly Repository" and the "Weskly Dispatch" newspaper. His separate works are, "Lectures to the Working Classes," 40 s. of which were published between 1846 and 1851. He likewise produced a volume on "The Beligicous Ideas," and several other smaller performances. Mr. Fox resigned his seaf in parliament, and retired from public his seaf in parliament, and retired from public his seat in parliament, and retired from public life, in 1862. As a member of the House of Com-

tion of Warren Hastings came on, in which, mons, he frequently brought forward motions from its commencement to its close, he took an with a view to the promotion of secular educawith a view to the promotion of secular educa-tion throughout the country. B. near Wrentham, Suffolk, 1786; p. 1864.

Fox, Maximilien Sebastien, foi, a famous French general, who began his career at the age of fifteen, after having studied at the college of Soissons and the military school of La Fere. He made his first campaign as secondlieutenant of artillery under Dumouriez in 1792; made two campaigns under Moreau; and served under Bonaparte in Italy. The peace of Campo Formio suspended his military career, and then studied law at Strasburg. In 1793 he again joined the army, and continued in active service in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, till the peace of Amiens. He was sent to Turkey in 1807, and assisted the Porte in making preparations for the defence of the Dardanelles. next went to Portugal, where he took part in many battles, always distinguishing himself for courage and military skill, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, succeeded Marmont as commander-in-chief after the battle of Salamanca, and accomplished an able retreat to the Douro. He was wounded in the battle of Orthez, and on the retirement of Bonaparte to Elba, was employed by the Bourbons. On the return of the emperor, however, he again joined him, fought bravely at Waterloo, where he received his lifteenth wound, notwithstanding which he continued at his post till the close of the engagement. Foy afterwards devoted himself to the study of history and of political and military science; and in 1819 was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which member of the channer of Deputies, in which assembly he distinguished himself as an orator, especially in defence of his old companions in arms, and became a great public favourite. On his death, it was found that his wilow and family were left in indigent circumand family were left in indigent circumstances, when a liberal subscription was made for their relief and for the crection of a state to his memory. He left two volumes of speeches, and from his MSS. his widow afterwards published an able and impartial." History of the Peninsular War." B. at Ham, in Picardy, 1775; D. 1825.

Fas. Diaxoto, fra de-al-vo-lo, a Neapolitan robber, whose real name was Michael Pozzo, been life as a stocking-maker, after which been life as a stocking-maker.

began life as a stocking-maker, after which he became a friar, and in this capacity was the leader of a gang of banditti in Calabria. In 1796 he assisted cardinal Ruffo, who headed the counter-revolutionists in favour of the Bourbons of Naples. For this he received a pardon for of values. For this he reserved a parton for his crimes, and a pension of 3600 dueats, with which he was enabled to purchase an estate. He now lived in peace till 1800, when he rose again in favour of the expelled Bourbons. He entered Sperlonga, and threw open the prisons, when he was joined by large numbers of lazzaroni; but, after a severe engagement with the Bonapartists, he was taken prisoner, condemned, and summarily executed in the same year. B 1769. Auber, the French musical composer, has written an opera founded on the adventures of

written at opera founded on the adventures or this bandit.

Francia, Francesco, fran'-che-a, a distin-guished Halian painter, who, from being a gold-smith and engraver on metals, rose to enninence as an artist. Having been employed by Raphael to place a picture of his in a church at Bologna, he was so struck with its beauty, and so dis-heartened at his own inferiority, that he sank

Francis

into despair and died, 1518. B. at Bologna, 1450. His real name was Francesco Raibolini.

FRANCIA, Jose Gaspar Rodriguez, fran'-she-a, the famous dictator of Paraguay, was the son of a small French proprietor in that country, his mother being a creole. He was originally intended for the church, but, after taking his degree as doctor of laws at the diversity of Cordova, he devoted himself to lave, and became on eminent and successful pleader. He continued his legal avocations for thirty years, having won a high reputation for learning, honesty, and independence, occuping his leisure with philosophical and mathematical studies, to which he continued addicted all his life. Soon after the Spanish South American colonics threw off their allegiance to the parent state, Dr. Francia was, in 1811, appointed sceretary to the independent junta of Paraguay; and in 1813, on the formation of the new congress, was named consul of the republic, with Yegros for a colleague. From that time he devoted him-self to the welfare of his country, the affairs of which he administered with singular ability. He repaired the state of the finances, and maintained peace and order in Paraguay, while the other colonies were torn with dissensions and desolated with war. In 1817, the people, in gratitude for the services he had rendered them, placed in his hands unlimited power, under the title of dictator, which he continued to exercise till his death, in 1640. B. at Assun-

cion, 1757; D. 1840. FRANCIS I., fran'-sis, ki 1g of France, succeded to the throne in 1515, on the death of Louis XII., who died without male issue. Scarcely had he ascended, when he, as grandson Scarcely had he ascended, when he, as grandson of Valentine of Milan, put himself at the head of an army to assert his rights over the Milanese. The Swiss, who opposed him in his entry into the duchy, were defeated at Marignano (or Melegnano) September 13, 1515, and Milan fell immediately after this victory. After a short war with England, the famous interview between Henry VIII. and Francis took place, in 1520, in Flanders, and which, for the magnificence displayed on the occasion, was called "the Field of the Cloth of Gold." In the same year, of the Glorn of Gold." In the same year, Charles V. of Spain having inherited the empire after the death of Maximilian, Francis laid claim to the imperial dignity, and declared war against his rival. In this struggle, however, he met with nothing but reverses. After the defeat of Marshal Lautree at Dicocca, in 1522, and Bayard's death, Francis was himself, in 1525. beaten at Pavia, and taken prisoner. The fight had been a stout one, and the king wrote to his mother, "All is lost, except honour." Led captive into Spain, he only recovered his liberty at the cost of an onerous treaty, signed at Madrid in 1526; but which was not entirely carried out. He immediately recommenced the war in Italy, met with fresh defeats, and concluded a second treaty at Cambrai, in 1529. He once more invaded Italy, in 1536, and, after various success, consented to a definite arrangement at Crespi, in 1544, by which the French were excluded from Italy, though Milan was given to the duke of Orleans, the second son of Francis. bouillet, 1547, and was succeeded by his son, Henry II. Francis was a friend to arts and literature, which flourished during his reign; and he was called the Father of Letiers. Justice, also, began to be better administered in his

reign in France, although the Calvinists suffered great persecutions. He founded the Royal College of France, the Royal Library, and built several naises.

Faxrois II, king of France, was the eldest son of Henry II. and Catherine do Medicis, and succeeded his father in 150. The year previous he had married Mary Stuart, queen of Soots, and in 1500 he died, leaving no issue. Francis, duke of Guise, and Charles, cardinal of Loraine, held the principal authority in this reign, and, by the abuses of which they were guilty, had a principal share in easing the religious wars to which France now became a prey. Francis was

principal share in causing the religious wars to which Frances now became a prey. Francis was succeeded by his brother, Charles IX. 1914. Francis L, emperor of Germany, was the son of Leopold, duke of Loraine. He inherited this duchy from his father, in 1729, and six years afterwards exchanged it for that of Tuscany, which the death of the last of the Medicsis had rendered vacant. In 1736 he married Maria Theresa, the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. On the death of the latter, he disputed the imperial dignisty with the elector of Bavaria, whom France supported, and who took the name of Charles VII.; he was, however, defeated, and Francis reigned peaceably for twenty years. 1708; p. 1765. His churacter was tarnished by avarice. He had sixteen children, and the unfortunate Marie Autoincits.

Francis II., emperor of Germany, and I. of Austria, succeeded his father, Loopold II., in 1792, is emperor of Germany, king of Bohemia, Hungary, &c. At the very commencement of his reign he had to sustain a war against France, in which he was defeated, and was, in 1797, obliged to sign the treaty of Campo Formio, which deprived him of the Netherlands and Lombardy. Another war taking place with the same power, he was not more fortunate than in the first, and was beaten at Marengo, and lost, by the treaty of Lomeille, in 1801, all his possessions onto Ribnie. In a third campaign, undertaken in 1805, the French were victorious over his armies at Eichingen, Uin, and Auster-litz; and the treaty of Presburg still further diminished his territory. Renounding now, the title of emperor of Germany, he took that of Eckmull and Wagram led to the peace of Schönbrunn; to cement which more strongly, his daughter Mairia Louiss was in 1810, given to Napoleon I. Notwithstanding this alliance, however, he, in 1813, joined the coalition against his son-in-law, and contributed considerably to his overthrow. The treates of 1815 put him again in possession of the greater portion of his territory, and he reigned peacedly till his death in 1835. b. 1768. He was succeeded by his son freedinand, who, in his turn, a delicated in lavour of his nephew, Francis Joseph, in 1888.

Francis I., king of the French Ren Proceedings of the Strancis I., king of the Fren Schilles, was the

FIRACIS I, Ring of the Two Smittle, was the son of Ferdinand I, and twies, during the life-time of his father, carried on the government of the kingdom under the name of viceroy; first, in 1812, when a constitution was granted to Sielly; and afterwards, in 1820, during the troubles which broke out in Naples and Palerma. He mounted the throme in 1826, and died 1830, without having achieved anything tronarkable. He was succeeded by Ferdinand II. (Bombe), who, dying in 1859, was followed by Francis II., who was oxpelled from Naples by general who was expelled from Naples by general

Garibaldi in 1860, and after taking refuge in who were famous for their scripture subjects, Gaska, which was captured by general Cialdini, executed withgreat beauty and fine coiour. The the people of Naples and Skelly united them. father died in 1816 and the son in 1642. selves to the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel. Francis retired to Rome, where he continued to foster and encourage partisan expe-ditions into his old states, which generally resolved themselves into sanguinary brigand raids, the most atrocious murders and robberies

being committed in his name.

FRANCIS, St., an Italian, the founder of the order of Franciscan friars, was the son of a order of Franciscan Irians, was the son of a rich merchant, named Bernardino. He was at first intended by his father for commercial pursuits, and, with that iven, stadled the French language, which he acquired so perfectly, that he was sumamed Francis. At the age of 24, however, he gave himself up entirely to the religious life, and gained a number of followers, to whom he prescribed that they should possess nothing of their own, should live on alms, and spread themselves over the face of the globe to convert sinners and unbelievers. He himself, Syria. It is said that he had a remarkable vision, in which he saw an angel descend from heaven, with the marks of crucifixion on his body, and that he himself felt the pains of crucifixion at the same moment, and preserved the same marks in his flesh. B. at Assisi, Umbria, 1182; p. 1226,-There are other saints, in the Roman Catholic calendar, of this name. Francis, Sir Philip, the supposed author of

Francis, Sir Phinp, the supposed author of the celebrated "Letters of Junius," was the son of a clergyman, and educated at St. Paul's School, London. When he was but sixteen, he was placed in the office of Mr. Fox, then miniswas pinced in the office of all. Fox, then minis-ter, and subsequently was fortunate enough to be retained by Mr. Pitc, when this statesman came into power. Afterwards, he was private secretary to general Bligh, then to the earl of Kinsoul, and, in 1763, reedwad an appointment in the War Office, which he held nearly ten orars. In 1778 he was named one of the civil members in council for the government of Bengal, and remained in India till 1780, when, having had a duel with Warren Hastings, he returned to England. Here he, in 1784, was returned to the House of Commons, and remained a member till 1807, when he retired from parliament, evincing his interest in public affairs by his pamphlets and newspaper contributions. In 1816, great attention was drawn to him as being the author of the "Letters of Junius," Mr. John Taylor having published an ingenious pampilet, in which strong evidence was given in support of this opinion. B. at Dublin, 1740; in support of this opinion. B. at Dublin, 1710;
b. in London, 1818. It may be added, in connexion with Sir Phillip's supposed authorship of these celebrated letters, that Lords Brougham, Campbell, Mahon, and Macaulay, have not hesitated to declare their conviction that he was that "great unknown;" and to these high names may be added other legal and literary authorities, who entertained the same belief.

TRANGY OF FRANGYEM, Frank. There

FRANCE, OF FRANCEEN, frank. There were several Dutch and Flomish artists of this name, among whom may be mentioned-1. name, among wnom may loo mentached—1. Jerome, Ambrose, and Sebastian, of the Flemish school, who flourished in the 16th century, and tokained considerable reputation—2. John Baptist, a native of Antwerp, who pathed historical subjects and saloon interiors with great spirit and exquisite colouring. 3, 1600—3. Francis two eminent Dutch painters, father and son,

Francke, Augustus Herman, frank, a German divine, who became professor of the Oriental languages, and afterwards of divinity, in the University of Halle. Here he laid the founda-tion of an orphan-house, which, in 1727, con-tained upwards of 2000 children and more than tained upwards of 2000 children and more than 200 preceptors. He also carried into effect a mission for propagating the gospel in Mahbar. As a thucke, 1663; p. 1727. His works are, Sermons and Books of Devotion; "Methodus Studii Theologieji;" "Introductio ad Lectionem Prophetarum;" "Commentaria de Scopo Librorum Veteris et Novil Testamenti;" "Manndisto ad Lectionem Scripture Sacra;" "Observations Biblica". Some of his practical books have been translated into English.

FENNELLY Thomas & Add His an Prodich

Francklin, Thomas, frank-lin, an English divine, who was educated at Westminster School, whence he was removed to Trinity School, Whence he was removed to Thing College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of D.D. He was also chosen professor of Greek in that university. In 1758 he was appointed to the vicavage of Ware, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Brasted, in Kent. He subsequently became chaplain in crdinary to King George III. n. in London, 1721; n. 1781. Dr. Francklin translated Phalaris, Sophoeles, and Lucian into English, and laris, Sophocies, and Lucian into Engines, and wrote three plays: "The Earl of Warwick," and "Matilda," tragedies; and the "Contract," a comedy. He also published a volume of sermons on the relative duties, and permitted his name to be prefixed to a translation of Voltaire's works.

François de Neufchateau, fran-kwaw dai neu-rha-to, a French poet, dramatic writer, and politician, was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1792, and in 1797 was minister of the interior, and member of the directory. Under the rule of Napoleon he became a count, a senator, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he gave himself up entirely to literary pursuits. Fran-cois, who was bred a lawyer, was a man of eminent ability, as well in statesmanship as in the character of author, and left a variety of works behind him which are still popular in France. B. at Neufchateau, Loraine, 1750; D. 1828.

FRANK, Johann Peter, frank, a distinguished German physician, who was professor at Göttingen, Pavia, director-general of hospitals in Lombardy, and clinical professor at Vienna. Bonaparte invited him to France, but this he refused. He wrote a number of works on medirelised. He wrote a number of works on meaning and the first state of the most important of which are his "System of Medical Police," "Choix of Opurations apparteant à la Middeine," These three works, making 32 vols. Swo, are only a portion of the fruits of Professor Frank's industry,

B. in the Duchy of Baden, 1745; D. 1821.
FEANKLIN, Benjamin, frank-lin, an American patriot, and one of the most distinguished of modern philosophers, was the son of a scap-boiler and tallow-chandler in the city of Boston. bonic and tanow-candide in the city of Boston. He was designed for the ministry; but his father requiring his assistance at home, took him from shool, when only ten years old, and set the future philosopher to "the cutting of wiles for the endles filling moulds," and other duties necessary to his business. Disliking this occupation, however, he was placed under his

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chler brother, who was a printer in Boston, but with whom he disagreed. He then removed to New York, whence he went to Philadelphia, where, after serving as a journeyman some time, he attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, the governor, who persuaded him to commence the governor, and persuant mint of commence business on his own account. With this view he proceeded, in 1725, to England, to procure printing materials; but on his arrival he found, that the governor had deceived him by false promises; on which he worked as a journeyman in London. He now produced his a journeyman in London. He now produced his "Disscriation on Liberty and Necessity, Plea-sure and Pain," which was the means of intro-ducing him to Mandeville, the author of "The Fable of the Bees." In 1726 he returned to America, and entered into partnership with a person named Meredith in the printing trade, which he afterwards conducted alone in the city of Philadelphia. In 1730 he was united to a lady, whom he had courted before going to England; and, about the same time, con-tributed to the forming of the public library at Philadelphia, and subsequently established an insurance office and other useful institutions in the same town. In 1732 he published his "Poor Richard's Almanae," which became noted for the pithiness of its proverbs, and wherein for the pinniess of as proveres, and waters, were inserted those maxims so generally known by the title of "The Way to Wealth." In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the General Assembly at Pennsylvania, and, in the year following, postmaster of Philadelphia. He was now a prominent member of the community. In 1742 he established the first public library in Philadelphia, and, two years later, proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of Pennsylvania. About this time he commonced his electrical experiments, of which he published an account, and had the honour of making several discoveries in this branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of lightning with the electric fluid. Hence he invented the lightning-conductor. In 1747 he was chosen a representative in the General Assembly, in which he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed, and he was elected colonel of the Philadelphia regiment, but the honour of this appointment he declined. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. Whilst in that country he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1762 he returned to America, but two years afterwards revisited England in his former capacity, when he underwent his examination at the bar of the House of Commons concerning the Stamp Act. In 1775 he returned to America, and was elected a delegate to the Congress. In the contest between Great Britain and her transatlantic colonies, he took an active part in the declaration of independence. In 1778 he arrived in France as minister plenipotentiary from America, and signed a treaty offensive and defensive with that power, and which produced a war between France and England. In 1783 he signed the definitive treaty of peace recognising the independence of the United States, and hising the interpretation of the connectioners, and in 1785 returned to America, where he was triumplantly received, and chosen president of the supreme council. It was on this occasion that he received the following tribute of admittance of the connection of the connection of the supreme council. ration from an American even still more distin-

uished than himself in the annuls of his country—"Lount Fromo, Systember 25, 1785, —DEAR SIR,—Amid the public gratulations on your safe return to America after a long absence, and the many eminent services you had rendered it,—for which, as a benefited person, I feel the obligation,—permit an individual to Join the public voice in expressing his sense of them, and to assure you that, as no one entertains more respect for your character, so none an salute you with more sincerity or with greater pleasure than I do on the occasion—theorem of the same and the same shall you with more sincerity or with greater pleasure than I do on the occasion—from the first of the same shall be sufficient to same

written by numseir.

Franklin, Sir John, a distinguished English
navigator, who, in 1800, entered the rayal navy
as a midshipman. In 1806 he was present at
the battle of Trafalgar, in 1814 at that of New
Orleans, and in 1819 was appointed to head
an arreated arradition from Huleavik Par to an overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. After suffering many hardships, and being frequently on the verge of death from hunger and fatigue, he reached home in 1822, when, in the following year, he married a Miss Porden, the daughter of an married a aliss forces, the daugnter of an architect, and the authoress of several poetical effusions. In 1825 he submitted to Lord Bathurst a plan "for an expedition overland to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and thence by sea to the N.W. extremity of America, with the combined object also of surveying the coast be-tween the Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers." This proposition was accepted, and, six days after he left Liverpool; in the same year, his wife died. In 1827 Captain Franklin arrived at Liverpool, where he was married a second time, and in 1820 had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. In 1845 Sir John set out on a third expedition with two ships, called the Erclus and Terror, and spent his first winter in a cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island. After that period many expeditions were desafter this period many expectations were can particled, both from England and America, in search of Sir John, of whom there were no tidings, and not until 1854 did the intelligence reach England that the brave navigator and his heroic companions had, in all probability, perished in the winter of 1850-51. This intelligence, however, wanted confirmation, and Lady Franklin, who deserves all praise for the intelligence. gent persistency of her efforts, resolved to have the mystery cleared up as to whether her gallant the mystery cleared up as to whether her gamma-husband had really met the fate which it was generally believed he had done. Accordingly, a last expedition was fitted out, and the melancholy news was, in 1857, at length confirmed by the return of Captain McClintock, in the yacht Fox, after a persevering search for the lost adventurers. This officer brought with him indisputable proofs of the death of Sir John and the loss of his crew. Several articles belonging to the unfortunate explorers were found at Ross Cairn and Point Victory. At the latter place a record was discovered, wherein it was stated that Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June,

Frederick

1847. Other traces were found on the west coast opposition to Otho. In 1220 he was crowned of King William's Island, as the various sur-by Pope Honorius III. at Rome. He afterwards of King William's Island, as the various sur-vivors of the expedition had strayed from each other, perhaps in search of food, or the means of escaping from their dreary and desolute situa-tion. To Sir John Franklin, however, belongs the merit of having discovered the north-west passage, the first expedition in quest of which was sent out in 1553, the last being said to have terminated only with the discovery of his remains. B. at Spilsbury, Lincolnshire, 1758.

France (See Lovar, Simon Fraser, Lord.)

FRAUNCE, Abraham, frauns, an English poet, educated at Cambridge, at the expense of Sir Philip Sidney, afterwards studied law at Gray's Inn, London, and was called to the bar of the Court of Marches in Wales. He is better known, however, as an author than as a lawyer. His principal writings are—" Lamentations of Aminprincipal writings are—"Lamentations of Amin-tas for the Death of Phillis," "The Countess of Pembroke's Ivy Church and Emanuel," and a translation of Heliodorus's "Ethiopies." The dates of his birth and death are unascertained.

FRAUNHOFER, Joseph, froun'-ho-fer, an emi-nent Bavarian optician, who, in his 20th year, was received into the great manufactory for the construction of mathematical and philosophical instruments, near Munich. Here he distinguished himself by making many experiments on light, and, by his reputation, increased the resources of the establishment, which ultimately became his property. He was a member of several learned societies, and had conferred upon him by the king of Bavaria the order of Civil Merit, and, by the king of Denmark, that

of the Dannebrog. B. at Straubing, 1787; D. 1826. FREDEGONDA, fred-e-gon'-d', a peasant girl in the service of Andowers, the queen of Chilperic I., who fell in love with her and eventually narried her in 565. Chilperic had previously divorced Andowera, and married Galowintha, whom, it is said, Fredegonda poisoned to attain her end. p. 597.

FREDERICK, fred'-e-rik, the name borne by a vast number of sovereigns and rulers of different countries, the most eminent of whom were-

FREDERICK I., surnamed Barbarossa, emperor of Germany, the son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, succeeded to the imperial throne on the demise of his uncle, Courad III., in 1152. He was an energetic and warlike prince, and in the second year of his reign, settled the disputes between Canute and Sweyn, competitors for the Danish crown, the former of whom he held as his vassal. He next marched into Italy to settle the tumults which distracted that country, and the tumuits which distracted that country, and was crowned at Rome by Adrian IV., who, dying in 1189, no less than three actipopes were chosen, who were all opposed by the emperor. The Milanese, profiting by these divisions, each caroured to shake off the imperial yoke, on which Frederick again entered Italy, took Milan, and entering Rome, set Calixtus on the papal throne instead of Alexander. The Venetians, however, maintained the cause of the latter nowever, maintained the cause of the latter with so much vigour, that Frederick was obliged to make his submission to Alexander. He next embarked against the infidels, obtained some victories, took Iconium, and penetrated into Syria, where he was drowned in 1190. B. 1121.

went to the Holy Land, and concluded a truce with the sultan of Babylou, which so provoked Pope Gregory IX., that he anothematized him. In the city of Jerusalem he put the crown on his own head, because no priest would even say the mass. On this Frederick returned to Europe and laid siege to Rome, which originated the famous parties of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, the former being on the side of the pope, and the latter on that of the emperor. Gregary was obliged to make peace, but, in 1236, he was renewed, which proved unsuccessful to the emperor, whose German subjects revolted against him. He lost Parma by an insurrection, and was defeated before it; but he afterwards was victorious in Lombardy. B. 1194; D. at Fiorintino, 1250.

FREDERICK III., called Le Beau, son of Albert I., duke of Austria, was chosen emperor in 1314 by some of the electors, but the majority elected Louis of Bavaria, who defeated and took prisoner Frederick at Muhldorf, in 1322. The latter then renounced his claim, and n. 1330. Some historians do not reckon Frederick as one of the emperors, but others set him down as the third Frederick.

FREDERICK, IV., called "the Pacific," ascended the throne in 1410, and was crowned at Rome in 1452. His reign was passed in forming plans for the pacification of the empire. He is said to have died of a surfeit of melons, or in conscquence of an amputation of his leg. He left it to his son Maximilian to carry out the device inscribed upon his palaces and books, A, E, I, O, U; which characters are generally supposed to represent the motto, Austria est Imperare Orbi Universo. B. at Innspruck, 1415; D. 1493.

KINGS OF DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND POLAND.

FREDERICK I., king of Denmark and Norway, succeeded his nephew Christiern, or Christian II., on the deposition of the latter, in 1523, and entered into an alliance with Gustavus I., king of Sweden. After taking Copenhagen, he gained over all the nobility, and introduced Lutheran-

ism into his dominions. B. 1471; D. 1533.
FREDERICK II., the son and successor of Christiers or Christian III., was a great friend of learning, and the patron of Treho Bruhe, and other men of science. He waged a long war with Sweden, which ended in 1570, and received the order of the Garter from Elizabeth, queen of England, and gave his daughter in marriage to James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. B. 1534; D. 1589.

FREDERICK III. succeeded his father Christiern IV., in 1643. The most remarkable event of his reign was his changing the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy. B. 1609; D. 1670.

FREDERICK IV. ascended the throne on the death of Christiern V., in 1699. He leagued against Charles XII. of Sweden, who forced him to make peace; but when Charles fled to Tur-key, Frederick drove the Swedes out of Norway, and concluded a favourable peace, retaining possession of the duchy of Schluswig. B. 1671; D. 1730.

FREDERICK V., grandson of the preceding, came to the throne in 1746. The character of his FREDERICK VI, the grandson of the proced-ing, and son of Henry VI, was elected king of right may be inferred from the following to the Romans in 1106, and emperor in 1210, in mark, which, on his deathed, he made to his

Frederick

successor, Christiern VII.: "It is a great consolution to me, my son, that I have not injured any person, and that my hands are not stained with one drop of blood." He was twice married: first to Louisa, daughter of George II. of England, and then to Juliana, daughter of the в. 1723: duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel.

р, 1766.

FREDERICE VI., king of Denmark, ascended the throne in 1838, although, from 1784, he was associated in the government with his father, associated in the government with its most, who had lost his reason. On his accession, he had to repair the damages done by the English in their bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807, and to wage a war with the Swedes, who attempted to possess themselves of Norway. He succeeded in defeating them, and peace was signed at Jönköping, in 1809. Allying himself with Napoleon, Norway was, in 1814, given to Sweden, under Bernadotte; Pomerania and the isle of Rugen falling to Denmark. B. 1768;

n. 1839.

Frederica VII., king of Denmark, succeeded Christian VIII. in 1948. In his reign an usuccessful attempt was made, in 1849, to wrest the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from Den-

mark. B. 1808; D. 1863.

FREDERICK, king of Sweden, was the cldest son of Charles, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He married the sister of Charles XII., on whose death in 1718, the states of Sweden elected her queen, and, in the year 1720, consented to her resigning the crown to her husband. He had a long and unsuccessful war with Russia, which ended in a peace disadvantageous to Sweden. D. without issue, 1751.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I. (See AUGUSTUS FREDERICK I., king of Poland. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS II. (See AUGUSTUS FREDERICK II.)

Sovereigns of Peussia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, generally called the "Great Elector" of Brandenburg, succeeded his father, the elector George William, in 1640, and, in 1642, freed Prussia from feudal subjection to the king of Poland. He is considered as the the king of Folind. He is considered as the founder of the Prussian power, and from his example much of the military spirit which characterizes that nation is believed to have sprung. In 1643 he made peace with Sweden, and subsequently entered into a league with that power in 1655 against Poland. 1672 he joined the imperialists in opposition to Louis XIV: but, in 1673, he made a separate treaty with France, and, in the following year, again joined the allies; on which the French prevailed upon the Swedes to attack his dominions. Frederick, however, defeated the in-vaders, drove them out of Prussia, and took waters, drove them dut of Prissa, and took several places from them, which, however, by the treaty of St. Germain, in 1679, he was obliged to restore. He now turned his attention to the improvement of his states, and, by afford-ing protection to the French Protestant refugees, added to the industrial power of his dominions 20,000 manufacturers, and laboured to extend the agricultural arts in every direction. He founded the library at Berlin, and a univer-sity at Duisburg; and, at his death, bequeathed to his son not only a country enlarged beyond the boundaries in which he found it, but a

Frederick

Hague to the camp of the prince of Orange, then at Breda. The Dutch prince was surprised at this signal instance of self-command, and received him with these words: "Cousin, your flight is a greater proof of heroism than would be the taking of Breda. He who so early knows how to command himself, will always succeed in great deeds." These words remained for ever deeply impressed on Frederick's mind.

FREDERICK I., king of Prussia after 1701, but as elector of Brandenburg Frederick III., succeeded to his father's dominions in 1688. great object of hisambition was to be recognised grean object of insamonion was to decognized as king of Prussia, and in 1701 he attained his object. On that occasion he put the crown on his own head, and on that of his royal consort. He also founded the order of the Black Eagle, and augmented his dominions partly by pur-chase, and partly by negociations with various powers. B. 1657; D. 1713. This prince founded the University of Halle, the Royal Society of Berlin, and the Academy of Painting. His second queen, Sophia Charlotte of Han-over, was the sister of George I., and a woman

Preductor William I, son of the above, and father of Frederick the Great, commenced his reign in 1713, after having married a daughter of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. In 1715 he declared war against Charles XII, of Sweden, and in conjunction with Denmark took Stralsund; but on the death of Charles, in 1718, he made peace. B. 1688; D. 1740. The habits of this sovereign were entirely military, and he laboured unweariedly to pro-mote the discipline of his troops. One of his strongest peculiarities was an extraordinary love for tall soldiers; and in order to procure these sons of Anals, he had agents employed in all parts of Europe. He held science and litera-ture in profound contempt; but money he worshipped, and men of a military character after his own ideal, he respected and encouraged. The consequence was, that he left an abundant treasury and a well-appointed army of 66,000

FREDERICK II., king of Prussia, commonly called "The Great," was the son of the caused The Great, was the son of the preceding, and received but an indifferent education, owing to his father's contempt of letters and predilection for military discipline. On attaining the years of manhood, he evinced so strong an inclination for literature and music, that he incurred the displeasure of his parent, whose treatment induced him, in 1730, to make the attempt of esaging from Prussia. The scheme, however, being discovered, he was confined in the castle of Custrin, his younger companion, Katte, being executed before his face. After a confinement of several months. he obtained his pardon, although it seems well authenticated that his father had resolved to take away his life, which was only saved by the intercession of Charles VI., emperor of Germany. In 1733 he married the princess Elizabeth of Brunswick, in obedience to his father's command, when he employed himself in literary pursuits, and also with the study of music, until his accession to the throne. In 1740 he succeeded to the crown, and taking advantage of the defenceless state of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, he marched into Silesia, which was added to his dominions by the treaty of Breslau. the boundaries in which he south is a large of the control of the treaty of Breshu, coder to avoid the possibility of being entrapped in 1744 the war was renowed against the queen by an immoral society, this prince field from the of Hungary, and the same year Frederick took



FREDERICK THE GREAT,



FROBISHER, SIR MARTIN.



FROISSART, JOHN.



FRY, ELIZABETH.

Prague, which, however, he was forced to eva-Prague, which, however, he was lorced to eva-cuate on the approach of a Saxon army unde the prince of Lovaine. In 1745 he defeated that prince at Frieldurg, and them marche-into Rohemia, where, at Sorr, he defeated at Austrian army superior to his own. Short after, he took Dresden, where, after laying is under heavy caxotions, a treaty of peace was conducted, which enabled Frederick to retain possession of Silesia, and end the second Silesian war. The eleven years of peace which suc-ceeded this event were devoted by Frederick to the internal administration of his dominions the composition of some literary works, and the framing of the "Frederician code of laws." In 1750 Voltaire visited Prussia, and was received with the most flattering marks of attention by the king; but the friendship which subsisted between them was at last broken, and the French philosopher quitted Prussia abruptly, and in disgrace. In 1756 a treaty was con-cluded between England and Prussia, which roduced another between France, Austria, and Russia. "The Seven Years' War," as it is called, began by Frederick marching into Saxony, and taking the camp of Pirna, The following year he gained a great battle at Prague over the Austrians, on which he laid siege to that city, and after reducing it to great straits, he was compelled by Marshal Daun, who straits, he was compelled by Marshal Daun, who defeated him at Kolin, to retire into Saxony. Frederick was now surrounded by enemies: the French entered Hanover, the Bussians and Swedes advanced towards Prussia, and the Imperialists pursued him into Saxony. Still undaunted, he attacked and defeated the French and Austrians at Rosbach; then marching into Silesia, beat another army at Lissa, and recowered Breslau. The Russians and Swedes retreated precipitately from Prussia; and the Hanoverians took the field under the prince of Hanoverians took the field under the prince of Frunswick. In 1758 he received a large sub-sidy from England; and the same year entered Moravia, where he laid siege to Olmutz, which was relieved by Marshal Daun. He then marched against the Russians, who had laid siege to Custrin, and defeated thom, after a bloody battle, at Zorndorf. Not long after this, however, he was surprised and beaten by Daun, at Hochkirchen. The next year the king was defeated after a very obstrate and doubtful defeated, after a very obstinate and doubtful engagement, at Kunnersdorf, by the Russians; and in 1760, the confederates entered Brandenburg, and took Berlin. Frederick, however, by defeating Daun at Torgau, put a new face upon the campaign, and the Russians and Swedes were compelled to quit his territories. In 1763 peace was restored between him and Russia and peace was restored between him and thissis and Sweden, and in 1763 a treaty, much in his favour, was concluded with the empress-queen, by which Silesia was confirmed to Prussia, and which concluded the "Seven Years" War." Still which concluded the Seek I class war. Sain ambitious of extending his dominions, in 1772 the partition of Poland was planned, and he obtained for his share all Polish Prussia, and a large portion of Great Poland. From this period the kingdom of Prussia was divided into East and West Prussia. In 1778 he opposed the design of the Emperor Joseph to dismember Bavaria, and marched in person against that nonarch; but no action took place, and by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, the Austrian court renounced its design. In 1786 he concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States of America; but his days were fast

drawing to a close, for the same year he died, at his favourite palace of Sans Souci, in the forty-seventh year of his reign. B. 1712. Frederick was courteous in his manners, and an acute politician. His works, published in his lifetime. are in four vols, 8vo; and since his death, fifteen more have been printed. The principal are, the "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg," a poem on the "Art of War," the "History of his Own Time," and the "History of the Seven

his Own Time," and the "History of the Seven Venry Van." (For hill details connected with this king and his father, see Carlyle's "Life and Times of Frederick the Great," a writ. w'v'i gives an interesting account of the eventful times in which this monner hived. FREDERICK WILLIAM II, king of Prussia, was the nephew of the great Frederick, and suc-eccided him in 1786. He gave himself up to pleasure, secretising his ministers and generals to the captices of his mistresses. He also allowed himself to be explod by the myslical vagaries of the seciety of the "Illuminati," and under his feebe vule. Prussia soon lost her under his feeble rule, Prussia soon lost her place amongst nations. After having played a careely honourable part in the war which broke at in 1797 between Turkey and Russia, he pro-osed, in 1792, a coalition against the French epublic. Advancing, at the head of 80,000 acn, as far as the plains of Champagne, the world was expecting to see him march on Paris, when he suddenly retired, falling back on the the aid of Russia, the second division of Poland; nade peace with France in 1795, and D. 1797. . 1744

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., king of Prussia, on of the above, commenced his reign in 1707 by maintaining a strict neutrality in the various lliances with and against France which re-ulted from the ambitious designs of Napoleon L n 1805, however, he yielded to the solicitations of Russia, allying himself with the ezar against he French emperor. The rapid campaign of 506, and the defeat of the Prussians at Jena. 506, and the defeat of one Frussians as sem, pencel the gates of Burlin to the enemy, in hose hands it remained till 1809. In 1807 to battle of Friedland led to the humiliating cace of Tilst, by which Frederick lost half his eminions. Restored to his capital, the king iligently endeavoured to repair the cvils of ar; but new disasters overtook him, and his ingdon suffered greatly during the struggle om 1812 to 1814. Forced, in the former year, contribute a force of 30,000 men to Napoleon's

rmy, he subsequently joined his troops with hose of Russia. The allies having triumphed wer the French at Leipsic, Frederick William, 1814, entered Paris with the ezar Alexander, e also accompanied the latter to England in ie same year. On the return of Napoleon om Elba, he once more joined the allies, feer the victory of Waterloo, in which the russians under Blucher (which see), played ut important part, Prussia, once more at peace, radually recovered the losses she had susnined, under the wise and paternal sway of rederick, whose constant efforts and modera-on contributed greatly to the maintenance of eace. Throughout his life, he was a warm efunder of the Protestant religion, and a the Protestate religion, and attended his omise, however, to bestow a representative unstitution on his people. The establishment the provincial estates only affected very ghtly the absolute power, which, it is true, he

Frederick William

wielded with ability, and with a kind of paternal affection for his people. It may finally be said of him, that, a waverer between the absolutist party and the liberal party, he secured, as is the lot with most undecided men, the respect

and adherence of neither. B. 1770; D. 1840.
FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., king of Prussia, on the death of his father, succeeded to the throne in 1840. He served, as a simple officer, in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and evinced, in one campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and evinced, at an early period of his life, a very great love for the arts, which he preserved throughout his career. During the first years of his reign, his subjects anxiously demanded the reform of the government, requiring the liberal constitution which had been promised them in 1815, in return for the great sacrifices they had made during the continental war. In 1847, at a general diet of the Prussian states, many of these reforms were granted, and it was thought these reforms were granted, and it was mongare that the kingdom might secape the troubles of the next year's revolution. In March, 1848, however, the people and the trops came that collision, the king was obliged to change the ministry, to issue a general amnesty, and to commence a war in favour of Schleswig against Denmark, and to salute from his balcony the corpses of the insurgents who had been killed in the streets of Berlin. These humiliations were somewhat softened by his hopes of becoming the head of a united Germany, and by the success of his army in putting down an in-surrection of the Poles in Posen. The mingled irresolution and absolutism of Frederick William, however, led subsequently to other conflicts in June and August of the same year; and it was not until two coups-d'état that the king, assisted by his army, succeeded in retaining his authority almost unimpaired by the concessions he had made. In the war between the Western powers and Russia, Frederick William preserved a strict neutrality, although carnestly solicited by each party to espouse its side in soncited by each party to espouse ris said in the conflict. In his reply to the demands of the car, he said: "There is hardly anythin I will not do for the emperor Nicholas, whom love; but if I remember that he is my fatherin-law, neither do I forget that Prussia is not the sister-in-law of Russia." In 1956, in consequence of an attack on Neufchâtel by some Prussian partisans, war was in danger of breaking out between Switzerland and Prussia; but this was avoided, and a treaty concluded, in May, 1857, in reference to the king's claims on that place. In the complications relative to the Danubian principalities, Prussia followed the lead of France and Russia as opposed to England and Austria. Towards the end of 1857, a severe illness, resulting in the loss of some of

sovere limess, resulting in the loss of some of his faculties, caused the nomination as regent of his bruther William, who, on the king's death in 1861, succeeded him as William I. n. 1795. FERDREIOR WILLIAM NOMOLAS CHARLES, prince of Prussia, the nephew of Frederick William IV., and son of William I., heir to the Prussian throne, married, in 1858, Victoria, the Princess Royal of England. B. 1831.

FREDERICK, Colonel, son of the unfortunate Theodore, commonly called king of Corsica, was bred to the military profession, and obtained the rank of colonel, with the cross of the Order of Merit, from the duke of Wurtemberg, for whom he acted as agent in England. Being greatly reduced in circumstances, he shot him-solf in the portal of Westminster Abbey, in 1796, B. at Savanuah, 1813. 424

Fremont

He wrote—1. "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse," 1768, Svo; 2. "The Description of Corsica, with an Account of its Union to the

Crown of Great Britain," &c., 1793, 8vo.
FREGOSO, Baptist, frai-go'-so, a doge of
Venice, in 1478, who was deposed and banished venice, in 1873, who was adopted and commind for his arbitrary and oppressive conduct. He wrote on Memorable Actions, the "Life of Pope Martin V.," on Learned Women, &c.—There are others of this family who have played various parts in Italian history.

FREIND, John, frinde, an English physician. who, having distinguished himself by some able who, naving distinguished filmself by some able works, was, in 1704, appointed chemical pro-fessor at Oxford, and, in the following year, accompanied the earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain, as physician to the army, On his return, in 1707, he published a vindica-tion of the earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him considerable reputation. The same year he took his doctor's degree, and published his chemical lectures. In 1711 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and, the same year, accompanied the duke of Ormond to Flanders. In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians; and, in 1722, sat in Parliament for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. At the accession of George II. released on old. At the accession of George II., he was appointed physician to the queen. n. at Crofton, Northamptonshire, 1675; p. 1728. Amongst other works, he wrote "The History of Physic," 2 vols. 8vo; and all his writings were collected and published in Latin by Dr. Wigan, 1 vol. folio.

1 vol. 1010.

FERIND, Dr. Robert, brother of the above, was master of Westminster school, and wrote some excellent Latin and English poetry, besides having taken a part in the celebrated controversy regarding the epistics of Phalaris, He also published an edition of "Ciero de Ontfore" B. 1671; D. 1754.

ERECECT LIDE Clarke formers to produce

FREMONT, John Charles, fre-mont', a modern American politician and traveller, called "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," greatly distinguished himself by his courage and perseverance in extensive explorations, which opened to America "the gates of the Pacific empire." An account of these explorations was published in 1856, and upwards of 50,000 copies of the work were sold as soon as they were issued. 1859 the whole of his expeditions were published, superbly illustrated with woodcuts and steel plates. This work was superintended by the author, and contains a résumé of the first and second expeditions, which he made in the years 1842-43 and 1844, as well as his other four, which embrace a period of ten years, passed amid the emorace a period of ten years, passed annu tho wilds of America, and describing his adventures in Oregon, California, the Rocky Mountains, Mexico, and other parts of that distant country. In 1857 he contested the presidency with Bu-channa; but the latter was elected by a con-siderable majority. Fremont was always asso-

riated with that party in America which is pposed to negro slavery. In the early part of the war consequent on the secession of the Southern States from the Union, in 1881-02, he held several commands in the Federal army, but his achievements did not add to his fame; and it will principally be by his merits as an explorer, which are undoubtedly great, that John Charles Frement will be remembered.

FRERE, Right Honourable John Hockham, freer, an English diplomatist, who filled several important posts, the most noted of which was his ministry in Spain during the Peninsular war. It is by his writings that he is best known. When a boy he produced, in imitation of a Saxon war-song, a poem on the victory of Athelstan at Brunenburgh, which was written during the confroversy occasioned by the poems attributed to Rowley. This poem is a work of very high merit, and, at the time of its appearance, clicited warm commendation. Frere also wrote and published what is called "The Whistlecraft Poem," which is supposed to have suggested the "Don Juan" of Byron. He was considered by Sir Walter Scott a perfect master of the ancient style of composition, and was one of the founders of the "London Quarterly Review," as well as a contributor to the "Etonian" and "Anti-Jacobin." B. in Norfolk, 1769; D. 1818, at his residence in the Pieta, Malta, where he lived

for a number of years. FRERET, Nicholas, frai-rai, a learned Frenchman, who was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and afterwards its perpetual secretary. Presenting to this body a disserta-tion on the origin of the Franks, his opinions were not pleasing to those in authority, and he was sent to the Bastile. On his release, Fréret occupied himself with antiquarian researches, and prepared a very large number of works on the chronology of the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Indians, the old Greeks, and even the Chinese. Some of these have been published in Paris. B.

in Paris, 1688; p. 1749.

FREEDON, Elie Catherine, frai'-rawng, a French critic, educated among the Jesuits, was, at first, a professor at the college of Louis le Grand, but subsequently allied himself with Desfontaines, whom he assisted in his literary undertakings, and against the philosophers of the 18th century. In 1749 he commenced his "Letters on certain Writings of the Times," which extended to 13 volumes. He then began his "Année Littéraire," which he continued to produce, year after year, from 1751, until his death, in 1776. B. at Quimper, 1719. Fréron's critical works were much read; but owing to some strictures which he passed on Voltaire's writings, that author attacked him with great writings, the author acticed him what greed asperity, and ridiculed him in his satire of the "Pauvre Diable," and in his comedy of "L'Ecossiase." Besides the above works, Fréron wrote—"Miscellanies," "Les Vruis Plaisirs," and part of a translation of Lucretius.

FRERON, Louis Stanislaus, son of the above, noted for having produced, in 1789, in conjunction with Marat and others, a violent revolutionary journal, which bore the name of the "Orateur du Peuple." He became prominent at the Revolution, was a member of the Convention, voted for the death of the king, and, after making himself notorious during the Reign of Terror, became a bitter opponent of Robespierre. Bonaparte appointed him sub-Robespierre. Bonaparte appointed him sub-prefect of St. Domingo, where he went along with general Leclere, but died in 1802, soon after his arrival. p. 1765.

FRENEL, Augustin Jean, fres'-nel, a French scientific writer, who was at first an engineer, connected with the roads and bridges in the department of Drôme, where he remained till 1815. At this period he quitted active employment, and ardently followed scientific studies. Subsequently, he published "Memoirs on the 425

Polarization and Double Refraction of Light." and in 1821 was appointed examiner of the Polytechnic School at Paris. To him are due many improvements in lighthouses, and he was one of the first to introduce lenticular lights. B. at Broglie, Eure, 1789; D. at Ville d'Array, 1827, just after the Royal Society had sent him the Rumford medal for his discoveries on light.

FRENOY, Charles Alphonse du, fres'-noi, a painter and poet, who visited Rome for the purposes of study. Here he copied the works of the best masters, and planned his Latin poem on the "Art of Painting." n. at Paris, 1611; D. there, 1665. His poem was printed after his death, with a French translation by De Piles. There are three English translations of it; one by Dryden, another by Graham, and

another by Mason.

FREWEN, Accepted, froo'-en, an English pre-late, who, in 1622, accompanied Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., to Spain, as chaplain. In 1631 he obtained the deanery of Glouester, and, in 1643, the bishopric of Lichfield an I Coventry. At the Restoration he was translated to York, and died at Thorpe Castle in 1654. B. in Kent, 1589.

in Acn., 1899.

Faex, John Cecil, fri, a German physician, who boasted of being the lirst who defeated thoses in philosophy in the Greek language in Europe. His "Openeula" was printed after bit death by Baleurens. B. 1859 p. 1031.

Faextrac, Friedrich Gottlieb, frie-dag, was a bargomaster of Nurenherg, and wrote "Rhinobarthe Company".

ceros Veferum Scriptorum Monumentis de-scriptus," 1747; "Analecta Literaria, de Libris varioribus," 1751; "Oratorum et Rheforum Grecorum quibas Statam honoris causa posito faccunt," 1752; and "An Account of Scarce and

fuerunt," 1752; and "An Account of Searce and Valuable Books," 1776. B. 1723; D. 1776. FREYIAG, Gustay, a modern German author, who, in 1847, in conjunction with Julan Schmidt, founded a literary journal, which soon attained to a large circulation. He subsequently attained to a made electron of poems, and an historic comedy, "Kuntz der Rosen," which was followed by two dramas and another comedy. All these are remarkable for their well-drawn characters, and the lively and natural tone of the dialogue. He is best known, however, in England, by his "Soll und Haben," a novel which was translated into English, in 1853, under the title of "Debit and Credit," and which attained a high degree of popularity. B.

white attainers a fight degree of popularity. B. at Kreuzburg, Silesia, 1816.
Freezier, Amedée François, frez-e-ai, a French engincer, who was employed in making a survey of the Spanish colonies of Peru and Chili, in 1711, of which he published an account in 1716. He was afterwards employed in fortifying St. Malo and other places, for which he was rewarded with the cross of St. Louis. B. at Chambery, 1682; p. 1773. He wrote, "Traité des Feux d'Artifice," "Elémens de Stéréotomie,"

FRISCH, John Leonard, freesh, a German naturalist and divine, who was the founder of the silk-manufactory at Brandenburg, and the first who cultivated mulberry-trees in Germany. has who cultivated numberly-trees in Germany, B. at Sulzbach, 1660; D. at Berlin, 1743. He was the author of "A German and Latin Dictionary," "A Description of German Insects," "Dictionarie Nouveau des Passages François-Allemand et Allemand-François," Svo, &c.

FRISCHLIN, Nicodemus, freesh-len, a distinguished German critic and poet, especially **Frisi** Frontinus

famous for his satirical effusions, was educated by his father, who was a clergyman, cated by his latter, who was a chergyman, at Tubingen, and made such progress, that at the age of thirteen he could write Greek and Latin poctry with elegance. When twenty, he was appointed a professor at Tubingen; and, in was appointed a professor at Intologen; and, in 1530, published an oration in praise of country life, together with a paraphrase of Virgil's "Georgies" and "Eclogues." Having in this work inveighed against courtiers, the satire was felt and resented, and, his life being in danger, he fled to Laybach, in Carniola, where he opened a school, but was compelled to return home in consequence of the insalubrity of the climate. He subsequently lived at Frankfort, and in Saxony and Brunswick; but after making an unsuccessful application to the Prince of Wurtemberg for assistance, he was confined in Wurtemberg eastle, in making an attempt to escape from which, he fell down a steep precipice, the ropes he used having broken, and was dashed to pieces, Nov. 29, 1590. n. in Suabia, 1547. His works, of which he left a great many, consting of tracedies, comedies, orations, criticisms, translations of Greek and Latin authors with notes, grammars, &c., were published in 4 vols. 8vo, between 1598 and 1607.

Frist, Paul, fre'-se, a Milaneso mathematician

and philosopher, who obtained the professorial chair of several colleges, and, in 1757, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was also a member of several continental learned societies, and published many useful trentises on astronomy, electricity, hydraulies, and other scientific subjects. B. at Milan, 1728:

D. there, 1784.

FRITH, or FRYTH, John, frith, a Protestant Martyr, who was educated at King's College. Cambridge. Through his acquaintance with Tyndale, he embraced the principles of the Reformation, for which he was imprisoned. In 1528 he obtained his liberty, and went abroad. On his return, he zealously promoted the Re-formed doctrines, for which he was burned in Smithfield, in 1533. B. at Sevenoaks, Kent. He wrote several books against popery, collected

into 1 vol. folio. PRITH, William Powell, R.A., an eminent modern English painter, studied in the schools of the Royal Academy, and, in 1839, began to exhibit on its walls. Until 1844, his efforts were generally confined to representations from Shakspeare, Sterne, Goldsmith, and Scott; but in that year he produced his "Interview between John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots, respecting the marriage with Darnley." In this effort he was not considered so successful as he had been in the subjects to which he had preand been in the students to which he had pra-viously mostly confined himself. He therefore returned to his former walk, and, in 1815, pro-duced his "Village Pastor," which obtained his election as an associate of the academy. His next greatest painting was "An English Merry-making One Hundred Years ago, which is electional a specific work. This was first ex-ectional a specific work. This was first exesteemed a superior work. Am was mas ea-hibited in 1846. From that time he kept him-self continually before the eye of the public; and, in 1852, exhibited his "Life at the Sea-side," which had the honour of being bought by her Majesty. In this year he was cletted an R.A. In 1855 appeared "Maria tricks Malvollo," and, in 1856, "Many Happy Returns of the Day." His most successful picture, however, was that of "The Derby Day," which may be said to have been the most popular painting

in the exhibition of 1858. This was followed by the "Railway Station," and other works illustrative of modern life and manners in England. The style of Mr. Frith is equal, whilst his touch is light and graceful. All his per-formances are finished with the greatest care. B. in Yorkshire, 1819.

FROBENIUS OF FROBEN, John, fro'-be-ne-us, a German printer, who lived at Bâle, and was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, whose works he

printed, as he also did those of Augustine and Jerome. D. 1527.

FRODISHER, Sir Martin, fro-bish-or, an enterprising English navigator and naval hero, bred early to the sca. The discovery of a northwest passage to India was an object which constantly exercised his thoughts; and after applying to several merchants to engage in the enterprise, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Warwick and other noblemen, who enabled him to fit out three small vessels, with which, in 1576, he sailed from Deptford. After exploring different parts of the Arctic coast, he entered the strait which bears his name, and then returned to England, bringing with him some black ore, which is said to have contained gold. In consequence of this, he was, in 1577, sent out again to search for ore, with a quantity of which he returned. A third voyage was undertaken the following year, with a number of ships to bring home the riches supposed to exist in the newly-discovered countries; but, on the return of the expedition, it was discovered that the precious metals had no existence where they had been sought. Between that year and 1585, we have no intelligence as to the employment of Frobisher; but in this year we find that he served under Drake in the West Indies, and in 1588 had a share in the defeat of the Spanish armada. The same year he was knighted. n. at Donester, Yorkshire; killed in assaulting a fort near Brest, in 1594. An account of his voyage was printed in Hakluyt's collection. Some articles left by him in the Arctic regions were discovered by an exploring party in 1962, in tolerable preservation, the traditions of the natives clearly indicating Sir Martin as the navigator who had left them.

FROLLA I., or FRUELA, fro'-e-la, king of Spain, son of Alphonso I., began his reign in 757. In 780 he obtained a victory over the Saracens of Collain but he guiled his heartin Galicia, but he sullied his character by the murder of his brother Samaran. This was avenged by another brother, Aurelius, who slew Froila in 768.

FROILA II. succeeded his brother Ordono in 923. He was a cruel prince, and his tyranny caused the province of Castile to revolt against him, when he was deposed. D, of a leprosy in

925.

FROISSART, John, frwois-sart, a celebrated French historian and poet, who wrote a work which he called a "Chronicle," and wherein are maranted the transactions of France, Spain, and England, from 1320 to 1430. The best edition, as it is the latest, is that of M. Buchon, pullished in Paris, 1834. It is esteemed an authority on the subject of which it treats. n. at Valenciennes about 1337; D. about 1410. Froissart, though an ecclesiastic, was given to galety. His Chronicle was translated into old English by Lord Berners, and afterwards by Mr. Thomas Johnes.

FRONTINUS, Sextus Julius, fron-ti'-nus, a celebrated geometrician, who made himself known

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by the books he wrote on aqueducts and strataems of war, dedicated to Trajan. Lived in the

gens of war, we have let century a.D. Front of a Roman orator, who was preceptor to Lucius Verus and the latter appointed him consul, and erected a statue in his honour.

FROST, William Edward, A.R.A., Frost, com-menced his studies as an artist at Sass's aca-demy, Bloomsbury, London, and thence entered the Royal Academy, where he completed them. In 1839 he carried off the gold medal by his picture of "Prometheus bound by Force and Strength." In 1843 he entered the lists of the cartoon competition, and exhibited his "Una alarmed by the Fauns and Satyrs," and obtained by it one of the premiums of £100. In 1843 he also exhibited his "Christ Crowned with also exhibited his "Christ Crowned with Thorns," which attracted marked attention. From this period he continued to produce many beautiful pictures, when, in 1846, he painted his "Diana surprised by Actson," which procured him the dignity of A.R.A. In the course of the following year his "Una and the Wood-Nymphs" appeared, and was purchased by Queen Vic-toria. His merits had now become well known, when, year after year, he continued to issue some fine conception, which eminently displayed the many graces of his pencil. z. at

Wandsworth, Surrey, 1810.

FROWDE, Philip, froud, an English poet, where Latin cfinsions in the "Muse Anglicane" are elegant. He also wrote two tragedies, the "Fall of Saguntum," and "Philotas."

D. 1738.

D. 1783.
FRINGENTIS, St., froe-men'-tis, the first who preached the gospel in Zhihopia, of which country he was ordained bishop by St. Athanastas in 331. n. at Tyre, n. about 25. TRY, Mrs. Elizabeth, fri, was the third daughter of John Gurney, Esq., of Earlhan Hall, near Norwith, and belonged to the Sodety of Friends. In 1800 she became the wife of Mr. Joseph Fry, a London merchant, and in 1810 a preacher among the Friends. In 1813 she visited the prisoners in Newyate, and by her beneficence and judicious conduct active effected great improvements in the condition of the miserable objects who there came under her notice. In 1817 she was so far successful in her philanthropical projects as to succeed in esta-blishing a ladies' committee for the improvement of the condition of the female prisoners in Newgate, and by energy and perseverance had the gratification of converting a sink of iniquity into an abode of order and sobriety. A school and a manufactory were instituted within the walls of that dreary abode of sorrow, and comwants of that dreary about of sorrow, and com-parative happiness took the place of miscry. She was examined before the House of Com-mons on her plans of prison discipline; and, proceeding from one step to another, next turned her attention to the reformation of the characters of convicts. From 1833 to 1836 she Guensey, and between 1837 and 1842 visited many of the principal towns of the continent, with the view of improving the system of prison discipline. B. near Norwich, 1780: D. at Ramsgate, 1845.

FRYRELL, Anders, fruxe'-el, a distinguished Swedish historian, who was reared for the church, but devoted much of his time to the cultivation of literature. After producing an opera, he commenced his career, in 1823, as an

historian, by the publication of a work entitled historian, by the publication of a work entitled "Narratives from Swedish History," upon a plan similar to that seen in "Tales of a Grand-lather," by Sir Walter Foott. From that period he continued to occupy a high place in the literature of Sweden, and greatly extended the plan of the above work. His views of the position of the aristocracy of his country, however, led him into controversy, although it did not withdraw him from his historical studies. He is known to English waders we a translation. is known to English readers by a translation. made by Mrs. Mary Howitt, of two volumes of his extended "Narratives," published in 1844. his extended "Narratives," published in 1844. B. at Hesselskog, in Dalsland, 1795.

FUCHS, Leonard, fooks, a German physician and botanist, who received the honour of knight-hood from Charles V. of Spain. His greatest work is "Historia Plantarum," printed at Bâle in 1542. He also wrote several medical books.

E. in Bavaria, 1501; D. 1566.

FURSSLI, John Caspar, foos'-se-le, an ingenious Swiss artist and author, who wrote a History of the Artists of Switzerland, or Lives of the Helvetic Painters," which is considered an excellent work. D. at Zurich, 1706; D. 1781.—His son, John Caspar, an eminent

D. 1731.—118 Son, John Caspar, an eminent entomologist, resided at Leipsic, where he pub-lished some valuable works on entomology. B. at Zurich, 1745; D. 1756. Fucer, Frederick Henry, foo'ger, an emi-nent German painter, who first studied his act in the Dresden Academy; but, proceeding to Vienna, discovered such talents as to induce his Patrons to send him as an imperial pensioner to Rome. Here he stadied eight years, when he visited Naples, and painted a series of frescoes in the library of Queen Caroline at Coserta, 1734 he was recalled to Vienna, where he became professor in, and vice-director of, the academy. He was distinguished, not only as a fresco, but also as an oil and miniature painter. freeco, but also as an oil and ministure painter.
Some of his pictures consisted of subjects taken
from the mythology of Homer; others from
Roman history; and he made twenty illustrations of the "Messiah" of Klopstock. Many of
his works have been engraved by Gennan
artists. n. at Helbron, Wartemberg, 1751; D. at Vienna, 1818.

D. at vienna, 1010.
Fugger, food-ger, the name of a rich and illustrious family of Suabia, descended from a weaver, who originally lived in the environs of Augsburg, about 1300. They were at first successful in selling cloths, but afterwards extended their dealings, and became merchants, accumulating an immense fortune. Reaching the height of their affluence, at the commencement of the 16th century, they rendered considerable of the 18th century, they rendered considerable services to the emperors Charles V. and Maxi-milian, by making them large advances. These princes bestowed titles of nobility on the Fugger family, and they soon became connected with the best blood of Germany. Promotel to the highest dignities of the empire, they did not any the more neglect the pursuit of commerce. Their riches were always forthcoming for the improvement of their birthplace, Augsburg, where they creeted some handsome monuments, and founded some philanthropical institutions. The best known of them are the three brothers, Ulric, James, and George; and, afterwards, Raymond and Antony, both sons of George, Antony received, for his loans to Charles V., the countship of Kirchberg and the seignory of Weissenhorn, which afterwards remained in he possession of his family. He was a great

Fulbert Fulvius

encourager of learning.—Antony and Raymond to have had so strong a memory as to have been bore, to a great extent, the expenses of the able to tell, in their exact order, the names of expedition of Charles V. against Algeria, ob. the signs then placed over every tradesmant's taining from him the permission to coin money. One day, at an interview with the emperor, Antony, as a mark of his regard and esteem, threw into the fire all the title-deeds and securities which Charles had deposited with him. Several of this family still exist, and Augsburg owes its position on the continent, as a financial centre, to the energy and talent of the Fuggers.

FULBERT, fool-bair, a French bishop, but a native of Italy, and a pupil of Pope Sylvester II. On going to France as a public lecturer, he gained a great reputation, and, in 1007, was presented with the bishopric of Chartres. He was zealous against Berengarius on the Eucharist, and introduced the worship of the Virgin into France. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and his works are extant. n. 1028 .- (For FULBERT, a canon at Paris, see

ABELARD.)

Fudd, Charles Frederick, ful-di, an ingenious Lutheran divine, who wrote a "Dictionary of German Roots," "An Inquiry i.t.o Language," "On the Origin of the Goths," "On the Cimbri," "On the Delties of the Germans," and "A Chart of History." He was also an excellent mechanic. B. at Wimpfen, Sualia, 1724; p. 1788.

FULKE, William, foolk, an English divine, who was made master of Pembroke Hall, and, who was made master of Pennoroke Fran, and, subsequently, Margaret professor of divinity. B. in London; p. 1589. Of his works the most noted is his "Commentary upon the Rhenish Translation of the New Testament," printed in

1580.

FULLER, Nicholas, fool'-ler, a learned divine, who obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and the living of Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire. B. at Southampton, 1557; B. 1622. His "Miscellanca Theologica," printed at Oxford in 1616, is a valuable body of sacred criticism.

FULLER, Thomas, an eminent English historian and divine, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1631 he was chosen College, Cambridge. It loss he was chosen fellow of Sidney College, and, after fulfilling his clerical duties in several places, obtained a prebend of Salisbary. He was also presented to the rectory of Broad Windsor, in Dorsetshire, thence removed to London, and became lecturer at the Savoy. During the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, and became chaplain to Lord Hopton, who left him at Basing House, which was shortly after besieged by Sir William Waller; but the garrison, being suszined by the courage of Fuller, made so vigorous a re-sistance, that Waller was obliged to retire. On the ruin of the king's affairs, he was chosen lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. About 1648 he obtained the rectory of Waltham, in Essex; and between that time and the Restoration, published a number of books, the principal of which is "The Church History of Britain," folio. At the Restoration he was made chap-

door, after one walk between Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange.

FULLER, Sarah Margaret, countess of Ossoli.

(See Ossoli.)

FULLER, Isaac, an English painter in the reign of Charles II. He painted the "Resurrection" at All Souls' College, Oxford; another at Magdalen College, and a picture at Wadham College, which is the best. He studied in

France under Pertier. p. in 1672.

Fulton, Robert, fool-ton, an American mechanician and engineer, whose name is inti-mately associated with the improvement of steam navigation. In his eighteenth year he entered, in Philadelphia, upon the duties of life as a painter of landscapes and portraits for sub-sistence; but in 1786 he visited England, where West, the historical painter, took him by the hand, and for some years kept him in his house, His genius, however, seems to have been less directed to the beautiful in art than the mechanical in science. Accordingly, on quitting the house of Mr. West, he sought the acquaintance of the duke of Devonshire, then engaged with his canals, and in 1794 look out a patent for an inclined plane, designed to set aside the use of locks. He also invented an excavating-machine, a mill for sawing marble, and took out patents for making ropes and spinning flax. With all these projects, however, he seems to have met with little success, when he went to Paris, where he resided seven years under the roof of Mr. Barlow, the representative of the United States government. Here he directed his atten-tion to other pursuits, but still of a mechanical kind, when, after some experiments made with small steamboats on the Seine, and another visit to England, he proceeded to America, where, in 1807, he commenced the construction of a steam-vessel, with which he succeeded in navigating the Hudson river. His fame was now established: but he did not live to reap the reward which his perseverance deserved. 'B. at Little Britain, Pennsylvania, 1765; D. at New York, 1815.

Fulvia, ful'-ve-a, an ambitious woman of rouvily juc-need, an annurous woman or Rome, who, after being twice married, became the wife of Mark Antony. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, she ordered it to be brought to her, and, with the greatest barbarity, bored the orator's tongue with her golden bolkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra; upon which she attempted to per-suade Augustus to take up arms against her husband. When this scheme did not succeed, she retired into the East, where Antony received her with great coldness. This totally broke her heart, and she soon after died, about 40 B.C. (See ANTONY.)-A woman who discovered to Cicero the designs of Catiline and his brother conspirators.

FULVIUS, ful'-ve-us, a name common to some eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom folio. At the Restoration he was made chap-lain-extraordinary to the king, restored to his was a senator, intimate with Augustus. He prebend, and created D.D. a. at Aldwinkle, Misclosed the emperor's secrets to his wife, who Northamptonshire, 1608; p. 1663. Besides the made them public to all the Roman matrons; above, he wrote the quaint but valuable work, and for this he received so severe a reprimand "The Worthies of England," in folio; "The from Augustus, that he and his wife hanged History of the Holy War," folio; "The Holy themselves in despair.—Servius Fulvius Nobi-State," folio; "Pisgab-sight of Palestine," liot, a Roman consul, who went to Africa after folio; "Abel Redivivus, or Lives of Eminent inc defeat of Regulus. He was successful in se-Divines," 4to; sermens and tracts, He is said shipwrecked on his return with 200 Roman

FURETIERE, Anthony, foo-ret'-e-air, a learned Frenchman, who deserted the legal profession and became abbot of Chalivoy and prior of Chuines. In 1622 he was admitted to the French Academy, but twenty-three years afterwards was expelled, upon the charge of having unfairly profited by the common labour of the Encyclopædists to compile the dictionary which Encyclopacists to complie the dictional, which bears his name. This was printed in 1690, in 2 vols, folio. B. at Paris, 1620; D. 1688.

Furius, Bibaculus M., fu-ro-us, a Latin poet

of Cremona, who wrote annals in Iambie verse, and was universally celebrated for the wit and humour of his expressions. It is said that Virgil minimated his poetry, and even borrowed some of his lines. Horace, however, has ridicaled his verses. Lived in the 1st century n.c. Furnius, fur-ne-us, a friend of Horace, who was count, and distinguished himself by his

elegant historical writings.

elegant historical writings.
Fürst, Walter, foorst, one of the founders of
Swiss freedom and independence. Heading some
brave men, he took and destroyed several forts belonging to the Aestrians; which was the first step, in 1307, to the restoration of Switzerland as an independent nation. (See Tell and

MELCHTHAL.)

Fusent, or Fuesset, Honry, foos'-se-le, the econd son of John Caspar Fuessli, author of "Lives of the Helvetic Painters," was educated for the church, and, in 1761, entered into holy orders. Having written, in conjunction with Lavater, a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of a magistrate, it was deemed politic that he should leave his country; when, being furnished with letters of introduction from the British minister in Prussia, he visited England, where, for some time, he supported himself by translating works from the German, French and Italian, into English. Gaining the acquaint-ance of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he showed some of his drawings to that distinguished artist, who recommended him to devote himself entirely to painting. This recommendation was not lost upon him, and, in 1770, he visited Italy and changed his name into Fuseli, which he ever afterwards retained. After an absence of eight years, he returned, and, with other artists, was engaged by Alderman Boydell to assist in forming his Shakspeare Gallery. He also employed himself in edding the work of Lavater on Physiognomy, and assisted Cowner, who was then translating Homer, with some remarks and He subsequently became an assocorrections. ciate of the Royal Academy, and, in 1790, was chosen a royal academician. In 1799 he supeffects a royal extensional. In 1700 fit etip-phed some pictures towards the formation of a Mitton Gallery; but the idea did not take with the public. In the sumo year he became pro-fessor of painting to the Royal Academy, and, in 1803, keeper. Meanwhile, he did not he-gleet his literary pursuits. In 1805 he didled Pil-lington's "Uses of the Painters," and subsequently was elected a member of the first class in the academy of St. Luke's at Rome. B. at Zurich, 1741; D. in London, 1825, and was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's. Fusr. (See Fausr.)

ciation, it is sounded as g in go.] 429

Gabbiani, Antony Dominie, gab'-be-aw'-ne, an Italian painter of considerable merit, was patronized by Cosmo III., Duke of Florence, who sent him to study at Rome. After his return to Florence he executed several pictures for the churches and palaces of that city, his finest works being the "Assumption," and the celebrated picture of "St. Filippo," in the church of the Oratorio. He was killed by a fall from a scaffold, while engaged in painting the cupola of Castello in 1726. B. at Florence in 1652. Gabinus, gü-bin'-e-us, a Roman consul, who

made war in Judea, and re-established tran-quillity there. He suffered himself to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt. On his return, he was accused of receiving bribes. Cicero, at the request of Pompey, ably defended him. He was banished. however, and D. at Salona, about 48 D.C.

GABRIEL SIGNITA, ya'-bre-el, a learned Maro-nite, and professor of the oriental languages at Rome and Paris, at which last place he died in 1648. He assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible. and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of "Geographia Nubiensis," 1619, 4to. p. 1577; p. 1618.

GABRIELLI, Caterina, gab'-re-ail-le, a celebrated vocalist, who, after acquiring greatfame in Italy, went to Bussia in 1772, and ranked high in court favour. She visited England in 1775, and Dr. Burney says that when "she was on the stage she filled the attention of the spectators so much that they could look at nothing else while she was in view." She subsequently went to Venice, and in 1780 to Milan.

where she shared the public favour with Mar-chesi. n. at Rome, 1730; p. 1793. Gacox, Francis, gat-kawaa, a French satirist, who attacked, in his writings, Bossuct, Ronsseau, and Lamotte. He became a priest of the Oratory, and gained the prize of the academy for poetry in 1717. B. at Lyons, 1667; D. at

his priory of Baillon, in 1725.

Gadurax, John gud'-bur'e, an astrologer, who attracted much attention towards the end of the 17th century. He had originally been a tailor, was afterwards assistant to Lully, the fortune-teller, and, like his master, published almanacks and prognostications. He was apprehended on suspicion of being an accomplice of Titus Oates, but was afterwards liberated.

of Titus Cates, but was afterwards liberated. If dided on his way to Barbadoes; but the date is uncertain. n. 1627; p. 1692.
GARKENER, Joseph, gairt ner, an eminent German naturalist, who, though destined for the church, applied himself to the study of medicine. He travelled through several parts of Europe, and in 1759 went to Leyden, where he attended the botanical lectures, and applied himself to vegetable anatomy. He subsequently visited England, and communicated some interesting papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," the principal of which is a "Momoir on the Fractification and Propagation of Conferve," &c. Here he gained the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the age, and was made F.R.S. In 1768 he went to St. Petersburg, and was there appointed professor of botany and natural history. After filling that position with great credit, and exploring the Ukraine, making botanical discoveries, he returned to his native land in 1770. In 1778 he [Where g is used in the explanatory pronun-descriptions of fruits, to illustrate his "Carpology," the first volume of which he dedicated

to Sir Joseph Banks. B. at Caln, Wurtemberg, 1732; p. in London, 1791. He left a number of valuable MSS.

GAGE, General Thomas, gaij, the commanderin-chief of the British troops in North America, and the last governor of Massachusetts for the English crown. Shut up in Boston after the battle of Lexington, Gage, whom Congress had declared a public enemy, caused martial law to be proclaimed. After the affair at Bunker's Hill, he was forced to embark for England, where he died in 1787.

GAGNIER, John, gal-ne-ai, a learned French orientalist, who, bred a Roman Catholic, embraced Protestantism, and settled in England. He was patronized by many eminent persons, and received the degree of M.A. at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1706 he published an edition and Oxford. In 1760 he published a central of Ben Gorion's "History of the Jews," in Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes, In 1723 he edited Abulfeda's "Life of Mohammed," in Arabie, with a Latin translation and notes, folio. He succeeded Dr. Wallis in the Arabic professorship at Oxford. B. at Paris, about 1670; D. 1740.

GAILLARD DE LONGUMEAU, gail-lar, bishop of Apt, in Provence, employed his almoner, Moreri, to execute a Universal Historical Dic-tionary, the plan of such a work having been

first conceived by him. D. 1605.

Garllard, John Ernest, a musical composer of some merit, who accompanied Prince George of Denmark to England, and became chapel master to the queen dowager Catharine, the relict of Charles II. at Somerset House. He studied English with considerable success, and composed a jubilate, three anthems, and a Te Deum, which were performed at the chapel-royal and at St. Paul's on thanksgivings for victories. He also wrote music, operas, and pantomimes for the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, one of his latest works in this line being the music to the "Royal Chace, or Merlin's Cave," in which occurs the famous song, "With early which occurs the famous song, "With early horns," B. at Zell, 1637; D. 1749. GAIMAS, gal'4-ing, a Goth, who became a general in the Roman army under Arcadius,

He put Eutropius, the favourite of that emperor, to death, also the prefect Rufinus. Causing himself to be named commander of the cavalry and Roman infantry, he governed the weak Arcadius. At length declared an enemy of the state, he took up arms, was defeated, and perished by the hands of the Huns, with whom

he had sought an asylum, A.D. 400.

GAINSBOROUGH, Thomas, an eminent selftaught English landscape-painter, whose early studies were pursued in the woods and fields of Suffolk, rather than in the senoois or are. There, from his earliest years, he began to copy rather than in the schools of art. a stile, a rock, a tree, or any object which struck his fancy; so that by the time he had attained the age of fourteen, he had ventured upon the art of colouring, and was sent to London. Here he commenced portrait-painting; a path in which he acquired such eminence as to enable him, in his nineteenth year, to marry a young lady who had a fortune of £200 per annum. About 1745 he went to Ipswich, thence to Bath in 1760; and, in 1774, to London again. He painted some of the portraits of the royal figurity, and was one of the thirty-six members chosen at the foundation of the Royal Academy. But however he may have excelled in portraits, his landscapes that his fame rests. he is said to have united the brilliancy of Claude with the simplicity of Ruysdeel. In both portrait and landscape he has been ranked with Rubens, Vandyck, and Claude; but, however this may be, the great originality of his genius is indisputable. "If ever this nation," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "should produce genius sufficient to acquire to us the honourable distinction of an English school, the name of Gains-borough will be transmitted to posterity as one

Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727; D. 1788.—His eldest brother was also a good artist; and another, who was a dissenting minister at Henley, in Oxfordshire, was an ingenious mechanic.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius, găl'-ba, a Roman, who, by unremitted diligence, rose gradually to the highest offices of the state. He dedicated the greatest part of his time to solitary pursuits, chiefly to avoid the suspicions of Nero, who, however, because Galba expressed disapprobation of his conduct, ordered him to be put to death. He however escaped the executioner, and was publicly saluted emperor. His conduct now greatly displeased the people; and when, after being raised to the throne, he refused to pay the soldiers the money which he had pro-mised them, they assassinated him, in 68. The mised them, they assassinated him, in 68. The popularity which had been lavished upon Galba popularity which had been lavished upon Gaios when a private man, totally disappeared when he ascended the throne. This, however, it is not difficult to understand. The simplicity of his habits, the incorruptibility of his character, and the austority of his life, had engendered council strike which decompted the propagated. frugal tastes which degenerated into avarice and parsimoniousness-characteristics little suited to luxurious voluptuaries such as the Romans in Galba's time had become. — There are many others of this name mentioned by ancient writers, but of inferior celebrity.

writers, but of inferior celebrity.

Glair, Thomas, guid, an English divine, who, in
1969, was chosen Grock professor at Cambridge,
and in 1672 master of St. Paul's school. He
was a member of the Royal Society, of which
he became one of the honorary secretaries, and
in 1697 was promoted to the deanery of York.
He published a collection of the Greek mytholocide. "Ultrigue Dection William Survivasa" gists, "Historiæ Poeticæ Antiqui Scriptores Græcæ et Latinæ," "Jamblichus de Mysteriis," "Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum," an edition of Cicero, "Historiae Anglicanae Scrip-tores," "Historiae Britannicae, Saxonicae, Antores, "Historia Britannica, Saxonica, An-glo-Danica," a volume of sermons, "Antonini Iter Britanniarum," &c. B. at Seruton, York-shire, 1636; D. at York, 1702.

GALE, Roger, the eldest son of the above, sat in Parliament for Northallerton, and became the first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and treasurer to the Royal Society. and treasure to the hoyar Society. B. 1672; b. 1744. He published some valuable books, the principal of which was an edition of his father's "Commentary on Antoninus."—Samuel, his brother, was also eminent for his knowledge

of antiquities. n. 1682; p. 1754.

Galen, Bernard van, ga'-len, a warlike bishop of Munster, who was originally in the service of the elector of Cologne, and theu took orders and became prince-bishop of Munster. The pope having refused to confirm his elevation, Galen resolved to secure his power by keeping up a garrison of soldiers devoted to his interests. was in vain that the citizens protested against this measure—the bishop adhered to his resoit has long ago been decided that it is upon lution, and hostilities were about to commence

when the atlention of the warlike churchman when the attention of the warlike churchman was directed to a war against the Turks, in which he held an important command. In 1665 he attacked Holland, and although pacified on that occasion by the interference of France, he again, in 1672, formed a league against the Dutch, in concert with France and England; and subsequently, in conjunction with Denmark. engaged in a war against Sweden. B. 1605; D.

1678.

GALENUS CLAUDIUS (Galen), ga-le'-nus, a cele-Galerius (Galen), gale nie nie, a cele-brated Greek physician, who visited the most learned seminaries of Grocce and Egypt, and at last went to Rome, where he rendered himself famous by his profession. Many, astonished at his cures, attributed them to magic. He was very intimate with Marcus Aurelius, the conperor, who entrusted him with the care of his son Commodus. B. at Pergamos about 130; D. about 200. It is said that he wrote 300 volumes, the greatest number of which were burnt in the Temple of Peace at Rome, where they had been deposited. Galen was second only in merit as a physician to Hippocrates; and to these two medical philosophers of the ancients the moderns are indebted for many useful discoveries.

useful discoveries. G. Valerius Maximianus, gå-lø-ga-test, a Roman emperor, was a herdsman of Dacia, and entering the army as a private sol-dier, became, by his valour, a general. Diccle-tian gave him his daughter in marriage, and in 292 adopted him and Chlorus as his successors. In 296 he commanded in Mesopotamia, where he was, at first, defeated by Narses, king of Persia, but soon retrieved his reputation by a great victory. He instigated Diocletian to persecute the Christians, and on his abdication, in 305, Galerius rose to supreme power. At the close of his life he desisted from persecuting the

Christians, and requested their prayers. D. 311.
GALGAOUS, gal-guested their prayers. D. 311.
GALGAOUS, gal-guested with uncommon valour the Romans under the command of Agricola. After Romans under the command of Agricola. After several skirmishes, the two armies, in 84, came to a pitched battle, in which Galgaeus was de-feated with prodigious loss, dying on the field. Tactus puts in his mouth a noble speech made

Taccus pass in in mount a none speech made to his troops previous to the battle.

GALTANT, Ferdinando, gall-e-aw'-ne, an Italian antiquary and writer, whose principal work, on money, "Della Moneta," was published in 1750. He was one of the first to discover the archeological riches of Herculaneum. In 1759 he was appointed by the king of Naples secre-tary to the French embassy; and, during his residence at Paris, his company was universally courted. He wrote there "Dialogues on the Corn-trade," which, from the strength of their argument and pleasant style, excited considerable notice, though anonymous. In 1779 he returned to Naples, where he filled many high offices of state. Besides the above works, he wrote a." Commentary on Horace," a treatise on the "Natural Duties of Princes to Belligerent Powers," &c. B. at Chieti, Abruzzo, 1728; D. at Naples, 1787. It is said of Galiani, that he presented to Pope Benedict XIV. a collection of Naples, 1707.

Sented to Fope Benedict XIV. a collection of stones found about Vesuvius: and accompanied discovery about the pendulum to clock work. The stones found about Vesuvius: and accompanied discovery about the pendulum to clock work. The them with the inscription—"Peatissine part, father of Galille wrote some esteemed works on music. The pendulum to the control of the co

Galiler, Galileo, ga-leel'-ai-e, commonly called gal'-i-le'-o, a distinguished Italian astronomer, who may be said to have been the founder of experimental science. He was intended for the medical profession; but, having a strong predilection for the exact sciences, at the age of 25 he became mathematical professor the age of 26 in obscime mathematical processor at Plsa, whence, in 1052, he removed to Padua, His first discovery was the equality of the periods of vibration of a pendulum held by a fixed point; and, subsequently, he invented an imperfect kind of thermometer, which seems to have answered his purposes. In 1909, having heard that Amean had invended a gless by which heard that Amean had invended a gless by which objects at a distance were rendered as visible as if near, he directed his attention to the subject and constructed the Galilean telescope, by which the science of astronomy has been brought to the utmost perfection. His first instrument was resented to the doge of Venice, who confirmed is professorship for life in the university of Padua, with the largest salary which had ever radia, with the largest same which had ever been there given to a mathematical profes-sor. By this noble instrument he found that the Via Lactac is an assemblage of fixed stars; and, by assiduous application of his invention, made many other important discoveries in the heavens. His assertion, however, of the earth's motion gave such offence to the inquisitors, that, in 1615, he was cited to Rome, and required to deny what he had before asserted, that the sun is the centre of our system, and that the earth is merely a planet having a diurnal revolution upon its own axis, and an annual re-volution round the sun. In 1632 he published at Florence his "Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of the World," for which he was cited to Rome; his book ordered to be publicly burnt; the author sentenced to be imprisoned, to make a recantation of his errors, prisoned to make a recamciation of his errors, and, by way of penance, to recite the seven penitential psalms once a week. A portion of the abjuration of this great man we here transcribe, to show to what extent he was forced by inquisitorial power to deny the truth of the by inquisitorial power to deny the truth of the great principles which, through the compre-hensive grasp of his own mind, had brought conviction to himself. "With a sincere heart and unfeigmed faith, I abjure, curse, and detest the said errors and heresics [namely, that the earth mover round the man, &c.]. I swear that, for the future, I will never say or assert any-thing, verbally or in writing, which may give rise to a similar suspicion against me." Rising from his knees after this solemn act, he is said to have whispered to a friend, "It moves, for all that." Galileo now obtained his liberty, all that." Galileo now obtained ins inerty, and retired to his house near Florence, where he continued his observations till he became beind by internet application. D. at Pisa, 1564; D. near Florence, 1642. His principal works are, "The operations of the Compass," "On the Swimming of Bodies," "Muchai Respective of the Swimming of Bodies," "Muchain Sidereus," "On the Treplation of the Moon," "Discourse of the Solar Spots," "Muchamatical Discourses and Demonstration," "Treadings" "The Spots of the Solar Spots," "Michematical Discourses and Demonstration," "Treadings" "The Spots of the Solar Spots," "Michematical Discourses and Demonstration," "Treadings" "The Spots of the Solar Spots," "Michematical Discourses and Demonstration," "Treadings" "The Spots of the Solar Spots," "Michematical Discourses and Demonstration," "Treadings" "The Spots of the Solar Spots," "Michematical Discourses and Demonstration," "The Spots of the Spots Discourses and Demonstrations," "Treatise on the Mundane System."—His son, Vincenzo Galilei, was the first who applied his father's

Galitzin Gama

to dignities by merit. He was in great favou with the regent, Princess Sophia, sister of the czars Peter I. and Ivan, and, during her regency, possessed supreme power. The intrigues of possessed supreme power. The intrigates of the regent, however, against her brother Peter being discovered, she was confined in a monastery, and Galitzin exiled. B. 1633; D. 1713.

GALITZIN, Michael Michaelovich, of the same family as the above, served under Peter the Great, both by land and sea. In 1725 he was made field-marshal, and afterwards president of

the College of War. B. 1674; D. 1730.
GALL, Francis Joseph, gault, a distinguished
German physician, who founded the science of
phrenology, by which the talents and tendencies of the mind are affirmed to be manifested cies of the mind are affirmed to be manifested by certain external developments evinced on the surface of the cranium. He settled in Vienna, and afterwards travelled through the north of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, lecturing upon his system. In 1807 he established himself in Paris, as being the best centre for the dissemination of his opinious, and became physician to Prince Metternich. In 1810 that nobleman guaranteed the expense of publishing that have been desired upon the following the control of the property of th the phrenological work of Gall and Spurzheim, B. at Leifenbrunn, Wurtemberg, 1758; D. at Paris, 1828.

Galland, Anthony, gal-la, a learned French writer, who was sent by the French minister Colbert to the East, and on his return to France was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and professor of Arabic in the Royal College of Paris. He wrote several dis-sertations on Greek and Roman medals, and other archeological matters; but the work by which he is best known is the translation from the Arabic of the "Arabian Nights' Entertain-

ments." B. in Picardy, 1616; D. at Paris, 1715.

Gallienus, Publius Lucinius, gal'-li-e'-nus,
son of the emperor Valerian, reigned conjointly with his father for seven years, and ascended the throne as sole emperor 260 A.D. In his youth, he evinced military genius in an expedition against the Germans and Sarmatæ; but when he came to the throne, resigned himself to pleasure and indolence. His time was self to pleasure and indolence. His time was spent in the greatest debauchery; and two of his officers at length revolted, and assumed the imperial purple. This roused him, and he marched against them, without showing the least favour either to rank, sex, or age, putting all to the sword. These cruelties irritated the people and the army; thirty of his generals, known as the Thirty Tyrants, assuming the purple. Gallienus resolved boldly to oppose his attractive, but it the wides of his yearons. adversaries: but in the midst of his preparations was assassinated at Milan by some of his officers, 263 A.D.

Gallus, gill-lus, a name common to many colobrated Romans, the most distinguished of whom are the following —Caius, a friend of Scipio Africanus, was famous for his knowledge of astronomy, and his exact calculations of of astronomy, and in seaso cardenous of eclipses.—Cornelius, a Roman knight, who rendered himself famous by his poetical as well as military talents. He was passionately fond of the slave Lycoris, or Cytheris, and celebrated her beauty in his poetry. She proved ungrateful, and forsook him, which gave occasion to till, zite forsook him, whited gave occasion was a finding of the heart of the heart, but was killed favourite with Augustus, by whom he was a defending his sourceign when exposed to liminappointed governor of Egypt; but he forgot the beneits he had received, pillaged the province, trious Fortugees navigator, to whom belongs and even conspired against his benefitor, for the merit of having discovered the route to the

which he was banished by the emperor. This disgrace operated so powerfully upon him, that he killed himself in despair, A.D. 26. Some few fragments remain of his poetry. He particularly excelled in elegiac composition.—Caius Vibius Trebonianus, who succeeded Metius Decius, slain by the Goths, 251. He became indo-lent and cruel, and beheld with the greatest indifference the revolt of his provinces, and the invasion of his empire by the barbarians. was at last assassinated by his soldiers, 253,-Flavius Claudius Constantius, a brother of the emperor Julian, raised to the imperial throne under the title of Casar, by Constantius, his relation. He conspired against his benefactor, and was condemned to be beheaded, 35 t.

and was concenned to be beneated, ob a. Garr, John, gaulf, a Scotchman, who began life as a tradesman in London, but commenced the study of the law, which he forsook for the literary profession. For some time he acted in the capacity of agent to a company for esta-blishing emigrants in Canada, but quarrelled with the government, and was suspended by the Canada company. On his return to England, he devoted himself to literature, and supported himself by the labours of a most prolific pen.
The bare enumeration of his works would occupy a considerable space; but the following criticism from the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1839 will give an idea of his style, and the fields in which he worked:—"There is a thorough quaintness of phrase and dialogue in Mr. Galt's best works, which places him apart from all other Scotch novelists; much knowledge of life, variety of character, liveliness and humour, are displayed in his novels, and render them are displayed in his hovels, and render them justly popular. The public will not soon forget his 'Ayrshire Legates,' his 'Annals of the Parish,' or his 'Entail.' His biographies, and many of his later works manufactured for the booksellers, are of a very different character. B. in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1779; D. 1839.

GLIVANI, Aloysio, gal-raw-ne, the discoverer of galvanism, was a celebrated Italian physiologist, and, in 1762, became lecturer on anatomy at Bologna, obtaining a considerable reputation. By experiments on frogs, he discovered that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, as to give his name to certain electrical properties, which have excited universal attention. His

The famous Volta followed Galvani in his researches, and discovered further wonders in this branch of science. Galvani, on the death of his wife, in 1790, fell into a state of melancholy, and p. 1798; B. at Bologna, 1737. Besides the above work, he wrote several me-

moirs upon professional subjects.

GAM, David, gam, a brave Welsh officer in the
army of Henry V., whom he accompanied to
France. Having returned from recompiliting the enemy on the eve of the battle of Agin-court, he reported that there were enough of the enemy to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away. He was knighted by Henry on the field, but was killed

East Indies by sea. In 1407 Emanuel, king of most eloquent men of Germany. No one could Portugal, sent him to endeavour to double the match him in controversy; he confounded the Cane of Good Hope, which he accomplished, most skillul of his opponents by his sercaems, and then sailed along the eastern coast of and was most ready to satirize those who held Africa, having proceeded as far as Calleut, the highest positions; and hence, probably, the where he arrived in May, 1498, and was received bitterness with which he was persecuted. He by the prince of that place with great pomp and ceremony. After an absence of two years, he returned to Lisbon, where he arrived in September, 1499. In 1502 he went out with twenty ships, and returned, the following year, with thirteen, which he had captured in the Indian seas. On this occasion he was created count of Vidiqueyra. In 1524 he was appointed, by John III., vicercy of Portuguese India, after the death of Albuquerque, and he sailed and took possession of his government, but did not long survive his honours after his arrival at his destination. B. at Sines, Portugal; D. at Cochin, 1525. Camou. Camoens celebrated his adventures in

GAMBIER, James, Lord, gum'-beer, a British admiral, who went to sea at an early age, and, admirat, who went to sea at an early age, and, in 1788, was appointed to the command of the Raleigh, 32. In this frigate he was engaged against the French in 1791, and assisted in the reduction of Charleston, S. Carolina. He was present at Lord Howe's memorable victory on the 1st of June, 1794, commanding the Defence, 74; and after filling various posts, was intrusted, in July, 1807, with the command of the flect despatched to Copenhagen. This city was bombarded for three days, when the enemy capitulated, and 19 sail of the line, 23 frigates and sloops, and 25 gunboats, were taken and conveyed to England. He was now created a baron, and, in 1808, had the command of the Channel feet. In 1809, Lord Cocharne (afterwards the earl of Dundonald), who was under Lord Gambier's orders, attacked and destroyed, with his fire-ships, several French vessels in the Basque Roads by the Isle d'Aix, and Lord Cochrane was desirous of completing the destruction of the remainder of the enemy's fleet, but the commander-in-chief did not consider the attempt practicable. A court-martial sat on the conduct of the latter, but he was acquitted. In 1814 he negotiated a peace with the United States of America, at Ghent; and, on the accession of William IV., was advanced to the rank sion of whilmin V, was advanced to the rains of admirtal of the flect. In at the Bahama Isles, of which his father was lieutonant-governor, 1766; p. at Iver, near Uxbridge, 1833, (Sze "Antobiography of Lord Dundonald," and "Life of Lord Gambler," by his daughter,) Gans, Edward, 90s, an emhent German Jurist, who, besides being a voluminous writer

on legal questions, especially the historical features of the Roman code, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best lecturers in Germany. He was appointed extraordinary pro-fessor at the university of Berlin in 1825, and some years afterwards attained to the position of ordinary professor in the same university. He visited France and England after the revolution in the former country in 1830, and becoming imbued with liberal ideas, lectured to immense audiences on themes connected with modern history, which drew upon him the dis-pleasure of the Prussian government, which subjected him to a good deal of annoyance, without, however, being able to silence him.

was of Jewish extraction, but embraced Christianity. His principal works are—"Scholia on Gaius's Roman Law;" "System of the Roman Civil Law;" "The Law of Succession, its Historical Development, and its importance for the History of the World." He also edited the works of Hegel. B. at Berlin, 1798; D. suddenly,

from an attack of apoplexy, 1830.

Gandon, James, gan'-don, a distinguished English architect, who was a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and was the first to receive the architectural gold medal of the Royal Academy. He edited the "Vitruvius Britannicus," and afterwards went to Ireland, where he remained during the rest of his life. The Four Courts, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, the portico of the House of Lords, and other elegant structures in Dublin, were designed by him. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries and of the Irish Royal Academy. B. 1740; D. 1824.

GANDY, James, gan'-de, an English painter, the pupil of Yandyck, whose style he so successfully imitated that h's pictures are considered little inferior to those of his master. The great duke of Ormond took him to Ireland under his patronage, and Gandy there executed a variety of pieces which are in the Ormond collection, B. at Exeter, 1619; D. 1689.-His son, William Gandy, attained to considerable eminence as a

portrait painter.

Gleanon, Claude, gar'-a-mawng, a French
engraver and letter-founder, was the first who
superseded Gothic or black-letter printing, substituting in its place the Roman character. B. at Paris: D. 1561.

Galasse, Francis, ga-rass', a French Jesuit of considerable talents, but very scurrilous in his writings against many of his contemporates. In 1625 he published "a Summary of the Principal Truths of the Christian Religion," which was condemned by the Sorbonne. He was also the author of Latin poems, and some controversial works. D. of the plague, which he caught at Poictiers, while visiting the sick in

the hospitals, 1631; B. at Angoulème, 1585. GARGAM, Pedro Antonio Correa, gar-kam, a Portuguese lyric poet, who is held in the highest estimation by his countrymen. He clothed his odes in the language of the 16th century, and many of them breathe the finest spirit of poetry. His epistles and satires are considered among the best in modern literature, and several plays which he wrote are conceived in excellent taste. He laboured to improve the taste of his countrymen; but an early death prevented the accomplishment of what an earnest ambition might

have achieved. B. at Lisbon, 1724; D. 1772.
GARCHASSO, OF GARCHASSO DE LA VEGA,
gar'-the-las'-so, a poet, native of Peru, who
accompanied the emperor Charles V. in his
military expeditions, and died of a wound which he received in Provence in 1536. It is a strange circumstance, that this poet, whose verses told only of the delights of peace and the pleasures without, however, being able to silence him. of repose, should have lived the live and died the He was the friend of Hegel, Thibaut, and other death he did. His poems were translated into celebrated men of the time, and was regarded English by Wiffen. B. at Cazeo, Peru, 1503, as one of the most learned, most wive, and His works were printed at Naples in 1604, 8vo. Gardiner, Stephen, gar'-di-ner, a distinguished English prelate and statesman, the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother to Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. He was educated at Trinity Hall. Cambridge, whence he went into the family of the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of Cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In 1527, in company with Edward Fox, he went to Rome for the purpose of persuading the pope to consent to the divorce of Queen Catharine by Henry VIII. Though unsuccessful in his mission, he greatly assisted Henry in the prosecuston, he greatly assisted from in the prosection of his design, and became secretary of state, and in 1531 bishop of Winchester. He wrote "De Verà Obedientia," in defence of the king's supremacy, and drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Catharine Parr, of heresy; but the queen avoided the storm, and he fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the Reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he remained a prisoner during the remainder of the reign: he was also deprived of his bishopric; but, on the accession of Mary, he was restored to his see, and, in 1553, appointed lord chancellor and prime minister. He had a deep knowledge of human nature; but his conduct towards the Protestants was cruel and sanguinary. B. at Bury St. Edmund's, 1483; D. 1555. He was a learned man, but of little principle, crafty, and ambitious. Lloyd, in his "State Worthies," says that he was to be traced like the fox, and like Hebrew, was to be read backwards.

Gardiners, James, a British military officer, equally distinguished for his piety and for his bravery, entered the Dutch service at the age of 14 as an ensign, after which he obtained rank in the English army, and was present at the beatile of Ramiltos, where he was wounded, in 1730, he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-cloned; and atthehead of a regiment of dragons, of which he was the commander, he was sticked to the army of Sir John Cope which fought, and was defeated by, the Highlanders under the Chevalier, Pines Charles Edwind Study, and was defeated by, the Highlanders under the Chevalier, Pines Charles Edwind Study, and was defeated by, the Highlanders under the Chevalier, Pines Charles Edwind Study, and was defeated by the Highlanders under the Chevalier, Pines Charles Edwind Study, and Pines Charles Edwind Study, and the same of Sir and the second of the control of the second of the secon

MINION a THE OF CONSIDER CHARMET, B. BILLCHITT, ALTER CHARMET, ALIAN, LOTT, gard's-ner, a. British admiral, son of a military officer resident in the north of England. Alan entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of 12, and after passing through the various subordinate grades, obtained post-explain's rank in 1766, when he hoisted his pennant on board the Preston of 50 gms, in which he served some time on the Jamaica station. He commanded the Maidstone frigate in the American war, and afterwards the Sultan, 74, in which last-named ship he served to the Duke, 98, in which he was then transferred to the Duke, 98, in which he was the first to the Duke, 98, in which he was the first to the Duke, 98, in which he was the first to the Duke, 98, in which he was the first to the Duke was the proposed to the Duke, 98, in which he was the first to the Duke was the proposed to the Duke, 98, in which he was the first to the Duke was the proposed to the Duke, 98, in which he was the first to the Duke was the proposed the propos

for his conduct on which occasion he was highly applauded by his chief, Admiral Rodney. Gardner hoisted his flag as rear-admiral on board the Queen in 1793, and, as commander on the Leeward Islands station, made an unsuccessful attempt on Martinique. His next important service was under Lord Howe, and on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, displayed signal bravery, and was shortly afterwards made a baronet and major-general of marines. mutiny having broken out in the ficet at Ports. mouth early in 1797, Gardner went there with the view of suppressing it, but losing his temper, and having recourse to severe measures, mutineers became exasperated, and he had difficulty in escaping with his life. He was created an Irish peer in 1800, and in 1807 took the com-mand of the Channel fleet as the successor of Earl St. Vincent. Gardner was a member of three successive parliaments: first for Plymouth, in 1790, and in 1796 and 1802 for Westminster, with Fox for his colleague. He was created a British peer by the title of baron Uttoxeter, and died at Bath in 1809; B. 1742.

died at Bath in 1809; 3.1/12.

Carrathor, Joseph, ad-re-bal'-de, a modern Italian patriot and general, was brought up at Nice among sailors and fishermen, and, at an early age, in his father's coasting vessel, distinguished himself by his courage and coolness. Implicated, in 1834, in the Italian insurrectional movement, he was compelled to fit, and take refuge in Marsedlles. After passing two years here, chiefly in the pursuit of mathematical studies, he embarked in an Egyptian corrects, to serve as a naval officer in the fleet of the Bey of Tunis. Disappointed in his expectations, however, he set out for Rio Jameio, and fought, with great bravery and success, in the service of the government of Uruguay against Buenos Ayres. His influence over his troops was something wonderful; and for the bravery he and his Italian followers displayed at Sallo, the government of Montevideo decreed that the Italian legion should take the right, the post of honour, even when with native troops, in over 9 u.

even when with native troops, in every en ment. The war in Italy, in 1848, brought Garibaldi back to Nice. A portion of his legion accompanied him, and took a prominent part in the campaign against the Austrians in the Southern Tyrol. At Rome he was the soul of the resist-ance; and Marshal Vaillant, the French comance; and Marsias variance for the operations during the siege of that city, did justice to the energy and skill of his adversary. On May 9, at Palestrina, he defeated the Neapolitan army, though vastly superior in numbers to his own. A few days later, at Velletri, where he was severely wounded, he again won the honours of the day. Finally he sustained, by his courage and resources, for a whole month, the attacks of the French army. In the last council of war held at Rome, Garibaldi proposed the employment of extreme measures, but they were not approved. He then left the sacred city with the remnant of his little army, traversed the enemy's lines, and withdrew to the neighbourhood of San Marino. There his troops disbanded; his wife, who was with him, died; and he himself escaped with difficulty to Genoa. After a few months he returned to America when he he returned to America, where he engaged energetically in trade and industry, becoming a energements in trade and inclusing the manufacturer of soap and candles in Staten Island, New York. In 1854 he returned to his native land, and for five years he new lived in retirement with his sons on the isle of

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Caprera, off the coast of Sardinia, where he under the assumed name of Lyddal, he ap-farmed on a small scale. In the Italian war of peared as Aboan, in the tragedy of "Oro-1659, he played a conspicuous part against the noko." The applianse he met with induced Austrians, and seemed to be abiquitious, by the him to make his appearance in London, at the marvellous rapidity of his operations. After the peace, the proliminaries of which were signed at Villefranca, he had the command of the army of Central Italy, but subsequently retired from the field, and laid down his arms. He was, however, soon recalled from his re-tirement, having been elected a member of the Parliament at Turin. In May, 1860, Garibaldi landed at Marsala, in Sicily, at the head of 1000 volunteers, was speedily joined by a large num-ber of the inhabitants of the island, and after defeating the Neapolitan troops at Calatafini, took Palermo. He then passed over to the mainland, lauding near Reggio, and in a few days entered Naples almost alone, his approach having been sufficient to induce Francis II. to quit the city. The king took refuge in Gaëta, Garibaldi was proclaimed dictator; the people soon voted themselves subjects of Victor Emmanuel, and the latter having been met by Eminance, and the latter having been met by Garibaldi on his way to attack the fortress of the deposed monarch, was saluted by him as "King of Italy"—a title afterwards confirmed by the Italian Parliament, and acknowledged by the European Powers. After this, Garibaldi again retired to Caprera, whence he issued in 1882, and proceeding from Sicily, made an attempt to reach the frontier through Naples, in order to march upon Rome; but this was in opposition to the wish of the government, and Garibaldi was attacked at Aspromonte by a party of Italian troops, wounded, taken prisoner, his followers dispersed, and himself conveyed a prisoner to the fortress of Varignano, near Spezzia. This event produced a profound sensation throughout Europe; the warmest sympathy was expressed for the illustrious captive, and some of the most eminent surgeons in the world—English, French, German, Russian, and Italian—attended him. An amnesty was shortly after granted to Garibaldi and his followers, who were set at liberty. In 1864 he visited England, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. In where he mot with an enthusiastic reception. In 1866 he took part in the brief war between Italy and Austria, and, in 1807, engaged in an ill-advised and unsuccessful attempt to free Rome from the Papal government. In at Nice, 1807, GARNET, Henry, gow'-net, an English Jesuit, memorable for being concerned in the Gunpowder plot, was educated at Winchester school. He took the Jesuit's indict at Rome in 1878 and 1878

1875, and returned to England in 1886, as pro-vincial of his order. He was executed for high treason in 1806. He confessed the crime for which he suffered, but was placed by the

Jesuits among their martyrs.

GARRICK, David, gar'-rik, a celebrated English actor, descended from a French family of the name of Garrie or Garique, who fled to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Lichfield. David received his education partly at the grammarschool at Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom, in 1737, he went to Lon-don to seek his fortune. He was for some time under Mr. Colson, an eminent mathematician, and afterwards entered into partnership with an elder brother in the wine trade. This business he soon quitted for the stage. His first appearance was at Ipswich, in 1741, where,

theatre in Goodman's Fields, where, in the character of Richard III., he appeared in 1741, and achieved a decided success. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's Fields became the resort of the people of fashion, even from the west-end, till that theatre was shut up. He next formed an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury-lane, and, in 1742, appeared for three nights as Bayes, Lear, and Richard III. In the summer of 1743 he played in Dublin, with Mrs. Woffington, to such full houses, that the heat of the weather and the crowds occasioned a fever, which was called the Garrick fever. In 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury-lane Theatre. and, in 1749, married Mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian stage-dancer. In 1763 he and Mrs. Gar-rick made a visit to Italy, and at Paris he saw the celebrated Mademoiselle Clairon, whose tuture eminence he predicted. He returned f. England in 1766, and, in 1766, brought out t. "Clandestine Marriage," a comedy written by the neonjunction with the elder Colman. In 1769, ie celebrated a fête in honour of Shakspeare, called "The Jubilee," at Stratford-upon-Avon, and after-wards made an entertainment of it at Drurylane, under the same title, where it had a prodigious run. In 1776 he sold his interest in the theatre for £35,000. The last character he performed was Don Felix in the "Wonder." which he acted in 1776 for the benefit of de-cayed actors. B. at Hereford, 1716; D. in Lon-don, January 20, 1779, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory by pri-ste friendship, Mr. Garrick was hospitable and generous, but vain and fond of flattery. He wrote seweral dramatic pieces, prolognes, epilognes, songs, and epigrams. In the last he excelled. It is, however, upon his skill in histrionic representation that his fame rests. In this he has never been qualled. "That young man," said Pope, after seeing his Richard III., "never had his equal is an actor, and will never have a rival." In ragedy and comedy he was alike at home, and

Dramatic Art and Literature," "forms an epoch in the history of the English theatre, as he shiefly dedicated his talents to the great characters of Shakspeare, and built his own fame on the growing admiration for the poet. Before his time, Shakspeare had only been brought on the stage in mutilated and disfigured altera-tions. Garrick returned, on the whole, to the true originals, though he still allowed himself to make some very unfortunate changes. . . . Whether he always conceived the parts of Shakspeare in the sense of the poet, I, from the very circumstances stated in the culogies on his acting, should be inclined to doubt. He wasted heavy to a related by the could be shaded to the control of the could be shaded to the co excited, however, a noble emulation to represent worthily the great national poet. This has ever since been the highest aim of actors, and even at present the stage can boast of men whose histrionic talents are deservedly 'amous." Mrs. Garrick survived her husband orty-three years, and died at her house in the Adelphi, 1822, in the 98th year of her age. Girre, Sir Samuel, garth, an English poet

Gascoigne

Gates

establishment of dispensaries; but was opposed by the apothecaries, whom he soverely lashed in his poem of the "Dispensary," for their venal spirit. In 1697 he spoke the Harveian oration before the college. On the accession of George I, he was knighted, and appointed king's phy-sician in ordinary, and physician-general to the army. B. in Yorkshire, 1671; b. 1719. His poems do not possess any extraordinary merit.

GASCOIGNE, Sir William, gus'-koin, an emi-nent English judge, who rose to be chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry IV. He was a man of integrity and independence, refusing to pass sentence on Archbishop Scroope, as a traitor, and sentencing the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to be imprisoned for indecorous conduct before him on the bench. E. at Gawthorpe, Yorkshire, 1350; D. 1413.

GASCOTGNE, George, an old English poet, who served under the prince of Orange in the wars of the Low Countries. He wrote masques of the progresses of Queen Elizabeth, and some of his poems are not without merit. D. at Stamford, 1577.

GASKELL, Mary EHzabeth, gäs'-kel, the wife of the Rev. William Gaskell, a Unitarian minister, resident at Manchester, at once made her resident at Manchester at the second at the secon ter, readent at Manchester, at once made her-sel popular by her first novel, entitled "Mary Barton," which appeared in 1848. This fiction forcelly depicted the struggles of the working cotton-spinner with the evils of poverty, and contrasted the spiendic condition of the mil-owner with that of the worker. It also illus-trated the evil of strikes, and presented such a vivid image of real life in one particular phase of society, that the authoress was at once raised into fame. After this Mrs. Gaskell became a contributor to "Household Words" and other periodicals, and in 1850 published her Christmas story of "The Moorland Cottage." In 1853 appeared "Ruth," her second novel, and in appeared "Ruth," her second novel, and in 1855, "North and South," an almost verbatim reprint from "Household Words," She also published other collections of her writings, all of which have enjoyed great popularity, and given her a prominent place among the writers of fiction of the 19th century. She likewise wrote amemoir of her friend Miss Brontë (Currer Bell), the author of "Jane Eyre," and contributed to the columns of the "Daily News," Her maiden name was Stromkin. B. about 1822; D. 1865.
GASSICOURT, Charles Louis, Cadet de, gas'-se-

koor, a French writer on chemistry, natural koor', a French writer on chemistry, natural history, and other subjects, was educated for the bar, and in early life wrote several political retailses, one of which was on the "Theory of Elections," and another on "The Private Life of Mirabeau." He subsequently occupied himself principally in the study of chemistry and physics, and in 1930, published a "New Dictionary of Chemistry, "which became a test-book in the Polytechnic school. He accompanied the French army with Austria in 1800 and wrote French army into Austria in 1809, and wrote an account of the campaign; and also some "Letters on the English Nation," and a trea-tise on the application of physical sciences to military purposes. He was reporting sceretary to the Board of Health, of which he was the principal organizer, and likewise assisted in instituting the Lyceum, afterwards the Atheneum, at Paris. p. 1769; p. 1823.

GASSENDI, Peter, gas-sen'-de, a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, who, 436

and physician, who greatly contributed to the at a very early age, discovered an acute and inat a very early age, discovered an acete and in-quisitive mind, and made such progress in learning, as to be appointed teacher of rhetoric at Digno before he was 1s. Two years atter-wards, he became professor of divinity and philosophy at Aix, when he ventured to oppose the system of Aristotle, and his lectures were published under the title of "Exercitationes Paradoxica adversus Aristotelem." This work procured him the friendship of the celebrated Peirese, president of the university of Aix, by whose interest he was preferred to a canonry in the cathedral of Digne. In 1628 he visited Hol-land, with the avowed object of cultivating the friendship of the philosophers of that country; and, on his return, applied himself ardently to and, on his return apprete minear graining to astronomical studies. In 1631 he was the first to observe a transit of the planet Mercury over the disc of the sun, which had previously been calculated by Kepler. In 1645 he was appointed royal professor of mathematics at Paris, where he applied so intensely to his studies and to astronomical observations, that an illness was the consequence, and he was forced to retire to Digne for the restoration of his health. In 1647 he published his principal work, entitled "De Vita et Moribus Epicuri." This was, in 1649, followed by his "Syntagma Philosophiæ Epicurer," which was an attempt to reconstruct the Epicurean system of philosophy out of the remains left by its masters. In 1653 he went back to Paris; but his labours brought a return of his disease, of which he died, in 1655. B. at Chautersier, near Digne, 1592. Gassendi is deservedly ranked among the first mathematicians of his age. He opposed the philosophy of Descartes with success, and obtained a number of followers, who were called after his name. His other works are, the Lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, Purbachius, and Regiomontanus; a "Commentary on Diogenes Lacrtius;" and astronomical and philosophical pieces, the

whole collected into 6 vols. folio, 1658 GASTRELL, Francis, gas-trei, an English pre-late and able polemical writer, was a native of Northamptonshire, and was educated at West-minster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was Boyle lecturer, and preacher at Lincoln's Inn; took his degree of D.D. in 1700; was chaplain to Harley, speaker of the House of Commons, and became canon of Christ Church in 1702. He was chaplain to the queen in 1711, and was raised to the episcopal bench, in 1714, as bishop of Chester. His Boyle's lectures he published, in 1699, as one discourse, as a defence of Christianity against the Deists; and was called the "Christian Institutes," and of a work entitled "Conversations concerning the Trinity," and several others. B. 1662; D. 1725.

and several others. B. 1692; D. 1725.

GARES, HORATO, an American general, who received his military tuition in England, and sevred in the West Indies, and also in Ohio, under General Braddock. Being wounded, he retried for some time from the army, and settled on an estate which he purchased in Virginia. When the war of American independence comwhen the war or American independence con-menced, he espoused the cause of the revolu-tionists, and received the appointment of adjutant-general in the army. In 1770 he was appointed to the command of the army operat-ing on Lake Champlain ; but, in the following year, he was superseded, although, in the months afterwards, he was again appointed to oppose General Burgoyne, whom he defcated,

and, at Saratoga, forced to capitulate with his whole army. This success surrounded Gatewith a halo of popularity, and attempts wermade to place him above Washington. These, however, were frustrated, and, in 1780, he was appointed to the command of the southern mry. He met Cornwallis at Canden, in South Carolina, and suffered a complete of-fact. For this he was superseded, and his conduct subjected to a court of faquiry; he was, however, honourably acquitted. After this he retired to his estate in Virginia, where he resided till 1800, when he removed to New York, where the feedom of the city was enforced on him. He now became a member of the legislature; but, before he quitted Virginia, he emancipated his slaves, and confered upon the necessitous and infirm a provision for life. This was a noble act, and redounds more to his glory than the capturing of Burgoyne at Saratoza. p. in Eucland 1728: b. 1806.

some guny cuan the capturing of Burgoyne as Saratoga. In in England, 1728; p. 1808.

Gattaler, in England, 1728; p. 1808.

College, Cambridge, was preacher at Lincohi's Inn, and in fell was uppointed to the rectory of Rotherhithe. He published in 1618 a singular treatise on the "Nature and Use of Lots," which excited a great deal of controvers, and which he had to defend by another work, published in 1633. He was offered the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, but his mirm health made it impossible for him to accept the post. He travelled in the Low Countries, and zealously defended the reformed doctrines against the Catholies, especially in his treatise entitled "Transubstantiation declared by the Candon of the Catholies, and though a control of the Catholies, and though a pupille and ledgest properties of the catholies, and though a pupil and coloquent preacher, was forced to abandon the pulpit from a spitting of blood to a

Gaurat, Antoine, go'-beel, a learned French missionary, who, in 1723, was sent to China, and there acquired the Chinese and Mantchoo languages, becoming interpreter at the control Pekin. He held this position thirty years, and gained the respect and esteem of the emperor. at Gaillac, near Alby, 1689; p. at Pekin, 1755. No European, perhaps, was better acquainted with Chinese literature than Gaulithe wrote an "Historical and Critical Treatise on Chinese Astronomy," and a "History Genghis Khan." He also translated the "Chon (King," which comprises the historical traditions of China and its sovereigns, and produced other works.

GAURIUS, Jerome David, gow'-be-oos, a colobrated German physician, who contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave, and succeeded him as lecturer on botany and chemistry at Leyden, in 1781, and in 1781 obtained the medical professorship, His principal works are a treatise on the "Method of Prescribing, or of Writing Recipes;" "Principles of Nosology;" and "Institutiones Pathologic Medicinalis;" B. at Heidelberg, 1705; D. at Loyden, 1750.

GALDEN, John, gaw'dan, an English bishop, who, being appointed chaplain to Robert, earl of Warwick, preached before the House of Common in 1484, and gave so much satisfaction to the members, that they presented him with a silver tenkard, and added to it, in the following year, the rich living of Bocking, in Essex. In 1643 he was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but did not sit smoug them. He wrote spants the Covenant, but compiled with it to keep his preferment. In 1643 he published a pamphlet against bringing the king to trial. He had also committed to

divines at Westminster, but did not sit among them. He wrote against the Covenant, but complied with it to keep his preferment. In 1649 he published a pamphlet against bringing the king to trial. He had also committed to his care the collating and publishing of the king's meditations, to which he gave the name of "Eurow Beardury, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings." This book had a wonderful effect upon the public mind; but it has been doubted, and still whether it was the production of Gaaden or

the monarch himself. Macanlar, however, says:—"In that year (1692) an honest old clergyman, named Walker, who had, in the time of the Commonwealth, been Gaudier's curate, wrote a book which convinced all sensible and dispassionate readers that Gauden, and not Charles I, was the author of the 'Iron Basillice'." In 1609 he became preacher at the Temple; and when Charles IL was restored, he was preferred to thesee of Exeter, and in 1602, to that of Worcester, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Mayland, Essex, 1605; b. at Worcester, 1608. Besides the above, Gauden wrote several other works on the literarchy of the Church of England, and sermons.

archy of the Church of England, and sermons. Gararura, Aloisius Edouard Camille, pole-to-da, a French abbé and educational writer, who are serviced as a prices at Konne, and went, in 1730, to Paris, where he occupied himself entirely with the instruction of the young. In order to diminish, to those of tender age, the difficulty of learning scientific subjects, he roduced the clementary studies to a kind of game, and afterwards adopted the plan of nutual instruction, the same as that used by Lancaster and Bell. During the Revolution he look refuge in England, and his system was very successful there. He returned to France an 1802, where he continued the application of its principles. p. in Italy, of French parents, 746; p. at Paris, 1818. He is the author of

n 1802, where he continued the application of its principles. n, in Italy, of French parents, 746; n, at Faris, 1818. He is the author of complete course of elementary education; amongst which are, "Geographical Lessons by Means of a Geome," A Reasonable and Moral Game for Children," "A Complete Course of "astructive Games for Children,"

GAUTIE, Theophic, opt-te-at, a modern rench poet and thie-stew, who in 1830 produced his first volume of verses. He afterwards secame connected with some of the foremost abbleations in Paris—"Figano," "Revue de 2nis," "Presse," "Revue des deux Mondes," and the "Musée des Fennilles." Many poems also have been virtuelles." Many poems also have been virtuelles." Meny poems also have been virtuelles." Meny poems also have been virtuelles." Meny poems also have been virtuelles." It in ubsequently became the editor of the literary "suitleton of the "Monitour." n. at Tarbos,

GAVARNI, ga-var'-ne, the name by which ne of the most popular of French caricaturistsis known. His real name was Paul Chevalier, and he begran life as a meedeanical draughtisman, but in 1835 discovered his genius for burlespae, in hitting off the peculiarities of manners and persons. He at once rose into fame, and taking the passing and ever-varying modes of Parisian life for his subjects, produced an endless variety of cariestares, unequalled for the originality and tone they display. He visited England for the purpose of sketching the lower classes in London, and depicing the strange and unsightly scenes in which they too eften form the most prominent part of the picture; but he altogether failed in his object. Besides illustrating the universally-known pages of "Charivari," and other periodicals, he leat the aid of his penell to the works of popular authors. The most successful of these were the designs for the "Wandering Jew" of Eugene Sue, and the "Diable à Paris" of Malzac. A selection from his "Sketches of Parisian Life" was rande and published in Paris in 1840. They are comprised in a vols. 8vo, to which notes were empended by Théophile Gautaier and others. z.

at Paris, 1901; p. 1.966.
GAVESTON, Piers, gaiv-ston, a favourité of Edward II., whose pride and prodigality ruised the ire of the English nobility. The king was forced to send him into exile, but recalled him. Ite was the son of a gentieman of Gascony, and the fact of his being a foreigner embittered the harter draised by his own misconduct. Behended

in 1312.

GAX, John, gai, an English poet, who received his cincation under a Mr. Luck, a man of wit and a poet, in the town of Barnstaphe. He was alterwards apprenticed to a silk-more or in London, but distliking the occupation in a few years, he bought the remainder of his time. His first poem, entitled "Barnst Sports," appeared in 1711, was elicited to Mr. Pope, and gained him the fricadship of that poot, which lasted till death. In the following year he was appointed secretary to the duchees of Monmouth, and, two years later, produced "The Pair," a poem, About the same time he printed his mock hereic, entitled "Ttvin, or the Artof Walking the Streets of London," in the composition of which he was assisted by Swift. In 1714 appeared his "Shepherd's Week," asseries of pastorals, intended to ridicule Phillips, but which passess more merit as a genuine picture of rustic life than as a satire. The same year he became secretary to the earl of Clarendon, and accompanied that nobleman on his embassy to Hanover. On the death of Queen Anne, he returned to England, but his expectations of preferment from the new court were doomed to disappointment. In 1720 he probablished his poems by subscription, which produced him £1000; but embarking in the famous South-Sea bubble, he lost the whole, and was reduced to such a state of despendency as to prove nearly fattal to his health. He next produced the tragedy of the "Captive," which met, with the desiration and well with the produced the tragedy of the "Captive," which met, with a favourable recopion, and occasioned

which had a success considered by many infinitely beyond what it deserved both in a dramatic and moral point of view. It ran for sixthere nights, and threw the author and his friends into cestasies. Though it was not arountie with the town, however, it was not so at court; and when he produced his sequel

to it, under the title of "Polly," it was pro-hibited by the lord-chamberlain. Of the bad effect of the "Bergar's Opera" upon the public morals of the period, there can be no doubt. Indeed, the following fact is one of the strongest Indeed, the following act is one of the strongest attestations of the truth of this that could be given. "In the year 1773 Sir John Fielding told the bench of justices that he had written to Mr. Garriek concerning the impropriety of performing the Beggar's Opera," which never was represented without creating which field was represented window creating an additional number of thieves; and they particularly requested that he would desist from performing that open on Saturday evening. Such also were the fears of the church as to the effect of this play, that Dr. Herring, as to the effect of this play, that Dr. Herring, then archibshop of Camterbury, preached a ser-mon against it." Whilst these fears were at work, however, Dean Swife was writing in favour of it in the "Intelligencer." Although the "Polly" was prohibited, Gay was no loser by it. on the contrary, by its publication he put into his pocket about £21200, and was adopted as a member of the family of the duke and duchess of Queensberry. B. at Barnstaple, Devoushire, 1838; D. Dec. 11, 1732, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by his patrons, with an epitaph written by Pope. Besides the works already mentioned, Gay wrote some lesser dramatic pieces, ballads, and poems, making 2 vols. 12mo. Hazlitt thus sums up the merits of Gay, as displayed in his principal productions:—"His fables are certainly a work of great merit, both as to the quantity of invention employed, and as to the elegance and facility of the execution. They are, however, spun out too long. The description and narrative are too diffusive and desultory, and the moral is sometimes without point. They are more like tales than fables. pastorals are pleasing and poetical, but his capital work is his 'Beggar's Opera.'" Dr. Johnson says, "he had not in any degree the mens divinior, the divinity of genius." Gay, however, was the originator of a new species of composition; for we owe to him the ballad

open.

GAYANGOS, Pasquale de, ga-yan'-coe, a distinguished modern Spaniard, who early began to devote himself to the study of Oriental literature, and with a view to realize, a complete acquaintance with the mediawal history of his country, applied himself ardenally to the Arabic. Duting a visit to Algiers, he married an English alay, a circumstance which doubtless led him to make himself well acquainted with the English language, in which the most important of his works were composed. In 1835 ho became a contributor to the "Westminster Review," and subsequently to the Edinburgh and other reviews. He also lent his add to the "Penry Cyclopedia," and wrote some of the articles for Userli Knowledge Society. For several years the Biographical Dictionary of the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge Society. For several years he resided in England, and there published his "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," &c., which was a translation of a native work from copies in the British Museum. On his leaving England, he proceeded to Spain, where he became professor of Arabic at the Athenesum of Madrid. B. 1890.

GAT-LUSSAC, Nicholas François, gai-loos'-sale, a celebrated French philosopher, who, in conjunction with M. Biot, ascended in a balloon, lent by the government of France for the pur-

pose, to the height of 13,000 feet above the Scine, and ascertained that the influence of terrestrial magnetism there is nearly as great as it is on the carth: that the electricity of the is on the carth; that the electricity of the atmosphere increased as they rose, and was always negative; that the hygrometer discovered increased dryness, and that the thereometer sank from 64° Fahrenheit on the carth, to 51°. He made another ascent alone, and attained an elevation of 4½ miles, where he had great difficulty in breathing, and the thermometer fell to 26° Fahrenheit. After sailing six hours through the atmosphere, he descended at a village twenty miles from Rouen. The re-sult of this aerial flight was the discovery that air obtained at the highest point, was composed of the same elements as that found on the surface of the earth. These experiments brought Gay-Lussac greatly into notice, and he rose both in fame and position. In 1804 he became a member of the society of Arcucil, and was intro-duced to Humboldt, with whom he prosecuted an investigation of the polarization of light and other subjects. He also devoted much of his time to the study of chemistry, and to him we are indebted for the discovery of the hydro-sul-phuric and oxychloride acids. In 1830 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies. and, in 1839, was created a peer of France. He enjoyed several official appointments, and was professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi. B. at St. Leonard, Haute Vienne, 1778; D. at Paris, 1850.

GANTON, Edmund, gai'-ton, a humorous writer, was a native of London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's Col-Merchant Taylors School and St. John's Col-lege, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He wrote a variety of works, among which were "Pleasant Notes on Don Quixote," which have "Picasant Notes on Don Quixote," which have often been reprinted, and possess considerable humour; "The Art of Longevity, or a Dietical Institution," "Wil Revised, or New Excellent Way of Divertisement," arranged in questions and answers, and originally published under the name of Asdryasdust Tossoffacan. B.

1609; n. at Oxford, 1666. Gaza, Theodore, ga'-za, a Greek grammarian, who, when his native place was taken by the Turks, in 1430, escaped to Italy, where he studied the Latin language with so much assiduity, that he became an elegant writer and speaker of it. He was, for several years, a professor at Ferrara, and became rector of that uni-versity. Thence he went to Rome, under the versity. Thence he went to Kome, under the patronage of Pope Nicholas V. and Cardinal Bessarion. n. at Thessalonica, about 1405; p. at Rome, 1478. He wrote a Greek grammar, a treatise on the Greeian months; translated Aristotle on Animals, Hippocrates' Aphorisms, and athas works into Latin; and some of and other works into Latin; and some of Cicero's into Greek.

Genera, get-ber, an Arabian, or according to other writers a Greek physician and astronomer, who wrote a commentary on the "Syndaxis Megale" of Ptolemy, and other works which were chiefly on alchemy. Dr. Johnson supposes that the word "gibberish" is derived from the cant of Geber and his followers. Lived about

the 8th century.

GED, William, ged, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, who, in 1725, endcayoured to introduce a method of printing with blocks and plates, containing of printing with blocks and plates, containing torian, who for many years was the principal letters for a whole page or sheet, now known as ornament of the university of Upsal. In 1810 stereotype plates. He entered into an engages he visited England with strong prejudices ment with the university of Cambridge, to print against the people of that country; but, in a

Bibles and Prayer-books by this means; but the project failed. On his return to Scotland, however, he printed an edition of Sallust with his plates. The plan was subsequently successfully adopted by M. Didot of Paris, and is now in universal use amongst printers in England. n. 1749.

GEDDES, Alexander, ged'-dez, a Roman Ca-tholic divine, who was educated at an obscure school in the Highlands of Scotland, and, in 1758, removed to the Scottish college at Paris. In 1764 he returned to his native country, and officiated to a congregation in the county of Angus, but, the year following, became chaplain in the family of the earl of Traquair. In 1769 he undertook the charge of a congregation at Auchinhalrig, in Banfishire; and, after various changes, went to London, where, in 1786, he published proposals for a new Translation of the Bible. In 1790 he gave a general answer to the queries, counsels, and criticisms communicated to him since the publication of his proposals. In this undertaking he was liberally supported by Lord Petre. The first volume of this work by Lord Ferre. The first volume of this work appeared in 1792, comprising the Pentateuch and the book of Joshua; but the translator had taken such unwarrantable liberties with the text, and treated many important subjects with so much indecency, that he was suspended from his ecclesiastical functions. To these he replied in pamphlets written with coarseness and illiberality. In 1797 appeared the second volume of his version. In 1800 he published

which is now forgotten. B. in Ruthven, Banff-shire, 1737; D. 1802. GEEFS, William, geefs, a distinguished modern

Belgian sculptor, who studied at Paris, and in 1830 exhibited his first work, entitled "A Young Herdsman of the Early Christian Times strewing Flowers upon a Tomb." The performance gave high promise, and he did not disappoint the expectations which had been formed of his genius. He obtained commissions from the Belgian government for several monuments to those who fell in the struggle for Belgian inde-pendence, and, by his admirable execution of the works intrusted to him, added to his fame.

These are his greatest performances but he works intrusted to him, added to his fame. These are his greatest performances but he also employed his chisel hi maginative paths, and executed a "Group of Sleeping Children," purshased by Queen Victoria; the "Infant St. John;" "Melancholy;" "The Lion in Love," "Melancholy;" "The Lion in Love, which was greatly admirted in the Great Exhibition of 1851; "Paul and Virginia," and several other works. n. at Antwerp, 1805.

**GENTRAID, Falve, jej-frav, a negro, sen of Micholas Geffund, one of the founders of the independence of Hayli. He joined the rebellion against Boyer in 1835, and two years later was made general of division. During the whole of his career he shewed great filtrary talent. This drew on him the entiry of Faustin Solonque, emperor of Hayti, 1832–1858, and Geffrard, fearing arrest, constitution, and was made president in 1850. n. 1806.

1806.

GEIJER, Erik Gustaf, yi'-jer, a Swedish his-

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Gelasins

Genghis Khan

letter printed in 1855, he says :- "I came to England with strong prejudices against the people but there is no honester man in the world than the selfish, industrious English-man, from the merchant to the day-labourer." He edited several periodicals, in one of which, the "Iduna," appeared his poems of "The Viking" and "The Last Champion," which still hold their place among the best selections of Swedish poetry. In 1817 he became professor of history at the university of Upsal, which situation he held till 1846, when he resigned it. B. in the province of Wermeland, 1783; D. at Stockholm, 1847. The most important work of Geijer is his "Svenska Folkets Historia," which has been translated into English by Mr. J. H. Turner, and published in London.

Gelasius I., Pope, je-lui'-se-us, succeeded Felix III. in 492. He had an acrimonious contest with the patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned the practice of communicating only with bread, as was the custom of the Manichean sect, and made it imperative on the laity to use both bread and wine in the Lord's Supper.

D. 496.

GELASIUS II. succeeded Pascal II. as pope in of Rome, aided by the emperor Henry V., drove him from Rome, and Maurice Bourdin, as Gregory VIII., was elected in his stead. Gelasius, after an unsuccessful attempt to regain the pontificate, retired to France. D. at the

abbey of Cluny, 1119.

Gell, Sir William, jel, a learned classical antiquary, was educated at Emmanuel College. Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a fellow. He was knighted in 1803, on his return from a mission to the Ionian Islands; in 1820 he was appointed chamberlain to Queen Caroline, and shortly afterwards went to Italy, where line, and shortly afterwards went to Italy, where he remained during the rest of his life, residing partly at Rome and partly at Naples. He was the author of "Topography of Troy and its Vicinity," llustrated and explained by drawings; "The Geography and Antiquities of Hanca," "Hisneary of Greece;" "Hinerary of the Morea;" "Pompiana, or Observations upon the Topography, Edites, and Ornaments of Pompeii," "The Topography of Rome," &c. 1777. p. 1277. p of Pompeii;" "T B. 1777; D. 1836.

Gellert, Christian Furchtegott, gel'-lert, a German divine and poet, who supported himself for many years as tutor in private families, but afterwards became professor of philosophy at Leipsic. He is best known by his fables and tales, which are very pleasing. His works have been collected in 10 vols. 8vo. B. at Haynichen,

GELLIERAND, Henry, jal'-le-brand, an emi-nent mathematician, was born in London, edu-cated at Trinity College, Oxford; took orders, but devoting himself to mathematical studies, was, in 1627, elected professor of astronomy at Gresham college. In 1631 he was brought before the court of High Commission for publishing an almanae in which he had substituted the names of Protestant martyrs for those of the saints; but the information was dismissed, similar almanaes having been printed before. He was the author of some valuable works on longitude, on the variations of the magnetic needle, on navigation, and on trigonometry. в. 1597; р. 1636.

Gellius, Aulus, jel'-le-us, a Roman gram-marian, who published a work which he called

"Noctes Attice," because written at Athens during the winter nights. It was originally composed for the improvement of his children. and abounds with many grammatical remarks. Lived in the 2nd century, A.D.

Gelo, or Gelox, je-lo, the most celebrated

of this name was a son of Dinomenes, who made himself absolute at Syracuse, 485 years before the Christian era. He conquered the Carthaginians at Himera, and became very popular by his great equity and moderation. He reigned seven years, and his death was universally lamented at Syracuse. His brother Hiero succeeded him.

GEMELLI CARRERI, Francesco, jai-mail'-le karrain'e, an Italian traveller, who, from 1680 to 1698, made long and difficult voyages to all parts of the world. He visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, advancing as far as the great wall of China, and travelled through Mexico. In 1609 he published an account of his travels, under the title of "Giro del Mondo," (a Tour of the World) B. at Naples, 1651; D. 1725.

GENINIANI, Francesco, jem'-in-c-a-ne, a distinguished musical composer and finished performer on the violin, was the pupil of Scarlatti and Corelli, and went to London in 1714. where he received the patronage of George I., before whom he performed several of his own compositions, with Handel accompanying him on the harpsichord. He composed a great variety of musical pieces, all of them distinguished for their excellence and for the skill required in their execution. He had a great passion for buying pictures, but, being poor, he had often to part with his purchases at a loss—which of course still further increased his difficulties. He was an author as well as a composer, and published, among other works,
"A Sure Guide to Harmony and Modulation,"
"A Treatise on Good Taste," "Rules for Playing in Good Taste," "The Art of Playing on the Violin," &c. B. at Lucca, about 1630; D. at Dublin, 1762.

GEMINUS, jem'-i-nus, an astronomer and mathematician of Rhodes, who flourished about 70 B.C.

Gemistrius, George, je-mis-thus, surnamed Pletho, a learned Greek philosopher, who ably defended the followers of Plato against those of Aristotle, and the Greek Church against the Latin. He wrote various controversial and theological works, and D. 1491. B. 1390.

GEMMA, Reinier, commonly called Frisius, gend-ma, a Dutch physician and mathematician. who became medical professor at Louvain. He wrote a number of works on mathematics, geometry, and medicine. B. at Dockum, Fries-land, 1508; D. at Louvain, 1555.—His son Cornelius also wrote on the same subjects.

GENGHIS KHAN, jen'-gis kan, the son of a petty Mongolian prince, who, after some years petry Mongonan prince, who, after some years of desultory warfare with various Tartar tribes, in 1210 invaded the Chinese empire, and took its capital by storm. In 1218 he led his army into Turkestan, and succeeded in capturing the cities of Samarcand and Bokhara, which he pillaged and burned, and destroyed upwards of 200,000 individuals. Continuing his career of savage devastation for several years, in 1225 savage devasation for several years, in 1225 the went against the sovereign of Tangut, to whom he gave battle on a plain of ice, formed by a frozen lake, defeated him, and slew 300,000 of his men. Conquering-wherever he went, Genghis extended his territory until it not

only comprised within its boundaries Northern China, but Eastern Persia, and the whole of Tartary. In achieving the conquest of these "barren acres," it is computed that this warrior

"harren aures," it is computed that this warrior destroyed upwards of 5,000,000 of the human race. B. in Tartary, 1163: D. 1297.
GENUIS, Félicité Stéphanie, Countess de, stavite, celebrated for her literary talents, became, at four years of age, a canoness in the noble chapter of Aix. From this time she was called la Comtesse de Laney. At the age of seventeen, a letter which she had written accidentally came into the hands of Count de Coults who was a channel with the hearts of Count de Genlis, who was so charmed with the beauty of trains, who was so enamed with the deality of its composition, that he made her an offer of his hand and fortune, which she accepted. Through this union she became nicec to Madame de Montesson, who was privately married to the duke of Orleans, whose son, the duke of Chartres, in 1782, chose Madame de Genlis to superintend in 1782, chose Madame de Genlis to superinteia. the education of his children. About this period she produced "Adela and Theodore," "The Evenings of the Castle," 'Annals of Virtue," and "The Theatre of Education," all of which were well received. In 1791 she paid a visit to England with her pupil, Mademoiselle d'Orleans, but on their return to France, they were ordered immediately to quit the territory. After a short time they went to Switzerland; but, driven from thence, they at length found an asylum in the convent of St. Clair. In 1800 Madame de Genlis returned to her own country, Madame de Genis returned to her was country, and, in 1895, Napoleon I, gave her apartments in the arsenal at Paris, with a pension. On the fall of the empire and the return of the Bourbons, her affection for her former friends returned; and when Louis Philippe ascended the throne, every attention was paid to her wants and comforts. She employed herself almost continually in writing, and her works are very numerous, embracing nearly every style of literature. B. near Autun, 1746; D. 1830. GENYARO, Joseph Aurelius, jen-no'-ro, an omi-

nent Neapolitan lawyer, who, after practising at the bar, became the chief magistrate of his native city. He wrote on legal subjects, and native city. He wrote on legal subjects, and his works are remarkable for their purity of style and depth of crudition. His principal production is "Respublica Jurisconsultorum," production is "Mespublica Jurisconstituting," which ingeniously teaches, in the form of a novel, the dry and intricate system of civil law, n. at Naples, 1701; n. 1703. Gennaro was one of the commission appointed by the minister Tanucci to prepare a uniform code, called the "Carolin Code," for the whole kingdom.

GENOVERI, Antonio, jen'o-caise, an Italian philosopher, who for some time read lectures

philosopher, who for some time read lectures philosophy at Napies, with great reputation. He was attacked, however, by numerous enemies for publishing his "Metaphysics" in which he expressed his admiration of the works.

which he expressed his admiration of the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. Galilani, archibishop of Tarento, protected him; and Bartolomeo Intieri, a wealthy Italian, established for him a professorship of political philosophy. p. at Gashgiltone, 1712; p. 1703. Genesarto, jen's-serite, a Tunous Vaudal prince, who pussed from Spain to Africa, where he took Carthage. He laid the foundation, in Africa, of the Vandal kingdom, which was composed of Numidia, Mauritania, Carthage, Corstea, Sardinia, and the Balearie Isles. In the course of his military expeditions, he in vaded Italy, and sacked Rome in 455. p. at Seville about 406: p. 477. Seville about 406; D, 477,

INE, Armand, zhen-son'-ne, an advocate of Bourdeaux, who, at the Revolution, assailed the government with great vehemence, and was the first to enunciate the vile doctrine that suspicion was a sufficient ground on which to condemn a person to death. Having, however, voted for referring the sentence of the king to the primary assemblies, and had the courage to demand punishment for the assassins of September, Gensonné incurred the hatred of Robes-pierre, and was included in the destruction

piere, and was included in the destruction which overtook the whole Girondist party, having been guillotined, with twenty-one of his colleagues, on October 31, 1793. B. 1758.
GENTLESCH, Horatio, jeu's-be'-be'-be, an Italian artist, who palatted the ceilings in Greenwich Hospital. B. at Pisa, 1583; b. in England, 1547.—His daughter Artemista was also a good artist. She lived chiefy at Naples. GENTIUS, jen'-te-us, a king of Illyricum, who

imprisoned the Roman ambassadors at the request of Perseus, king of Macedonia. This offence was highly resented by the Romans, and Gentius was conquered by Anicius, and led in triumph with his family.

triumph with his fanalty, few'-tel-man, an actor and dramatic writer, was a native of Ireland, who played first in Dublin, and afterwards at Bath. Edinburgh, Bianchoster, Liverpool, and Chester successively. Foote engaged him at the Haymarket, London, where he appeared the Haymarket, London, where he appeared during three seasons, when he was dismissed, and returned to Dublin. He wrote a variety of dramatic pieces, besides "The Dramatic Consor," "Character: an Epistle," "Royal Fables," in imitation of Gay, and other poetical effusions

of considerable merit. B. 1728; D. 1784.
GEOFFREN OF MONNOUTH, jef-fre, author of the "Chronicon, sive Historia Britonum," a singular work, but full of legendary tales about the early kings of Britain. Geoffrey was arch-deacon of Monmonth, and was made bishop of St. Asaph in 1152; but afterwards retired to St. Asaph in 1152; but afterwards retired to Abbingdon monastery, of which he was abbot. The first edition of his History was published at Paris in 1508, in quarto, and reprinted there in 1517, and at Heidelberg in 1537; an English trunslation, by Acron Thompson, of Queen's College, Oxford, was published in London in 1718. Geoffrey died in 1154. When married, when fifteen years of age, a weellby night-class munificatives who in a weellby night-class munificatives.

who married, when meet years of age, a wealthy plate-glass manufacturer, who in a short time left her a widow. Endowed with high graces of person and mind, her house became the rendezvous of all the most celebrated persons of the age, and to many literary brated persons of the age, and to many herrory men she rendered important services. Stanislas Poniatowski, who saluted her as his mother, caused her to go to Warsaw, after his accession to the Polish throne. She expended large sums of money to support the "Encyclopedia," and many acts of delicate generosity are recorded of her. p. at Paris, 1699; p. 1777.

GEORGE I., (Lewis) king of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Pala-tine, and grand-daughter of James I. of Eng-land. He was created duke of Cambridge in 1706, and succeeded Queen Anne in 1714. In the following year a rebellion broke out in Scotland in favour of the Pretender, which was soon suppressed, and several of its leaders forfeited their lives upon the scaffold. In 1718 a war was threatened with Charles XII, of

Sweden, on account of the king of England having purchased from the Danes the duchies of Bremen and Verden, which had been take from Sweden in 1712. The death of Charles, however, prevented the rupture taking place. In the previous year parliaments were made septennial. In 1720 the failure of the famous South-Sea scheme occurred, and thousands of families were ruined. This caused disturbances among the people, and the king, who was then on a visit people, and the king, who was then on a visit to his Hanoverien possessions, had to be hastly recalled. In 1723 a conspiracy against the government was discovered. It had been planned for the purpose of bringing in the Pretender; and Atterbury, the bishop of Rochester, was involved in it. In 1725 war was rekindled between the king of Spain and the emperor on one side, and England, France, Prussia, and afterwards Sweden, on the other. In 1726 the siege of Gibraltar was commenced; but the dispute was soon terminated by nego-tiation, when George proceeded on a journey to the continent. He was on his way to his Hanoverian dominions, but had only reached Osnaburg when he was struck down with apo-plexy. B. 1600; p. at Osnaburg, 1727. George I. mas a person of plain and simple tastes, of a grave carriage in public, but sufficiently gay and familiar in his private intercourse. His marriage was unhappy, and his unfortunate queen, Sophia Dorothea, a daughter of the duke of Zell, was immured in the castle of Ahlen, in Hanover, from 1694 till 1726, when she died, on a charge never proved, and gene-rally disbelieved, of an intrigue with Count Konigsmark. He left by her one son, George, by whom he was succeeded, and one daughter, Sophia Dorothea, who, in 1706, was married to Frederic II. of Prussia.

GEORGE II., (Augustus) son of George I., married, in 1705, Princess Caroline, of Brandenburgh-Anspach, who died in 1737. In 1714 he came to England with his father, and was, pre-vious to his accession to the throne in 1727, vious to his accession to the firther in 121, created Prince of Wales. At this period, the country was in a state of great prosperity; and peace being restored in 1729, the administration of the internal affairs of the kingdom occupied a large share of attention. In 1739, however, war was declared against Spain, when Admiral Vernon was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Carthagena. In 1743 the king headed his army on the continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1745 the Pretender's eldest son, Prince Charles-Edward Stuart, landed in the Highlands of Scotland, Stuart, landed in the Highlands of Scotland, and was joined by several of the clans; but, after obtaining various successes, his followers were defeated by the duke of Cumberland at Culoden, in 1746. This opisode in British history has been a prolific home with Jacobit prints. Whilst continued, however, the people of England testified their attachment to the Hanoverian dynasty by numerous public demonstrations of loyalty. In 1748 the war with Spain was ended by a treaty of peace, concluded at Aix-in-Chapello. In 1751 died Frederick, prince of Wales, between whom and his derick, prince of Wales, between whom and his father there never existed any cordiality. In 1755 war broke out between England and France, which was at first very unpromising; Braddock was defeated and killed in North

was sent to relieve it, was shot. About this time. Mr. Pitt, afterwards carl of Chatham, became prime minister, and public affairs began to assume a much more promising aspect. In 1758 a treaty was entered into between England and Prussia, and the French power was nearly destroyed in the East Indies. In America Louisburg was taken, and the capture of Quebec, where Wolfe fell, was followed by the conquest where wolle lell, was tollowed by the conquest of Canada. Cape Breton had already been re-covered; in the East, Clive had captured Cal-cutta, won the battle of Plassy, and was driving the French from every possession which they held in that quarter. The island of Guadaloupe and the settlement of the Senegal were taken. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Admiral Hawke occared the Frence neet under Conflans, and the British flag waved trium-phant in every part of the world. In the midst of this blaze of glory, George II. died suddenly, at Kensington, by the bursting of the right ventricle of the heart, 1760. B. at Hanover. 1683

GEORGE III. (William Frederick), king of Great Britain, was the grandson of George II. and the eldest son of Frederick, prince of Wales. He was the first sovereign of the Hanoverian dynasty born in England, and as-cended the throne on the death of his grandcended the throne on the death of his grand-father, in 1760. At an extraordinary council in the following year, he stated that, "ever since his accession to the throne he had turned his his accession to the throne he had turned his thoughts towards a princess for his consort; and that, after mature deliberation, he had come to a resolution to demand in marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Streiltz." He was accordingly married in the same year, and the joint coronation of the king and queen took place on the Sth of September. From this period till 1783, when Lord Bute retired from the administration of the country, the public mind was kept in a constant state of actisation by nodifical somits, normplets, and public mind was kept in a constant state or, and agitation by political squibs, pamphlets, and libels, which, on the whole, may be considered to have been favourable to religious liberty. In that year, however, Mr. Grenville was appointed premier, when he brought in those measures relative to the American colonies which finally resulted in their independence and the formation of the federal government of the United States, At this time the king had his first attack of that illness which ultimately obscured his latter days, and led to a legislative enactment, which, by sign manual, empowered the queen, or some other member of the royal family, to assume the ounce memoer of the royal family, to assume the grandianship of the heir-suparent, and be re-gent of the kingdom. This measure caused a change in the administration, when the mar-quis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the Treasury. His cabinet, however, was dis-solved in 1768, and the duke of Grafton sucsolved in 1799, and the duke of Gratton suc-ceeded to the head of sfairs. In 1770 the duke of Grafton was succeeded by Lord North, and, in 1772, on account of the duke of Cumberland marrying Mrs. Horton, the Royal Marriage Act was passed. This act prevented the members of the royal family from marrying before the age of twenty-fave, without the approval of the king, and, oven after that age, without the approbation of both houses of Parliament. In 1782 Lord North resigned, and the Rockingham party again took office; but this administration France, which was at first very unpromising: enjoyed but a short tonure of power, when Lord Braddock was defeated and killed in North Shelburne was placed at the head of affairs, America, and Minorca was taken, in the Medicine with Mr. Pitt, the son of the earl of Chatham, rancan, for allowing which Admiral Byng, who as chancellor of the Exchequer. In the following

year the Coalition ministry, respectively headed by Mr. Fox and Lord North, pushed themselves into office; but the king was so averse to them, that when the famous India bill of Mr. Fox was thrown out by the Lords, he commanded Mr. Fox and Lord North, by messenger, as a personal interview with them would be offensive to him, at once to deliver up their seals of office. This bold act of the king, along with the energy and firmness he displayed, ob tained for him considerable popularity. In 1786 a woman named Margaret Nicholson made an attempt with a knife to assassinate his majesty at the garden entrance of St. James's palace. The coolness of the king on this occasion was a subject of general admiration. The woman was found to be insane, and was sent to Bedlam. In 1789 he had a return of his mental malady, which lasted for three months, and when the cloud had passed off, the king, with his family, and amid the acclamations of the people, proceeded to St. Paul's, to return solemn thanks for his recovery. In 1795 another at-tempt was made to assassinate him whilst proceeding to the House of Lords to open Par-liament in person; a small bullet passed through the window of his carriage, but he sustained no injury from it. In 1793 the Irish rebellion broke out, and the distress of the people had reached its height. The dissatisfaction of that country was very great, and another attempt was made upon the life of the king. This oc-curred in the theatre of Drury-lane. He had just entered his box, and was in the act of bowing to the audience, when a man who sat in the middle of the pit, near the orchestra, fired a pistol at him, and the bullet entered the roof of the royal box. On this occasion the loyalty of the audience rose to the acme of enthusiasm.

Amid repeated cheers, "God save the King,"
was three times sung by the whole house, with the following additional impromptu stanza made by Sheridan :-

From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the king!
O'er him Thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake defend
Our father, prince, and friend,—
God save the king!

The man who procused this act was called Hatfold, had been in the army, had received Hatfold, had been in the army, had received legit as hore-wounds in the head, was proved to be insuns, and was discharged, and admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. He was subsequently, however, transferred to Bettliem Hospital, in 1800 the Act of Union between Great Pirtain and Teland was passed; but the Great Pirtain and Teland was passed; but the Great Pirtain and Teland was passed; but the Respital in 1800 the Act Tils caused in the retirement of Mr. Pitt from office, when the Addington ministry assumed the government of the retirement of Mr. Pitt from office, when the Great'llle party, with Mr. Fox, one more entered into power, but in 1808 he died, when the Great'llle party, with Mr. Fox, one more entered into office. In the following year this administration of the king regarding Cutholic emancipation; but his majesty remained immovable. "Although I have firmness," said he, "sufficient to quit with the proposition of the have not resolution to beat the oath I have have not resolution to beat the oath I have taken, in the most solerum manner, army coronation." This led to the downfall of the Great-

wille and Fox administration, and the accession of Perceval to power. In 1810 the king commenced the 50th year of his reign, when a ubilee of great splendour took place. His faculties now rapidly began to decay. In the following pear he lost the Prmcess Amelia, his favourite daughter, an event which seriously affected his spirits, whilst his former malady returned with greatly increased severity. In 1811 a regency bill was passed; and, from that time, the life of the king may be regarded as little more than mere existence. In 1818 his queen died; but with this event he was never made acquainted, and the duke of York was appointed to the office of custos to his person. At the close of 1819 his appetite became weak, and every symptom of a coming dissolution began to exhibit itself. He had, however, already been dead to the world, having, for some years, been deprived of intellectual consciousness. In 1785; D. 1820, in the 60th year of his reign. George III, was religious and sincere, temperate in his habits, and inflexible in his will. His tastes were of partiarchal simplicity. He loved music, and patronized its professors; he appreciated art, and knighted Sir Joshua Reynolds; he assisted science, and afforded neontagement to Byron and Cook, the navigators. He was a good king, a considerate husband, and a kind father; whilst the morality of his court produced the happlest effects upon the momens and customs of the people over whose destinies he so long swayed the seaper.

George IV. (Augustus Frederick), was the eldest son of the preceding monarch, by Queen Charlotte, Notwithstanding the excellent example of his father, and the strictness with which his education had been conducted George IV., when prince of Weles, full early into habits of dissipation, which debased the better parts of his nature and greatly marred the intellectual endowments with which he was gifted. In his eighteenth year he began to associate with the Whig nobility, and formed political connexions with Fox, Sheridan, and others, who led him into scenes of gallantry, which soon made his name notorious in the mouths of the people. His first attachment was to a Mrs. Robinson, an actress, with whom he fell in love when she was performing Perdita in the "Winter's Tale," Of this scandalous connexion the public prints were full, when, on a sudden, he abandoned this lady for another, and this for another, until he not with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic widow ady of good family, with whom he formed a more permanent connexion. She, however, was more permanent connexion. She, however, was seven years older than himself, and is said to have been privately married to him. (See Firz-Herrert.) His dissipation, and the building of Carlion House, had now steeped him to the lips n debt, when he was driven into mean expelients for the purpose of putting off, or meeting he pressing demands of his creditors. Thesehowever, were insufficient for his purposes, when he determined to apply to his father, who. however, was so exasperated at his conduct, hat he refused to render him the smallest assistince. He, therefore, curtailed his expenditure, and for nearly twelve months persevered in his virtuous resolution. He sold off his racing stud, and lived in retirement till 1787, when his ircumstances were brought under the notice of arliament. On this occasion the house voted £161,000 to satisfy his creditors, £20,000 to

finish Carlton House, and the king added, from nmish Carleon House, and the king added, from the civil list, £10,000 per annum to his son's income. Relieved, for a time, from his pecu-niary embarrassments, he once more assumed his habits of extravagance. For Mrs. Fitz-herbert he had built a splendid mansion at Brighton, which place he raised from obscurity brighton, when place he raised from tosethry into a fashionable watering-place, and surrounded himself with many notorious characters; among whom the most prominent was the countess of Jersey. Under these circumstances the king and his ministers were desirous that the prince should marry; and as he was again weighed down by debt, he consented to an alliance with his cousin, the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Brunswick. The marriage occurred in the Brunswick. The marriage occurred in the April of 1795, and a place was provided in the household for Lady Jersey. The princess soon discovered the nature of her husband's connexions, not only with the countess of Jersey, but also with Mrs. Fitzherbert, which naturally excited her resentment, when seems of discord, and mutual recrimination and dislike, were the result. In 1796 the princess of Wales gaye birth to a daughter, and, shortly afterwards, the prince sent her proposals for a separation. These were at once acceded to, and George III. undertook the guardianship of the young princess, whilst her unhappy mother retired to a private residence at Blackheath. The conduct of the prince had now so effectually estranged the affections of his father from him, that, when Napoleon I. threatened the invasion of England, Napoleon I. threatened the invision of Engiand, he allowed him only the coloneley of a regiment of dragooms; but, when the incapacity of George III. occurred, he was permitted to assume all the rights of royalty. In 1814 the prince received a visit from the empeor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and other foreign potentates, and treated them with truly royal hospitality. In 1816 his daughter, the princess Charlotte, was married to prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards king of the Belgians; but she died in the following year. In 1817 an unsuccessful attempt was made upon the life of the prince-regent, when on his way to open the session of Parliament; and in 1820 the Catostreet conspirators were tried and executed for plotting against his life and the lives of the leading members of the administration. On the death of his father, in 1820, he ascended the throne as George IV., and, in the following year, was crowned, with great magnificence, in Westminster Abbey. Previous to this, a process had been instituted in the House of Lords for the purpose of depriving his wife of her rights and purpose of depriving his while of her rights and privileges as quoen of England. This circum-stance, for a time, brought him into great un-popularity. In the same year of his coronation, he paid a visit to Iveland and Hanover; and, in the following year, similarly visited Scotland. The great public event of his reign, however, was the passing of the bill for sholishing the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics, which took place in 1829. During the latter part of the king's life, he lived much in retirement, and ultimately held his courts entirely at Windsor. As old age came upon him, he suffered much from gout and other infirmities, always exhibiting an excessive abhorrence if in the least exposed to the public gaze. B. August 12, 1762; D. at Windsor Castle, June 26, 1830. On the same day proclamation was made of the succession of William IV.

George of Denmark, Prince, was the husband of Queen Anne of England, and was married to her in 1683. There is little to be married to her in 1953. There is notice to he said of him. Lord Dartmouth observes, in his notes to "Burnet's History," "that his behaviour at the Revolution showed he could be made a tool of upon occasions, but King William treated him with the utmost contempt. When Queen Anne came to the throne, she showed him little respect, but expected everybody else should give him more than his due." Again—"After thirty years living in England, he died of eating and drinking, without any man's thinking himself obliged to him; but I have been told that he would sometimes do ill offices, though he never did a good one." Anne bore him nineteen children, of whom only five lived to be baptized, B. in Denmark, 1653; D. at Kensington Palace. 1708.

George, St., was, according to tradition, a young and handsome prince of Cappadocia, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian. He has been made a kind of Christian Perseus, and a thousand prodigies are reported of him. He slew an immense and powerful dragon, and saved a king's daughter, as the monster was about to devour her. It is in the performance of this deed that he is represented, on horseback, armed with a lance, and piercing a dragon, He was famous in the East, and it was thence that his fame came to the West. This legendary saint is more particularly honoured in England, Russia, and Genoa. The English and Genoese take him as their patron, whilst the Russians adopt St. George and the Dragon as the principal figure in their arsenals and armories, and have given his name to the first of their military orders.

GERARD, Thom, jai'-rard, the founder and first grand master of the order of St. John of

first grand master of the order of \$8, John of Jerusalem, or the Knights of Maita, m. at Amalil, Naples, or, according to others, at Martigues, Provence, about 1049; p. about 121.

Gerrare, Baltharar, abai-vard, the assessing of William I, prince of Orange. He medicate this design seven years, and at last shot the prince with a pistol at Dult. He declared he committed the number "to explate his sins," the prince being at the head of the Protestants. at Wilfefans, Burgundy, 1555; executed 1551. The roward of dérard's crime was paid to his heirs by Philip II. of Spain, the duke of Parma informing that sovereign, that though the "poor man" was dead, his parents deserved the payment of that " merced, the laudable and generous deed had so well deserved." The sentence pronounced upon Gérard was that his right hand should be burned off that his flesh should be form from his bones in six different places, that he should be disembowelled alive, that his heart should be torn from his bosom and flung in his face, and his head chopped off. This sentence was exc-

cuted to the letter.

GERABD, François Pascal Simon, a cele-Grand Market Reset is mon a cele-brated modern painter, who went from Italy to Faris, where he became a pupil of M. David. From 1736 to 1810, appeared his "Belisarius," "Exycho receiving the first Kiss of Love," "The Three Ages," the "Battle of Austerlitz," and "Ossian." All the first her and women of the Francia empire were painted by him; and, in the space of thirty years, he executed more than a hundred full-length portraits, besides an immense number of less size. Amongst others who sat to him were Moreau, Murat,

Gerard Gesner

Letitia Bonaparte, Mesdames Tallien and Récamier, the emperors Napoleon I. and Alexander of Russia, Prince Talleyrand, Louis Bonaparte, and the empress Josephine. He left behind him several unfinished works. B. at Rome, 1770;

several unfinishet works, n. m. grand unfinishet north of Barayn, John, jer'-ard, an English botanist, who, bred a surgon, settled in London, and became gardener to Lord Bardeigh. He compiled a "Catalogus Arborum, Fruiteum, et all the surgest arborum, and seotlearum, and the surgest and the surgest and the surgest and the surgest arborates." piled a "Catalogus Arborum, Frutieum, et Plantarum, tam indigenarum quam exoticarum, in horto Joh. Gerardi," and is the author of the "Herbal, or General History of Plants," published first in 1597, and afterwards several times reprinted. B. at Nantwich, Cheshire. 1545; p. 1607.

Gerbier, Sir Balthasar, jer'-be-ai, a painter who excelled in miniature, was a native of Antwerp, but, being patronised by George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, came to England, was employed by the royal family, and was knighted by Charles I, who entrusted him with a mission to Brussels. He retired to Holland a mission to Brussels. The Futured to England during the civil war, but returned to England at the Restoration, and died in 1607. B. 1592. GERBULLON, Jean François, zhair-bee'-quawn, one of the most celebrated of the French Jesuit

one of the most celebrated of the French Jesuit missionaries in China. He wrote "Historical Observations on Great Tartary;" and accounts of some of his travels are inserted in Du Halde's "History of China." He was in great favour with the Chinese emperor, to whom he was appointed mathematical instructor, and wrote two books on geometry, which were printed at Pekin in the Chinese and Tartar languages. B. at Verdun, 1654; p. at Pekin, 1707, superiorgeneral of the French missions in China.

Germanuot (ne Frence missions in Unita. Germanuoto (ter Frence missions) (Unita. Son of Drusus and Autonia, nieevo of the emperor Adrustus, was adopted by his unde Tiberius, and was married to Agrippian, daughter of Agrippa and grand-daughter of Augustus. He was raised to the most important offices of the state, and when Augustus (sed, having the comstate, and the sed of the mand of the army in Germany, the affec-tion of the soldiers led them to unanimously salute him emperor. He refused this honour, continued his wars, defeated the celebrated Arminius, and was rewarded with a triumph at his return to Rome. Tiberius declared him emperor of the East, and sent him to appease the seditions of the Arminians. But the success of Germanicus here was soon looked upon with an envious eye by Tiberius; and he was secretly poisoned at Daphne, by Piso, A.D. 19, in the 34th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest grief. He had had receives with the greatest grief. Ho had had into children by Agrippina, a woman of eminent virtue. One of these, Caligula, disgraced the name of his illustrious father. Germanicus has been commended, not only for his military accomplishments, but also for his learning, humanity, and extensive bonevolence.

GERRARD, of Haerlem, jer-ard, one of the early Dutch painters, and one of the first, after Journal of the painters, and one of the first, after Journal of the painters, and an excellent colourist, B, at Haerlem, 1460; D. 1488, when only 28 years

of age.

GERSON, John Charlier de, zhair-sawng, an eminent French divine, who was educated in the college of Navarre, and became chancellor and canon of the church of Paris. He was deputed to go to the council of Pisa, where he largely contributed to the election of Pope AlexanderV. He energetically denounced the murder of the duke of Orleans by the powerful duke of Bur-gundy, and distinguished himself at the council of Constance. B. at Gerson, Champagne, 1365; D. 1429. His works, amongst which are "Consolations of Theology," and "Mystical The-ology," are highly and deservedly valued. They

were published in 1708, in 5 vols. folio.

GERSHACKER, Friedrich, ger-stek-er, a modern
German writer, the son of an actor, was apprenticed to a merchant at Cassel. Having been ticed to a merchant at Cassel. Having been used, however, to a more exciting life, he resolved to emigrate to America, and having studied agriculture for two years, embarked at Bromen for New York. After some months' stey in that city, he found it necessary to put his hand to anything that offered, and was by turns a stoker in a steamboat, sailor, farmer, silversmith, woodcutter, and inukeeper. Re-turning to Germany, after an absence of six years, he published several books recounting his experience in the United States, many of which were translated both into English and French. In 1849 he undertook a new voyage, with the twofold object of collecting information for emigrants, and new materials for his writings. This time he visited Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and California, and went back to his "Vaterland" in 1852, after having touched at the Sandwich and Society Islands, and seen a great deal of Australia. These new travels were published, first in the journals, and afterwards in a collected form, under the title of "Voyages." Gerstäcker is one of the closest observers and most interesting writers of Germany; his tales and travels have met with universal favour, and translations of his best productions have appeared, from time to time, in the "Boy's Own Magazine," and other popu-

in the "Boy's Own Magazine," and ther popu-lar periodicals. n. at Hamburg, 1816. GREVAISE, Nicholas, zhair'-ranis, a Fronch missionar, who went to Siam, and, on his re-turn, published the natural and political history of that country. About 1974 he visited Rome, and was appointed bishop of Horren. He then and was appointed bisnoto in force. He then set out for Guiana, where, with all the other members of the mission, he was murdered by the natives, 1729. B. at Paris, 1622.—His brother, Armand François, was abbot of La Trappe,

they, Armand François, was abbot of La Trappe, and wrote, amongst other biographical and theological works, the "Lives of Abdard and theological works, the "Lives of Abdard and Heloise." B. at Paris, 1609, D. 1755.

General, S. of Canterbury, jer-vase, and historian of the thirteenth century, was a monk, and wrote a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," from 1120 to 1200, and a "History of the Archibishops of Canterbury," from St. Augustine to Archibishop thuser, who died 1205.

Generals, of Tilbury, jer-raise, am historian of the thirteenth century, was a native of Til-

of the thirteenth century, was a native of Tilof the univeenth century, was a nutive of Til-bury, in Issex, and is supposed to have been the nephew of Henry II. He composed a commen-tary on Gentrey of Monomouth's chronicle; it tripartite "History of England;" a "History of the Holy Land;" "Originess Burgundiorum;" "Mirublia," and a chronicle with the title 'Ostiis Imperialibus." He was marshal of the kingdom of Arles, which office he obtained through the interest of Otho IV.

GESNER, Conrad, ges-ner, an eminent German physician and naturalist, whose parents were too poor to give him an education, which he acquired by the liberality of some of his fellow-citizens. After studying at Stuttgart, he went to Paris, and supported himself by teachGesner

Gibbon

ing grammar. He subsequently became Greek being the tutor of Michael Angelo. B. 1449; o. professor at Lausanne, and at Bale took his 1488.—His two brothers, Benedetto and David, doctor's degree in physic, and then returned to and his son Ridolfo, caually distinguished them. doctor's degree in physic, and then returned to doctors degree in physics and the reducted to Zurich, where he practised as a physician, and gave lectures in philosophy. His fame as a naturalist circulated over Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with learned men of all countries. He wrote "On the Collection of Plants," a work of great merit; "Historia Animalium," which is considered his greatest performance, and procured him the name of the "Modern Pliny;" "Bibliotheca Universalis," which has gone through several editions; and produced other works on botany and medicine. B. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1516; D. 1565.

GESNER, Solomon, a Swiss poet and painter whose father was a bookseller and printer, and brought him up to the same business. In brought him up to the same business. In 1758 he published a short piece, in pocicie prose, entitled "Night," which was followed by the pastoral of "Daphnis." His next work was the "Idylls;" and his reputation was increased and extended by his poem of the "Death of Abal," which has been translated into several languages. Besides his great merit in poesy, he was a good painter and engraver, and, in 1765, published ten landscapes, engraved by himself from his own designs. These were followed by others. He was also the author of a "Letter on Landscape, Painting" more for a "Extre on Landscape, Painting "more for a "Extre on Landscape, Painting" more for a "Extre on Landscape, Painting "more for a "Extre on Landscape, Painting" more for a "Extre on Landscape, Painting "more for a "Extre on Landscape, Painting" more for a "Extre on Landscape, Painting "more on the painting "more Landscape-Painting," poems, &c. p. at Zurich, 1730; p. 1788.

GESNEE, John Matthias, a profound German scholar and critic, who, on the recommendation of , was appointed rector of the school at Weimar, which situation he filled eleven Thence he removed to Leipsic, and lastly to Göttingen, where, on the foundation of its university, he was made professor of rhetoric, librarian, and inspector of public schools. His most esteemed works are editions of some of the classics, and an excellent Latin "Thesaurus," 4 vols. folio. B. at Roth, Anspach, 1691; D. 1761.

GETA, ge-ta, a son of the emperor Severus, brother to Caracalla. After his father's death, in 211, he reigned at Rome, conjointly with his brother; but Caracalla, envious of his virtues, murdered him in the arms of their mother

Julia, in the same year.

Julia, in the same year.

GENTINE, Grone, get *lib., an ingenious English
lady, was early married to Sir Richard Gethin,
of Gethin Grott, Ircland. Soon after her marriage she died, in 1897, and her remains were
interred in Westminster Abboy, where a beantifull monument was creeked to her memory.
After her death appeared a work entitled "Releving Gethinium, or gron. Damnins of the liquis Gothiniams; or, some Remains of the most ingenious and excellent Lady Grace Gethin, lately deceased," &c. 1700, \$\pm\$to. Provision was made for a sermon to be preached in the abbey, annually, on Ash-Wednesday, to commemorate to her honour. She was the daughter of Sir George Norton, of Abbotsleigh, Somerset.

Secretary Notice, or Advocating and Secretary Secretary

selves as painters.

GIBBON, Edward, gib'-bon, one of the most distinguished of English historians, was descended from an ancient family of Kent. was first placed at a private school at Kingston. and next at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Magdalen College, Oxford. While there, he read books of emtroversial divinity, particularly those between the Papists and Protestants, and conceived that the truth lay Accordingly, on the side of the Romanists. in 1753, he renounced heresy at the feet of a Roman Catholic priest in London. His father was greatly concerned at this, and to reclaim this sent him to Lausanne, in Switzerland, under the care of Mr. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, by the converge of the was convinced of the was greatly concerned at this, and to reclaim him whose instructions he was convinced of errors of the Romish church, and on the Christmas-day of 1751, just eighteen months after his conversion to Romanism, received the sacrament according to the Reformed communion. While at Lausanne he pursued his classical studies with ardour, labouring to acquire, at least, a creditable acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, and French languages. He here fell in love with the daughter of a minister, a charming creature, called Susan Curchod, but was dissuaded from entering into the married state by the force of paternal remonstrance; and he lived single the remainder of his life. The lady afterwards remainder of his life. The ludy afterwards became the wife of the famous Necker and the beening the who of the lamous weeker and the mother of Madame de Staël. In 1753 he re-turned to England, where he began to collect a noble library; and in 1761 he published, in French, a small volume entitled "Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature" This production retured to in Internative.

This production was not much noticed in England at the time; but he says in his "Autobiography"—"The publication of my history, fifteen years afterwards, revived the memory of my first production, and the essay was eagerly sought for in the shops; but I refused the permission of reprinting it, and when a copy has been discovered at a sale, the primitive value of 28. 6d. has risen to the fanciful price of 20 or 30 shillings." He was, at this time, a captain in the Hampshire militia, which he resigned at the peace of 1763, when he visited Paris, and thence went again to Lausanne. He next travelled into Italy, and in 1767 assisted M. Deyverdun in writing the "Momoires Litteraires dela Grande Bretagne." Of these memoirs he says, "I will presume to say that their merit was superior to their reputation; but it is not less true that they were productive of more reputation than emolu-ment." In 1770, he published in English a pamphlet, entitled "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid." the design of which was to refute Bishop Warburton's hypothesis as to the descent of Encas. The same thesis as to the descent of Aencas. The same year, by the death of his father, he came into the possession of the family estate; but it was much involved. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament for Liskeard; but though he sat eight years, he never distinguished himself as a Formatine painter, with moment or a good-smith, but, having a stong passion for pull-speaker, always giving a silent yet for the ing, cultivated that art with success. At Flo-rence, in the church of Santa Maria Novello, is his great work, the "Decline and Fall of the his picture of the "Massaure of the Innocents," The his picture of the "Massaure of the "Innocents," The tended to six volumes 40. "It was at Irong," and in the gallery of the Louve at Paris, "The tended to six volumes 40. "It was at Irong," Visication of St. Ann to the Virgin'? Dut, per heads to be called the sources most to be celebrated for musing amidst the runs of the Capitoly, while



GIEBON, EDWARD.



GIFFORD, WILLIAM.



GAY, JOHN.



GALILEI, GALILEO.



GARIBALDI, JOSEPH.

the barefooted friars were singing vespers in bridge, and other works. B. at Aberdeen, 1.88; the temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind." Splendid, however, as is this his-tory, it must be observed that its author opened a masked battery against Christianity in several places, but especially in two chapters of the first volume, on the growth and progress of that religion. Several writers attacked the historian, nengron. Several writers attacked the historian, to one of whom only, Mr. Davis, who had charged the author with want of fidelity, Mr. Gibbon vouchsafed a reply. He was employed by ministers in writing a memoir in justification of this country's going to war with France, for the part taken by that court in the American for the part taken by that could in the American contest. This piece was written in French, and was greatly admired. For this he obtained a seat at the Board of Trade, which he lost on the abolition of that board by Mr. Burke's bill. In 1783 he returned once more to Lausanne, where he employed himself in completing his history. When he had concluded a work so grand in its subject, and so majestic in its treatment, he thus beautifully describes his emotions:—"It was on beautifully describes his emotions:—"It was on the day, or rather night, of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down summer-nouse in grander. After mying down my pen, I took several turns in a bureau, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the now assenting the late was consistent of the stab-lishment of my freedom, and, perhaps, the estab-lishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that, whatsoever might be the fu-ture fate of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious." The French revolution now began to disturb the neighbour-The French ing states, and Mr. Gibbon returned to England, and died in London, 1794. B. at Putney, 1737. After his death appeared his posthumous works, with his memoirs, written by himself, and finished by his friend Lord Sheffield, 2 yels,

GIBBONS, Grinling, an eminent English carver in wood, was the son of a Dutchman who settled in England. Grinling was appointed by Charles II. to a place under the Board of Works, and he was employed in ornamenting several of the royal palaces. He carved the foliage in the chapel of Windsor, the choir of St. Paul's Ca-thedral, and the admirable fout in St. James's Church, Westminster. There is some of his carving in St. James's Church, Piccadilly; but his principal performance is said to be at Pet-worth. D. 1721.

GIBBONS, Orlando, an eminent English musician, who became organist of the Chapel Royal at the age of 21; and, in 1622, was created doctor of music by the university of Oxford. B. at Cambridge, 1583; D. at Canterbury, 1625. He was the best church music composer of his time, and also published madrigals .- His two brothers and son were likewise good mu-

D. 1754.

Ginns, Sir Vicary, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and, through the friendship of Dumning atterwards bord Ashburton, became a Dunning, alterwites note Ashburton, scenar a leading counsel on the Western circuit, and was elected recorder of Bristol. He was engaged in the trial of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others, for high treason, in 1794, and made himself conspicuous for his talents. He was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales in 1795; soon after became king's counsel; in 1807, was elected to Parliament for Cambridge; was made chief justice of Chester, solicitor and attorneygeneral, and obtained the honour of knighthood. He was made a puisne judge of the Common Pleas in 1812, and chief justice next year. In 1818 he resigned from increasing infirmities.

But Exeter, 1752; D. 1820.

Gusson, Edmund, gib'-son, a learned prelate, who, being sent to Queen's College, Oxford, apwho, being sent to Queen's College, Oxford, applied himself particularly to the study of the northern languages. In 1691 he published a new edition of Drummond's "Polemo-Middiang," and James V. of Scotland's "Cantillena Rustica," with curious notes. The next year he published a facility version of the "Chronicol Saxonicum." with notes. These works were followed by another volume, culifled "Librorum Manuscriptorum in duabus Insignibus Bibliothecis, altera Dugdaliana Oxonii, Catalogus, dedicated to Bishop Tenison, which procured him the patronage of that prelate, who appointed him the patronage of that preface, who appendict him his chaplain. Three years afterwards, his edition of Camden's "Britannia" appeared, with considerable additions; and in 1713 he published his "Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani, in folio, which procured him the applause of the friends of the church, and much censure from those opposed to it. In 1715, Dr. Gibson was made bishop of Lincoln, and in 1723 translated to London. B. at Brampton, Westmore-land, 1669; D. at Bath, 1748.

land, 1669; D. at Dath, 1743.

Gibson, Richard, known by the name of the "dwarf," an English painter, who studied the manner of Sir Peter Lely. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who, perceiving his taste for painting, put him under De Cleyn for instruction. He subsequently became page to Charles I., and when he married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, the king honoured the wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride. The bride and bridegroom were of equal stature, each measuring three feet ten inches. They had nine children, five of whom arrived at years of maturity, and were of ordinary stature. Gibson died in 1690, in his 75th year, and his wife in 1700, at the age of 89.

Grison, John, R.A., an eminent English sculptor, who, at the age of 14, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, but afterwards became a wood-carver. At the age of 16, however, he a wood-curver. At the age of 10, nowerer, he quitted this employment, for the marble works of Messrs, Francis, in Liverpool, who purchas d the remaining portion of his time at the woodthe remaining portion of his time as the weomenical carving for 470. He was now in a congenial atmosphere, and commenced modelling, and working with the chisel. His genius soon began to develop itself, when he was sent, by means of a private subscription, to Rome, for the purpose Gibbs, James, gibs, a Scotch architect, who of studying the works of the great masters, designed the churches of St. Martin's and St. In 1817 he arrived at the "ancient Capitol," Mary is Strand, London; the sente-house, am with letters of introduction to Canova, who gave the improvements of King's College, Cambian a kind reception. He entered the studie of Gilbert

this great artist, and, in 1821, took a studio for In 1707 he became the editor of the "Anti-Jacothis great arrist, and, in 1891, took a studio for himself. From that period he resided in Rome, making few visits to his native country. His first work was a group of "Mars and Cupid," which brought him a commission for it to be executed in marble for the duke of Devenshire. It now forms one of the principal features in the It now forms one of the principal learnings in the Chatsworth collection. From this time his fame rose: Jut, to render it the more certain and lasting, he took lessons from Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor. Having, by close application, completely mastered his art, Gibson worked most in the pocitical field of sculpture,

Robert Peel for Westmiuster Abbey, another of George Stephenson, and another of her Majesty Queen Victoria for Buckingham Palace. He was the first modern sculptor to introduce the practice of colouring his statues, an innovation which has occasioned much discussion, but which he defends by instancing Greenan precedents. His tinted Venus, shown at the International Exhibition of 1862, was the subject of national Exhibition of 1862, was the subject of much criticism, but was, on the whole, ap-proved. In 1833 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1836 a.R.A. Liverpool is especially rich in his works, which are too numerous to admit of recapitulation here. B. at Conway, North Wales, 1791; D. at Rome, 1866.

Gibson, the Right Honourable Thomas Milner, M.P., a modern English statesman, who, in 1837, entered the House of Commons for Ipswich, as a supporter of the government of Sir Robert Peel. In 1839 he became a convert to liberal opinions, and resigned his seat. He then devoted himself to the cause of free trade, and in 1841 was returned for Manchester. In 1846 he became a member of the Privy Council, and vice-president of the Board of Trade. In 1849 he quitted office, and once more became an effective independent member of the House of Commons; and in 1859 again entered the cabinet as president of the Board of Trade in Lord Palmerston's administration. It was to his persevering efforts that the country is chiefly indebted for the remission of three great duties. which considerably tended to circumscribe the dissemination of knowledge throughout the country. These were the stamp on newspapers, the tax on advertisements, and the paper duty, the remission of which Mr. Gladstone announced in his budget of 1860; and although he failed in that year, the repeal was effected in 1861. в. 1807.

GIFFORD, William, gif'-ford, a modern English writer, was the son of poor parents, and was left an orphan before he had reached his 13th year. He was apprenticed to the sea: 13th year. He was apprenticed to the state of the but disliking that occupation, was put to shoemaking, at which employment he continued till he was 20 years of age. By that time he had displayed some indications of genius, when a Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of Ashburton, sent him to Oxford. After leaving college, he made the tour of Europe, as the travelling companion of a sub displayed the surgeon of the surg of Lord Belgrave; and, on his return to England, settled in London as a literary man. In 1794 he published his "Baviad," a poetical satire, which annihilated the Della Crusca school of poets, of which Mrs. Piozzi formed a leading member. In the following year his "Mæviad" appeared, and exposed the low state to which dramatic authorship had then fallen.

in 1797 he necessite streether of the Anti-Jacobin," established by Mr. Canning and other gewtlemen, and got entangled in a quarrel with Dr. Wolcot, to whom, as "Peter Pindar," he wrote a poetical epistle. In 1802 he published his translation of Juvenal, which Sir Walter nis translation of Juvenia, which Sir Walter Scott says "is the best version ever made of a classical author." In 1805 his edition of Mas-singer appeared, and, in 1816, that of Ben Jonson. Subsequently editions both of Ford and Shirley were published, but not entirely edited by him, his death having taken place before he had completed them. In 1809 he became the editor of the London "Quarterly Review;" and it is in this capacity that he is best known. As a critic, he has been much censured for his severity, with which he mingled no inconsiderable degree of injustice. "He was a man with whom I had no literary sympathies," says Southey; I had no interary sympatines," says Southey; "perhaps there was nothing upon which we agreed, except great political questions. . . He had a heart full of kindness for all living creatures except authors; them he regarded as a fishmonger regards cels, or as Isaac Walton did worms, slugs, and frogs. I always protested against the indulgence of that temper in his against the induspence of that temper in his Heview." Scott says he was good "as a com-mentator;" but, as a critic, the "fault of ex-treme severity went through his critical labours; and, in general, he flagellated with so little pity, that people lost their sense of the criminal's guilt in dislike of the savage pleasure which the executioner seemed to take in inflicting punishment." He held the editorship of the Review till 1824. B. at Ashburton, Devonshire, 1756; D. 1826.

GIFFORD, Andrew, an English dissenting minister and learned antiquary, who was assistant librarian of the British Museum many years. He formed a good library, and bequeathed it to the Baptist academy at Bristol. B. 1700; D. 1781.

GLIBERT, Sir Humphrey, gill-bert, an English navigator, whose mother becoming a widow, married a Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated Sir Walter. Humphrey served with reputation in Ireland, and for his services there was knighted. In 1576 he published a discourse to ringarded. In 1976 the pursaissed a discourse to prove the existence of a passage by the N.W. to Cathay and the East Indies. Two years afterwards, he obtained a patent for establishing settlements in North America, and, in 1583, scttlements in North America, and, in 1833, took possession of NewFoundland, where he thought to find silver-mines. On his return from a second vorage thirther, the vessel foundered, and all on board perished, September 9, 1884. B. at Dartmouth, 1839. GLIBER, William, a physician, who discovered exversel of the properties of the loadstone. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physi-

was elected a failow of the College of Physi-cians, and became physician to Queen Blizabeth. In 1800 he published a work, entitled "be Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure, Physiologia Nora-in which are many important suggrestions for the improvement of navigation. Indeed, this work contains the history of all that had been written on the subject of the magnete before his time, and forms the first regular system upon it. It may be viewed as he parent of all the improvements that have been therein since made, Lord Bacon, in his "Advancement of Learn-ing," calls it "a painful and experimental work." B. at Colchester, 1540; D. 1603. Gilder, Davies, a distinguished antiquary

Gildas Gilpin

and man of science, who was president of the Royal Society, and the early and liberal patron of Sir Humphry Davy. His paternal name was Giddy, but he took the name of Gilbert in was Gildy, out he took the hame of Gildert in 1817, on his marriage with the only daughter of Thomas Gilbert, Esq., of Eastbourne, Sussex. He was a man of considerable wealth, which he freely expended on the promotion of science and the encouragement of learning. He was elected member of parliament for Helston in 1804, and subsequently sat for Bodmin from 1806 till 1832. subsequency sat for Bournia from Jove Lin 1952. He wrote a tract entitled "A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question," which appeared in 1811. He was chosen treasurer of the Royal Society in 1820, and succeeded Sir Humphy

Society in 1820, and succeeded Sir Humphry Davy, at his death in 1829, as president, which office he held till 1831, when he resigned, the contributed to the Antiquarian Society, of which he was a fellow, several curious and interesting papers, particularly in reference to the topography of Cornwall. B. 1767; D. 1839.

GILDAS, gill-das, a British monk, of whose works there is nothing extant but a treatise on the early history of Britain, the best edition of which is that by Gale, in 1897. Lived in the 6th century; but his history is involved in doubt and obscurity—Histop Balle mentions another Gildas, who was a native of Wales, and fourished about 320. He was a monk, and wrote a calendar of saints, yet extant in MS., and Leidan hotices a poet of the same name, who drew up the prophecies of Merlin in Latin verse.

verse.

GILFILLAN, George, gil-fil'-lan, a modern English critic and author, was the son of a minister of the Secession Church in Scotland, and being educated for the ministry, was, about 1837, appointed to the charge of a congregation in Dundee. In 1851 he published, under the title in Dundee. In 1851 he published, under the title of "A Gallery of Litterary Portraits," a sories of critical sketches, which had formerly appeared in the "Dumfries Herald." Besides this, he produced a volume of "Poems and Sorgs," "The Bards of the Bible," "Martyrs and Heroes of the Scottish Covennt." "The History of a Man," &c. z. at Counte, Perthshire, 1813.

GILIMEE, or GELIMEE, gil'-i-mer, last king of the Vandals in Africa, and a descendant of Genseric, took possession of the throne in 531, having deposed his cousin, the feeble Hilderic. Justinian, the emperor of the East, wishing to avenge his ally, or make use of this pretext to attack the Vandals, sent Belisarius against the usurper. This general took possession of Carthage, defeated Gilimer in 534, at the battle Carriage, declared diffiner in 30%, as the attack of Tricameron, and captured the king, who was conducted in triumph to Constantinople, repeatedly exclaiming, as he was led along, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." Justinian made of the kingdom of the Vandals a province of his empire, but gave Gilimer a large domain in Galatia. Lived in the 6th century.

in Galatia, Lived in the 6th century.

Grizz, Alexander, gil, a famous English schoolmaster, who, in 1608, became master of St.
Paul's school, where he educated many eminant
persons, and, among the rest, the celebrated
Milton. He was the author of several religious
treatises and commentaties. E. in Lincolnshire, 1564; D. 1635.

Grizz, Alexander, son of the preceding, whom
he first assisted as usher at St. Paul's school, and ultimately succeeded. He retained the

he first assisted as usher at St. Paul's school, bendary of Salisbury. Amongst other works, and ultimately succeeded. He retained the position ouly five years, having been dismissed, ancestor, above mentioned; "The Lives of it is said, for excessive severity. He then Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Archbishop Cran-

established a private school in Aldersgate Street, which he lived to conduct for two years only He was eminent for the composition of Latin poetry, and published a volume of his pieces in 1632, under the title of "Poetici Conatus." He contracted a friendship with Milton, and three letters from the great poet to him are extant, and express sentiments of much esteem. B. 1597; D. 1642.

GILL, John, a Baptist divine, who was sprung from parents in humble circumstances, received a very limited education, but by close applica-tion to study, made himself a good rabbinical and classical scholar. He was first established as a preacher at Higham-Ferrars, and then as a preacher at Higham-Ferrars, and that removed to a congregation at Horselydown, Southwark. He wrote a variety of works on divinity, the principal of which are—"Exposi-tion of the Song of Solomon," "The Cause of God and Truth," and an "Exposition of the Bible," in 10 vols, 400, the last-named being his great work. B. at Kettering, Northamptonshire, 1697; D. 1771.

GILLES, Peter, zheels, a French naturalist one of the first who made useful researches into the natural sciences. He visited the shores of the Adriatic and Mediterranean, was sent to the the Adriatic and Mediterranean, was sent to the Levant by order of Francis I, explored the ruins of Chalcedon, and returned from Constan-thople with the French ambassador in 1850. B. at Albi, 1490; D. at Bome, 1858. He wrote "De Vi et Naturâ Animalium," "De Bosphoro Thracio," and "De Topographia Constantino-

GILIES, John, LL.D., gil'-les, was educated at the university of Glasgow, and was for some time a travelling tutor to the sons of the earl of Hopetoun. On the death of Dr. Robertson, however, he was appointed historiographer for Scotland, and distinguished himself by his literary labours. His principal work is a "History of Greener" which is received of the less hear rary labours. His principal work is a "History of Greece," which, in point of style, has been pronounced superior to that of Mr. Mittord. His other works are a translation of the "Ethies and Politics of Aristotle," "A View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia," and the "Orations of Isoorates and Lysias." B. at Bre-

chin, Scotland, 1747; D. 1836.
GILFIR, Bernard, gill-pin, an English divine, who, from perusing the works of Erasmus, was one of the first who embraced the principles of the Reformation. Having travelled on the continent for some time, he returned to England in 1556, and was presented by his uncle, bishop Tonstal, to the archdeaconry of Durham and the rectory of Easington. Being next main and the rectory of Eusington. Being hex-presented to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, his labours there, in promoting the reformed religion, became so notorious, that bishop religion, became so notorious, that bishon Bonner gave orders for him to be arrested and sent to London. Glipin prepared himself for the stake, but before he reached London, news came of Mary's death; on which he returned to his parish, to the great joy of his people. Queen Elizabeth subsequently offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he refused. B, in Westmore-land, 1517; b, 1588.

GLIEPN, William, an English dirthe and writer, who was the master, for many years, of a school at Cheam, in Surrey, and afterwards became vieur of Boldre, in Hampshine, and pre-bendary of Salisbury. Amongst other works,

Gilpin

Girardin

р. 1804.

GILPIN, Sawry, an English painter, brother of the preceding, began life as a ship painter, but afterwards took to sketching animals, and finally became famous as a delineator of horses. n. at Carlisle, 1733; p. in London, 1807.

GILLRAY, James, gil'-rai, a famous caricaturist and political satirist of the reign of George III. The keen humour and spirit of his works, torne keen numour and spirit of his works, to-gether with his facility of invention, have given him a foremost place in the ranks of caricatu-rists. B. about 1757; D. 1815. Genguéné, Pierre Louis, zhin'-goo-ai-nai, a

French author, who took an active part in the Revolution on the moderate side, and narrowly escaped the guillotine during the domination of the Jacobins. He was sent to Turin as ambas-sador by the Directory, and was made a senator by Napoleon, but not conforming his opinions to by Napoleon, but not conforming in spinions to those of Bonaparte, he was dismissed, and then devoted himself to literature. It constributed to the "Historic Litterature de la France," which had been begun by the Benedictines; but his great work is the "Literary History of Italy," which was published in nine volumes after his death. Sall assisted him in the composition of

the last two volumes. B. 1748; D. 1816.
Grocondo, Fra Giovanni, jo-kon'-do, an Italian architect and writer, constructed several buildings at Verona, where he had formerly kept a school, and had Julius Casar Scaliger for a pupil. In 1499 he was invited to Paris by Louis XII., and built the bridge of Notre Dame, Chamber of Accounts, &c. He also assisted Michael Angelo in the works of St. Peter's, at Rome, and published an edition of Vitravius, and another of "Casar's Commentaries." B. at Verona about 1 135; p. about 1521.

GIOJA, Flavio, djo'-ya, an Italian pilot or sea-Groil, Flavio, djo-'ya, an Italian pilot or sea-captain, to whom is asertibed the invention of the compass, which he first used, it is said, in 1830 or 1830. He marked the north with a fleur-de-lis, in honour of the sovereigns of Naples, who were a branch of the royal family of France. B. at Pasitano, near Amalfi, in the

13th century.

GIORDANO, Luca, djor-da'-no, an Italian painter, who was in high favour with Charles II. of Spain, who conferred on him the honour of

Righthood. B. at Naples, 1632; D. 1705. GIORGIONE, or GEORGIO BARBARELLI, Gjor-djo'-nai, one of the carliest painters of the Venetian school, who executed a great number of frescoes, which time has destroyed. It is said that Titian worked under him to obtain his manner of worked under him to obtain his manner of colouring, but Glorgiono percedving his design, dismissed him. His finest work is a painting of "Christ carrying his Gross," at Venice. B. at Castel Franco, 1477; D. 1811. Glotto, or ANGOLATRO, 490-40, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was in his youth a keeper of sheep, but Cimabue (see CMARDY) discovered his talonit, and took him

as a pupil. Glotto, following his master in the study of nature, clothed her in more noble forms than he, and was thus the precursor of Rafaelle. Amongst the numerous works of of Rafaelle. Amongst the numerous works of which he was afterwards to be known, and, in this painter may be mentioned a mosaic representing "Peter walking on the Water," in St. ruture, under the title of "Emile." This was Peters at Rome, and a "St. Francis," in the followed, in the next year, by "Au Hasard,

mer, ""Exposition of the New Testament," "A Louvre at Paris. In 1334 he superintended the Tour to the Lakes," "Remarks on Forest exection of the fortifications at Florence. B, at Scenery," "Observations on the River Wye," Vespignano, 1276; b. 1336. Glotto was the and "Pictaresque Remarks on the Western friend of Dante, and has transmitted the features Parts of England." B, in Cumberland, 1724; of the poet in a little picture. In return, the friend of Dante, and has transmitted the features of the poet in a little picture. In return, the author dedicated to the painter some verses in his "Divina Commedia." One of the Medici family creeded a tomb to his memory in a church at Florence, and at the foot of his bust placed this line of Poliziano:—

"Ille ego sum per quem pictura extincta revixit.

(I am he through whom the extinct art of painting revived.)

Giraldi, Lilio Gregorio, je-ral-de, an eminent Italian writer, the most esteemed of whose works aca, "Syntagma de Diis Gentium," which is the first treatise on Mythology ever written, and "A History of the Greek and Latin Poets." B.

at Ferrara, 1479; D. 1552. GIRALDI, John Baptist Cintio, au Italian poet and physician, who became secretary to the duke and physician, who became secretary to the duke of Ferrara, and professor of rhetoric at Pavia, He wrote tragedies, poems, and histories; but his principal work is entitled "Ecatomiti; or, A Hundred Novels." p. at Ferrara, 1804; p. 1573.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, jir-üV-dus küm-brens, an old English writer, whose real name was Gerald Barri. He was appointed to several rich benefices under Henry II. and Richard I., and administered the bishopric of St. David, which he vainly endeavoured to obtain for him-When Richard Cour de Lion was setting out on his crusade, Giraldus was named governor of the kingdom in his absence. His principal works are, "Topographie Hibernie," I timerarum Cambrie," "Do Retwa sa egestis," which is a journal of his life, and displays no inconsiderable amount of vanity; "Ecclesie Speculum," in which he censures the manners of the monks. B. near Pembroke, about 1146; D. at

monks. B. near remotore, about 1140; B. au St. David's, about 1220.
Graad, Gabriel, *he-ravd, a French abbé, author of a "Dictionary of French Synonyms," a work which has been reprinted, with additions, many times. He was atmoner to the duchess de Berri, and the king's interpreter for the Russian and Slavonian languages. Besides the above, he wrote other works; among which the best known is "Principes de la Langue Française." B. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1677; B. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1677;

p. 1748.

D. 1748.
GIERARD, Stephen, an American millionaire, who came of poor French parents, and being driven from lis home, embarked as a cabib-boy at Bordeaux, and landed at New York. Thence he went to Fhiladdphia, where he got into business, and by his industry and intelligence, combined with his penurious habits, amassed an immense fortune. He left behind him nearly 22.000.000 sterline: and, by his will. did not an immense fortune. He left behind him nearly \$2,300,000 stelling; and, by his will, did not leave his fortune to his family, but to found a college at Philadelphia, from which, all ministers of religion were to be creduted. m. at Pérguoux, 1769; m. at Philadelphia, 1831.
GTRAEDT, Emile de, abe-run-dd, a celebrated modern French publicist, who was, up to his 25th year, known as Emile Delamothe. In 1837, however, he claimed the name by which he was extrawards to be known; and in

Fragmens sans Suite d'une Histoire sans Fin." This is the romance of his birth and his early rms sue romance of ms oren and fits entry years. Soon after, he founded two journals— "Le Voleur," and "La Mode." After 1830, M. de Ghardin published successively the "Jour-nal des Connaissances Utles," which aftained, in a few months, a circulation of 120,000; the "Journal des Instituteurs Primaires," of which more than a million copies were sold; an "Atlas de France," and a "Universal Atlas," at a halfpenny a map. All these were published as emanating from "A National Society for Intel-lectual Freedom," and had considerable influence on the progress of popular education. All this, however, did not suffice for his restless activity; and, in 1836, "La Presse" was started, as an organ of conservative policy. The ap-pearance of this paper caused a complete change pearance of this paper caused a complete enange in Parisian journalism, and, attacked on all sides, M. de Girardin fought a ducl with Armand Carrel (see that name), the editor of the "National," which ended faulty for the latter. In 1834 he was elected deputy by the college of Bourganeuf (Creuze), and was accused of electoral corruption. In 1839 he supported the minister Molé against the coalition, and, during the greater part of his career, Guizot had the support of the "Presse." In 1846 this great journalist was excluded from the French chamber, under the pretext that he was not a Frenchman. In February, 1819, he aided the revolution, and penetrating into the Tuileries, presented to and penetrating into the Tulleries, presented to Louis Philippe a notice damunding his abbea-tion and the regency of the duchess of Orleans. After the revolution, M, de Girardin was re-turned to the Assembly for the Lower Rhine, and voted with the "Mountain" party. To him is due, it is said, the gaining over of Victor Hugo to the republican cause; the poet being, with him, the principal clidro of "L'Avene-ment." After Louis Napoleon's comp d'tute of December 2, 1811 M of Gurardin was benished December 2, 1851, M. de Girardin was banished from France; but, two months after, was allowed to return. He again undertook the allowed to return. He again undertook the management of his journal, which he retained management of 185 ournal, which no retained till the end of 1856, when he parted with his portion of the property for a sum which amounted to nearly 233,000 stelling. In 1828 he married Mülle. Delphine Gay (see Manaxe De Grazarrs), who died in 1855. M. de Girardin has left no trace behind him in chamber or assembly; for he is neither the leader of a party, and still less is he an erator; he is a wablishe to caughter the work of the account of the control of the contr a pair, and sun iess is near to can, in is a publicist, a journalist, a great mover of ideas, and his place was in the journal which he created and rendered formidable to every party. There, in "La Presse," one saw M. Guizot, as There, in "La Presse," one saw M. Guizot, as well as the provisional government, each in their turn, supported and opposed. So, too, were the reactionists' movements and the republicans'. General Cavaignae was savagely treated in its columns; Louis Napoleon's candidature for the presidency was there proposed, and supported by every means that could be brought to bear; and once more there was a change in the journal's tone, and it fought hard in the ranks of the socialists and revolutionists. Thus did Girardin raise against himself violent animosities in every party, which he repaid, it is said, by a great contempt for men. In spite, however, of all these changes of opinion, the "Presse" was no less read; and it remained,

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battle open to all comers. B. in Paris. June 23, 1806,

23, 1900.
Grandly, Delphine Gay, Madame Émile de, a French poctes, the wife of the above, received a literary delucation, and at 17 produced some poems, the patriotic character of which procured her the surname of the "luss of the country." In 1822 site obtained a prize from country." In 1822 sue obtained a prize from the French Academy for her "Scurz de Saint Camille;" and, during the three or four follow-ing years, she published many pieces on the Greeks, Romans, Franks, General Foy, Napo-leon, and Charles X.; the latter allowing her from his privy purse a pension of 1500 francs. After several other effusions, she went, in 1827, Arter several other citusions, she went, in 1827, with her mother, Sophie Gay, to Italy, where quite an ovation attended her. In 1831 she married M. de Girardin, and, after this, wrote several fugitive pieces, elegies, and satires. But what, above all, contributed to the reputation of this lady, and to the success of her husband's journal, were her "Lottres Parisiennes," a series, a sorties, consisting ideas, mothished in of sparkling, gossiping letters, published in "La Presse," with the signature of the Viconte de Launay. Madame de Girardin was also the author of several tragedies, comedies, and farces many of which were eminently successful. B. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1804; D. 1855. GIBABDON, François, zhe'-rar-dawng, a French

sculptor and architect, who, after being aided by Séguier, was sent to Rome by Louis XIV., to perfect himself in his art. He succeeded Lo Brun, on the death of that artist, as inspector-general of sculpture. His chief works are the mausoleum of Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. which formerly stood in the Place Vendone, but was destroyed in the Revolution; and these "Rape of Proserpine," standing in the gardens of Versailles. B. at Troyes, 1629; D. at Paris,

1715.
Ginoder, Anne Louis, che'-ro-dai, better known as Girodet-Trioson, a famous French painter, was a pupil of David, and at the age of venty-one gained high academical honous. He afterwards went to flome, and there produced his "Endymion," and "Hipporents refusing the presents of Artaxerses," which are esteomed his innest productions. He also painted a "Seene from the Delago," which is in the Louvre, and which boreaver the prize, although Giroder's old master, David, was one of the exhibitors. Besides these, he painted "The Burlai of Attlia," a full-length portrait of Napoleon I., and a variety of other occalent places, as a Mondargis, 1767; p. 1824.
Geadsprose, the fluth should be William Ewart, glad-stone, the fourth son of a wealthy

Ewart, glad'-stone, the fourth son of a wealthy Liverpool merchant, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and, in 1832, was re-turned to the House of Commons as member for Newark, in the Conservative interest. In 1834 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to a sent in the Treasury, and, in the following year, hecame under-secretary for colonial affairs. In the same year he retired, with his great leader, from office, and, till 1841, continued with Sir Robert Peel in opposition, when, on the return of that statesman to power, Mr. Gladstone be-came a privy-councillor, and was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint. In this position he greatly distinguished himself by his masterly defence of the commerwith all its varying shades, during the twenty himself by his masterly defence of the commer-years of his direction, one of the best-edited cial policy of the government he represented, journals of Paris, and, so to speak, a field of and which it was his duty to explain. In Glanvil Glenie

1513 he became president of the Board of Trade, which office he resigned in 1845. In the following year he became secretary of state for the colonies, and adhered to Sir Robert Peel's measure, which proposed a modification of the corn-laws. In 1847 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford, in which position he found himself so frequently at variance with his friends on the bill for repealing the last of the Jewish disabilities, that, in 1852, he seceded from the Conservative party, and refused to take office under the administrashu retused to take onnee under the administra-tion of the earl of Derby. In the same year he was again returned for the university of Oxford, and clinely contributed to the overthrow of the short-lived Derby government by his masterly speech on the budget introduced by Mr. Disraeli. On the accession of the abbreteen ministry, he became chancellor of the Exchoquer; and under the Palmerston administra-tion, which succeeded it, held the same post; but resigned it in a few days, in consequence of Mr. Roebuck's determination to persevere in his resolution of having a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol. In 1858 he undertook a mission to the topol. In 1898 he undertook a mission to the Lonian Islands, and in 1859 was again appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Pal-merston ministry. In the early part of 1860 he brought in his budget, which carried out the principles of free trade in the path of Sir Robert Peel; and, in the following year, he may be said to have completed the work of free-trade legislation by repealing the duty on paper, and removing almost every protective impost which had been left on the statute-book. The commercial treaty with France found in Mr. Gladstone an eloquent defender, and it was mainly owing to his efforts that the bill sanctioning the treaty passed the House of Commons. In 1865 Mr. Gladstone's advanced opinions caused him to be rejected by the University of Oxford, and he was returned for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Earl Russell's cabinet, which went out of office in 1966, having suffered defeat on Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill. In 1868 he broughtforward his "SuspensoryBill,"intended to pave the way to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. Mr. Disraeli, disendowmentofthe frish Church. Mr. Disrneli; who was then premier, appealed to the country, and Mr. Gladstone's policy being endorsed by the result of the general election, he became premier, and, in 1869, carried his bill against the Irish Church. Mr. Gladstone has gained great reputation as a classical scholar. In 1883 hepublished the first edition of "The State in its Relations with the Churcht"; in 1886, his "Homeric Studies"; and in 1869, "Gurentus Mundi." n. at Iverpool, 1989.

GLENTI, Ranulph de, glan'eni, chief justice of all England, was the grangson of a judge of call England, was the grangson of a judge of

of all England, was the grandson of a judge of the same name who came in with the Conthe same name who came in with the Con-querox. After presiding in the court of Henry II., he resigned, and was sent to prison, at the accession of Richard I., in order to compel him to contribute to the expenses of the Crusada. Ite, nevertheless, accompanied Cearr de Lion to the Holy Land, and was killed at the siege of Acre, at a very advanced age, in 1190. He wrote "Tractatus de Legibus et Consuctation inbus Remi Anglieg," and to him is attributed the famous Wrif of Assize, on "de novel dis-seisin." Beisin."

the Restoration, became a member of the Royal Society, being a zealous advocate for the new philosophy. In 1668 he was presented to the rectory of the abbey church at Bath, at which time he published his "Considerations on the Being of Witches and Witcheraft," in which he certainly betrays a puerile credulity. In 1678 he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Worcester. B. at Plymouth, 1636; D. at Bath, 1680. Besides the above Glanvill wrote several pieces in defence of revealed religion and experimental philosophy. After his death, his discourses and remains were published.

GLASS, John, glass, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, who founded a sect, called in Scotland Glassites, and in England Sandemanians. In 1727 he published a work to prove that the civil establishment of religion is inconsistent with Christianity, for which he was deposed. He subsequently became the founder of his sect, and wrote several controversial tracts in 4 vols.

wo. B. at Dundee, 1698; D. 1773.
GLAUBER, John Rodolph, glow-ber, a German chemist, who, after considerable travelling, settled in Holland. He was a great follower of alchemy, and expended much of his time in the search after the philosopher's stone. His re-searches were not altogether valueless, for he made some useful discoveries; amongst others, that of Glauber's salts, or sulphate of soda, a neutral purgative. His works are in one volume, an English translation of which was

volume, an English translation of which was published in 1688. D. at Amsterdam, 1898. G.EER, Johann Wilhelm Louis, gleam, a famous German lyrie poet, received his education at Halle, and in 1747 was spinited secretary to the Chapter at Halberstadt, and soon after cann of Walbeck. He composed a number of war-songs for the Prussian army, which be of war-songs for the Prussian army, which were very popular, and his lighter compositions obtained for him the designation of the "Anacreno of Germany." He also wrote tales, epigrams, fables, and songs for children, which were greatly in vogue, and have been several times reprinted. A complete edition of his works was published at Halberstadt in 1811-12. in 7 vols. 8vo. B. 1719; D. 1803.

GLENDOWER, OF GLENDWR, Owen, glen'-door, a celebrated Welshman, lineally descended from Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. For fourteen years he opposed Henry IV., declaring him a usurper of the English throne. B. 1319; D. 1415. In the opening scene of the third act of the First Part of Shakspeare's "Henry IV." occurs an interesting interview between Hotspur and this fiery Welshman, who there describes himself as-

"Not in the roll of common men;"

and further tells us that-"Three times hath Henry Bolingbroke made head

Against my power; thrice from the banks of Wye,

And sandy-bottom'd Severn have I sent him Bootless home and weather-beaten back."

GLENIE, James, glen'-s, a mathematician, was a native of Scotland, and was educated at St. a native of Scotland, and was conceased as St. Andrews, from whence he removed to a cadet-ship at Woolwich. He was a member of the Royal Society, and was an active opponent of Str Joseph Banks, in 1745, of the duke of Richmond's fortification scheme; for the part he took in regard to which he lost his GLANVILL, Joseph, an English divine, who, at situation. He next went to America, and after

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being employed for some time on the works at the English poets, lived in the time of Henry III. Halilax, again got into disputes, and had to re-turn to England. He was subsequently appointed preceptor of the Military Academy of pointed preceptor of the Military Academy of the East India Company, which place he like-wise lost through indiscretion. He published a History of Germany, "The Doctrine of Uni-versal Comparison and General Proportion," The Antecedental Calculas, "Observations on Construction, "&c, besides papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." n. 1750; p. 1817.

GLISSON, Francis, glis'-son, an eminent Eng-llsh anatomist and physician, who, after study-ing at Caius College, Cambridge, was appointed Regius professor of physic, which chair he filled Régius Professor of pursas, ratus care as for forty years. He went to Colchester on the breaking out of the civil war, from whence he removed to London, and became president of the College of Physicians. He devoted special attention to the disease called rickets, on which he wrote a treatise, and therein described the prolongation of the cellular tissue since called "the capsule of Glisson." He pointed out the peculiarity of muscular fibre to which Haller afterwards gave the name of irritability; and besides various works on physiology and medi-cine, wrote a metaphysical treatise of much pro-fundity entitled "De Natura Substantia Ener-getica, seu de Vita Natura." B. in Dorsetgetica, seu de Vita shire, 1596; p. 1677.

GLOVER, Richard, gluv'-er, apoet and dramatist, the son of a London merchant, was educated at Cheam School, where, at sixteen, he wrote some verses to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, which obtained considerable applause. On leaving school, he embraced commercial pursuits, under his father, who was engaged in the Hamburg trade. In 1737 he married a lady of fortune; soon after which he published his "Leonidas," an epic poem. His poem entitled "London, or the Progress of Commerce," appeared in 1739. The same year he published a popular ballad, called "Hosier's Ghost," intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards. About this time he distinguished himself as a city politician; and his oratorical talents and knowledge of public affairs were so great, that he was appointed to manage an application to Parliament in behalf of the London merchants; on which occasion his speech at the bar of the House of Commons was printed, and much applauded. In 1753 his tragedy of "Boa-dicea" was brought out at Drury Lane, bul, though supported by Garrick, Mossop, Mrs. Cibber, &c., it did not succeed, having been per-formed only nine nights; his "Medea," some vears after met with greater attention. At the formed only fine lights; his latea, some years after, met with greater attention. At the accession of George III. he was chosen M.P. for Weymouth. B. 1712; D. 1785. Weymouth. B. 1712; D. 1785.
GLOVER, Mrs., a distinguished actress, who,

under the tuition of her father, Mr. Betterton commenced her theatrical career at the age of six; and after a highly successful appearance in six; and after a highly successful appearance in the provinces, was engaced by Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, where she made her debut as Elvina in Hannah More's "Percy," in 1979. She afterwards made the parts of "Dame Heidelberg" and "Mrs. Malaprop" peculiarly her own, her performance of which will long be remembered. Mrs. Glover appeared chiefly at the Haymarket in her later pars, and had few equals in her theatrical walk; her Shakspearian readines also rapided very bith. n. at Newy. readings also ranked very high. B. at Newry,

Camden quotes many of his rhymes, and speaks highly of him. His chief work was a metrical

chronicle of English history to the year 1271.
GLOUGESTER, William Frederic, duke of son
of prince William Henry, duke of Gloucester (brother to George III.), received the completion of his education at the university of Cambridge. He entered the army, served under the Duke of York in Holland, and subsequently attained the rank of field-marshal. He married his cousin, the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., in 1805, but had no issue by her. The duke usually acted with the Whigs, and was distinguished for his support of popular was distinguished for his support of popular philanthropic measures, especially of the Anti-slavery Society. He, however, opposed the reform bill, introduced by his former political friends. He was of an open disposition and affable manners, and utterly devoid of ostenta-He was chancellor of the university of tion. Cambridge; in which office he was succeeded by the marquis Camden. B. at Rome, 1776; p. 1834.

GLUCK, Christopher, glook, an eminent musician, who, after studying in Italy, visited England, and composed for the opera-house. He next went to Vienna, where he acquired great eminence; in 1774 he went to Paris, and his pieces were performed with such applause that pieces were performed with such applause that he obtained a pension. His principal operas are, "The Fall of the Giants," ("rfte," 'Alceste," 'Iphigenie a Aulide," 'Echo et Narcissa," and "Armide." D. on the borders of Bohemia, in the Upper Palatinate, 1714; D. at Vienna, 1737. Desides his operas, he wrote

Letters on Music."
GMBLIN, John George, me'-lin, a German botanist and physician, who became member of the academy at Petersburg, and was employed by the Russian government to explore, with others, the boundaries of Siberia. The result of his labours was his "Flora Siberica, seu His-The result toria Plantarum Siberiæ," 4 vols. 4to. n. at

Tubingen, 1709; p. 1755.

GMELTN, Samuel Gottlieb, nephew of the preceding, took his degree in medicine at his native place, and after travelling in France and Holland, went to Petersburg. The empress of Russia appointed him to travel in Astrakhan, in 1768. He next explored the coast of the Caspian Sea; but, on his journey to Russia, was seized by the Tartars, and died in confinement in 1774. B. at Tubingen, 1743. He wrote "Historia Fucorum," and "Travels through

GMELIN, John Frederick, an eminent physician and chemist, who became professor of chemistry and natural history at Gottingen. He published numerous pieces on the Materia Medica, chemistry, mineralog, and every part of natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the "Systema Nature" of Lin-neus. He was also the author of a "History of Chemistry;" and the world is indebted to him Chemistry; and the word is indebted to film for the discovery of several excellent dyes from mineral and vegetable substances. B. at Tubin-en, 1743; D. at Göttingen, in 1894. Grissera, Augustus Neidhardt, Count, nees'-ain-oo, an able Prussian general, who, at the age

of 20, entered into the service of the margrave of Anspach. His first employment was in America, whither he was sent with the auxiliary Ireland, 1781 n. 1880.

GLOCUSTER, Robert of glos'-ter, the oldest of became attached to the Prussian army as a 483

Gobelin

subahers, in 1792; and in 1807 had attained 1678, and was made remarkable by the manner the rank of a heatenant-colonel, and defended the fortress of Colberg against the forces of Bonsparte. For his skill and bravery on that occasion he was promoted; and was afterwards employed in a secret mission to England. In 1813 he was made lieutenant-general, and greatly distinguished himself on the Katzback, at the passage of the Elbe, and at Leipsic; and subsequently, under Blucher, he con-tributed to the victories over the French at Brienne, Laon, &c. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Gneisenau became chief of Blucher's staff, and greatly contributed to bringing up the Prussians at the battle of Waterloo, and in carrying on the subsequent pursuit. In reward of his numerous services the king of Prussia raised him to the dignity of a count, made him a fieldmarshal and governor of Berlin, and granted him an estate m Silesia. B. 1760; D. 1829. Gobelin, Gilles, gobe'-lö, a French dyer, who

is famous for having invented the fine searlet which goes by his name. He resided in the faubourg of St. Marcel, in Paris, where his house still bears his name. Lived in the 16th

GODDARD, Jonathan, god'-dard, an English physician and chemist, who was educated at Oxford, but took his degrees in physic at Cambridge. He was one of the first members of the society afterwards called the Royal, fellow of the College of Physicians, and physician to Cromwell, by whom he was appointed warden of Merton College, Oxford. At the Restoration he lost that situation, on which he removed to Gresham College, of which he was medical professor. Bishop Ward says he was the first Lessor. Bisnop ward says he was the first Englishman who made a telescope. D. at Greenwich, 1017; D. 1674. He wrote on the abuses of the apothecaries, and several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions."

GODEFROI, Denys, god-fivane, an eminent jurist, and a counsellor in the parliament of Paris. Being a Protestant, he was obliged to quit France, on which he settled first at quit France, on which he sottled first its Geneva, and afterwards at Strasburg, where he died in 1021. p. 1549. His works are—"Corpus Juris civilis, cum Notis, "do; "Notis in IV. Libris Institutionum," "Opuscula Varia Juris" "&—"His eldets son, Theodore, became a Catholic, and counsellor of stato in France. D. at Strasburg, in 1642. He wrote on the genealogical history of France.—James, another sou of Denys, adhered to the religion of his father, and became professor of law at Geneva, and a member of the council. z. 1659. He wrote several learned works, and edited Chero and other ancient writers .- Denys, son of Theoand other ancient writers.—Denys, son of Theodore, wrote "Mémoires of Instructions pour servir dans les Négotiations des Affiires concernant les Droits du 16/j. 'fólio . 0.1631.— John, son of the last-mentioned, p. in 1732. He edited Philip de Comines' Memoire, 5 vols. Svo; and wrote the Memoirs of Queen Marsey and Marsey and Memoirs of Queen Marsey and Mar garet, &c.

GODERRY of Viterbo, god'-fre, an historian who lived in the 12th century, was chaplain and secretary to Conrad III. and the emperors Frederick and Henry VI. He laboured 40 years in compiling a chronicle from the creation of the world to the year 1186. It is written in a mixture of prose and verse, and was first printed

Godwin

of his death. His body was found pierced by his own sword, and with many marks of violence; on which account his death was imputed to the papists, and his funeral was performed

with great pomp. B. 1021; D. 1078,
GODFREY OF BOUILLON, (See BOUILLON,

GODFREY DE.)

GODIVA, go-di-va, a lady celebrated for an uncommon instance of generosity, the wife of

Leofric, carl of Mercia.

GODOLPHIK, Sidney, go-dol'-phin, a poet, born of an ancient family in Cornwall, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1610 he was elected member of parliament for Helston, where he took the part of the earl of Strafford. afterwards joined the king's army, but was slain in an action with the rebels at Charlord, in Devonshire, in 1643. B. 1610. He wrote several poems, and translated "The Passion of Dido for Phenas," from Virgil, printed in 1658, Svo. He was very intimate with Hobbes, who, in his "Leviathan," thus speaks of him: "I have known clearness of judgment and largeness of fancy, strength of reason and graceful clocution, a courage for the war, and a fear for the laws, and all eninently in one man, and that was my most noble and honoured friend, Mr. Sidney Godolphin." Lord Clarendon says, that great as this eulogy is, it was deserved-

"Thou'rt dead, Godolphin, who lov'dst rea-

son true,
Justice and peace :-- soldier beloved, adjeu!"

GODOLPHIN, Sidney, earl of, a native of Corn-wall, and educated at Oxford, was employed in the public service in the reigns of Charles 11. and James II. In the convention parliament he voted for a regency; notwithstanding which he was made first commissioner of the Treasury;

the public honoured with the order of the Garter; and, two years after, was raised to an carldon. p. 1712.

Godwin, god'-win, a powerful Saxon lord and earl of Kent, who, in 1017, accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with such valour as to receive the daughter of that monarch in marriage, and large grants of land. On the death of Canute, he sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but afterwards espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II., from which he vindicated him-self by oath. On the death of Hardicanute, he joined Edward, who married his daughter; but afterwards he rebelled against his sovereign, and being unsuccessful, fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, which threw the country into such confusion, that the king was obliged to negotiate pears with Godwin, who was restored to his estates. D. suddenly, while dining with the king at Winchester, in 1053.

Godwin, William, was the son of a dis-senting minister, and was himself educated in a dissenting college, and in 1778 became minister of a congregation in London; but soon afterwards took charge of a meeting-house at at fide in 1650.

Goopaax, Sir Edmundbury, amagistrate, who to quit the ministry, and, in 1782 he determined was active in the discovery of the popish plot in literature as a profession, he removed to Lon-



GOLDSMITH, OLIVER.



GRAY, THOMAS.



GEER, CHARLES DE.



GLADSTONE, WILLIAM EWART.



GRANVILLE, EARL.

don as a permanent residence. His first work appeared in 1793, and was entitled "Political Justice," which brought to its author much public notoricty and £700. "Whatever may be its mistakes," says Sir James Mackintosh, in noticing the work in the "Edinburgh Review," "it is certain that works in which error equally dangerous are maintained with far equally dangerous are maintained with lar less ingenuity, have obtained for their authors a conspicuous place in the philoso-phical history of the 18th century." In the panan answry of the Esta century." In the following year appeared his novel of "Caleb Williams," which, whatever may be its merits as a novel, has certainly a political tendency: "a general review of the modes of domestic description, by which was hearned by a state of the modes of domestic description, by which was hearned by a state of the modes of the a general review of the modes of contested despotism, by which man becomes the destroyer of man." For this production he received only £84, although there is hardly another fiction in the English language so intensely interesting. His next work worthy of notice was his "St. Leon," which appeared in 1799, and for the copyright of which he received 400 guineas. It is a supernatural tale, and has none of the merits of his "Galeb Williams," unless it be where he describes Bethlem Galor. In 1801 he where he describes Bethlem Gabon. In 1801 he produced "Antonio; or, the Soldier's Return," a tragedy, which Judger Inflound pronounced "a miracle of dulness," a judarment which was amply proved at its representation; for it was hooted from the stage in the presence of its unhappy author. He next published a "Life of Chaucer," which can elain no presence of the office of Chaucer, which can elain no presence of the office of the next in the dreamness of proxility, if such he merit. In 1805 appeared his "Pleatwood; or, the New Man of Feeling," which, in 1807, was succeeded by his "Faulkner; a Tragedy." This met a similar fate to that which beful his "Antonio," Second other works continued to flow from Several other works continued to flow from the Several other works continued to flow from the profific pen of Godwin; such as his "Bssay on Sepulchres," a "Life of Chatham," the "Lives of the Nephews of John Alitton," and one or two others of a passing kind, till 1817, when his novel of "Mandeville" appeared. This effort was generally pronounced inferior to his former productions in the same path. In 1820, his "Essay on Pamilation" was beneath 1820 his "Essay on Population" was brought out, in answer to the theory propounded by Mathus, and this, in 1824, was succeeded by his Maithus, and this, in 1824, was succeeded by his "History of the Commonweilth of England," &c., which was well received. In 1830, when 74 years old, he produced his novel of "Cloudesley," in 1831 his "Thoughts on Man," and in 1838 his last work, the "Lives of the Neeronancers," He had now filled up the measure of his existence, and haid down his yen to look around him and to die. n. at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, 1756; p. 1836.

around him and to die. B. at Wisbeach, Cambridgsshire, 1756; p. 1836.
GODWIN, Mary, wife of the above, better knows by her maiden name of Wollstomeraft, was the daughter of a small farmer. She wrote "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters," a "Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution," Historical View of the French Revolution, and several other works which enjoyed considerable popularity in their day. Her character, however, is pronounced by the "Gentleman's Miagazine" to have been "grossly irreligious, indelicate, and dissolate." Her only daughter became the wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet. B. either in Noriolk or Yorkshire, 1759;

Peuples," 3 vols. 4to, which has been translated into English. D. at Paris, 1716; D. 1758, Goldon, Charles, gol-do'-ne, an Italian writer,

who, at an early age, discovered a propensity to the drama, when his father caused a theatreto be built for him in his house. The Italian The Italian stage was reformed by him; and his comedies. which are numerous, are exceedingly humorous and natural. About 1761 he went to Paris, and became composer to the Italian theatre, besides which he had an appointment at court. B. at Venice, 1707; D. 1793. A complete edition of his works were printed at Venice, in 44 vols. Svo.

Goldscanfire, Madame Jenny, gold-schmit, an eminent vocalist, better known by her maiden name of Jenny Lind, a Swedish lady, who showed a great talent for music when but a child of a great tauent 107 music when but a child of three years of age. After a brilliant career as an operatic singer in Europe and America from 1844 to 1851, she retired from the stage, and married M. Otto Goldschmidt, a pianist. B. at

Stockholm, 1821

Goldsmith, Oliver, gold'-smith, one of the most distinguished ornaments of English literature, was the son of a clergyman of the Estab-lished Church, who held the living of Kilkenny West, in Ireland. Oliver, at an early age, was consigned to the charge of the village school-master, one Thomas Byrne, a retired quarter-master of an Irish regiment, whose peculiarities are commemorated in the poem of "The ties are commemorated in the poem of "The Deserted Villego," and form one of the finest poetical portraitures in the language. Superapeutily, he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, and thence to Edinburch, to study physic, where he entered freely into all the social convivalities of the inhabitants. Having because the convenience of come security for the debt of a fellow-student, he was obliged to flee to England; but was arrested at Sunderland, and released by two college friends whom he there accidentally met. He was next sent to Leyden, in Holland, through the generosity of an uncle, Contarine, whose exhaustless goodness and kindhearted-ness to the wayward and thoughtless Oliver do hese to the wayward and thoughtess Oliver do honour to his species. Leaving Leyden, poor but adventurous, Goldsmith, in February, 1755, set out to travel over Europe on foot. On this occasion, and for this enterprise, he was furnished with exactly "one guinea in his pocket, a shirt on his back, and a flute in his hand."
He partly "disputed his way," by accepting university challenges; and when weary of this, he betook himself to his flute; and "whenever I approached a peasant's house towards night-fall," he beautifully says, "I played one of my most merry tunes, and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day." The remembrance of the festive joy which his merry pipe produced at such times is finely recalled in his poem of "The Traveller." At Louvain he took the degree of bachelor of physic, the highest degree he ever attained. He returned to England in 1756. Being reduced to a lowstate peeuniarily, hebecame usher in a school at Peckham, where, however, he did not long remain, but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications. One of his first performances was an "Inquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe." He next Down, B. General in Avisional of Avisability, 1405; State of Politic Learning in Bistrope." He next commenced in weekly periodical called "The Gogurar, Anthony Yves, go'-goo-ai, a French Gogurar, Anthony Yves, go'-goo-ai, a French author, who wrote 'Originus des Luix, des Arts, back Sciences, ot de lour Progrès chez les Antes, and the small Luiger. "He, at the sametime, des Sciences, ot de lour Progrès chez les Antes, and contributor to various other publications." Golins Gongora

tions; but he emerged from obscurity in 1764, by the publication of his poem entitled "The Traveller; or, a Prospect of Society;" of which Dr. Johnson said "that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." The year following appeared his beautiful novel of "The Vicar of Wakefield." His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his disposithe remple; but the theratity of his disposi-tion, and a propensity to gaming, involved him in frequent difficulties. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of "The Good-Natured Man" at Covent Garden; but its reception was not equal to its merits. In 1770 he published "The Deserted Village," a poem which, in point of description and pathos, is beyond all praise. As description and patnos, is beyond all praise. As a dramatic and comic poet, he appeared to great advantage in the play of "She Stoops to Conquer; or, the Mistakes of a Night," which was produced in 1773, and which is still a favourite with the public. Besides these performances, he produced a number of others; as, a "History of the produced a number of others; as, a "History of the produced a number of others; as, a "History of the produced a number of others; as, a "History of the produced a number of others; as, a "History of the produced a number of others; as, a "History of the produced a number of others; as, a "History of the produced a number of the produced a number of the produced as he produced a number of others; as, a "list-tory of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," 2 vols. 12mo. This use-ful and pleasing work was, for a long time, attributed to Lord Lyttleton. "A History of England," 4 vols. Svo; "A Roman History," 2 vols. Svo; "A Grecian History," 2 vols.; "A

vols, 8vo; "A Grecian History," 2 vols.; "A: History of the Earth and Animated Nature," 8 vols. 8vo; and other works, all bearing the im-press of an original and truly gentle and beauti-ful genius. In the Pallas, near Longford, Ireland, 1729; In it London, 1774, and was buried in the Temple churchyard. A monu-ment was erected to his memory in Westmister Abbey, with a Latin epitaph by Dr. Johnson, Gollins, James, go't-levos, a learned Urienta-list, who was educated at Leyden, after which he went to France and tanoth the Greek lauhe went to France, and taught the Greek language at Rochelle. In 1622 he accompanied the Dutch ambassador to the emperor of Morocco, who was highly pleased with his conversation. After his return, he succeeded to the Arabic professorship. In 1625 he went to the Levant, and made excursions into Arabia, and, in 1629, returned to Leyden, where he was and, in 1829, returned to Leyden, where he which station he filled with great honour till his death, in 1667. B. at the Hague, 1996. He published an "Arabic Lexicon," a "Persian Dictionary," the "Saracen History of Elmacin," the "Life of Tamerlane," the "Astronomical Elements of

Golius, Peter, an elder brother of the preceding, was the author of several works, both in Greek and Latin, and founded a monastery of the Barefooted Carmelites on Mount Libanus. He was afterwards employed on a mission to the East Indies, and died at Surat, about 1673. n, at Leyden. He had a considerable share in editing the grand Arabic Bible printed at Rome in 1671. He also translated some religious manuals into that language.

GOLYDDAN, go-lid'-dan, the bard of Cadwalla-der, the last nominal king of the Britons. Flou-rished in the latter part of the 7th and beginning

of the 8th century.

GOMAR, Francis, go'-mar, a zealous defender of the Calvinistic doctrines, who studied at both of the Cavinsate doctames, who studed at both the English universities, and, in 1594, became professor of divinity at Leyden. When Armi-nius was chosen as his colleague, in 1603, a difference arose between them on the subjects of grace and predestination, and Gomar conducted himself in the controversy with great

bitterness. In 1611 he resigned his professor-ship, and went to Middleburg, whence, in 1614, he removed to Saumur, and afterwards to Groningen. He distinguished himself by his ardour against the Arminians at the synod of Dort. His works are almost wholly polemical,

Dort. His works are amoss whosy potentical.

at Bruges, 1563; n. at Groningen, 1641.

GOMBAULD, John Ogier de, gom'-bolt, a

French poet, and one of the first members of
the French Academy. His works are tragedles, pastorals, romances, sonnets, and epigrams,

p. in 1666.

Gomm, Field-marshal Sir William Maynard, G.C.B., gom, a British officer, entered the army as ensign of the 9th Regiment, in 1798; soon after which, when only sixteen years of age, he carried the colours of his regiment into action in Holland. He served in the operations in the Helder in 1709, including the action of the 19th September at Bergen. He accompanied the expeditions on the coast of France and Spain, under Sir James Pulteney, in 1801; that to Hanover, in 1805; and that to Straisund and Copenhagen in 1807. He was on active and copennagen in 1807. He was on active service throughout the campaign of 1809, in-cluding the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Co-runna. He was present with the expedition at Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing, in 1809. In 1810 he was ordered once more to the Peninsula, where he served during the remainder of the war: the chief part of the time as assistantquarter-master-general. He assisted at the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor; at the assault and capture of Badajoz; at the battle of Salamanca; at the action at Villa Muriel; and Salamanca; at the action at viils aurier; and at the battles of St. Sebastian, Vittoria, and Nive. He also took part in the campaign of 1816, including the battle of Water-loo. Sir William Gomm received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nive, and the silver war-medal with six clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Commune Russon, Dunnies Glone, and Nivalla. Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle. At Waterloo he was quarter-master-general to Picton's "Fighting Division;" and in 1815 was created a knight commander of the Bath. He long commanded the Coldstream Guards, and was at the head of the brigade, consisting of two battalions, when he attained the rank of major-general. He was shortly afterwards, in 1839 or 1840, appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica. On his return to England he was appointed to the northern district; and whilst he was holding that command in 1845 he was nominated civil governor and com-mander of the forces in the Mauritius. He attained the rank of general in the army in 1854. He succeeded Sir Charles Napier as commanderin-chief in India in 1851, but resigned in 1855. He is now (1869) one of the four field-marshals of England, B. 1784.

GONDEBAUD, or GUNDOBALD, gon'-de-bo, third king of Burgundy, who ascended the throne on the death of his brother Chilperic in 491. Ho ravaged Italy, and in 499 called a council at Lyons to reconcile the Catholics and Arians, but without success. Soon after this he was defeated by Clovis, king of the Franks, and his brother Godesil; but on becoming tributary to the former, he recovered his dominions. Gondebaud then put his brother to death. He afterwards reigned in peace, civilized his country, and introduced a system of laws still extant by the title of "La Loi Gourbette." D. in 516.

GONGORA. Louis, gon'-gor-a, a celebrated

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Gonsalvo

Gordon.

Spanish poet, was called by his countrymen the prince of lyric poets. His style, however, is often difficult to comprehend, even to the Spaniards themselves, among whom he has had almost as many censurers as admirers. B. 1562 D. 1627.

Gonsalvo, Hernandez de Cordova, gon-sal'-ve, surnamed the Great Captain, a Spanish com-mander, was descended from a noble family, and distinguished himself in the conquest of Gistingfuished mimself in the conquest of Granada, undeer Ferdinand, and Isabella. Afterwards he was sent to Naples, which he recovered almost entirely from the French. He naxt conquered Apulia and Calabria, and captured Tarento in 1801. Two years after-wards he entered Naples in triumph, and, for his services, was made a constable of that kingdom and duke of Terranova. Ferdinand, however, being jealous of the Great Captain, recalled him, and banished him to his estate in Granada,

where he died in 1515. B. 1453.

Goon, John Mason, good, a physician, puet, and philologist, was the son of a dissenting minister, and having been apprenticed to a surgeon, first practised at Coggeshall; but in 1793 he settled in London, as a surgeon and apothecary; and having obtained a diploma from the university of Aberdeen, commenced practice as a physician in 1800. Dr. Good exercised the most indefatigable perseverance in the attainment of knowledge, without allowing the attainment of knowledge, without allowing his literary studies to interfere with the duties of his profession. It is stated of him, that so incessant and multifacious were his labours in 1803, that he was finishing a translation of "Solomon's Song," carrying on his "Life of Dr. Geddes," walking from twelve to fourteen miles a day to see his patients (his business as a mines a dily occes in placents this because as a surgeon then producing upwards of £1400 per annum), editing the "Critical Review," and supplying a column of matter, weekly, for the "Sunday Review," added to which he had, for "Sunday Review," added to which he had, for Sunday Review; added to which he had, for a short period, the management of the "British Press" newspaper. In the winter of 1810, Dr. Good commenced his lectures at the Surrey Institution, which were published in 1826, in 3 vols., entitled "The Book of Nature." He produced many other valuable waves duced many other valuable works, among which is "The Study of Medicine," 4 vols.

which is "The Study of medicine, 2 vol. B. at Epping, in Essex, 1764; D. 1827.
Good, Sir Daniel, gootok, an eminent engineer, for many years chief locomotive engineer to the Great Western Railway Company, and afterwards chairman of that company's board of directors. He was one of the purchasers of the Great Eastern, for the purpose of using her for laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable, which was successfully submerged in 1866. For this and other services he was created a baronet. B. at Bedlington, Northumberland.

GORDIANUS, M. Antonius Africanus, gor-di-GOODLANUS, M. Antonius Africanus, gor-di-d-ma, a son of Metius Marcellus, descended from Trajan by his mother's side, was an ex-ample of piety and virtue. He composed a poem in thirty books, upon the virtues of Titus Antonius and M. Aurelius. Having been pro-moted to the pratorship, and subsequently elected consul, he took the government of Africa in the capacity of pro-consul. After he but attained the 50th were he was accounted from had attained his 80th year, he was roused from man examined his overly year, he was folised from a tranquil rule by the tyranny of the Maxi-mini, and was proclaimed emperor by the re-bellious troops of his province. He long de-clined to accept the imperial purple; but the threats of immediate death forced his compli-

ance. Maximinus marched against him with the greatest indignation; and Gordian sent his son with whom he shared the imperial dignity to oppose the enemy. Young Gordian was killed in battle the 25th of June, 237 A.D., and the father strangled himself at Carthage before he had been six weeks at the head of the empire, 237 A.D. He was universally lamented by the army and people.—M. Antoninus Pius, grandson of the first Gordian, was but twelve years old when he was honoured with the title of Crear. He was proclaimed emperor in his sixteenth year, and his election was attended with universal approbation. In his eighteenth year he married Furia Sabina Tranquillina, daughter of Misitheus, a man eelebrated for his eloquence and public wittens. Gordian conquered Sapor, king of Persia, who had invaded the Roman provinces, and took many flourishing cities in the Bast. For this success the senate decreed him attended to the support of the success the senate decreed him attended in Salated Mistingus, bit Stations in Salated Mistingus his Salated. old when he was honoured with the title of a triumph, and saluted Misitheus, his father-in-law, as the guardien of the republic. Assassi-

rated in the East, 244 A.D.
Gordres, gor-de-us, a Phrygian, who, though originally a peasant, was raised to the throne in consequence of an oracle having told the Phrygians to give the crown to the first man they met going to the temple of Jupiter, mounted on a chariot. The famous Gordian knot took its origin from this chariot. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught-tree was made in such an artful manner that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. From this circumstance a report was spread that the empire of Asia was promised, by the oracle, to him who could untic the Gordian knot. to him who could unite the Gordian knot. Alexander, in his conquest of Asia, passed by Gordium, and as he wished to in-pire his soldiers with courage, and make his enemies believe that he was born to conquer Asia, he cut he knot with his sword, and asserted that the rade was then fulfilled, and that his claims to universal empire were fully justified. Gonzons, George, gord-don, commonly called Lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George, duck of Gordon. At an early age he intered the navy, but subsequently quitted it in account of some dismute with Lord Sand-

intered the navy, but subsequently quirten in account of some dispute with Lord Send-wich. He afterwards as in parliament for Lug-gershall, and brought himself into notice by his piposition to the bill for granting further tole-ation to Roman Catholies. His intemperance on this occasion proved the cause of the riots in 780, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 780 to wise accommunicated for not appearing 786 he was excommunicated for not appearing s a witness in a cause. In 1788 he was found uilty of publishing a libel against the queen of rance, on which he fled to Holland. A little after this he returned to England, and was account in the district of the state of the

actures in Scotland, then under the direction of folm Graham, the master of Wilkie, afterwards ucceeded in his office by Sir William Allan. During the four years that young Gordon tudied under Graham, he had the natural lesire to become an historical painter, but was finally induced to devote his talents to portraitminting. During the entire progress of the scottish Academy, John Watson Gordon exerted

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Göthe Gora

himself with commendable zeal to make it what nimed with commendate 22d to make to what it is. It was not until 1827 that Gordon first exhibited in the Royal Academy; continuing his contributions at infrequent intervals until 1835, when he became a regular and important reshibitor. In 1841 he was elected associate of the London Royal Academy. On the death of Sir William Allan in 1850, Mr. Watson Gordon was unanimously elected to the presidential was maininously elected to the presidential chair of the Scottish Academy, and was soon afterwards knighted by Her Majesty, and elected Royal Academician. Sir John exercised his pencil in delineating the features of some of the most distinguished men of his time, among whom may be mentioned Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Chalmers, Mr. De Quincey, the late earl of Hopetoun, the late earl of Palhousie, the Lord reoperoun, the late carr or Daniousle, the Lord Justice-general Hope, the duke of Buccleugh, Principal Lee, the right hon. C. Shaw Lefevre, the late earl of Aberdeen, Lord Cockburn, &c.

B. about 1790; D. 1804.
Gone, Mrs. Catherine Frances, gore, a distinguished English novelist, who, by her works, did more to familiarize the public mindwith the tone of fashionable manners and conversation than any other writer of her day. Her novels and other works extend to upwards of 150 volumes.

D. in Nottinghamshire, 1800; p. 1861.
Gorer, Arthur, gor'-ge, a Hungarian, who, in 1837, entered the Hungarian life-guards, and, in 1837, entered the Hungarian Hie-guards, and in 1842, was attached to the hussars of the Palatinate; but, in 1845, quitted the army and retired to his own estates, where he lived a quiet life, devoting himself principally to the study of the sciences. In 1848 he appeared as a volumteer in the field, in defence of his country against the Croatians and Slavonians, and was invested with the rank of captain. His time was, at first, chiefly occupied in organizing the Hungarian forces; and, having been sent to operate in the neighbourhood of Pesth, on the Danube, he obtained full powers from the Hungarian prime-minister, Count Batthyani, to adjudicate upon cases of treason and other crimes in a court-martial. This power was first exercised upon Count Eugene Zichy, who had been found guilty of communicating with Jellachich, and upon whom the sentence of death was passed and carried into execution. Gorgei was subsequently called upon to act against General Roth, and was so far successful as to cause that general to lay down his arms. For this Gorgei obtained the rank of colonel. Subsequently he was defeated at the battle of Subseductiny was declared as the bracker of Schwechat, notwiths and ling which, he was appointed by Kossuth as commander-in-chief of the Hungarian armies. Fortune, however, did not smile upon him in the field, and he was shortly afterwards superseded in the command, but had it again conferred upon him. He then won the battle of Nagy-sarlo, and relieved the garrison of Komorn. Hungary was now de-clared an independent state, with Kossuth for its governor, and Gorgei for its minister-at-He next took Buda, but was subsequently forced to retreat before General Haynan. He next rose to be dictator of Hungary; but disaster attended the arms of the patriots, and he submitted to the emperor of Austria, and retired to Klagenfurt. B. at Toporez, 1818.

Gorio, Antony Francesco, go're-o, a learned Italian antiquary, the author of "Musæum Florentinum," or a description of the eabinet of the grand duke of Florence, 11 vols. fol.; "Musæum Etruseum," 8 vols. folio; "Museum Cortenese," folio; "Antent Inscriptions in the Towns of Tuscany," 3 vols. folio. p. in Florence; D. 1757.

GORTSCHAKOFF, gorf-sha-kof, the name of a noble Russian family, several members of which have played prominent parts in the histhere of this house have figured conspicuously before the world, of whom the following particulars may be given :-

GORTSCHAKOFF, Prince Peter, a military commander, took part in the Russian wars against Turkey, and, in 1839, was made governor of Eastern Siberia. In 1839 he became general of infantry, and, in 1851, retired from service. B.

GORTSCHAKOFF, Prince Michael, played a prominest part in many of the Russian wars, and, in 1355, succeeded Prince Menschikoff in the command of the Russian forces in the Crimea, He superintended the defence of Sebastopol, which, however, he was at last forced to evacu-

which, however, he was that folded the education ato, making a masterly retreat. в. 1795; р. 1861. Gornsonakorr, Prince Alexander, a diplomatist, represented Russia at various European courts, and, in 1855, negotiated the peace be-tween Russia and the Western Powers. He succeeded Count Nesselrode as head of the chancel-

lerie for foreign affairs. n. 1798. Gossec, François Joseph, gos'-saik, a distinguished French musical composer, the character guistical French musical composer, the character of whose music is light, pleasing, and spirited. He founded the Concert of Amateurs, in 1770, at which the Chevalier de St. George played the first violin. He composed the apotheoses of Voltaire and J. J. Rousseau, and the funeral

Hymn for Mirabeau. B. 1753; D. 1829. Gosson, Stephen, gos'-son, an English divine and poet, was educated at Christehurch, Oxand poet, was educated at Christenuren, ford; and held the living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. He wrote three dramatic pieces; which he published "Play notwithstanding which, he published "Play confuted in Five several Actions," and "The School of Abuse," against poets and actors.

Görne, John Wolfgang von, ge(r)te(r), the most distinguished name in the modern literature of Germany, was in his fifteenth year sent ture or Germany, was in his intoenth year sent to the university of Leipsic, where, however, he rather indulged in a desultory than a regular course of study. In 1768 he left the university of Leipsic, and went to that of Strasburg, with a view to the legal profession; but chemistry, anatomy, and other kindred sciences commanded to the country of the strain of the state of the st more of his attention than the law. In 1771, more of his attention than the law. In 1771, however, he took the degree of doctor of juris-prudence, and went to Wetzlar, where love for a betrothel day, and the suicide of a young man named Jerusalem, supplied him with subjects for speculation, which resulted in the production of "Werther." This work appeared in 1774, and immediately faxed public attention upon its author. In 1779 he entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, to whom he had been introduced, and who loaded him with to Kingenhard. Be at Topores, 1818.

Okraits, of Leonitumi, gov[†]-t-as, accidented honours. He was made president of the councardor of the school of Empedocles, was a native cil-claimber, and canobled. He took up his of Leonitumi, in Scilir. A rolden status was residence at Weimar, where he was surrounded arcected to his honour at Delphi. Plato has given by some of the first minds of Germany, and his name to once of his dialogues, Livet alog be, c. where the direction of the theater was confided

to his care. Here he brought out the chefts to his care. Here he brought out the early d'autre of Schiller, with splendid ellect, and also produced several of his own dramatic poems. Of these we may mention his "Faust,"—his greatest work; "Goetz von Berlichingen," "Tasso," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Stella," and "Count Egmont." In 1786 he left Weimar for Italy, and was absent two years, visiting Sicily, remaining a considerable time in Rome. In 1792 he accompanied his prince in the cam-paign in Champagne, and was afterwards created minister. In 1807 he received from the emperor Alexander of Russia the order of Alexander Nevsky, and from Napoleon I. the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. His writings are too voluminous to be enumerated writings are too voluminous to be enumerated here; but we must not forget to mention his "Withelm Meister," a moral fletion; and his "Withelm Meister," a moral fletion; and his "Herman and Dorothea." The lyrice of Göthe are especially beautiful; but his "Faust" is a poom pre-enumently philosophical. a. at Praust" is a poom pre-enumently philosophical. a. at Praust, "Gorzesche, John Christopher, John Sched, a German poet and philosophical uriter, who became professor of philosoph, logic, and metaphysics, at Leipsic. He greatly improved the German language by his works; the private plant of the German language by his works; the private plant of the German language by the greatly improved the greatly in the greatly improved the greatly improved the greatly improved the greatly in the greatly improved the

tate vermain language by his worse, and primer pail of which are, "Essay towards a Critical History of Poetry for the Germans," the "Death History of Poetry for the German Language, Toptry, and Eloquence," "The First Principles of General Philosophy," "The German Heatre," "The Principles of General Philosophy," of the German Heatre," "The Principles of the German Heatre," "The Heatre," "The Principles of the German Heatre," "The Principles of Theatre;" "The Principles of the German Language;" "Peems," &c. p. at Königsberg, 1700; p. at Leipsic, 1768.—Madame Gottsched was also a good dramatic writer, p. in 1762.

GOUDELIN, OF GOUDOULI, Peter, goo'-de-lit, a Gascon poet, whose verses have great sprightliness and a delicate simplicity. His works, which are much admired by his countrymen, have gone through numerous editions. B. at

have gone invoging humerous ecutions. B. at Toulouse, 1879; D. there, 1629. GOUPFLER, Marie Gabriel Auguste Laurent, count de Choiseul, goot/sen, at the age of twenty-two travelled through Greece and the neighbouring islands; and on his return to France published a beautiful work, entitled "Voyage Pittoresque de la Greec," plendidly illustrated. In 1784, he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople: but the French revolution having disarranged his projects for the continuation of his great work, he went to Russia, where he was made a privy councillor, director of the Academy of Arts, and superinten-dent of the imperial libraries. In 1802 he returned to France, and the year following was chosen a member of the National Institute. He now gave to the world a continuation of his work upon Greece; but became involved in disputes with Lo Chevalier and Las Casas, who had, as he conceived, injured him by publishing their works on the same subject, after having been employed under his auspices. He was made a peer of France by Louis XVIII. B. 1752; D. 1817.

Gough, Richard, gof, an eminent antiquary and topographer, the son of a London merchant, and uppercount, one son of a London merchant, at the age of eleven years translated from the French a "History of the Bible," of which rearry-fre copies were printed at the expense of his mother, who made presents of them to her friends. This was followed by a translation of Fleury's treadise on "The Citstoms of the Israelites," when he was only lifteen. He after-

wards studied at Cambridge, and, besides papers in the "Archæologia," the "Gentleman's Magazine," and other publications, he wrote "Ancedotes of British Topography," 2 vols. 460; "The Sopulchral Monuments of Great Britain," 2 vols. folio; an enlarged edition of Canden's "Britannia," 2s. n. 1735; n. 1809.

GOUGH, Hugh, Viscount, G.C.D., entered the army in 1704, and, in the following year, was sent with his regiment to the Cape of Good

Hope, which he assisted to capture, and subsequently served in the West Indies. In 1809, as major of the 87th regiment, he was despatched to the Peninsula, where he commanded his corps at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, Nivelle, Cadiz, and Tarifa. For his bravery in these engagements, his armorial bearings were augmented by an additional heraldic device. At Talavera, he was wounded, and had a horse shot under him; but his gallantry was so conspicuous that, on the recom-mendation of the duke of Wellington, he re-ceived brevet rank for services performed in the field, and became lieutenant-colonel. 1830 he was made a major-general, and, in 1837, took command of a division of the Indian army. He had not been long at his post, however, when he was ordered to China, where he took the command of the British troops, when his conduct in the attack on Canton caused him to be made a G.C.D. On the close of the Chinese war, in 1812, he was created a baronet, and re-ceived the thanks of both Houses of Pavliament. Returning to India, he became commander-inchief of the British forces, and entered on the last Mahratta war. After gaining the battle of Maharajpore, and terminating the war, he in of Manarapore, and terminating the war, he m 1845 encountered the Sikhs, whom, with the assistance of the governor-general, Lord Har-dinge, he successively defeated at Moodkee, Ferozeslath, and Sobraon. For his services in this war he again received a vote of thanks from both Houses of Parliament, and, in 1846, was raised to the peerage as Baron Gough. In 1848-49 he was once more engaged against the same enemy, and finally defeated them at Gooierat, though at a great sacrifice of life. lerat, though at a great sacrine of the. For this victory he was again thanked by both Houses of Parliament, created a viscount, with a pension of £2000 per annum from the legislature, and a like sum from the East India Company. In 1840 he returned to England, and retired from active service. In 1854, on the death of the marquis of Anglesey, he became death of the marquis of Angusey, he became colonel of the Noyal Horse-guards; and in 1963 received the baton of a field-marshal on the occasion of the Frince of Wedse coming of age. n. near Limerick, Ireland, 1779; n. 1869.

Goven, John B., a celebrated lecturer upon temperance, who, in his twelfth year, emigraide to America, and became a bookbinder. Having

fallen into habits of intemperance, however, he sank to the lowest state of degradation, from which he was ultimately rescued by taking the total-abstinence pledge. He now devoted himself to the dissemination of those principles by which he had felt himself benefited; and acquired a wide-spread fame, both in America and Great Britain, by the dramatic style of advocacy which he adopted in setting forth, upon the platform, the principles he had espoused. B. at Sandgate, Kent, 1817.

Goujon, Jean, goo'-zhawng, a French sculptor and architect, who designed the fine facade of the old Louvre, and other works, which pro-

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Gournai

cured him the title of the French Phidias. He

curea min the theo the French Findias. He was a Protestant, and was murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

Gours I, Mary de Jars, good-nai, a French lady, famous for her wit and talents. She was adopted by the celebrated Montaigne, for whose works, which she edited, she had an enthusiastic admiration. B. at Paris, 1566; D. there, 1645. Her writings were published in one volume 4to.

Gower, John, gour, an early English poet, became eminent as a professor of law in the the timer temple, and is supposed to have been chief justice of the Common Pleas. He was a liberal benefactor to the church of St. Saviour, Southwark, where his monument still remains. B. in Yorkshire, 1325; D. in London, 1402. His works are of the grave kind; whence his friend Chaucer styles him the "Moral Gower." The consist of three parts—"Speculum Meditantis," "Vox Clamantis," "Confessio Amantis." The

were printed first by Caxton in 1483. The "Confessio Amantis" is said to have been written by command of Richard II., who, "meeting our poet Gower rowing in the Thames, near London, invited him into the royal barge, and, after much conversation, requested him to book some new thing." Gower, although hardly a poet by nature, had some effect in exciting a taste for verse. According to himself, Chaucer was his disciple,

but far excelled him in the true spirit of possy. Goven, John van, go'-yain, a painter of land-scapes, cattle, and sea-pieces, was a pupil of Vandervelde, and possessed great facility and freedom. His works are in consequence more general throughout Europe than those of almost any other master, and such of them as are finished and remain undamaged are highly

valued. B. at Leyden, 1596; D. 1656. Govon, Charles Marie Auguste, go-yawng, was educated at the Military College of St. Cyr, and in 1821 obtained the commission of sous-lieutenant in a regiment of chasseurs, from which he was transferred to a regiment of cuirassiers. he was transferred to a regiment of curressers. He gained no promotion under the government of the restoration, but, after the establishment of the Orleans dynasty, Louis Philippe gave Goyon a captain's commission in a regiment of cavalry; and in 1846 he became colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons. Goyon was thus practically acquainted with the duties of every branch of the cavalry service, but he had never yet been called into the field. It was not till the revolution of 1848 that he first faced an enemy's fire. defended the streets of the Faubourg du Temple, and prevented various parties of the insurgents from effecting a junction at that point. From the time when Louis Napoleon was elected President of the French Republic, Goyon became his most confidential friend, and it may fairly be inferred that the high consideration in which Goyon was that the high consideration in which coyon was held enabled into to being for the President many personal adherents among the superior officers of the French army, in 1850 Goyon was made a general or bigade, and in 1853 was raised to the rank of a general of division. He was appointed adjutant to Napoleon III., in which capacity his duties brought him latto frequent personal communication with the Emperor. In November, 1856, General Goyon was appointed commander-in-chief of the French forces in Rome, which he continued to hold till

Pope and cardinals and the populace of Rome. In the year mentioned he was recalled, and raised to the dignity of senator, B. 1802.

GRACCHUS, T. Sempronius, grak'-kus, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, was twice consul and once censor. He made war in Gaul and met with much success in Spain, He married Cornelia, of the family of the Scipios, a woman of great virtue. Their sons, Tiberius and Caius, under the watchful eye of their mother, rendered themselves famous by their attachment to the interests of the populace, which course at last proved fatal to them. With a winning cloquence and uncommon popularity. Tiberius began to agitate for the agrarian law which, by means of violence, was enacted. Being himself appointed one of the commissioners for carrying the law into execution, he was assassinated in the office by Publius Nasica; and Cains, after his death, with more vehemence but less moderation, endeavoured to carry out what his brother had left unaccomplished. out which is brother had the diacomplished. This, in the cul, increased the sodition, and he was murdered by order of the consul Opinius, 121 m.o., about 13 years after the unfortunate end of Tiberius. His body was thrown into the Tiber. Caius has been accused of having mur-dered Scipio Africanus the younger.—Sempronius, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa for his adulteries with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He was assassinated by order of Tiborius, after he had been busished 14 years. Julia also shared his fate.—There were others

onia and shared in late.—Incre were offices of this name, but they are of inferior note.
Graffox, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of, graf'-ton, succeeded his grandfather in the family honours in 1757; and in 1765 was appointed secretary of state; but the year following relinquished that station, and soon after became first lord of the Treasury, which he held till 1770. During his administration, he was virulently attacked by "Junius." In 1771 the viruently attacked by "Junus." In 1771 the duke was nominated lord privy scal, which office he resigned in 1775, and acted in opposition to the court till 1782, when he was again in office for a short time. After this, he was uniformly an opponent of ministers, till his death. He was the author of a volume of theological essays.

was the author of a volume of theological essays, &c. B.1786; p. 1811.

GRAFTON, Richard, an English historian, who greatly assisted in the compilation of Hall's "Chronicle," and also produced another, entitled "A Chronicle at large of the Affayres of England from the Creation of the Worlde unto Queene Elizabeth," the latter of which was republished, in 2 vols. 4to, in 1809. Grafton was a printer, and carried on that business on an extensive scale, for the time, in London, in the 16th century.

GRAGGINI, Antonio Francesco, gradj-ne, an Italian poet, who was the originator of the Della Crusca Academy; and the author of poems and tales, the latter rivalling, in purity of style, those of Boccaccio. B. at Florence, 1503; D. 1583.

Graham, Sir J., grai-ham, the faithful com-panion and fellow-patriot of Sir W. Wallace, He fell at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1208.

GRAHAM, George, an eminent mechanic, who was journeyman and successor to Tompion, the celebrated clockmaker. He distinguished himself not only by the accuracy of his timepieces, but by the invention of several valuable instru-1862, notwithstanding considerable dissatisfaction with his conduct both on the part of the mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich Graham Grant

was made under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented the sector, with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French Academy, who were sent to the north to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose, and was a member of the Royal Society, to which he com-municated several useful discoveries. B. in Cumberland, 1675; p. in London, 1751, and was

Cumberland, 1875; p. m. Longon, 1701, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.
Graham, Right Honourable Sir James Robert George, bart, was the eldest son of Thomas Graham, Esq. of Netherby, who, in 1782, was created a baronet. Sir James reeeived his education at Westminster, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he displayed considerable ability, and, at an early age, especially distinguished himself by that kind of practical business capacity for which he was afterwards celebrated. He entered public life as secretary to Lord Montgomerie, in Sicily, which situation he continued to hold under Lord William Bentinck, and was the principal in negotiating an armistice with Murat at Naples. In 1818 he was returned member of Parliament for Hull, upon extreme liberal prinrariament for fruit, upon extreme modes plan-ciples, but did not long retain his seat. In 1823 he succeeded to his father's baronetcy, and in 1826 was returned member for Carlisle. In 1830 he took office under Earl Grey, as first lord of the Admiralty; in 1831 he assisted in framing the Reform Bill of Eurl Grey; and, in 1834, resigned, on account of disagreeing with his colleagues on the appropriation clause in the Irish Church Temporalities Bill. For some years he now held an independent position; but, when Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, came into power, he accepted the home secretaryship. In 1814 he suffered greatly in public opinion, by ordering letters addressed to M. Mazzini to be opened and copied at the General Post-office. His popularity, however, soon rose again by the active and firm part he took with Sir Robert Peel in carrying the repeal of the corn-laws. Shortly afterwards, the government were driven from office on the Irish Coercion Bill. Sir James continued out of place till 1853, when he became again, under the administration of Lord Aberdeen, first lord of the Admiralty, which he retained till the close of the following year. 1855 he held the same office for a few days under Lord Palmerston, but finally resigned. B. in Cumberland, 1792; p. 1861.

GRAHAME, John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, was "a soldier of distinguished courage and professional skill, but rapacious and profane, of violent temper, and obdurate heart," whose name, "wherever the Scottish race is whose name, "wherever the Scottish race is settled on the face of the globe, is mentioned with a peculiar energy of harred." He com-menced his career in arms as a soldier of fortune in France; subsequently entered the Dutch service; and on his return to Scotland in 1677, was nominated to the command of a regiment of horse that had been raised against the Covenanters, whom he hunted with the utmost energy and vindictiveness. Among other cruel instruments of a tyrannous sovereign, Gra-hame made himself conspicuous by his bar-barity, and has obtained an unenviable notoriety in history, romance, and local tradition.
The services which he rendered to his sovereign were rewarded from time to time by various high offices; and he was finally raised to the

peerage by the title of viscount Dundec. E. 1650; killed at Killicrankic, in the hour of vic-tory, in 1680.

Grahame, James, was educated at the uni-

versity of Glasgow, and became curate of Shipton, in Gloucestershire, and also of Sedgefield, in Durham. He wrote "The Sabbath," a poem variously criticised; but, however heavy it may variously criticises; but, nowever heavy it may be to some, none can dispute the excellent spirit in which it is composed. He also wrote "Biblical Pictures," "Effitish Georgies," and several other poems. Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review," treated his cflusions with considerable provents, and Lord Parene and the first considerable provents and Lord Parene. severity, and Lord Byron calls him "sepulchral Grahame;" but equal judges of true poetry have pronounced different verdicts upon his Musc. Thus Professor Wilson:-

Such glory, Grahame! thou With loftier aspirations and an aim More worthy man's immortal nature, thou, That holiest spirit, that still loves to dwell In the upright heart and pure, at noon of night

Didst fervently invoke; and, led by her Above the Aonian mount, send from the stars Of heaven such soul-subduing melody As Bethlehem shepherds heard when Christ was born.'

B. in Glasgow, 1765; D. 1811.

Grainger, James, grain'-jer, a poet and physician, who served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Edinburgh. He afterwards acted in that capacity in the army, and, in 1748, took his doctor's degree, and settled in London. His practice, however, was not considerable, and he practice, however, was not considerable, and he engaged as tutor to a young gentleman, whom he accompanied to the island of St. Kitts, at Dunse, Scotland, 1723. He wrote—an "Ode on Solitude," "Bryam and Percene," a ballad, the "Sugar-cane," in blank verse, and translated the "Sugar-cane," in blank verse, and translated the "Sugar's of Tibullus into English verse, His medical works are—"Historia Febris verse, hand a Batawa, an 1764;" and a treatise on the West India Glaceses & W. West India diseases, 8vo.

GRAMONT, Anthony, duke of, gra'-mawng, marshal of France, an illustrious warrior and courtier of the reign of Louis XIV., was descended from the noble family of Gramont of Navarre. and related to Cardinal Richelieu by marrage.

and related to Cardinal Richelieu by marrage, n. 1678—His son Philibert, Count de Gramont, wrote two vols. of "Memoirs."—still popular. Granwy, John Manners, Marquis of, gran-be, a famous English general, was the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, and commanded with honour during the seven years' war in Germany. After the peace of 1763, he retired into private life greatly helowed he all ranks for his moun. life, greatly beloved by all ranks for his many virtues. B. 1720; D. 1770.

GEANGEN, James, graw'-jer, an English divine, who published a valuable work, entitled "The Biographical History of England," in 4 vols. 8vo. He was vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire, and was seized with an apoplectic fit while administering the Lord's Supper in his church, and died the next morning, 1776. B. 1716.
GEANT, Anne, grant, usually designated Mrs.

Grant of Laggan, a popular and instructive miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was M'Vioar, her father, after passing some years in America, having been barrack-master at Fort Augustus, in the Scottish Highlands. In 1779 she was married to the Rev. James Grant, who had been appointed minister of the parish

induced to publish a volume of poems, which

profession, and at various perious preduced nea "Letters from the Mountains" (which have been often reprinted), "Memoirs of an American Lady," "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland," "Popular Models and impressive Warnings from the Sons and Danghters of Industry," &c. Nearly the last 30 years of her life were spent in Edinburgh whee sale formed the compact of a highly accomou years of her me were spent in Edinourgh, where she formed the centre of a highly accom-plished circle, numbering among her friends Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Henry Mac-kenzie, and all the Scotch "notables" of the day; and where her amiable character, no less than her literary celebrity, procured her general esteem and regard. B. at Glasgow, 1755; D. 1838. Her "Memoirs and Correspondence" have since been published.

GRANT, Sir Francis, R.A., an artist who spent his entire fortune, and then devoted himself to his art. He became one of the best portrait painters of fashionable life, and was warmly encouraged by Sir Walter Scott. At the commencement of his career he applied himself to mencement of his career he applied himselt to the painting of sporting pieces, some of which were engraved and extensively patronized by sporting men; but he subsequently abandoned this branch of art, and applied himself to portain-painting, and became, por excellence, the artist of "good society." In 1842 he was chosen in A.R.A., and, in 1851, a.R.A. In 1860 how as elected president of the Royal Academy, and was knighted shortly after. B. at Kilgraston, Scotland, about 1800.

Geant, Robert Edmund, M.D., a celebrated zoologist and comparative anatomist, who was educated at the High School, Ediuburgh, where he distinguished himself in Greek and geometry. he distinguished himself in Greek and geometry. In 1808 he entered the literary classes of the university, and, in 1812, was elected president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. In 1814 he became president of the Royal Modical Society, and, in the same year, graduated as M.D. His father having now died, he passed some time in visiting the principal capitals of the continent, and, after his return, commenced the practice of his profession in Edinburgh, in 1920. In 1824, in conjunction with Dr. Barclay, he delivered lectures on comparative anatomy, and, during his vacations, devoted himself to original researches upon the animals of the coasts of Scotland. The result of these appeared in the "Transactions of the Wernerian Society. In 1827 he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and, in the following year, was called upon to fill the post of lecturer on comparative anatomy and zoology at the University College, London. From that time he continued to lecture at that institution, and was a large contributor to zoological literature. He was a fellow of the Royal, Linnean, Zoological, Geological, and En-tomological Societies. B. at Edinburgh, 1793.

GRANT, Lieut. General Ulysses S., entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, in 1839, where he graduated with honours in 1834, and was attached as brevet second licutenant to the 4th Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant in September, 1845, and served as such through Mexico, under General Taylor,

of Laggan, Inverness-shire. She was left a at Palo Alto, Resuca de la Pulma, and Monterey, widow, however, in 1901, and having a large and under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the family to support on but scanty means, was city of Mexico, and was twice promoted for and other constant Scott from vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and was twice promoted for his bravery. He was made regimental quartermaster April 1, 1847, and when he resigned the service, on the 21st of July, 1851, he was a full captain in the 4th Infantry of Regulars. After his resignation he settled in St. Louis County, Missouri, and moved from there to Galena, Illinois, in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the war of secession, he offered his services to Governor Ya'es, and was appointed colonel of the 21st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served with his regiment until promoted to be a brigadier-general, with commission and rank from the 17th of May, 1861. He was engaged as colonel and acting brigadier-general in several of the contests in south-eastern Missouri: and among his most noteworthy acts was the occupation of Paducah, and stoppage of com-munication and supplies to the Confederates via the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. The manner in which he conducted the battle of Belmont was highly commended by his own government. After the capture of Fort Henry a new district was created under the denomination of the district of West Tennessee, and General Grant was assigned to the command of it. He subsequently captured Fort Donelson, an important position, where from 7000 to 9000 prisoners were taken, and for which he was made major-general. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and, in 1865, terminated the war by the defeat of Lee and the capture of Richmond. In 1863 he was elected president of the United States, as successor to Andrew Johnson. n. in Clairmont

County, Ohio, 1822. Granville, George, Baron Lansdowne, granvil, a nobleman of considerable talents, who in 1685 wrote some poetical pieces on the accession of James II. After the Revolution, he lived retired for a considerable time, amusing himself with literary composition. In 1036 was acted, with great applause, his tragedy of "Herote Love," which was followed by the dramatic Love," which was followed by the dramatic poem of "The British Enchanters." On the accession of Queen Anne, he obtained a seat in Parliament, and, in 1710, was made secretary-atwar. The same year, he married a daughter of the earl of Jersey, and was soon after created a peer, by the title of Lord Lansdown, learon of Bideford. The accession of George I. deprived him of his place, and in 1715 he was sent to the him of his place, and in 1715 he was sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being concerned in a plot against the government. He obtained his release in 1717, and afterwards went to Ynnec, where he resided some years. a. in Cornwall, 1607; p. 1735. His works were published in 2 words. 4to, 1732, and included, besides those mentioned above, several other plays and poems. GRANYLLE, John Carterot, Earl of, was the eldest son of George, Lord Carteret, and succeeded to this title at the age of five years. He received his education at Westmister School and Christique, Cox-minster School and Christique, Cox-minster School and Christique, Cox-minster School and Christique, Cox-

minster School and Christchurch College, Oxford, and, in 1711, took his sent in the House of Lords. Here he distinguished himself by his carnest support of the succession of the Hanover family, which recommended him to George I., who gave him several important places. In 1719 he was sent ambassador to Sweden, and effected the treaty between that power and Denmark. In 1721 he became secretary of state, and, in 1724, was appointed viceroy of Ireland,

Granville

where his administration, in a trying season, was generally applianded. He was again no-minated to that office, after the accession of George II, and governed that kingdom with great wisdom till 1730. He was the enemy of Walpole's administration, and moved, in 1731, for the removal of that minister. When this was effected, Lord Carteret became secretary of state, and in 1744, on the death of his mother, succeeded to the titles of Viscount Carteret and Earl Granville, D. 1763. He was a pleasant companion, and a great encourager of learned

GRANVILLE, Granville Geo. Leveson Gower, Earl, educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, took his degree in 1834. In the following year he was attached to his father's embassy in Paris, and in 1836, and also in 1837, on a new election, was returned member of Parliament for Morpeth. He was now on the high road to power, and in a short time was appointed under-secretary for foreign affairs. In 1840 he was attached to the Russian embassy, and at the subsequent general election, was, in 1841, returned member for Lichfield. In 1846 he was summoned, by the death of his father, to the House of Peers, and, in the administration of House of Peers, and, in the ammissration of Lord John Russell, became master of her Majesty's buckhounds. He subsequently became vice-president of the Board of Trade, and, in 1851, took a large share in "getting up" the Great Exhibition. Under Lord Aberdeen, the became president of the Board of Trade, and under Lord Palmerston, in 1855, filled the same post. He also held several other important posts. In 1856 he represented her majesty at the coronation of the emperor of Russia, and, under the Palmerston administration of 1859, held the office of president of the council. 1868 he became secretary of state for the colonies

under Mr. Gladstone. B. 1915.
Grasse, Francis Joseph Paul, Court de, grass, a celebrated French admiral, who played a conspicuous part in the naval wars of the 19th censor tury. When a youth he was captured by Anson, and remained in England for two years a priand remained in England for two years in presence. After many battles with the English in the West Indies, and on the coast of North America, he was defeated by Hood off St. Christopher's in 1782. This reverse was followed in the same year by the defeat and capture of his vessel, the Ville de Paris, by Admiral Rodney, when on his way with a large fleet to attack

Jamaica. B. 1723; D. 1788.

Granian, grav-she-an, a Roman emperor, eldest son of the emperor Valentinian I., was raised to the throne, conjointly with his father, though only eight years old. Afterwards, he be-came sole emperor, in the 16th year of his age. He took as his colleague, Theodosius, whom he appointed over the eastern parts of the empire. His courage in the field was as remarkable as his love of learning and philosophy. He slew 30,000 Germans in a battle, and supported the tottering state by his prudence and intrepidity. His enmity to the pagan superstition of his subjects ultimately proved his ruin. He was forsaken by his troops in the field of battle, fighting against Maximus in Gaul, and murdered by the rebels, 383 A.D., in the 24th year of

GRATIAN, a Benedictine monk, who lived in the twelfth century, a native of Tuscany, who is noted for his collection of the canon laws of the church, known as Gratian's "Decretals."

Grav

GRATIUS FALIECUS, grai'-che-us fii-lis'-kus, a Latin poet, contemporary with Ovid. Ho wrote a poem on coursing, called "Cynegeti-con," much commended for its elegance and perspicuity.

GRATTAN, Right Honourable Henry, grad-tan, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself by his ability, and, after taking his degree, went to London, for the purpose of following the profession of the law. In 1772 he was called to the Irish bar, and in 1775, was returned to the Irish Parliament where his fervid eloquence not only procured him the admiration but the love and veneration of his countrymen, whose enthusiasm he raised to the highest pitch. The first public benefit which he was instrumental in conferring on his countrymen, was the partial liberation of Irish commerce which had hitherto because resulty trammelled by vexations restrictions. In 1780 he obtained from the Irish Parliament the resolution "that the king's most excellent majesty, and the lords and commons of Ireland, are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland." His speech on this occasion. His speech on this occasion, especially its closing passages, is a fine speci-men of eloquence. The Irish nation now voted him £100,000 "as a testimony of its gratitude" for national services; but, at Grattan's own request, it was made £50,000, which he received. After the union of Ireland with Great Britain, he was chosen member for Malton, and subsequently sat in the Imperial Parliament as the representative for Dublin. He is only now remembered for his eloquence; but Lord Brougham, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons in 1823, says—"He was a man of singular candour, and of great moderation; and suguar canoour, and of great moderation; and from his entrance into public life, to the close of his illustrious career, gave signal proofs of his moderation, of his externe forbearance, nay, of his gentleness." "The purity of his life was the brightness of his glory, says Sir James Mackintosh, n. in Dublin 1750; b. in London 1890 and was buried in Westernetts his home. 1820, and was buried in Westminster Abbey,

GRAUN, Karl Heinrich, groom, an eminent Grant musician, who was chapel-master to Frederic the Great. He enjoyed a reputation in Gormany scarcely inferior to that which Handel enjoyed in England; and was the author of an immense number of masses, oratorios, and other musical compositions. B. 1701; D. 1759.

GRAY, Thomas, grai, an English poet, was the son of a money-scrivener in London, and was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1738 he entered at the Inner Temple, but never engaged much in the study of the law. The year following, he accompanied Mr. Horace Walpole in the tour of Europe; but a difference arising between them, Europe; but a diterence arising between their they parted in Italy, in 1741, and Mr. Gray returned to England, where his father died soon after. He now took up his residence chiefly at Cambridge, where, in 1768, he became professor of modern history. n. in London, 1718; n. 1771, and was buried in the family want to Stoke Pogis, in Buckinghamshire. The odes of Gray possess uncommon merit, and his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" has long been considered as one of the finest poems in the English language. General Wolfe, the night before he made his attack on Quebec, where he fell, declared to his fellow-soldiers, "Now, gouldemen, I would rather be the author of that poem

than take Quebec." "I know not," says Sir Exerton Brydges, "what there is of spell in the following simple line—

following simple line—
"The rude foresthers of the hamlet sleep;"
but no frequency of repetition can exhaust its
touching charm." There are other lines in this
delightful poem which we could point out
counly charming. "Had Gray written nothing
but his Elegy," says Byron, "high as he stands,
I am not sure that he would not stand higher. It is the corner-stone of his glory.... Gray's Elegy pleases instantly and eternally."

GREAVES, John, greeves, a mathematician and antiquary, who, after receiving a grammaand antiquary, who, after receiving a granuma-tical cineation in his native country, was removed to Balliol College, Orford. In 1621 he was chosen fallow of Merton College, and, in 1628, took the degree of M.A. In 1639 he became processor of geometry in Gresham College, and was soon afterwards sent by Archbishop Laud to the East, where he made a large collection of oriental MSS, coins, and medals. He also took a careful survey and measurement of the took a careful survey and measurement of the Egyptian pyramids, and made many astrono-mical observations. After his return, in 1640, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy actorford; but was obliged to resign his situation, from the persecution of the parliamentary visitors, in Hampshire, 1602; n. 1632. He wrote "Pyramidographia; or, a Description of the Pyramid's in Egypt;" "A Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius;" and other valuable weaks.

works.

works.

GREN, Robert, green, an English poot, we amm of wit and talents, but noted alike for hi, good advice and bad example. He is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote for bread; but whether this be the ease or not, he had great visualty of mind, and a fertile imagination, which he had increased by extensive reading. He crowded simile upon simile, and wrote in accordance with the principles of the Emphean sect, fashlonable in his time. The criticism of Hallam, in his "Likeray History of Europe," is that "Green succeeds pretty well in that forit and gay style, a little redundant in image which Shakspeare frequently gives to his prince and courtiers, and which renders some unimpassioned scenes in his historic plays effective and. sioned scenes in his historic plays effective and

sined seenes in his historic plays effective and brilliant." The same critic speaks of his novels, as "deplorable specimens." B. st Ipswich, 1560; b. hi Dondon, 1692.

Ipswich, 1560; b. hi Dondon, 1692.

GEREN, Matthew, an English poott, who was bred a dissenter, which seet he quitted, and ridculed in his poem of "The Spleen." He obtained a place in the Custom-house. B. in London, 1898. b. 1797. His poems, while sees great merit, were published in Docollection, and together, in 1 vol. in 1798.

GEREN, Valentine, a distinguished engraver in mezzofinto, was intended for the legal profession; but left it for the art in which he after wards excelled. He settled in London in 1765; was keeper of the Royal Lorden was not done associate of the Royal Academy; and produces.

1766; was keeper of the Royal Lacademy; and produces many fine engravings from Evynolda, West, thu Dusseldorf Gallery, &c., He was also known as the author of a "History of Worcester," and some other works. n. in Warwickshire; p. 1813 GEEENT, Maurice, Mus. Doc, a celebrate composer of church music, who received his education in St. Paul's choir, under Brind, the organist. He first became organist of St Dunstan's in the West, and subsequently succeeded his former master as organist of St

Paul's Cathedral. On the death of Dr. Croft, he ecame organist and composer to the Chapel Loyal, and in 1788 was appointed master of his majesty's band. Previous to this appointment, he had the degree of Doctor of Music conferred than the Cathedral Combined to Death of the Cathedral Company of David Cathedral Company of David Cathedral Cathedra ne had the degree of Doctor of Music conferred in him at Cambridge, for his exercise on Pope's Ode on St. Cecilia's Day." The fame of Doctor Greene rests on his "Forty Anthems, for one, wo, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight roices." These place him at the top of English ecclesiastical music composers. B. in London 194: p. 1755.

GREENOUGH, Horatio, green-uf, a distinguished American sculptor, who, at an early age, displayed a talent for drawing and modelage, distance it adjusts to revising and model-ling, and adopted sculpture for his profession. With the view of studying his art at its source, is proceeded to Rome, where he remained for ome years; but his health giving way, he was orced to revisit his native country. He soon eturned to Europe, however, and, fitting up a studio at Florence, devoted himself to his art. Here he produced his colossal statue of Washington, now in the grounds of the Capitol at Washington, and the "Pioneer's Struggle," now in the Capitol itself. In 1851 he returned to America to creet his group of the "Rescue," but his health was such as gave no prospect of his being able to continue his professional studies. B. at Boston, Massachusetts, 1805: D. 1852.

GREENVILLE, Sir Richard, green'-vil, a gallant English officer, who served in the imperial army in Hungary, against the Turks, and, on his return, engaged in the reduction of Ireland, In 1551 he represented Cornwall in Parliament, about which time he received the honour of knighthood. In 1585 he undertook an expedition to America, and in 1591 was appointed vice-admiral of a squadron sent out to intercept a rich Spanish fleet. He proceeded as far as the Western Islands, and while there, a powerful squadron was sent from Spain to escort the plate fleet. On their approach the English admiral, Thomas Howard, proceeded to sea; but Greenville, in the Revenge, staying to take out creenvine, in the kevenge, staying to take on board some of his sick crew, was surrounded by the whole Spanish fleet. He defended his ship with the utmost bravery, and, after receiving several wounds, was about to sink her, but was carried on board the Spanish

her, but was carried on nource the expenses admiral's ship, where he died three days after, 2, in Devonshire, 1540.

GERGOEX, gregi-ore, king of Scotland, contemporary with Alfred, succeeded to the throne in 876. He delivered his country from the Danes, control the accusting of Companying of Com acquired the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, performed many brilliant exploits in Ireland, and built the city of Aberdeen. D. 898.

Ireland, and built the city of Aberdeen. D. 983.
GEBORY THE GEREN, Pope, was appointed prefect of the city of Rome, and held other civil dignities; but, being inclined to a religious life, he retired to the monastery of St. Andrew, of which he became abobt. On the death of Pelaguas II., in 590, he was elected pope.
E. 544; D. 693. He sent Augustin the monk to convert the English to Christianity.
GERGORY II., St., succeeded Constantine in the pontificate in 715, and died in 731.

GREGORY III., a native of Syris, succeeded to the pontificate in 731, and died in 741. He sent legates to Charles Martel to demand succour against the Lombards, which embasy is considered to be the origin of the apostolic nuncios in France.

Gregory

GREGORY IV., a native of Rome, succeeded to

the pontificate in 827, and was greatly esteemed for his learning and picty. D. 844.

GREGORY V., a native of Germany, and a kinsman of the emperor Otho, was elevated to the pontificate in 996. An anti-pope, named John XVII., was set up against him by Crescentius, consul of Rome, but was expelled by the

tus, constit of rooms, but was expended by the emperor. D. in 399.

Gregory VI., a native of Rome, was elected pope in 1044. Finding the lands and revenues of the church greatly diminished by usurpa-tions, and the roads infested by robbers, he acted with such vigour, that a powerful party was raised against him by those who had been accustomed to live by plunder. At a council held at Sutri in 1046, Gregory abdicated the pontificate.

GREGORY VII. was the son of a carpenter of Soano, in Tuscany, and succeeded to the pontifi-cate in 1073. This pope formed vast projects for the reform of the church, and in attempting to execute them assumed unexampled powers. But he was embroiled with the emperor Henry IV., and after a violent struggle, retired to Sa-

lerno, where he died in 1085.

GREGORY VIII. succeeded Urban III. in 1187 and died the same year, after having exhorted the Christian princes to undertake a new cru-He is not to be confounded with the an i-pope Bourdin, who assumed the same name in 1118. B. at Benevento.

GREGORY IX. was nephew of Innocent III., of the family of the counts of Segni. He was elected pope in 1227, and caused a new crusade to be undertaken, in which the emperor Frederick II. engaged, notwithstanding which he twice excommunicated that prince. D. 1241.

GREGORY X., of the illustrious family of Visconti, was elected pope in 1271, at which time he was in the Holy Land. He assembled a council at Lyons, to promote a union between the Eastern and Western churches, and other

objects. p. 1276.

GREGORY XI., Peter Roger, a native of Limousin, in France, was a nephew of Clement VI., and son of the count of Beaufort. He was elevated to the pontificate in 1370, was a patron of learning, and endeavoured to reconcile the princes of Christendom, and to reform the reli-

princes of Christendom, and to reform the reli-rious societies. He transferred the papal see from Avignon to Rome, where he died, 1878. Gangory XIII, Angelo Coratio, a native of Venice, was raised to the pontificate in 1408, during the schism in the Bast; Benedic XIII. being the other pope. Both were deposed by a council held at Pisa, and Alexander V. elected in their stead. Gregory submitted, and laid aside the pontifical dignity. D. 1417. Garsoow XIIII, a native of Bologna, suc-ceded Pius V. in 1872. He embellished Rome with many fine buildings: but that which more

with many fine buildings; but that which more with many map disclings; but that which more particularly marks his government, is the reform of the calendar which goes by his name. He contributed greatly to correct and amend Gratian's "Docretals," which he enriched with learned notes. D. 1855.

GREGORY XIV., Nicholas Skondrate, succeeded Urban VII. in 1890. He was the son of a senator of Milan, and involved himself in

Gregory

among which is one entitled "Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Schah Abbas, cum Notis Hegalsoni," 8vo, 1627. p. 1623. Gregory XVI., Mauro Capellari, was elected

pope in 1831. He was a man of respectable character, but bigoted and exclusive. p. 1846, and was succeeded by Pius IX.

Garcory, Goorge Florence, commonly called Gregory of Tours, a Romish saint, was chosen bishop of Tours in 573, and, in 573, distinguished himself in a connoil at Paris. He is said to have converted Chilperic from Pelaglanism. B, at Auvergne, 544; D. 595. Gregory was the author of a History of the Franks, in 10 books; and other works.

GREGORY NAZIANZEN, bishop of Constantinople, wrote poems to furnish the Christian youth with subjects for study when Julian prohibited Christians from reading the books of the Gentiles. In 378 he was appointed by the council of Antioch, to go to Constantinople to suppres-Arianism, and was there chosen bishop. He afterwards resigned that see and retired to his native country, where he died, in 389. B. about 325, near Nazianzus, in Cappadocia.

Gregory Nyssen, the younger brother of St. Basil, was bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia, but was deposed by the Arian faction. Ho but was deposed by the Arian faction. He drew up the Nicene creed, by order of the council of Constantinople. D. about 395. Its works were published at Paris in 1615, in 2 vols. folio.

GREGORY, James, a celebrated mathematician, Margory, Janes, a ceterrated mathematican, who, at an early age, discovered a genius for the mathematics, which he cultivated with eagerness in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. In 1663 he published his "Optica Promota," in which he announced the invention of the reflecting telescope, which spread his name over Europe. Soon after this he made a tour to Europe. Soon after this he made a tout to Italy, and resided some years at Padua, where he published his "Vera Circuli et Hyperbola Quadratura," &c., in which appeared an account of his discovery of an infinitely converging series for the areas of the circle and hyperbola, and the mode of computing them. Soon after his return to England he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and engaged in a controversy with Huygens on the subject of his treatise on the quadrature of the circle. In 1663 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the uniappointed processor of inhaltenances in the three versity of St. Andrew's. He had an amicable controversy with Newton concerning the reflecting telescope; in the course of which he suggested the idea of a burning concave mirror, which came into universal repute. In 1674 he became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, overane processor to mattenances at European where he died in the year following, after being struck with sudden blindness as he was letturing. In at Aberdeen, 1633. His "Opties" were translated into English by Dr. Desaguliers, and several of his papers are in the "Philosophieal Transactions.

GREGORY, David, nephew of the above, comof the calendar which goes by his name. He contributed greatly to correct and amend Grapter in the contributed greatly to correct and smed for the contributed greatly to correct and smed greatly to correct and smed greatly to contribute the contributed greatly which he enriched with learned notes p. 1858.

Gregory XIV. Nicholas Sfondrate, socieded Urban VII. in 1890. He was the son of a senator of Milan, and involved himself in a unsuccessful war against Henry IV. of Oxford. In 1895 he published his "Catoptries Gregory and the contribution of the contribution in 1702, and entitled "Astronomic Physics et tute, and deprived of his bishoprie, and spent Geometrice Elementa," [bilo. It was after the remainder of his life in retirement. The words translated into English in 2 vols. Svo. bishop of Bibs was also distinguished as a in 1702, and entitled "Astronomic Physicae et Geometrica Elementa," folio. It was after-wards translated into English in 2 vols, 8vo. In 1703 he published a splendid edition of Euclid's works in folio. B. at Aberdeen, 1061; D. while charged in superintending an edition of "Apollonius's Conies," in 1710. After his death appeared a treatise on logarithms, and another on practical geometry.—His brother James, when David was made Savilian professor at Oxford, as mentioned above, became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, and held the post for thirty-three years. His other brother, Charles, was professor of mathematics at St. Andrew's thirty-two years, and was succeeded by his son, David, who published a system of arithmetic and algebra in Latin. Of this family, sixteen have held British professorships. There are few names, therefore, more illustrious in the annals of science and literature.

GREGORY, John, a physician, the son of Dr. James Gregory, professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen. After studying at his native place, he removed to Edinburgh, and thence to Leyden. In 1745 he obtained the degree of Leyden. In 1740 ne operation one agree of dector of physic, and became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, which he exchanged in 1749 for that of physic. About 1751 he settled in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1766, he also became professor of where, in 1766, no also became professor, buysie. n. at Aberdeen, 1724; n. at Edinburgh, 1773. His works are, on the "Duties and Offices of a Physiciam," Svo; "Elements of the Practice of Physic," Svo; "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," 12mo. All his productions have

been collected into four volumes.

GREGORY, Olinthus, LL.D., commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen; but the works which chiefly brought him into notice were his "Treatise on Astronomy" and the "Pantalogia," a comprehensive dictionary of the arts and sciences, of which he undertook the general editorship. Through the interest of Dr. Hutton, he was nominated, in 1802, mathematical master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in which establishment he eventually or ouwers, in which establishment be eventually obtained the professor's chair, filling it with reputation until he was obliged through ill-health to resign it in 1838. Besides the works above moutes of our analysis of the stable of the sta above mentioned, and many others, Dr. Gregory wrote "Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigowrote "Element of Piano and Sphereal Progo-mometry," Mathematics for Fractical Men," "Letters to a Friend, on the Evidences, Doc-trines, and Duties of the Christian Religion," 2 vols; and "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, &c., of the late John Mason Good, M.D." n. in

Ec, of the lat John Mason Good, M.D." B. In Illustingtonshire, 1774; p. 1841. Geegothe, Henry, Count, bishop of Blois, grad-prive, a French prelate, was nominated by the elergy of his province a member of the states-general; and in the constituent assembly distinguished himself by the boliness of his opinions relative to civil and religious liberty, He was among the first of the elergy who swore feelilits to the constitution, but driving the fidelity to the constitution; but during the Reign of Terror, when the bishop of Paris abdicated his office, and several of the clergy abjured Christianity, the bishop of Blois stood forward as the supporter of the religion of his country. He also opposed the accession of the first con-sul to the throne of France, and, alone, ob-jected to the obsequious address of the senate to the new sovereign. On the restoration of Queen v the Bourbons, he was excluded from the Insti-

bishop of Blois was also distinguished as a literary character. Among his writings are "Essal sur l'Amélioration Politique, Physique, et Morale des Juifs," "Mémoires en fuveur des Gons de Conleur, ou Sang-môlés de St. Do-minique;" "Essai Historique sur les Libertés de Petries Galliemen," "Les Ruines de Port Royal," &c. n. 1750; p. 1831. Gusta, Samuel Carlowitz, greeg, a distin-uished naval officer in the Bussian service, was native of Societaria and first served in the name

a native of Scotland, and first served in the navy of Great Britain. He distinguished himself at the defeat of Conflans by Admiral Hawke, the taking of the Havannah, and on other occasions. After the peace of 1763, he entered the Russian service; and, at the buttle of Chio, contributed greatly to the destruction of the whole of the Turkish fleet. The empress premoted him to the chief command of the Russian navy, gave him an estate in Livonia, and honoured him with many other marks of her favour. D. 1788.

GRENVILLE, George, gren'-vil, a British statesman in the reigns of George II and George III., entered Parliament as member for Buckinghamshire, and was distinguished for his elonghamshire, and was distinguished for his elo-quence. He filled successively the situations of treasurer of the navy, first lord of the Admi-ralty, and first lord of the Treasury. In 1763 he became chancellor of the Exchequer, but, in 1765, he resigned his post to the Marquis of Rockingham. He published "Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England, and on the Measures taken by the Ministers," &c., in reply to attacks made on his administration by the press. D. 1770. He was a younger bro-ther of Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, and was

the father of Lord Grenville.

GRENVILLE, William Wyndham, Lord, was the third son of the Right Honourable George Grenville, and studied at Eton College and Oxford University. In 1782 he became a member of the House of Commons; and Mr. Pitt, subsequently, gave him the office of paymaster of the army. In 1789 he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, and the following year became secretary of state for the home department. At the same time he was created Baron Grenville. In 1791 he became secretary of state for foreign affairs. For some years after this hewas out of office; but, on the death of Mr. Pitt, he became first lord of the Treasury. In 1809 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, and, up to 1815, usually acted in conjunction with Earl Grey. Towards the latter part of his life, he retired from the public eye, and died at Dropmore Lodge, Buckinghamshire, 1831; B. 1750.

GRESHAM, Sir Thomas, gresh'-am, was a merchant of the days of Queen Elizabeth, and amassed a large fortune. In 1505 he received the honour of knighthood from his sovereign, the monor of kenganicol from his sovereign, and was frequently consulted by her in her political and commercial concerns. He founded the Royal Exchange, and in January, 1570, the queen dined at his house, and caused the building to be so named, and had it proclaimed by sound of trumpet. The original structure was burned in the great fire of 1668; but it was rebuilt on a larger scale. It was, in. 1838, again destroyed by fire; but was replaced by the present building, which was opened by Queen Victoria in 1841, 'B, in London, 1519;

Grev

GRETEY, André Ernest Modeste, grai'-tre, a a few days; for Mury proved successful, and the rench musical composer, who, in early youth, duke of Northumberland was beheaded, and French musical composer, who, in early youth, discovered a great passion for music, and went to study in Italy. Returning thence, he brought to study in Italy. Returning thence, he brought with him the knowledge of a pure and simple melody, lively but graceful. The true conie accent was given by him to the language of music, and he deserved his surname of the "Molière of Music". Amongst Grétry's numerous operas may be named "The Huron," which commenced his reputation, and of which the libretto was written by Marmontel; "L'Amant Jalonx," "La Cardvane," and "Richad Cœur de Lion." He also produced an essay on music, in which he described his method. In at Lière. in which he described his method. B. at Liège, 1741; D. at Rousseau's hermitage at Montmorenci, which had become his property, 1813.

-He came of a family of musicians; and his nephew, André Joseph, wrote some comic operas, comedies and romances, which had, however, little success. B. at Boulogne, 1774; D. 1826.

GREISCH, or GRECH, Nicholas, greich, a Rus-GENESCH, OR GENERI, Nicholas, gweick, a Russian litterateure, who edited soveral influential periodicals, among which may be named the "Northern Bee" and the "Circulating Library." In 1835 ho started the great "Russian Enryclopædia," but seededed from it in its 7th volume. In 1832, he published a "History of Russian Literature," which is one of the best works of the kind that has yet appeared. He also published some grammars of the Russian laterature, which is one of the best hundred within the presence which for practical purposes are

anso published some grammals of the Russian language, which, for practical purposes, are esteemed the best. B. 1787.
GREVILLS, Fulke, Lord Brooke, grev'-il, a patron of letters and an ingenious writer, was in great favour with Elizabeth. He was created Lord Brooke by James I., who gave him War-wick Castle. He founded a history lecture at Cambridge. B. at Beauchamp Court, Warwick-shire, 1554; stabled by a servant whom he sure, 1004; stabbed by a servant whom he had reprimanded for an insolent expression, 1628. The man put an end to himself with the same weapon. After his lordship's death appeared several of his poetical works, and the Life of Sir Philip Sidney, written by him, Hallam calls him "of all our poets the most obscure."

OSCUTE. Jane, gray, a celebrated and unfortu-nate English lady, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of the duke of Suffolk and Mary, queen dowager of France and sister to Henry VIII. From her childhood she evinced an intelligent and amiable turn of mind, and was so far advanced in her education at the age of fourteen, that when the learned Ascham visited her family, he found her reading Plato's "Phædo namny, no round her reading riago's "Prilego" in Greek. She was also well acquainted with several modern languages. Her religious principles were those of the Reformation, and her virtue and modesty equalled her other accomvírtue and modesty equalled her other accomplishments. When the heath of Edward VI. began to decline, Dudley, duke of Northumberland, persuaded him, from a pretended corn for the interests of religion, to bequeath his situss Mary and Elizabeth. About the sametime, the duke effected a marriage between his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey. On the death of Edward, her father and the duke of Northumberland, much against her Grey. On the death of Edward, her father and the duke of Northumberland, much against her own wishes, paid homage to her as queen, and had her proclaimed in London with the usual

Lady Jane and her husband sent to the Tower. After being confined some time, the council father's ambition to death. Lord Guildford suffered first, and as he passed her window, his state this, and us he passed her window, ins lady gave him her last adicu. Immediately afterwards, she was executed on the same scaffold, suffering with calm resignation, and a firm attachment to the Protestant faith, 1554.
B. 1537. Fuller, in his "Holy State," says, "she had the innocency of childhood, the beauty

"she had the imbeency of childhood; the beauty of youth, the solidity of middle, the gravity of old age.
the birth of a princess, the learning of a clerk, the life of a suith, yet the death ol a martyr, for her parent's offences."
GERY, Charles, Earl, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, after which he proceeded on a tour to the continent, and on his return, in 1756, became a member of Parliament for the county of Northumberland. He took the liberal side and in 1502 was one of the foundary and side, and in 1702, was one of the founders and most active members of the "Society of the Friends of the People." In 1797 he brought Friends of the People." In 1797 he brought forward a motion for parliamentary reform, for which he continued to labour strennoisty, although he was, for many years, unsuccessful in carrying the object of his wi-lies. When Lord Gravillie, in 1808, came into office, but as Lord Howlet, thou the elevation of his father to the people, became first lord of the Admiralty, and, as one of the leaders of the House of ratry, and, as one of the leaders of the House of Commons, errored the act for the abolition of the slave trade. In the following year, the eabinet was broken up, and he, in the same year, succeeded to the title, by the death of his father. In the Heuse of Lords he became out the leaders of the opposition. For many years he remained out of olice; but, in 1830, he was called upon by William IV. to form a new was cancer opin by Whitain 17. So form a new cabinet, after the fall of the Wellington administration. He accordingly became prime minister, and amounced "peace, retrenchment, and reform," as the objects of his policy. In 1831 the Reform Bill was introduced by Lord John Russell into the House of Commons : but, in the following year, the ministers resigned, on account of a motion of Lord Lyndhurst. They were restored to power, however, and, in the same year, the bill was passed. In the succeeding year, Earl Grey resigned, and, after about a couple of years, retired from public life. B. at

couple of years, retired from public life. n. at Fallowden, near Alnwick, 1745; n. at Howick House, Northumberland, 1915. Gray, Henry George, third earl, the eldest son of the above, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, in 1820, en-tered Parliament as member for the now disfran-chised becough of Winchelsea. In 1831 her presented the county of Northumberland, and, in the avenience was filled the office of wader. in the previous year, tilled the office of under secretary of state for the colonies. In 1834 he became under-secretary for the home department, and in the following year, under the Melbourne administration, was appointed secretary-at-war. In July, 1815, his failer died, when he was called to the House of Lords, and became colonial secretary in the administration of Lord John Russell. At this period the colonies were demanding a ropresentative government, which Earl Grey opposed, and which led to considerable misunderstandings in the colonial-office. In 1852 he retired from his post, and vinidicated formalities. This pageantry, however, only lasted his administration in a treatise of considerable H H 2

length. In 1853 he declined to serve under Lord Aberdeen, and assumed an independent

position in politics. B. 1802.

GREY, Sir George, K.C.B., entered the army, and rose to the rank of captain, when, in 1836, he offered himself, in conjunction with Lieutenant Lushington, to Lord Glenelg, then colonial sceretary, to undertake a journey of discovery in Australia. In the following year, he proceeded on his expedition, and, after an absence of four years, arrived in England, and published the journals of his discoveries. He was now appointed lieutenant governor of South Australia, and produced "A Vocabulary of the Dialect of South-Western Australia." or me maneer of South-western Australia, In 1846 he beatme governor of New Zealand, and published a work entitled "Polynesian Mythology, and Ancient Traditional History of the New Zealand Race." In 1848 he was created a knight-commander of the Bath, and in 1854 he was appointed governor and commandary in the first her was not float the second of the mander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope. He was subsequently appointed governor of New Zealand, and put down the Maori insurrec-tion of 1863-4. B. 1812.—There are some others of this name, known as legislators and administrators, connected with the English government.

Gery, Dr. Zachary, an English divine, well known for his edition of "Hudibras," accom-panied with a great number of curious and en-tertaining notes, 2 vols. Of these notes, War-burton says, that "he hardly thinks there ever appeared, in any learned language, so excerable a heap of nonsense, under the name of commentaries, as hath lately been given us on this satiric poet." He also published Notes on sauric poet. He also published Notes on Shakspeare, 2 vols.; and an Answer to Neale's History of the Puritans, in 3 vols. Svo. B. 1687; D. 1766.

GRIESBACH, John James, grees'-bak, a distinguished German theologian, who studied successively at Frankfort, Tubingen, Halle, and Leipsic. He subsequently became rector of the university of Jena, and ecclesiastical privy councillor to the duke of Saxe-Weimar. His works are very numerous; but the principal is an edition of the Greek Testament, with various

an entition of the effect restament, with various readings. B at Butzbach, 1745; D., 1812.
GEIFFIER, John, gre'-fe-er, known by the appellation of Old Griffier, an eminent painter, succeeded chiefly in landscapes, and painted several views on the Thames. He also etched several views of the Thames. He also etched prints of birds and beasts. B at Amsterdam, 1658; D. In London, 1718.—His son Robert, called the Younger Griffier, born in England, was also a good landscape painter, though not equal to his father.

GRIFFIN, Gerald. grif-fin, a popular Irish novelist, author of "The Collegians" and other works. In 1830 he relinquished the pen, and joined a religious society at Cork. B. at Lime-

rick, 1803; D. 1840.
GEIFFIERS, Ralph, grif-fiths, a man of letters, who was born in Shropshire, and settled in London as a bookseller. In 1749 he commenced the "Monthly Review," the success of which was very slow for a considerable time; but it made its very slow for acconsiderable time; but it made its way gradually to aleading place among periodical journals. Of this work he was both proprietor and editor, being powerfully assisted, from time to time, by men of first-rate talents. D. 1803.

GRIMALDI, Joseph, grim'alda, the famous pantonimie clown, was the son of Signor Gri-

eccentricities, who by day followed the profes-sion of a dentist, and by night that of ballet-master at Druy Lane. For a period of forty years, "Grimaldi the clown" delighted the laughter-loving audiences of Drury Lane, Corent Garden, and Sadler's Wells, with a rich species of buffoonery, peculiarly his own-pour-traying to the life all that is grotesque in manners, or droll in human action. Grimaldi, however, was not a mere clown, even of the most refined class; he was a man of intellect, a wit, and, in private life, an estimable gentleman. B. 1779: D. 1837.

GRIMM, Jacob Ludwig Carl and Wilhelm Carl, grim, two brothers, whose devotion to German literature was distinguished by a rare communion of fellowship between them. nature of their labours is, perhaps, sufficiently indicated in the following quotation from the works of Jacob: "All my labours," he says, "have been, either directly or indirectly, devoted to researches into our ancient language, poetry, and laws. These studies may seem useless to many; but laws, These values may seem useres or many, one to me they have always appeared a serious and dignified task, firmly and distinctly connected with our common fatherland, and calculated to foster the love of it. I have esteemed nothing trifling in those inquiries, but have used the small for the elucidation of the great,-popular smean for the crucination of the great,—popular traditions for the checkation of written documents. Several of my books have been published in common with my brother William We lived, from our youth up, in brotherly community of goods—money, books, and collectanes belowing to us in company and it was carried. munity of goods—money, books, and collectanes belonging to us in common; and it was natural to combine our labours." These brothers are the authors of a valuable and large German diction-ary. Jacob, B. at Hanau, 1785; p. 1863; Wil-liam, B. at Hanover, 1786; b. 1869. Garassrow, Sir Harbottle, primi-ston, a dis-tinuitable hours of the company of the com-

GRIMSTON, SIT HARDOME, grem secon, a un-tinguished lawyer of the time of the Common-wealth, studied at Lincoln's Inn, became re-corder of Colchester in 1638, and in 1640 was elected member of Parliament for that borough. elected member of zerialment for that borough. He at first took part in the opposition offered to the measures of the king, but disapproving the extreme proceedings adopted by his part, went abroad after Charles's execution. He subsequently returned, however, and in 1600 was chosen speaker of what was designated the "Healing Parliament," and was one of the commissioners sent to Charles II. at Breda. At commissioners sent to Charles II. at Breda. At the Restoration he was made master of the Rolls. The "Reports" of Sir George Croke were published moder Sir Handley Sir Handley were published under Sir Harbottle's superin-

tendence. B. about 1594; D. 1683.

GRINDL, Edmund, grin'dal, archbishop of Canterbury, was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in Pembroke Hall. Being attached to the principles of the Reformation, he became chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Westminster: but on the accession of Mary, he retired to Germany, and settled at Strasburg. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned, and ultimately, in 1575, was made archbishop of Canterbury; but lost the royal favour, and was suspended for a time. B. in Cumberland, 1519; D. at Croydon, 1588. He contributed to Fox's "Acts and Monuments."

and editor, being powerfully assisted, from time to time, by men of first-rate talents, n. 1803.

GREENLY, Joseph, grim-al-al, the famous England and Wales, in 4 vols., and those of pantominic clown, was the son of kignor Gri-maddl, an artiste, noted for his humour and of the same kind relative to Ireland, when he

Grosseteste

Grouchy

died in Dublin, in 1791. B. at Greenford, Mid-dlesex, 1781. Besides the above, he published a "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," also a volume of "Miscellanies," 8vo, and "Military Antiquities," 4to.

Annquines, 410.
GROSSETESTE, GROSTETE, or GREATHEAD,
Robert, gross-tait, an English prelate, who received his education at Oxford and Paris. After enjoying several preferments with great reputation, he was chosen bishop of Lincoln in 1234. He successfully resisted the encroachnexts of the papal power, and was a great en-courager of learning. B. at Stradbrook, Suf-folk, 1175; D. 1253. His "Opuscula Varia" were published at Venice in 1514, and his "Compendium Sphæræ Mundi" in 1508. Some of his discourses and letters are extant. "He was a very learned man, and had a knowledge was a very learner man, and mad a anowedge of Greek; but by a knowledge of Greek," says Hallam, "when we find it asserted of some mediawal theologian like Grostéte, we are not to understand an acquaintance with the great to understand an acquaintance with the great classical authors, who were latent in Eastern monasteries, but the power of reading some petty treatise of the fathers (or, as in this in-stance, a translation of the Testament of the twelve patriarchs from Greek into Latin), an apocryphal legand, or, at best, perhaps some of the later commentators on Aristotle. Grostete were were for considerable most but here to was a man of considerable merit, but has had his share of applause."

GROTE, George, grate, the historian of Greece, was the son of Mr. Grote, a banker, and was for some time a clerk in his father's banking-house. some time a clerk in his father's banking-house. He began to devote himself to literature and polities, and, in 1832, became member of parliament for the city of London. In 1841 he resigned his seat, to apply himself exclusively his great work, "The History of Greece," which has received universal commendation. Besides to the control of the control his History, Mr. Grote was a contributor to several of the Reviews. B. near Beckenham, Kent. 1794.

GROTIUS, Hugo, gro'-she-us, an illustrious writer, was the son of a burgomaster of Delft, and, at the age of eight years, composed Latin verses of great merit. In his twelfth year, he was sent to Leyden, and, in 1598, accompanied the ambassador Barneveldt to the court of Henry IV. of France, who was so pleased with Grotius, that he gave him his picture and a gold chain. While in France he took the degree of doctor of laws. The year following, he com-menced practice as an advocate, and pleaded his first cause at Delft. Soon afterwards, he published an edition of Martianus Capella, which was followed by a translation of a work of Stevinus, on finding a ship's place at sea. His edition of the "Phenomena" of Aratus appeared in 1600, and, about the same time, he composed Latin tragedies on sacred subjects. He was now appointed historiographer of the United Provinces, and advocate-general of the treasury for Holland and Zealand. In 1613 he accepted the post of pensioner of Rotterdam, by which means he obtained a seat in the States of Holland, and was sent to England to settle a dispute on the subject of the Greenland fishery. During the contests which arose in Holland on account of religion, Grotius sided with the Arminians, for which he was con-Holland on account of religion, drotus sided with the Arminians, for which he was come bonaparet, while at St. Helena, accused both demned to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of foruchy and Vandamme of disobedience to Loevestein, whence he was delivered by his orders in not bringing up their corps in time to wife in 1821. He found his way to Antwerp, take part in the action. This, however, is bean distrewards to France, where he obtained a lieved to have been an unfounded charge, Atthe

pension. In 1622 he published his "Apology which so stung the States, that they ordered it to be burnt, and the author to be seized wherever he could be found. In 1625 he finished his famous book, "De Jure Belli et Pacis," which greatly extended his reputation. In 1613 he accepted an invitation from Count Oxenstiern, and went to Stockholm, where he was appointed counsellor of state and ambassador to the court of France. He filled this important station. amidst circumstances of extreme difficulty, with annus circumsantes of extreme dimetry, when honour to himself and satisfaction to the court which he represented. In 1645 he quitted France, and went to Holland, where he was honourably received. From Amsterdam he nonourably received. From Amsterdam ne sailed to Sweden, and was welcomed in a cordial manner by Queen Christina. B. at Delft, 1683; D. on his journey to Holland, at Rostock, 1645. His remains were interred at Delft. The works of Grotius are too many to be enumerated here; but we must mention his treatise on the "Truth of the Christian Religion," which has become a standard book in all universities for students in divinity; his "Annales et Historiae de Rebus Belgicis," and his "Commentaries on the Scriptures." these last are an immortal montant ment of learning. In his religious sentiments he coincided with the church of England, and advised his wife to join in communion with it.

—His sons Cornelius and Diederic entered into the army; Peter was bred to the law, and be-came pensionary of Amsterdam: his brother William was a learned man, and wrote some books on legal subjects.

GROUCHY, Emanuel, marquis of, groo-zhai, a distinguished marshal of France, and a scion of a noble Norman family, was a sub-lieutenant of the royal gardes du corps in 1789; but embracing revolutionary ideas, he took part in the wars of the republic, and gained great distinc-tion, especially in the Alps and La Vendée, where he was named general of division in 1793. The decree which deprived all the nobles of The decree which deprived all the nobles of France of military rank stripped him of his commission and position, but, joining the army as a private, his distinguished gallantry soon led to his restoration. Despatched in 1798 to the army of Italy, under the command of Joubert, he arranged the abdication of the king of Sardinia, and thus united Piedmont to France. He took a prominent part in the battle of Novi. where he received fourteen wounds, and was taken prisoner by the enemy. Grouchy's bravery was no less conspicuous on the fields of Hohen-linden, Eylau, Friedland, Wagram, Moscow, &c.; and he obtained the marshal's baton from the hands of Napoleon shortly before his abdication. During the Hundred Days he was opposed to the Duke d'Angoulême in the south, and made him prisoner. He was then summoned into Belgium, prisoner. He was then summoned into Beigitim, and took a prominent part in the brief campaign which finally decided the fate of his imperial master. He had carried the villages of Fleurus (June 18) and Ligny (June 17), and was marching according to his instructions in pursuit of Blucher with a body of 30,000 men, when the battle of Waterloo was fought. Instructions not having reached him in time, he could not take part in the battle, and his absence probably contributed to decide the fortune of the day.

Gruter Guibert

restoration, Grouchy's title of marshal was not and is connected by marriago with most of the acknowledged, and remained so till 1880, when ralling races in Europe. The memory of the was restored. He was created a peer in 1892, ancient name was revived by the institution of it was restored. He was created a peer in 1832. B. 1766; D. 1847.

B. 1706; B. 1847. GRUFFR, or GRUTERUS, John, groof-tuir, a distinguished philologist, whose futher was a burgumaster of Antwerp, and fled to England, on account of his religion, taking his son, who was an infant, with him. Here John was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards went to Leyden, where he took his degrees in law. He became a professor at Heidelberg, but lost his valuable library when that city was sacked in 1622. B. at Antwerp, 1500; p. at Heidelberg, 1627. His principal works are, "A Collection of Ancient Inscriptions," folio, 1601; "Thesaurus Criti-cus," 6 vols. 8vo; "Delicie Poetarum Gallo-rum, Italorum, &c.," 18 vols.

GRYLLUS, gril'-lus, a son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himself slain at the battle of Mantinea, 362 B.C. His father, upon receiving the news of his death, observed that it ought to be celebrated with every demon-

that is ought to be electrated with every demo-stration of joy, rather than of lamentation. GRYNEUS, Simon, gri-we-us, a learned Ger-man, and the son of a peasant in Suabia, became Greek professor at Vienna, and after-wards at Heidelberg. In 1531 he visited Eng-land, where his classical acquirements procured him many friends. The learned are indebted to him for editions of several of the ancients. enriched with prefaces and commentaries. at Veringen, in Hohenzollern, 1493; p. at Bûle,

GRYPHIUS, Andrew, gril-fè-us, a German dra-matic writer, whose tragedies were greatly admired. He also wrote a critique, in which he ridiculed the ancient comedies of the Germans. B. at Glogau, 1616; D. 1064.

GENERIUS, Christian, son of the proceeding, and a man of great crudition, became professor of eloquence at Breslau, principal of the college of Magdalen, and librarian. His works are "German Poems," "History of the Orders of Knighthood," "Treatise on the German Lan-

Ringintond, Treatse of the German Language," &c. B. 1018; D. 1706.
GUARINO, SURNAUM Veronese, goo-a-re'-no, an eninent reviver of learning, and the first who reintroduced Greek into Italy. He became professor of the learned languages at Ferrara, and translated "Plutarch's Lives," part of Strabo, and other works. p. 1370; p. 1460. -His son Batista was also a learned man, and became an eminent professor at Ferrara. He translated into Italian some of Plautus's comedies, and wrote Latin poems and other works.

GUARINO, Balista, an Italian poets, Freat-grandson of the preceding, passed the greatest part of his life in courts, being in the ser-vice of Alphonso II., duke of Ferrara, and other princes. In these situations, however, he seems to have been a prey to continual disans seems to nove peen a prey to continuat dis-gusts. He wrote several poems, and a pastoral piece called "Pastor Fido," which gained him considerable reputation. He, however, con-temned the title of poet, which he thought beneath the dignity of a gentleman. B. at Ferrara, 1587; D. at Venice, 1012. Gully of Gully, and Stinguished family which had its seat at first in 1taly, from

which it was transferred in the 11th century to Germany, where it became the ruling race in several provinces. The family is still continued in the two lines of the house of Brunswick the royal in England, and the ducalin Germany,

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the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover.

Guericke, Otto von, ger'-ik-e(r), a German philosopher, who was counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and burgomaster of Magdeburg. He invented the air-pump and weather-glass, and published some treatises on experimental

and published some access on experimental philosophy. B. 1602; D. 1686.
Gurrer, Martin, gair, a Frenchman, rendered famous by an extraordinary impostrodered tamous by an extraordinary imposture, practised by Arnaud du Thil, his friend, Martin married Bertrande du Rols, and, after living with her about ten years, left her, and entered into the service of Spain. Eight years after, Du Thil presented himself to Bertrande as her husband, and so imposed upon her. by relating various facts, that he lived with her. An uncle of Martin prosecuted Du Thil, and he was con-demned to be hanged. Du Thil appealed to the perliament of Toulouse, the members of which were greatly divided, when Martin returned home; on which his treacherous friend was hanged and burned, in 1560.

Gurrero, Vicente, goo'-er-rai-ro, chosen president of the Mexican States, in 1829, was by birth a Creole. At the commencement of the revolution in Mexico he took arms against the Spaniards, and ever after continued to play a prominent part in the affairs of that country. On numericus occasions, from 1819 to 1828, general Guerrero became the rallying point of the popular party, the Yorkinos, and was repeatedly called into active service in his military capacity. Having been successful in various contests with the aristocratical faction, he at length, in 1829, was elected to the presidency, The expedition of Barradas soon gave employment to the new government; and the better to enable the president to meet the exigency. he was invested with extraordinary powers; but after the victory over the Spanish troops, and when the invading expedition was de-stroyed, Guerrero evinced an unwillingness to relinquish the dictatorship, which became the protext of another revolution; and Bustamente, the vice-president, assumed the reins of government. Guerrero, however, was not to be so set aside: in September, 1830, he collected a large force at Valladolid, and established a form of government in opposition to that of Bustamente, and the whole country was agitated by bodies of men in arms. Guerrero's course, however, was nearly run. In February, 1831, he was

was nearly near in February, 1801, he was taken prisoner by his opponents, and shot.
Guesclin, Bertrand du, ges-la, constable of France, and an illustrious warrior who gained many victories over the English, and deleated the troops of the king of Navarre. He was very the troops of the ang of Navarre. He was very strong, and also very unprepossessing. "I am very unly," he would say, "and shall never be a favourite with the ladies; but, by the encunies of my king, I shall be held in terror." D. in Brittany, 1314; D. while besieging Randam,

1380.

Gubvara, Louis Velez de, gwai-va'-ra, a Spanish comic poet, who wrote many comedies, and a celebrated work entitled "El Diabolo Cojuelo," which furnished the foundation for "Le Diable Boitcux" of Le Sage. He was a native of Andalusia, and died 1646.

Guibert, Jacques Anthony Hippolite, ge-bair', a writer on military affairs, who served in Germany, and afterwards in Corsica, where he was

composition, and produced several tragedies, He also wrote the Elogies of Catinat and L'Hôpital. The French Academy elected him a member, in the room of M. Thomas. D. at Montanban, 17:13; D. 17:90. Besides the above works, he wrote the clogy of Frederick the Great, king of Prussia.

GUICCIARDINI, goo'-etch-e-ar-de'-ne, an eminent historian, who was descended from a noble family of Florence. He practised in early life as a lawyer, and filled several high offices in his profession. Afterwards he was employed in affairs of state for his native city. From this situation he passed into the service of Leo X. situation no passed into the service of Leo X. and the two immediate successors of that prince, and was raised by them to the highest civil and military distributes. His "History of Italy," in twenty books, is a valuable performance. n. in Florence, 1482; n. at his country seed at Arcetit, 1540. When the courtiers of Charles V. complained of the favour he showed to Guiceiardini and other Florentines, he said, "I can make a hundred Spanish grandees in a minute, but I cannot make one Guicciardini in a hundred years."

Guicciandini, Luigi, nephew of the preced-ing, wrote, among other works, a "Description of the Low Countries," folio. B. at Florence,

1523; D. at Antwerp, 1589.

Guido d'Arezzo, ge'-ilc da-ret'-so, an Italian musician, who invented the lines and spaces, or staff, reformed the scale, suggested the mode of notation, and the art of solmisation. Lived in

the 11th century.

GUIDO RENI, an illustrious Italian painter, GUIDO MENT, an illustrious Italiam painter, whose father was a musician, and who intended him for the same profession; but Beni conceiving an early attachment for painting, was placed under Denis Calvert, a Fiemish master. He afterwards studied under the Caracci, and soon ross to higher fame than any of his contemporaries. Honours were heaped to the property of th upon him by several crowned heads, and riches flowed upon him in abundance. He was unfor-tunate only in an immoderate love of gaming, which reduced him to such distress, that a languishing disease ensued, of which he died. His heads are beautiful, and considered by many ic equal those of Raffaelle. His draperies are As nuch admired. His ideal of female beauty was founded on the antique, as he took the "Venus de Mediei," and the "Danghiers of Niobe" for his standard. n. at Bologna, 1575; p. 1612. The greatest work of Guido is the "Pentience of St. Feirer atter Denying Christ," in the Zampieri palace, at Bologna. Guttorri, Paul, ge-dot-te, an Italirn painier, sculptor, and architect, who made vangs with which he imagemed he could fly; but, in making the attempt at Lucca, he fell, and received great injury. n. at Lucca, 1560; p. 1820. Guttows, Joseph de, gueen, a learned French writer, who studied the Oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and was amointed interalso much admired. His ideal of female beauty

Stephen Fourmont, and was appointed inter-preter to the king in 1741, and member of the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1753. He parti-Academy of Bolies Lottres in 1753. He partito Biois, convened the states there, where Guise
clearly applied himself to the study of the Chiuse seassistated in 1858. n. 1550.

Guss, Charles, duke of, eldest son of the
principal interest in the "Journal des Sousaus" above, on his father's death, was sint up in
The Berolution reduced him to poverty. n. at
the castle of Tours, from which he escaped in
the Life of Fourmont, "General History of the
the greatest joy by the partisans of a league

made a colonel. In 1770, he published his Huns, Tarks, Moguls, and Tartars," 5 vols. 4to; great work, "Best Genéral de Racique." After "Memoir proving that the Chineso were awards he directed his attention to dramatic Egyptian colony; "Le Choo-King," 4to; "The Momoir proving that the Chinese were an Egyptian colony; "Le Choo-King," 4to; "The Military Art of the Chinese," "Historical Fssay upon the Oriental and Greek Topography,"
"Principles of Typographical Composition,"

"Momoirs in the Academy of Inscriptions," &c. Guillouik, Joseph Ign thus, gael-o-teen, a French physician, who, during the first devolution, proposed the introduction of an instru-ment of decapitation, made after the fashion of the more ancient one, the maiden, used on the Scottish borders in the 16th century. The proposal was adopted, and the engine named after its inventor. Mons. Guilloin practised medicine in Paris many years, and was much respected. He was a member of the National Assembly, where his political principles were distinguished by moderation; and his introduction of his famous instrument of death was from a humane motive—that of rendering capital punishment less painful. He was not, as has been asserted, the vietim of his own contrivance, though he was greatly annoyed by its being called by his name. He died, in tranguil retirement, in 1814; B. 1738.

Guiscann, Robert, gee, -kar, a brave Norman knight, and son of Tancred de Hauteville, one of the warriors who conquered Naples from the Saraceus, and acquired the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria. D. in the island of Corfu,

1035.

Guischard, Charles Gottlieb, ge'-skar, t Prussian officer, who fought with great reputa-tion in the service of the Stadtholder, and afterwards in that of Frederick II. of Prussia, who gave him the name of Quintus Icilius, and a regiment. n. at Macdeburg, 1742; D. 1775. His works are "Memoires Militaires sur les Grees et les Romains," 4to; "Memoires Critiques et Historiques sur plusicurs Points d'Antiquités Militaires," 4vols, 8vo.

Militaires," 4 vois. Svo.

Guise, Claude de Loraine, duke of, gess, was
the fifth son of René II., duke of Loraine. He
settled in France, where he married Antoinette de Bourbon, a princess of the blood, in 1513. At the battle of Marignan, when he was but 22 years of age, he received more than twenty wounds. D. 1550.

Grish, Francis de Loraine, duke of, eldes

Grien, Francis de Loraine, duke of, eidests son of the above, was a ma not great talents and valour, and, during the greater part of his life, enjoyed almost unbounded power in France. With him began the famous factions of Condé and Grise. The duke of Guise was at the head of the Catholic party, and a great zealot. Shot with a pistol, in 1543, by a Protestant gentleman named Poltrot de Meré. в 1519.

Guise, Henry, duke of, eldest son of the preceding, was a good soldier, but of a turbulent temper, and formed the association called the League, on the pretence of defending the Catholic religion, and the liberty of the state. With its aid the dake of Guise long controlled Henry III., and even was in open rebellion On the celebrated day of the baragainst him. ricades, the king, having escaped from the duke to Blois, convened the states there, where Guise

Guise Gurwood

which had been formed against Henry IV. He member for the Chamber of Deputies, and afterwards became governor of Provence; but, assisted in accomplishing the revolution which under the reign of Louis XIII., he was forced to expelled Charles X, from his throne. He now under the reign of Louis AIII. He was indeed to leave France, on account of the jealousy of Car-dinal Richelieu. He went into Tuscany, where he died, in 1640. B. 1571.—His son, Henry II., was brought up to the church, which, on the death of his father, he quitted, and assumed the title of duke of Guise. He conspired against Cardinal Richelicu, and, in 1647, put himself at the head of the revolted Neapolitans, but was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. On being set free, he returned to France, where he died, without issue, in 1684.—His younger brother, Louis, left a son, Louis Joseph, of Loraine, duke of Guise, who died in 1671, leaving an infant son, who died in 1675, and in whom the line of the Guises became extinct.

Guise, Charles de, usually called the Cardinal of Loraine, was the minister of Francis II. and Charles IX. He was notorious for his violent and intolerant spirit, and his memory will ever be held in execration for the furious persecution he promoted against the Protestants of France.

B. 1525; D. 1574. Guizor, François-Pierre Guillaume, gé-zo, was the son of an eminent French advocate, who was executed in 1794. Young Guizot and another brother were taken by their mother to dinere brother were taken by their involver to Geneva, where they were educated in the Gym-nasium, and where François acquired a know-ledge of the Latin, Greek, English, German, and Italian languages. In 1805 he went to Paris for the purpose of studying law, but entered as tutor the family of the Swiss ambassador, and, through his means, was introduced to many distinguished literary men. In 1809 he published his "Dictionary of Synonyms," which was succeeded by "Lives of the Poets," "Gibbon's Roman Empire," and other works. In 1812 he became assistant professor of history in the Faculty of Letters, and, shortly afterwards, was appointed professor of modern history. In the same year he married Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan, a lady who was considerably older than himself, and who supported herself and family by literary work. In 1814, under Louis XVIII., Guizot became secretary-general; but, on the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, he was driven from his office, and once more resumed his duties as professor of history. On the over-throw of the empire, he became secretarygeneral to the minister of justice, adopting the principles of a constitutional royalist. He now principles to a constitutional regards. The flow produced several political and educational pamphlets, and in 1818 was chosen a councillor of state. In 1820 he was expelled from office, and once more entered the field as a pamphleteer. He also gave lectures at the Sorbonue; but the freedom of his expressions caused them to be suppressed. Between 1822 and 1827 he produced his "History of the English Revolution," "Essays on the History of France," and his "Historical Essays on Shakspeure." He also established the "French Review," and assist thyself, and Heavre will assist they disking the society called "Assist thyself, and Heavre will assist they "designed to secure the freedom of elections. In 1828 he was permitted to remark his leafwage at the Sorbona leteer. He also gave lectures at the Sorbonue; mitted to resume his lectures at the Sorbonne, and, in the same year, married the niece of his

became successively minister of public instruction and minister of the interior; but, in the same year, was driven from office. In 1832 he returned to office, as minister of public instruc-tion, under the administration of Marshal Soult. and continued to hold his place till 1836, when he was appointed on an embassy to England. Here he concluded the treaty of 1840, which filled France with dissatisfaction. In that year. however, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, which he held till the abdication of Louis-Philippe, in 1848. At that time he fled from France in the disguise of a workman, but returned in the following year, and again en-tered the political arena. He now became active tered the political arena. He now became active with his pen, and produced many more works; among which we may notice his "History of Civilization," "History of Oliver Crouwell," "History of Richard Crouwell and the Restoration of Charles II," "Slatispeare and his Times," and "Studies of the Fine Arts in General." A at Nimes, in the department Gard,

GUNDLING, Nicholas Jerom, goond-ling, a German writer on jurisprudence, history, and politics, who was successively professor of philo-sophy, eloquence, and civil law at Halle. B. at

Nuremberg, 1671; D. at Halle, 1729.
Gundur, gun doolf, bishop of Rochester, was one of the Norman ecclesiastics brought over by William the Conqueror. He was a skilful architect; and built that part of the Tower of London called the White Tower. He also erected Rochester Castle, and rebuilt the cathedral. Died 1108.

GUNNERUS, John Ernest, qoon'-ne-rus, a Norwegian divine, who was made bishop of Dron-them, in 1758, where he founded the Royal Norwegian Society, principally for the encourage-ment of the study of natural history. Linneus gave the name of Gunnera to a plant in his vegetable system. p. at Christiana, 1718; p. at Christiansund, 1773. He published "Flora

Norwegin," &c.
Gunzer, Edmund, gun-ter, an English philosopher, whose genius led him to the study of mathematics, and he became professor of astronomy in Gresham College. He invented a portable quadrant, which goes by his name, and a scale used by navigators. He also discovered the variation of the magnetic needle. B. in Herefordshire, 1581; D. in Oxford, 1626.

n. in Hereforeishire, 1581; n. in Oxtora, 1826, the published "Ganon Triangulorum, sive Tablak Sinuum Artificialium," &c. His works were collected into one volume 4to, 1673. Grawoon, John, gur'-ncod, entered the British army in 1898, and served in the Pennisud war under the dake of Wellington. At the storming of Guidad Rodrigo, in 1812, he volunteered to lead the forlorn hope, and took general

"Then it is to you that the sword of the general should belong," said the duke, at the same time handing to Gurwood Barrie's sword. This weapon he wore ever afterwards, and he became first wife, who had recommanded the union on a distinguished officer. About 1830 he became her death-bed. In the following year he was repointed a councillor of state, and became one and, in 1834, commenced issuing "The Bed the editors of the "Journal des Debäts," and spatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington of "Le Teups." In 1830 he was elected a ton, K.G., during his various Campaigns in



GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS (OF SWEDEN)



HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK.



uise, Henry of.

Hampden, John.

Guthrie

India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France, from 1799 to 1813, com-piled from Official and Authentic Documents by Lieutenant-Colonel Gurwood." This work was a decided success, notwithstanding that it extended to thirteen volumes. In 1841 Gurwood was made a full colonel, and subsequently became deputy-governor of the Tower. B. 1790; p. by his own hand, in a fit of insanity, arising from a wound in his head received at Ciudad Rodrigo, 1845.

GUSTAVUS I., gus-ta'-vus, king of Sweden, known by the name of Gustavus Vasa, was the son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm, who was descended from the ancient kings of Sweden, and who was beheaded by the Danish tyrant, Christian II. This sovereign also got Gustavus into his hands, and, in the war in which he reduced Sweden, kept him several years a prisoner at Copenhagen. At length he made his escape, and having prevailed on the Dalecarlians to throw off the Danish yoke, in May, 1831, be found himself at the head of 15,000 men. After various fortunes, he recovered the whole After various rottines, he recovered the whole of Sweden from the tyranny of Christian. In 1527 he was crowned king of Sweden, and the crown made hereditary in his family. Lutheranism was established as the national religion of Sweden in his reign. B. at Ockestadt, near Stockholm, 1490; p. in 1559. His name is still revered by every Swede.

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, as-cended the throne in 1611, when only in his seventeenth year. Notwithstanding his youth, he displayed great discernment in the choice of able ministers, and distinguished himself in the field, in a war with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. He subsequently rendered his name immortal, by his illustrious achievements in the war he carried on at the head of the German Protestants against the house of Austria. He penetrated from the Vistula to the Danube, and twice defeated the celebrated Tilly. He was a patron of the sciences, enriching the university of Upsal, founding a royal academy at Abo, and a university at Dorpat, in Livonia. This great prince fell in the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, not without suspicion of having been assassinated by the hand of Lawenburg, one of his generals. B. at Stockholm, 1594. There is something sublime in the conduct of Gustavus immediately before engaging in the battle at Lutzen. He himself sang a hymn of Luther's, and was followed in chorus by the whole of his troops. After this, enorus by the whole of ms troops. After this, he led the attack in person, and slew the foremost of the enemy with a lance; thus giving promise of the victory which his army obtained, although at an immense sacridce, over the forces of Wallenstein, one of the most extraordinary men of his time.

men or his time.

Gustavus III., king of Sweden, was the son
of Adolphus Frederick and Louisa Ulrica, sister
of Frederick II., king of Prussia. He was educated under Count Tessin, whose letters to his
royal pupil are well known. He succeeded his father in 1771, at which time a corrupt senate, composed of two aristocratic factions, called the Hats and Caps, possessed the government, and has an Osbesset and Gotolanders and the treated the king as a mere cipher. Gustavus, in the following year, effected a revolution without bloodshed, and established a new constitution. He abolished the practice of forture, and introduced the practice of the produced the produced to the produced the produced to the pr duced other good regulations in the administra-tion of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, reformed his army and navy, caused he went for a time into his father's banking-

a new translation to be made of the Bible, and greatly encouraged agriculture, arts, and litera-ture. In 1777 he paid a visit to the empress of Russia, and was entertained in a magnificent manner. In 1783 he made a tour for his health to France and Italy, and was absent ten months. He afterwards entered into a war with Russia and Denmark. He headed his army himself, and stormed the defences of Fredericksham. where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. Encouraged by this success, he made vessels. Encouraged by this success, he made an attack on the Russian squadron and arsenal of Revel, but was obliged to retire. He was equally unformate in an attempt on Wyburg; but, on July 9, 1790, the Swedish fleet, commanded by the king, gained a victory over the Russians, who lost forty-flee vessels and a great.

This was followed by up in the command of the number of men. This was followed by an im-mediate peace. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was agreed that Gustavus should march against France at the head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making, he was shot at a masquerade, by Ankarstroem, a disbanded officer of the army. B. 1746; assassinated 1792. Gustavus wrote some plays, and political pieces of merit.

GUSTAVUS IV., king of Sweden, after the as-sassination of his father, ascended the throne, in 1792. His reign was remarkable for the en-price with which he was permitted to govern, for several years, a brave people. His hatred to Napoleon I. was of the most intense description, and his avowed attachment to the principles of legitimacy led him to endeavour to restore the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France. In 1809 he was arrested as a traitor in the name of the nation, and forced to abdicate his crown in favour of Duke Charles of Sudermania, who ascended the vacant throne as Charles XIII. ascended the Vacanti throne as Charles ATI, B. 1773; p. at St. Gall, Switzerland, 1837. After abdicating his throne, he retired to St. Gall, where he mostly lived afterwards, supporting himself by his writings as an author and his pension as a colonel. He refused all assistance from his family and the people over whom he had reigned.

had reigned.

Groen, John, gutch, an antiquarian writer, who was registrar of the university of Oxford, rector of St. Clement's, and chapslan of Al Souls College, published "Collectanea Curiosa," from the MSS. of Archbishop Samerofs, 2 vols, "The History and Antiquities of the Colleges, &c., from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, written by Anthony Wood," "The Antiquities and Annals of the University," &c. B. 1745; D. 1831.

GUTRIEN, William, guth're, a native of Scotland, and educated at Aberdeen, whose most esteemed work is his georpanical grammar.

nano, and concerned at Aberdeen, whose most esteemed work is his geographical grammar, n. 1701, n. 770. He also wrote a "History of Scotland," "A History of the Peerage," "The Friends," novel; "Remarks on English Tragedy," and several other works.

GUTHER, Thomas, D.D., an eminent Scottish clergyman and philanthropist, the son of an influential merchant and banker in Brechin, Forfarshire, studied for the church of Scotland Formarshire, studied for the church of Scotland at the university of Edinburgh, and after having been licensed to preach by the presbytery of Brechin proceeded to Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, with the view of being able to assist the poor medically, when engaged in his pastoral duties. On his return to Scotland,

house, and in 1820 was ordained minister of the illustrious Fénélon; but was treated with great nonse, and m 1850 was ordaned minister of the parish of Arbitols, in his native county. He was afterwards translated to the collegiate church of old Greyfriars, Edimburgh, and 1840 to St. John's, a new church and parish in 1840 to St. John's, a new church and parish in popularity. He took a prominent part in the constitution of the constitution non-intrusion controversy, and other ecclesiasti-cal questions, which ended in the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland in 1813, and the institution of the Free Church of that country. He was one of the four leading men of that important movement, the other three being Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and Candlish. In 1817, his fervent and heart-stirring appeals to the benevolent, on behalf of the destitute and homeless children of the Scottish capital, led to the establishment of the Edinburgh Original Ragged or Industrial School, which has been productive of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes of that city. в. 1800.

GUTTENBERG, OF GUTENBERG, John, goot'-tenbairg, one of those to whom the invention of the art of printing is attributed, was descended of a noble German family. If he did not invent of a none German manny. If no the not invent printing, it is probable he was the first who conceived the idea of printing a book, which he executed, first with blocks of wood engraved, and afterwards with separate letters out in wood. He took, for a partner, John Faust, from whom he separated, and then printed for himself. There are few particulars of his life and habits, further than that he seems to have been frenarrier than that he seems to have been requestly in litigation, and to have been a man of considerable ingomity. n. at Mentz, about 1400; n. there, 1485. In 1877 a splendid monument in bronze was erected to his memory in Mentz, and the Guttenberg Society, with which the writers of the Rhenish provinces are consistent to the constant of the second to the constant of the second to the second nected, hold an annual meeting in Mentz, or Mayence, to celebrate his great discovery, and

in honour of his memory.

Gux, Thomas, gi, the humane and charitable founder of Guy's Hospital, was the son of Thomas Guy, a lighterman and coal-dealer in Horselydown, Southwark. He was bred a bookseller, and began trade with only £200. The bulk of his fortune, however, was made by purchasing seamen's tickets during Queen Anne's wars, and by speculations in South-Sea stock in the memorable year 1720. Besides the wellknown hospital, he erected an almshouse at Tamworth. B. 1613; p. 1724, worth £300,00). GUYARD, De Berville, go-yar, a French writer,

who, after a life of extreme distress, died in the who, after a life of extreme distress, died in the prison of the licetre, at the age of 73. D. 1697. He wrote the lives of Bertrand du Gueselin and of the Chevalier Bayard. He is not to be con-founded with Anthony Guyard, a Benedictine monk, who died at Dijon in 1770, and wrote "Political Observations on the Administration of Benefices," &c.

Guvon, Jeanne Marie Bouvièr de la Mothe, ge-yawag, a famous enthusiast, who, at sixteen, married, and became a widow at the age of twenty-eight. She afterwards devoted herself to religious meditation, and imbibed all the mystical conceits of quictism, till she worked herself up into the belief that she was the preg-nant woman in the Apocalypse, and the destined foundress of a new church. Having gained foundress of a new church. Having gained "Gwinning, Nell, pain, an actress, famous for many followers, she was confined in a convent; the circumstance of her rising from the lowest but was released, at the instance of Madamo situation to be patronized by Charles II. In the

severity by Bossuet of Meaux, by whose means she was sent to the Bastile, whence she was liberated in 1702. B. at Montargis, 1618 : p. at Blois, 1717. Her works are numerous, and still admired by those who are fond of mys-

Guvov, General Richard Debaufre, a distin-guished English general in the Hungarian service. In 1818 he became major of the Honveds. or national guards of Hungary, and at the battle of Schwechat, fought near Vienna, he was, for his gallantry, made a colonel on the field. Subsequently, at Debreezin, he was raised to the rank of general. He continued to fight in the cause of Hungary, against the Austrians, throughout the war of 1848-49; but when Gorgei made an unconditional surrender, he, with Bem, Dembinski, and Kmety, took refuge in Turkey. Here he remained, protected by the sulian, and accepted service under his govern-ment. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-general on the staff, and received the title of Kourschid on the stan, and received the late of Rousseing Pasha. In 1853 he was sent to Damascus, and thence proceeded to Kars, where he organized the army, and constructed the defences which subsequently formed a basis for the operations of Sir Fenwick Williams in that place. B. near

Bath, Somersetshire, 1813; p. 1856, Guyton de Monveau, Louis Bernard, ge-tawng dai mor'-vo, an eniment French chemist, the son of a lawyer at Dijon, was educated for the bar, and became advocate-general to the parliament of his native city; but applied himself chiefly to natural philosophy and che-mistry, in which latter science he made many discoveries. In 1777 he was appointed to examine the coal-mines of Burgundy, on which he made a mineralogical tour of that province; and, in the course of these inquiries, he discovered a rich lead mine. Soon after this he wrote the articles on chemistry in the "Encyclopedia Méthodique;" in 1782 he published his new chemical nomenclature, paid great attention to the science of acrostation, and by various discoveries materially promoted the advance of science. He was one of the earliest and most violent of the revolutionists; nourished a determined aversion to the kingly authority and the priesthood; became successively a member of the Legislative Assembly, the Convention, the Committee of Public Safety, and the Council of Five Hundred. He was made a member of the Legion of Honour, and a baron of the empire, by Bonaparte; and was director of the Polytechnic School and administrator of the mint. Besides his share in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," he was one of the principal editors of the "Annals of Chemistry," and wrote some other chemical works. B. 1737; D. 1816.

Gwilt, Joseph, gwilt, an eminent English architect, who wrote largely on his profession, and published, with other works, "An Encyclopedia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical." He also wrote "Rudiments of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue," and the article on music in the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana." He held, for thirty years, the appointment of architect to the Grocers' Company, and was, for forty years, one of the surveyors of the sewers in Surrey. B. in Surrey, 1784; D. 1863.

Maintenon. After this, she was befriended by the early part of her life she entertained companies

Gylippus

at taverns by singing; and, previous to her winning the affections of the "Merry Monarch." she had formed various questionable connexions. D. 1687.

Gylippus, ji-lip'-pus, a Lacedomonian, sent by his countrymen to assist Syracuse against the Athenians. He obtained a celebrated victory over Nicias and Demosthenes, and obliged them to surrender. After the capture of Athens by Lysander, he was intrusted by the conqueror with the money taken in the plunder, to convey it to Sparta; but he stole from it three hundred talents. His theft was discovered, and, to avoid the punishment which he deserved, he fled from his country, and tarnished the glory of his victorious actions. This, from the establishment of the laws of Lycurgus, was the first instance of any Spartan being infected by a corrupt desire for money. Lived in the 5th century B.c.

H

HAAR, Theodore, hawk, a German writer, who studied at Oxford; translated the Dutch "Annotations of the Bible," 2 vols., and was one of the founders of the Royal Society. B. at New-

the foundars of the royal Society. B. a. 2. Com-hausen, 1605; D. 1690.

Haas, William, Aazz, a Swiss type-founder and printer, who was the first in Germany and Switzerland to successfully engrave a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a

HABINGTON, William, hab'-ing-ton, an English writer, who was educated in France. Ife wrote some poems, a play called "The Quem of Aragon," and the History of Edward IV. B. in Worcestershire, 1805; D. 1645. The poetry of Habington has both great elegance and poetical fancy: it shows the author to have been nancy: It snows the nathor to have been possessed, according to Hallam, of a "pure and amiable mind, turned to versification by the custom of the day, during a real passion for a lady of birth and virtue, the Castara whom he afterwards married."

HACKAERT, John, hak'-art, a Dutch artist, who greatly excelled in landscape-painting. B. at Amsterdam, about 1635.

HACKERT, Philip, a celebrated German landscape painter, who was also good at marine subjects, was a native of Prenzlau, in Prussia. His first work of importance was a series of six large pictures, representing the naval victory of the Russians over the Turks at Tschesine, and the burning of the fleet of the latter power in the burning of the need of the Law power 1770, by Count Orloff, for which the Empress Catharine II. paid the artist £1350. The pictures were sent to Count Orloff, who, being dissatisfied with the way in which the blowingup of a ship was depicted, ordered one of his ships to be blown up in the roads of Leghorn in order to let the painter see what such a scene was really like. The experiment, though costly, was not lost, for Hackert altered and greatly improved the picture. He was subsequently much engaged in painting scenes on the coast of Italy, particularly Naples and Sicily, many of which he executed for the king. His drawings are very numerous, and his paintings are not scarce: many of them have been engraved. He painted in oil, encaustic, and in body water-colour. B. 1737; D. 1807.

Haghe

HACKET, John, D.D., hāk'-et, an English divine, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1661 he became bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and wrote a Latin comedy, twice acted before James 1 .; a Life of Archtwice acced colore James 1; a Life of Archibishop Williams, and "Christian Consolations."
"What a delightful and instructive book Bishop Hacket's 'Life of Archbishop Williams' is!" exclaims Colecides "you learn more from it of that which is valuable towards on insight into the times preceding the civil wars, than from all the ponderous histories and memoirs now composed about that period." B. in London, 1592; p. 1670.

HADDIK, Andrew, Count von, had'-ik, a German field-marshal, who distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war, and who, in 1789, had the chief command of the Austrian forces against the Turks. He was equally renowned for his bravery and skill, and has rarely been equalled as a

commander of cavalry. B. 1710; p. 1790. Haddon, Walter, had-don, an English lawyer who, on the deprivation of Gardiner, hishop of Winchester, from the mastership of Trinity Hall, was selected to fill the vacant office. He was afterwards president of Magdalan College, Oxford; but during the reign of Mary was con-pelled to seek retirement. Under Elizabeth he became judge of the prerogative court; and was one of the three commissioners who met at Bruges in 1508, to arrange a treaty of commerce between England and the Netnerlands. He was otherwise much employed by the government; particularly in drawing up the celebrated code, "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum." code, "Reformanto Legum Ecotesustrearum;"
He wrote various poems and treatises in Latin, the purity and elegance of which are highly commended, n. 1501; p. 1572.

HADBEY, John, hadwie, the author of several philosophical papers which appread the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and the world investor which have the commendation of the Royal Society," and the world investor which have the commendation of the Royal Society, and the society which have the

the reputed inventor of the sextant which bears his name. Being on intimate terms with bir Isaac Newton, it is generally believed that he borrowed the idea of the sextant from that great man, an account of which was communicated by Hadley to the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1731. Hadley became a member of the Royal Society in 1717, and died in 1744.

HADRIAN. (See ADRIAN.)
HEMON, he-mon, a Theban youth, son of Creon, who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himself on her tomb when he heard that she had been put to death

When he had no shows the same of the same to depict the pleasures of love and wine. was invited to the court of the sultan of Bardad. but he seems to have passed the greater portion of his life in his native town. His effusion: principally consist of odes and elegies, and were, after his death, given to the world under the title of "The Divan." B. at Shiraz, about the

beginning of the 14th century; D. about 1383.

Hague, Louis, haq, a distinguished Belgian lithographer, who went to London, and, in con-nexion with Mr. Day, under the firm of Day and Haghe, issued many superior works, Among these may be noticed "Roberts' Sketches in the Holy Land, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia." Subsequently, Mr. Haghe devoted himself to water-colour painting, and became a leading member of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, Many of his works consist of churches, which have received well-merited admiration. B. in Belgium, 1802.

HAGEDORN, Frederic, hag'-dorn, an eminent German poet, was educated in the college of Hamburg; came to London in the suite of the Danish ambassador; and, in 1733, was ap-pointed secretary to the English factory at Hamburg. He was the author of fables, songs, tales, and moral poems; in all of which there

tales, and moral poems; in an of which there is considerable originality, and many of them are very graceful. n. 1708; n. 1754.

Hager, Joseph von, ha'-jer, professor of the ociental languages in the university of Pavia, who devoted himself to the acquisition of a critical knowledge of the Chinese tongue. resided some time in London, and afterwards in Paris, in both of which cities he published books rans, in some of which class he phonshed books explanatory of the Chinese language. Among his works are, "The Chinese Pantheon," "An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese Language," "A Dissertation on the nowly-discovered Babylonian Inscriptions," &c. B. at Milan, 1750; D. there, 1820.

HAGUE, Dr. Charles, haig, an eminent musician, who, in 1799, succeeded Dr. Randall in the professorship of music at Cambridge. He composed a variety of excellent glees and other pieces, all remarkable for purity and good taste.

в. 1760; р. 1821.

HAHNEMANN, Samuel, han'-man, a German physician, the founder of the system of medicinal practice to which he gave the name of the "Homosopathic," and, after years of study, succeeded in establishing himself at Leipsic, where he was successful in gaining numerous adherents to his system. As he was ruining the apothecaries, however, they rose against him, and in a court of law, it was decided, by an old decree, that no physician could dispense his own prescriptions. Accordingly, he quitted Leipsic, and found an asylum in the dominions of the duke of Anhait-Cöthen, where, at Cöthen, he obtained a new practice. In 1829 his dis-ciples in that place struck a medal in honour of him. In 1835 he married a French lady, with whom he removed to Paris, where, to com-memorate his arrival in the French capital, another medal was struck, in gold, silver, and bronze. Here he enjoyed a wide reputation up to the time of his death. B. in Saxony, 1755; p. at Paris, 1843.

HARWILL, George, hake'-will, an English divine, studied at Alban Hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Exeter College. Having taken his degree of D.D., he was made chaplain to Prince Charles, and archdeacon of Surrey; but never rose higher in the church, owing to his writing a tract against the proposed marriage of his patron with the infanta posed marriage of his patron with ne hinanta of Spain. For this he not only lost his chaplainer, but was sent to prison, though he spon obtained his release. Some time after, he was elected rector of Exeter College, which he held with the living of Heanton, in Devonshire. His greatest work is entitled "An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World." p. 1579; p. 1640. D. 1649.

HAKLUYT, Richard, hak-lite, an English divine, who was distinguished for his skill in cosmography, and published a curious collection of voyages, in 3 vols. folio. In 1605 he was made prebendary of Westminster, besides which he had the benefice of Wetheringsett, in Suffolk. losophical, and legal subjects.

the antique interiors of Flemish town-halls and B. in London or its vicinity, 1553; D. 1616. His countrymen, out of respect to his labours. named a promontory on the coast of Greenland Hakluyt's Headland. Of "Hakluyt's Voyages" it has been said that they redound as much to the glory of the English nation as any book that giory of the Engish hadon as any loos that ever was published in it. In the first edition is a map, says Hallam, which "represents the utmost limit of geographical knowledge at the close of the sixteenth century, and far excels the maps in the edition of Orellius at Antwerp in 1558

HALDANE, Robert and James Alexander, haul-dane, two brothers, the sons of Captain James Haldane, the representative of the barons of Gleneagles, in Perthshire, by the sister of Ad-miral Duncan, Lord Camperdown, both of whom played a prominent part in the religious movements of the beginning of the 19th century. They both began life as seamen. Robert in the royal navy, and James in the service of the East They soon, however, quitted India Company. the naval profession, and devoted themselves to the propagation of religion, Robert directing his attention to the spread of the gospel among the natives of India, to which work he not only gave his time and his labours, but spent almost his entire patrimony in the effort; while James became an itinerant preacher in Scotland, over the whole of which he travelled, addressing large audiences, and producing a profound impression by his stirring and animated appeals to the consciences of his hearers. The vehemence of his style of preaching procured him the title of the "Scottish Boanerges." These brothers were both held in high esteem by a portion of the religious public for their benevolent efforts; though it is also true that James met with considerable opposition from a section of the clergy, and was ridiculed by some of the laity for the extravagance of language in which he occasionally indulged. Both, however, were wellmeaning men, though perhaps over-enthusiastic and a little visionary. They were each anthors of various works: Robert of an "Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans," "On the Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation," "On the Inspiration of Scripture;" and James, of a "Treatise on the Doctrine of the Atonement. &c. Robert died in 1842, aged 79; and James in 1851.

HALE, Sir Matthew, hail, an English judge, who was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he followed the study of the law with great application. He was one of Archbishop Laud's counsel, and acted in the same capacity for Charles I. He took, however, the Covenant and Engagement, and accepted of a judge's place on the common bench, from Cromwell. On the death of Oliver, he refused to act under his son Richard. In the parlament which recalled Charles II. he sat for his native county, and after the Restoration, was, in 1660, made chief baron of the Exchequer; whence, in 1671, he was advanced to the chief-justiceship of the King's Bench. He resigned his office in 1675, and died the next year. B. at Alderley, Glou-cestershire, 1609. Cowper, in his "Task," speaks of him as-

"Immortal Hale! for deep discernment praised And sound integrity, not more than famed For sanctity of manners undefiled."

His writings are numerous on theological, phi-

Hale

who wrote several novels, and other works of merit. She edited "The Ladies' Magazine," at Boston; "The Ladies' New Book of Cookery;" and produced "Woman's Record, or Sketches of distinguished Women, from the Beginning till 1850 A.D." B. at Newport, New Hampshire, 1795.

Hales, John, hails, commonly called "the ever-memorable," suffered great hardships in the rebellion, and was a man of learning and skill in argument, as appears from his works, which were collected after his death, and pub-lished under the title of "Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton College," 3 vols. B. at Bath, 1584; D. 1656.

HALES, Stephen, an English divine and natural philosopher of great eminence, was brought up at Benet College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1703. He ardently entered became fellow in 1703. He ardently entered upon the study of botany and experimental philosophy, and invented a machine for demonstrating the motions of the planets, nearly similar to the orrery. In 1741 he made public his system of ventilating close and unhealthy places, which was at last introduced into Newgate, and greatly reduced the mortality there. He was greatly esteemed by Frederick, prince of Wales, and was almoner to the princess. B. in Kent, 1677; D. 1761. His communications to the "Philosophical Transactions" were numerous; besides which, he published two volumes of "Statical Essays," &c., and was an early ad-vocate of temperance. His "Friendly Admonition to the Drinkers of Gin" was first published

uon to the Drmkers of Gin" was first published in 1748, and has frequently been reprinted. HALFORD, Sir Henry, M.D., hāb-ford, was the physician of four successive Britis sovereigns—George III., George IV., William IV. and Queen Victoria. He was president of the Royal College of Physicians from 1820 fill the Royal Chief Section 17. 1921 a callating addition. time of his death. In 1831 a collective edition of his essays and orations was published, and pronounced by the "London Quarterly Review" pronounced by the "London Quarterly Review", to be "a delightful compound of professional knowledge and literary taste. Handled with skill and feeling such as his, subjects of medical research have not only nothing dry or repulsive about them, but are of deep and universal interest and attraction." The original name of Sir Henry am acracian. The original name of shiftens was Vaughan, which, on coming into the possession of a large fortune by the death of Sir Charles Halford, his mother's cousin, he exchanged for that name. B. at Leicester, 1766;

D. 1844. HALHED, Nathaniel Brassey, hall-hed, a dis-tinguished oriental scholar, was educated at Harrow School, and afterwards became a civil officer in the East India Company's service. He omeer in the East India Company as evider. The published "A Code of Gentoo Laws on Ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian Translation;" "A Grammar of the Bengal Language;" tion;" "A Grammar of the Bengal Managers, and "A Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal, relative to happened in Bombay and July, 1777." He the Mahratta Empire, since July, 1777." He subsequently returned to England, and was chosen member of Parliament for Lymington; and became somewhat notorious in consequence of a judge in the 'Seriff's court. As affording of having patronized and defended a lumatic delineation of the manners, dress, and customs prophet named Brothers, whose confinement in bledam he denounced in Patiament as an in pleted by Grafton, is very curious. D. 1647.

Hatta, Richard, an English divine of the Boulard the Comparish and became somewhat notorious in consequence

Hall

HALE, Mrs. Sarah, an American authoress, 1835 he contributed a series of essays to a weekly paper in that country, professing to paint the peculiarities of Yankee character. These were well received, and, in 1837, they were collected and published under the title of the "Clockmaker; or, the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville." A second series appeared A second series appeared in 1838, and a third in 1840. In 1842 he visited England as an attaché to the American legation, and, in the following year, embodied, in a work called "The Attaché," the results of his observations made in that country. Thus went through several editions. Besides these works, Mr. Haliburton published "Bubbles of Canada," An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia;" "The Old Judge; or, Life in a Colony; "Traits of American Humour;" Yankee Stories;" "Nature, and Human Na-Tangee Stories; "Nature, and Human Mu-ture;" and a few others. In 1859 he was re-turned to the House of Commons, as member for Launceston. B. in Nova Scotia, 1798; p. at Isleworth, 1865.

HALIFAX, George Savile, Marquis of, hal-e-fals, an emment English statesman, who was created marquis in 1682. Charles II. made him a privy councillor, and lord privy seal. He was also offered the post of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but declined both. On the accession of James il., he was appointed on the accession of James II., he was appointed president of the council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the tests. In the Convention Parliament he of the tests. In the Convention Parliament in was chosen speaker of the House of Lord, and, at the accession of William and Mary, was made lord privy seal. In 1689 he resigned that office, and became an opponent of the government. In 1630; n. 1695. His lordship wrote an excellent piece, entitled. "Advice to a Daughter." Macaulay says of Halifax, that at the inroads made by James on the constitution, when opposition first appeared in the cabinet, Hahlax courageously gave utterance to those feelings which, as it soon appeared, pervaded the whole nation.

nation.

Haltfax, George Montagu, Earl of a statesman in the reigns of William III. and Anne assisted Prior in the composition of the "Story of the Country Mouse and the City Mouse," designed to ridicule Dryden's "Hind and Panther." He also wrote several other and Panther." He also wrote several other pieces. He is believed to be the person satirized by Pope, under the name of Buffo, in the "Prologue to the Satires." B. in Northamptonshire, 1661; p. 1715.

Harry, Lady Anna, häl'-ket, an English lady, the daughter of Robert Murray, preceptor to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. In 1666 is he martied Sir James Haliket. She pro-

1000 sne married Sur James Hauter. Sne pro-duced twenty-one volumes, in folio and 4to, on religious subjects. From these, a volume of Meditations was printed at Edinburgh, in 1701. n. in London, 1822; D. 1699. Hall, Edward, Ausl., an old English chro-nicler, whose works rank with those of Holim-

shed and Stowe, was a native of London, and being a lawyer by profession, attained the rank of a judge in the aberiff's court. As affording

the Troubles of his Time." in which he is very

severe on the Protestants. D. 1604.

Hall, Joseph, an English prelate and distinguished scholar, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellow-In 1597 he published his "Virgidemiaship. In 1597 he published his "Virgidemia-rum Liber," a series of satires, which were re-printed at Oxford in 1753. Of this work Pope printed at Oxford in 1765. Of this work Folge said, "it was the best poetry and the truest satire in the English language." He professed himself to be the first English satirist, as is

"I first adventure; following expositive couplet:—
"I first adventure; follow me who list,
And be the second English satirist."

Hallam, however, questions his claim to be the fratanam, however, questions his chain to be the first English satirist, and puts Gascoigne before him. About 1603 he was presented to the rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk, which he resigned on obtaining Waltham, in Essex. Henry Prince of Wales appointed him his chaplain, and had a great regard for him. In 1818 he obtained the deanery of Worcester, and two years afterwards was appointed one of the English divines at the synod of Dort. In 1627 he

B. 25 ASDDY-QC-12-ZOUCH, 15/4; D. BCAT INOTWICH, 1656. His works have been published in three vols. folio, and abound in the thoughts, expressed in excellent language. He has been generally called the English Senega. A great generally called the Lugisia Sensec. A great authority, speaking of the works of this writer, says—"His 'Art of Divine Meditation,' his 'Contemplations,' and, indeed, many of his writings, remind us frequently of Taylor. Both had equally pious and devotional tempers, both were full of learning; both fertile of illustration; both may be said to have strong imagination and profited and the thorac lively surface and not set of the same profit of the nation and poetical genius, though Taylor let his predominate a little more. Taylor is also more subtle and argumentative. . . . I do not know that any third writer comes close to either.

HALL, Captain Basil, R.N., was the son of Sir James Hall, the fourth baronet of Dunglass, and, in 1802, entered the British navy. For many years he was actively engaged in various many years ne was active engaged in various parts of the globe, but is principally known by his popular books of voyages and travels, the titles of the most esteemed of which are "Voyage to the West Coast of the Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island," which was favourably received; "Travels in North America;"
"Fragments of Voyages and Travels," of which appeared several series, and which met with general favour. These, however, are but a few general tayour. These, nowever, are but a few of his numerous writings, which embrace a con-siderable variety of subjects. These works or-tend to numerous volumes; but, as a general estimate of his talents as a writer, the following criticism appeared in the "London Quarterly Review."—" Few writers lay themselves more open to quizzing; few can prose and bore more successfully than he does now and then; but the captain's merit is real and great; he imparts a freshness to whatever he touches, and carries the reader with untiring good-humour cheerily along with him. Turn where we will, we have posics of variegated flowers presented to us, and we are sure to find in every one of them, whether sombre or gay, a sprig of Basil." He wrote with great facility. Some time before his death he was deprived of the use of his reason. B. in Edinburgh, 1788; D. in confinement, 1844. 478

Haller

HALL, Robert, one of the most distinguished of modern divines in the Baptist connexion. His ministerial duties were performed during life in Cambridge, Leicester, and Bristol, where he died, 1831. B. at Arnsby, Leicestershire, 1764. As a preacher, Mr. Hall and a great reputation,
"In the cloquence of the pulpit," says Lord
Brougham, "Robert Hall comes nearer Massillon
than either Cicero or Eschines to Demosthenes." As a writer, he stands equally high. thenes." As a writer, he scaues equany nign.
"Whoever wishes to see the English language
in its perfection," says Dugald Stewart, "must
read the writings of that great divine, Robert
Hall. He combines the beanties of Johnson, Addison, and Burke, without their imperfections"

Hall, Samuel Carter, a modern littérateur and lecturer, successfully edited several periodiand necturer, successfully control several periodicals; among which we may mention "The New Monthly Magazine," "The Amulet," "The Book of Gems," and "The Art Journal." He is best known, however, by his share in an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. B. at Topsham, Devonshire. 1801.

HALL, Anna Maria, the wife of the above. whose maiden name was Fielding, is a native of Ireland, and well known by her admirable delineations of Irish life and humour. She has written many works of fletion, and composed some minor dramas, besides being a large contributor to the periodical literature of the day.

B. in Dublin in the present century.

HALLAM, Henry, LL.D., kal-lam, one of the most distinguished of modern writers, was educated at Eton and Oxford, after which he took up his residence in London, where he ever afterwards principally lived. He was the esteemed friend of Sir Walter Scott, and, about the same period, was engaged with him as a contributor to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." He greatly assisted in achieving the abolition of the slave-trade, and became a foreign associate of the Institute of France. In 1830 he received one of the two fifty-guinea gold medals awarded by George IV. for emi-nence in historical composition, whilst Washington Irving, the American writer, received the other. He wrote three great works, of which it is unnecessary to say more than that either of them is sufficiently meritorious to confer literary immortality upon the author. They for Hierary immortality upon the author. They are entitled—1. "A View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages," 2. "The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.," 3. "An Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries." In 1882 a monumental extended the State of State of the State of State o teenth Centuries." In 1862 a monumental statue of this great writer was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by public subscription. p. 1787; p. 1889. Henry Hallam was singularly unfortunate in seeing his two sons, young men of great promise, die before the hand of death was laid upon the father. It was to the memory of one of these leved friends that Temyson wrote the poom of "In Memoritan".

HALLER, Albert von, hall-ler, a famous physician, who, at a very early age, indicated the possession of considerable genius, particularly for poetry. His reputation procured him a medical professorship as Göttinget, where he afterwards became president of the Academy. He was also a member of most of the learned. societies in Europe. B. at Berne, 1708; p. there, 1777. The poems of Haller are descriptive and elegant. Besides these, he published a number of works on medical subjects.—His son, who followed in his father's footsteps, produced an esteemed work, entitled "A Literary Biography of the Swiss." D. 1786. D. 1786.

the Swiss." D. 1750. Haller, Edmund, LL.D., häl'-le, a celebrated English astronomer, was educated at St. Faul School, whence he was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he applied himself principally to made a number of observations, and having formed the design of completing the scheme of formed the design of completing the scheme of the heavens by the addition of the stars near the south pole, he went to St. Helena in 1676, and finished his catalogue. On his return he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1670 went to Dantzie, to confer with Heyelius about the dispute between him and Dr. Hooke, respecting the preference of plain or glass sights in astronomical instruments. In 1650 appeared the great comet, known as Halley's comet, and which he first observed in his passage from Dover to Calais. He afterwards completed his observations upon it at the Royal Observatory at Paris. In 1636 Sir Isaac Newton committed to his care the publicat on of his "Principla," to which Halley prefixed some Latin verses. In 1693 he spiled along some Laun verses. In 1995 he sained along the coasts of Africa, America, &c., for the pur-pose of trying his theory of the variation of the compass. The year following he made another voyage with the same design, and, from his observations, constructed his general chart, exhibiting the variation of the compass in most parts of the ocean. He was subsequently sent on a third voyage to ascertain the course of the tides in the British Channel; and of these he also published a chart. Soon after he went, at the request of the emperor of Germany, to survey the Adriatic, and to examine two ports which the emperor intended to establish there. On his return, in 1703, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He was also appointed Savillan professor of geometry at Oxford, and had the half-pay of a captain in the navy settled on him. In 1713 he was chosen secretary to the Royal Society, and in 1719 made astronomer royal. B. in London, 1658; B. 1742. Dr. Halley published several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," a set of Astronomical Tables, and an edition of Apollonius's works, folio, 1710. He excelled in many departments of learning and scientific research.

and scientific research.

Halliwell, James Orebard, hill-li-wel, an eminent English author, who produced and edited many valuable works, chiefly illustrative of past ages. Their number is too great to be enumerated here, but his greatest work is a grand edition of Shaksweare, with a new collation of the early editions, and with all the original tales and novels on which the plays see founded. Comiss networkeries library in the plays see founded. Comiss networkeries library in the content of the c are founded. Copious archmological illustrations accompany each play, and a life of the poet is given. A copy of this work costs £63. The edition was limited to 150 copies. B. in Surrey,

1820.

HAMILGAR BARCAS, ha-mil'-kar, a celebrated Carthaginian general, who commanded the Carthaginians in the 18th year of the first Punic war. Fell in a battle against the natives of Spain, 229 B.C.

HAMILTON,P

religious reformer, was the nephew of James. carl of Arran, and was educated at St. Andrew's; after which he went abroad, where he imbibed the opinions of Luther. On his return home he was made abbot of Ferne, in the shire of Ross, where he promulgated the new doctrines with so much zeal as to excite the wrath of the clergy, who caused him to be apprehended and sent to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's. After a long examination he was declared contumacious, and burnt at the stake opposite to St. Salvador's College, St. Andrew's, Feb. 28, 1528. B. 1504.

HAMILTON, James, first duke of, was the son HAMILTON, James, RIST duke of, was the son of James, marquis of Hamilton, and, in 1625, succeeded his father, and gained the favour of Charles I. In 1631 he went with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and returned to England in the following year. He afterwards accompanied the king to Scotland, and, on the breaking out of the disturbances in that country respecting episcopacy, was appointed commissioner, and raised forces in defence of the royal cause, for which he was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After distinguishing binself greatly in behalf of the king, he was deleated by Cromwell at Preston, and was brought to trial and

Well the Presion, than was obegan to this and beheaded in 1610. D. 1806. HAMILTON, Anthony, Count, an ingenious writer, descent icd from a Scotch family, at-tached himself to the fortunes of the house of Stuart, and wrote fairy tales and poems; but his best work is the "Memoirs of the Count de Grammont." B. at Roserea, Ireland, 1616; p. at Grammoni, B. at 1005 rea, treamu, 1075 p. ac St. Germain's, 1720. Speaking of these me-moirs, in his "History of England," Macaulay says that Hamilton is "the artist to whom we owe the most highly-finished and vividly-coloured picture of the English court in the

HAMILTON, William, an ingenious poet, and a man of fortune and family. He is the author of "The Braes of Yarrow," a poem which sug-gested to Wordsworth his three pieces of "Yarrow Unvisited," "Yarrow Visited," and "Yarrow Re-visited." B. in Ayrshire, 1704; D. 1754. His works were printed at Edinburgh,

days when the English court was gavest."

HAMILTON, William Gerard, who obtained the appellation of "Single Speech Hamilton," from the remarkable impression produced by the first and nearly only speech he ever made in the British Parliament, was the son of a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and was educated at Winchester School and Oriel College, Oxford. He was elected to parliament for Petersfield, in 1754, and in the following year delivered the speech referred to. In 1761 he went to Ireland as secretary to Lord Halifax, and in the Parliament of that kingdom confirmed the reputation which he had gained in England by his oratory. He was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland for upwards of twenty years, and retired from public life in 1784. His works, consisting of "Parliamentary Logic," "Streeches," &c., were printed in 1803, with the life of the author prefixed. The authorship of the "Letters of Junius" was attributed to him, but upon very

Junias was actionated to him, but uplot well selender grounds. D. 1796. HAMILTON, Sir William, K.B., was, for 38 years, English ambassador at the court of Naples. He explored the volcanic mountains of Vesuvius and Etna, his observations on which were published. His "Campi Phiegraei,"

2 vols, folio, is also an interesting performance. He greatly promoted the publication of the magnificent and elegant work, "Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, tirées du Cabinet de Mr. Hamilton," the editor of which was D'Hancarville. In 1782 he lost his first wife, and, in 1791, married Emma Harte, the Lady Hamilton so well known in connexton with Lord Nelson. (See Nelson.) The "Philosophical Transactions" were curriched by many of his communications, and also the British Musseum by his presents of antiquities and other curricatities. B. in Scotland, 1730; p. in London, 1800

Hamilton, Emma, Lady, wife of Sir William, was the daughter of a female servant named Harte; and at the age of thirteen was placed in the house of Mr. Thomas, of Hawarden, Flint-shire, to attend upon his children. Emma, however, thought the situation dull, and left it. At sixteen, she went to London, got a place in the house of a shopkeeper in St. James's Market, and soon after was engaged to wait upon Ret, and soon after was engaged to wait upon a lady of rank, where she passed her leisure time in reading novels and plays. She thus acquired a taste for the drama; and employed herself in imitating attitudes and manners of persons on the stage, from a desire to become an actress. In this way she laid the foundation of her extraordinary skill in pantomimic representations. But she neglected her business. was dismissed, and went to serve in a tavern frequented by actors, painters, musicians, &c. In this service, she formed an acquaintance with a Welsh youth, who, being impressed into the navy, Emma hastened to the captain who had pressed him, and obtained the boy's liberty. She remained with this officer, who loaded her with presents, for sometime. She quitted him, however, for a gentleman of large fortune, who kept her for a time in great affluence; but, disgusted by her extravagance, and induced by domestic considerations, he dismissed her. Reduced to the greatest poverty, she became one of the most common of degraded females. From of the most common of tograface females. From this state she was relieved by a person known as Dr. Graham, who was role did here exhibited her, covered only with a transparent veil, as a model of female symmetry of person, under the name of the goddess Rhyefa. Painters, sculptors, and others, paid their tribute of admiration at the shrine of this new tritute of admiration at the sarine of this new detry. The artful quack had her bust modelled, many purchased it, and a greater number still came to admire the original. Charles Greville (of the Warwick family) fell in love with, and would have married her, but for the interference of his uncle, Sir W. Hamilton, who, according to some accounts, made an agreement with Greville to pay his debts, on condition that he should give up his mistress; or, as others state the dreumstance, in his endeavours to save his nephew, fell into the snare himself, and became the victim of her arts. This is not improbable, for she was an adept in deceit, and though of a violent and passionate temperament, she could assume an air of perfect simplicity, candour, and amiability. Sir William made her his wife in 1791; introduced her at the court of Naples, where the queen became so infatuated with the new ambassadress, as to have her a frequent visitor at the palace. It was there that she imbibed a violent passion for Nelson, then com-manding the *Agamemnon*; and, from that period, she became his companion, and was sometimes

useful to him as a political agent. After the victory of Aboukir, when the conqueror was received in Naples with extravagant rejoicings, Lady Hamilton was the second figure in the pageant, and accompanied Nelson wherever he went. To her advice is attributed the disgraceful death of Prince Caracciolo. She subsequently went with Nelson into Germany, where the figure they cut at the courts which they visited is represented by several eye-witnesses anything but dignified and becoming. She was inordinately fond of champarue, and not unfrequently indulged in it till in a state not altogether decent. It was at one time believed that she had borne a daughter to Nelson, but this has never been satisfactorily ascertained. n. 1761; p. 1815.

HAMILTON, Alexander, a distinguished American officer and legislator in the war of inrican omcer and legislator in the war of in-dependence, while a student of Columbia Col-leve, at the age of seventeen, published several essays concerning the rights of the colonies, which were marked by vigour and maturity of style, as well as by soundness of argument. He entered the American army, with the rank of captain of artillery, before he was nineteen, and by the time he was twenty, the commander-in-chief had made him his aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From this time Hamilton continued the inseparable companion of Washington during the war, and was always consulted by him on the most important occasions. After the war, colonel Hamilton, then about twenty-four, commenced the study of the law, and was admitted at the bar. In 1782 he had been chosen a member of congress from the state of New York, where he quickly acquired great influence and distinction. He contributed much to the favourable reception of the constitution by the essays he wrote, in con-junction with Madison and Jay, in the "Federainterior With Manuson and Day, in the "cocta-list." He was appointed secretary of the treasury on the organization of the federal government in 1789; and during his continuance in that office, about five years, raised the public credit from the lowest state of depression to a height quite unprecedented in the history of the country. In 1798, when an invasion was apprehended from the French, and a provisional army had been called into the field, his public services were again required; and on the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded to the chief command. When the army was disbanded, Hamilton again returned to the bar, and continued to practise, with increased reputation and success, until 1804. A quarrel having taken place between him and colonel having taken place between him and colonel Burr, the latter challenged him, and they met at Hoboken on the 11th of July, and Hamilton tell, mortally wounded, at the lirst fire, and Hamilton tell, mortally wounded, at the lirst fire, and eldest son had been killed in a duel. The sensation which this occurrence produced throughout the United States was very great; for, of all the American statesmen, he displayed the most commenheavier understanding and the

107, or an and American Statesmen, in conspisage the most comprehensive understanding and the most varied ability. B. 1767; killed, 1804. HAMITON, Elizabeth, an eminent literary lady, who wrote "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," "Lifeto Agrippina," "Memoirs of Modern Philorophers," "Popular Essays," "Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principles," &c. n. at Pelifet 1758. p. 1816.

ples," &c. B. at Belfast, 1758; D. 1816.

HAMLEON, Thomas, is chiefly known as
the author of "Cyril Thornton," a starring

Hamilton

novel of military adventure, combining the proportion, determine a man's philosophical style of a mature classical scholar with the descriptive power and vivid feeling of one who had participated in the scenes and circumstances that he described. Captain Hamilton served the campaigns in the Peninsular, and in America, and afterwards devoted his time chiefly to literature. He was a voluminous America, and activating devoted instance, chiefly to literature. He was a voluminous contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," in which "Cyril Thornton" originally appeared. His principal works after "Cyril Thornton" are, "Annals of the Peninsular Campaign," and "Menand Manners in America." B. 1789; D. 1842.

HAMILTON, David, a Scotch architect of eminence, who erected the Royal Exchange in Glasgow, besides the Western club-house, the theatre in Dunlop-street, the British and other banks, and the ducal palace at Hamilton, and a great many other mansions for the noblemen and gentlemen of the western counties of Scot-One of the four £500 premiums for designs of the new houses of Parliament was awarded to Hamilton. B.in Glasgow, 1768; D.1843.

Hamilton, Gavin, a painter of historical subjects, and connoisseur of ancient art, studied in Rome, and applied himself with great diligence to the elucidation of the antique, and in consequence gave his pictures a correctness in regard to costume which marked them out from the generality of the compositions of contemporary generality of the compositions of contemporary artists. His principal work was his "Homer," a series of scenes from the "Iliad." He occupied the later years of his life in making excavations among the ruins of the emperor Adrian's villa at Tivoli, and other places, and was thereby enabled to recover many long-lost treasures of art. B. at Lanark, Scotland; D. at Rome, 1798.

HAMILTON, Sir William, Bart., one of the most eminent of modern metaphysicians, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours. In 1813 he was called to the Scottish bar, but did not court extensive practice. In 1820 he competed with John Wilson for the moral philosophy chair in John Wilson for the moral philosophy chair in the university of Edinburgh, without success; but, in the following year, became professor of universal history in that institution. In 1836 he was summoned to the chair of logic and ne was summoned to the enair of logic and metaphysics, which he retained up to the time of his death. From 1829 to 1839 he contributed a series of articles to the Edimburgh Review, and was a member of the Institute of France, and of many other learned bodies. n. at Glos-gow, 1783; p. at Edinburgh, 1856. This pro-ceed this property of the contributed largely to the liferafound thinker contributed largely to the litera-ture of mental philosophy, edited the works of Reid, and, at the time of his death, was engaged in editing an edition of the works of Dugald Stewart. His principal essays have been translated into French and Italian. On the European continent the intellectual calibre of Sir William continent the intellectual calibre of Si William was very highly estimated. M. Cousin calls him "le plus grand exitique de notro siècle;" and M. Brandis, "le grand maître du Péripati-time." In his own country he was equally appreciated. The "British Quarterly Review" observes that "the slightest perusal of Sir William Hamilton's writings will be sufficient the cavile active reader that he is in intercourse. to convince the reader that he is in intercourse with a mind of the most extraordinary comprehension and acuteness. He combines, in a degree unequalled since the time of Aristotle, the power of analysis and generalization. . . . The degrees in which these two counter-power: exist in any mind, together with their relative

Hampden

character.

Harmond, Henry, häm'-mond, a learned Eng-lish divine, who, in 1638, obtained the rectory of Penshurst, in Kent, whence he was ejected during the robellion. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester, and was with the king at the treaty of Uxbridge, to confer with the parliamentary commissioners on church government, on which subject he disputed with Vines, a Presbyterian minister. In 1645 he was appointed canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and chaplain n ordinary to the king, whom he attended in he Isle of Wight. In 1653 he published his Annotations on the New Testament," a work f great merit. B. at Chertsey, 1805; n. as he was about to be made bishop of Worcester by Charles II., in 1860. Besides the above, by wrote "A. Commentary on the Psalms," "A wrote "A Commentary on the Fsaims," "A Fractical Catechism," sermons, and controver-ial pieces, all collected into 4 vols. folio. To the works of this writer Dr. Johnson was exnewly partial, and sometimes gave them as a resent to young men going into orders. He also bought them for the library at Streatham.

HAMMOND, James, M.P., an English gentle-man, who cherished an unfortunate but unavail-ing passion for a Miss Dashwood, and wrote love elegies to unburden his woes. On these elegies Dr. Johnson thus generalizes:—"Where there is fiction, there is no passion. He that there is fiction, there is no passion. He that describes himself as a shepherd, and his Neera or Delia as a shepherdess, and talks of goats and lambs, feels no passion. He that courts his mistress with Roman imagery deserves to lose her; for she may, with good reason, suspect his sincerity." B. 1710, p. 1742.

HAMPDEN, John, häm'-den, a celebrated Eng-

lish patriot, descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his resistance to the crown, and his objection to the payment of ship-money, by which he acquired great popularity. This case was argued twelve days in the court of Exwas agued where they are the charge in the decision was given in favour of the crown, the popularity of Hampden by no means suffered. He became a leading man in the House of Commons, and, at the commencement of the civil war, took up arms against the king; but fell in an engagement with Prince Rupert on Chalgrove Field, Oxfordshire, 1643; E. in Lon-don, 1594. Lord Clarendon observes of him, that "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a heart to execute any mischief." But others are of a different opinion from his But others are or a different opinion from ms lordship, in reference to Hampden's powers of contriving mischief. In fact, he was one of England's noblest worthies. He spoke, acted, fought, and fell for the liberties of his country; and what more can be allotted for man to do? In private life he was amiable and affectionate: in public debate, eloquent yet temperate; in ounsel, sagacious; in action, vigilant; in enterprise, courageous; and his last moments were spent in prayer, breathed for the welfare

were spent in prayer, breathed for the welfare of his country.

HAMPDEN, Renn Dickson, D.D., was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1829 he became public examiner in classics; in 1832, Rampton lecturer, the following year, principal of St. Mary's Hall; 1834, White's professor of moral philosophy, 1836, regius professor of divinity; and, in 1837, bishop of Hereford. He was a able contributor to the "Encyclopadia Britan-

nica" and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." Hallam says that no Englishman has gone so far into the wilderness of scholasticism. B. in

Barbadocs, 1792; p. 1868.

HANDEL, George Frederick, han'-del, an illustrious German musician, whose father intended him for the law, and, perceiving his propensity to music, prohibited all instruments from his house. The son, however, contrived to have a small clavichord concealed in the garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family were asleep. At the age of seven he went with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, who induced his father to allow his boy to pursue the bent of his genius; and accordingly a master was provided for him. His progress was now so rapid, that at the age of ten he composed a set of sonatas, which were in the possession of George III. In 1698 he went to Berlin, where he was greatly noticed by the king of Prussia. Thence he went, in 1703, to Hamburg, and had a duel with Mattheson, another musician, who made a lunge at him, and whose weapon was prevented from penetrating his heart by its being broken against a training his neart by its coing broken against a music score, which Handel happened to have buttoned under his coat. Shortly after this, he composed, at the age of twenty, his opera of "Almeria," which had a run of thirty nights. In the following year he produced "Florinda" and "Nerone," and, shortly afterwards, revisited Italy. At Florence he produced the opera of "Rodrigo," for which he received a service of plate and £50. His fame had now spread far plate and 450. His tame had now spread rar and near, and in 1710 he visited England; but being under an engagement to the elector of Hanover, alterwards George I. of England, his stay was short. In 1712 he returned, and obtained a pension of £200 a year for a "Te Deum" and his "Jubliace," written by command of Queen Anne, to celebrate the peace of Utrecht. This pension was subsequently doubled. Some of the nobility now projected a plan for creeting an academy in the Haymarket, to secure a supply of operas composed by Handel, and under his direction. This was earried into effect, and succeeded for about ten years, but fell to the ground when the rage for Italian music set in, Handel finding it imrealism music set in frames internal re-possible to stem the tide of public taste. In 1742, however, his popularity returned, and he retained his glory to the last. B. at Halle, Saxony, 1894; D. in London, 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is an elegant monument to his memory. But his greatest monument is in his works, a complete edition of which was published by Dr. Arnold. This great musician composed much, and all that he composed is valuable. His original MSS, are in the Queen's Library, and consist of 82 large folio volumes. Among these are 23 oratorios, 32 Italian operas, 8 volumes of anthems, and other compositions. In every style of music he excelled, but more especially in sacred music of the choral kind. Wherever his works are now performed, admiration is the meed which is universally conceded to them. In 1859 the centenary of his death was commemorated by a festival in many of the principal places of Europe, America, and even Australia, we believe, in token of the universal appreciation in which his compositions are now held.

HANKA, Waclaw, han'-ker, a modern Bohe- the gates of Rome, it is usually asserted that mian poet, more celebrated from his having it must have yielded amidst the general conster-

accidentally discovered, in a vault of the church of Kralodvor, the Bohemian manuscript of a poem known as "The Queen's Court," than for the excellence of his own muse. He was, however, an ardent labourer in the field of Bolic-mian literature, and is said to have been master of eighteen different languages. B. 1791.

HANMER, Sir Thomas, han-mer, chosen Speaker of the Commons in 1713, a position he ably filled; and in later life devoted himself to literature, and edited an illustrated edition of

Shakespeare. B. 1676; D. 1746.

HANNAY, James, han'-nai, novelist, satirist. and journalist, began life in the royal navy, which he quitted in 1815, and devoted himself which he quitted in 1815, and devoted himsoft to literature, contributing largely to fall the most respectable publications of the day, and in a variety of styles, his lucubrations having appeared in the "Quarterly Reviews," "Punch," various newspapers, including the "Athensum," &c. Mr. Hannay published several separate works, such as "Satire and Satirists," "Distance Conyers," "Sincleton Font-moy," &c. He also paid much attention to classical literature and genealogy, on both of which subjects he contributed valuable papers to the "Quarterly Review." He contested the Dumitres district of burghs in 1857, and though unsuressful, reburghs in 1857, and, though unsuccessful, received a respectable measure of support. From 1860 to 1864, he was editor of the "Edinburgh Courant" newspaper, one of the oldest and most respectable journals in Scotland. B. at Dumfries, 1827.

HANNIBAL, han'-ni-bal, a celebrated Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilton, was brought up in his father's camp, although from his earliest years he was accustomed to the labours of the field. He passed into Spain when nine years old, and, at the request of his father, took a solemn oath that he never would rather, took a solenni data that he rever wound be at peace with the Romans. After his father's death, he was appointed over the cavalry in Spain, and before his 25th year, some time utter, was invested with the command of all the armies of Carthage. In three years of continual success, he subdued all the nations of Spain which opposed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum, after a siege of eight months, 219 в.с. This city was in alliance with the Romans, and its fall was the cause of the second Punic war, which Hannibal prepared to support with all the courage and prudence of a con-summate general. He levied three large armies, one of which he sent to Africa, he left another in Spain, and marched at the head of a third towards Italy. With this army he crossed the Alps, hitherto deemed impassable, and since accomplished by Napoleon I. under similar accomplished by Anopoleon II. under similar military circumstances. II. no sooner had entered Italy, than he was opposed by the Romans, and after he had defeated the consul, Publius Cornelius Scipio, on the banks of the river Ticinus (Ticino), he crossed the Appenines, and invaded Eururia. He defeated the army of the consul Flaminius, near the lake Trasimenus, and soon after met the two con-suls, C. Terentius and L. Æmilius, at Canne, in Apulla. His army consisted of 60,000 foot and 10,000 horse when he engaged the Romans, and the slaughter was so great, that he sent to Carthage three bushels of gold rings, which had been taken from the Roman knights slain in the battle. Had he now marched his army to

nation. After hovering for some time round the city, he retired to Capua, where his solders soon forgot to conquer, in the pleasures and riot of that luxurious town. From this circumstance it has been said, and with propiety, that Capua was a Canna to Hannibal. After the battle of Canna; the Romans became more cautious; and when the dictator, Fabius Maximus, had defied the artifice as well as the valour of Hannibal, they began to look for better times. Marcellus, who succeeded Fabius in the field, first taught the Romans that Hannibal was not invincible. After many important debates in the senate, it was decreed that war should be carried into Africa, in order to cause Hannibal to withdraw from the gates of Rome; and Scipio, who was the first proposer of the plan, was empowered to carry it into execution. When Car-thage saw the enemy on her coasts, she recalled Hannibal from Italy; and he is said to have left, with tears in his eyes, a country which, during sixteen years, he had kept under continual alarms, and which he could almost call his own. He and Scipio met near Carthage, and after a parley, in which neither would give the preference to his enemy, they determined to come to a general engagement. The battle was fought a general engagement. The battle was fought near Zama, and Hannibal suffered a great defeat, 202 B.C. This battle ended the second Punic war. Hannibal, after he had lost the day, fled to Adrumetum, and afterwards to Syria, to King. Antiochus, whom he advised to neabhair against Rome, and lead an army into the heart of Italy. Antiochus distrusted the fidelity of the noble refugee, and was conquered by the Romans, who granted him peace on condition Admins, who granted him peace of common of his delivering their greatest enemy into their hands. The Carthaginian general, being apprised of this, left the court of Antiochus and fied to Prusias, king of Bithynia. He encouraged him to declare war against Rome, and raged him to declare war against keind, and even assisted him in weakening the power of Eumenes, king of Pergamus, who was in alliance with the Romans. The senate received intelligence of the country in which he had taken shelter from their vengeance, when they immediately sent ambassadors, amongst whom was L. Q. Flaminius, to demand him of Prusias. The king was unwilling to betray Hannibal, and violate the laws of hospitality; but, at the same time, he dreaded the power of Rome. Hannibal, however, extricated him from his embarrassment by swallowing a dose of poison, which he always carried with him in a ring on his finger. As he breathed his last, he ex-claimed—"Solvamus diuturna cura populum Romanum, quando mortem senis expectare longum censet." B. 247 B.c.; D. 183 B.c. In longum censet." B. 247 B.c.; D. 183 B.c. In the same year, Scipio and Philopemen died. The Romans entertained such a high opinion of Hannibal as a commander, that Scipio, who conquered him, calls him the greatest general that ever lived, and gives the second rank to Pyrrhus of Epirus, and places himself the next to these, in merit and abilities.

HANNO, han'-no, a Carthaginian general, who made great geographical discoveries in the inte-rior of Africa, an account of which is extant.— There was another of this name, who tamed a young lion, which used to attend him like a dog. The Carthaginians, fearing his power, dog. The Ca banished him.

HARCOURT, William, Earl of, har'-hoort, entered the army as ensign in the 1st foot guards, in 1759, and while serving in America, performed

the remarkable feat of going in one day 70 miles, on the same horse, through the enemy's country, with only a patrol of 30 men, and bringing back General Lee, who had deserted from the British General Lee, who had deserted from the British army. He took Lee out of his quariers when surrounded by 2000 of the American troops, on his return to Bingland, he was mode side-decamp to the king, and had the command of the queen's regiment of light dragoons, which he held from 1770 till his detth. z. 1738; n. 1830.

HARDENBERG, Charles Augustus, prince of, har'-den-bairg, a famous statesman, who several times represented the elector of Hanover at the English court. In 1790 he entered the service of the king of Prussia, whose minister for foreign affairs he became in 1806. At the close of the wars of the first French empire, he signed the reaty of peace at Paris, in 1814. n. at Hanover, 750; D. at Genoa, 1822

HARDICANUTE, OF HARDACAN SE, har-di-kan'ute, was eldest son of Canute the Great, king of England, Denmark, and Norway. On the death of his father, whose viceroy he was in Denmark, Harold, a younger son, by Canute's marriage with Aligiva, daughter of the earl of Northampon, assumed the crown of England, and a bloody struggle was only prevented by the closes son accepting the sovereignty of the whole country secuting the sovereignty of the whole country out of the Thames; thus forming these times kingdom of Wesser. "" which is the first bounders." It is the first bounders. It is the first bounders. It is the first bounders of the first bounders o

Wednesday. B. 1018; D. at Lambeth, 1042. HARDING, James Duffield, har-ding, an Eng-

ish artist, distinguished no less as a teacher of and writer on art than for his practice of it.
At the age of 15 he took lessons of the celebrated Prout; and at 16 won the silver medal from the Society of Arts. He was among the first to employ tinted lithography as a vehicle for pro-ducing fac-similes of elaborate sketches and studies. His "Elementary Art; or, the Use of the Lead-pencil advocated and explained," "The Principles and Practice of Art," "Lessons on Trees," are considered the best text-books for students of drawing extant. For a series of years he continued to adorn the exhibitions years no commuted to adorn the eximptions of the Royal Academy and the Water-colour Society with his exquisite productions. For facility and certainty of touch he has few superior. B. at Deptford, Kent, 1793; D. 1863, HARDINGE, Henry, Viscount, har-dipj, a

Harping, Henry, Viscount, har-ding, a brave and accomplished English soldier, a field-marshal, and for some time commander-in-chief of the British army, was third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham; became ensign m an infantry regiment in 1793, lieutenant in 1802, and captain in 1804. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, under the duke of Wellington, who early took him under his pa-tronage. At the battle of Vimiera he was severely wounded, and at Corunna, he stood beside Sir John Moore when that hero received his mortal wound. After taking part under the his mortal wound. After taking part under the duke of Wellington, in the first and second sieges of Badajuz, he was once more severely wounded at Vittoria. At the battles of the Pyrences, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, he was present. Returning to England at the close of the Peninsular compaign, he was halfed as one of the bravest English officers. On the renewal of hostilities, he was again in the field, and served

Hardouin

place only two days before the battle of Waterloo, he was thus prevented from sharing in that glorious victory. He was created a K.C.B., with a pension of £300 a year. When the duke of Wellington was made premier, in 1828, he selected Sir Henry Hardinge as his secretary-atwar, a post which, two years after, he exchanged for the chief-secretaryship for Ireland, but retired from it a few months after. From 1835 to 1841 he had no official appointment; but, in the latter year, he resumed his former post in Ireland, and continued in it till 1844. In this year land, and continued in it till 1844. In this year he was made governor-general of India, and to this firmness and military skill were chiefly due the successes of the English arms over the Sikhs. When the Sikhs crossed the Sutlei and Sikhs. When the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej and invaded English territory, they were met by 32,000 British soldiers and 68 guns, and Moodkee and Ferozeshah witnessed the complete rout of the Sikhs. At the latter battle, the governor-general, waiving his title to command, fought under Sir Hugh Gough, and at the head of the 80th regiment carried and spiked the Still acting as second in command,

Source of the British to victory at Sobraon and Aliwal, 1970. Sobraon and Aliwal, 1970. Sobraon and Entral the Sikhs seed for peace. British troops now garrisoner. Let here, the capital of the Punjab. On the ratification cation of the treaty which annexed the fertile Punjab to the English dominions, he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, a pension of £3000 a year, and was made Viscount Mardinge, of Lahore. The East India Company further increased his pension by a grant of £5000 a year. Under Lord Derby's administration, in 1852, he was made master-general of the ordnance, and in September of the same year, commander-in-chief, on the decease of the duke of Wellington. In the House of Lords he never spoke, save on military matters. In October, he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. Being seized by a paralytic attack in July, 1856, he resigned the office of commander in-

chief. B. at Wrotham, Kent., 1785; D. 1856.

Hardouin, John, hard-dood, known as "Father Hardouin," a learned French Jesuit, who devoted his life to the study of the dead languages, hishis life to the study of the dead languages, his-tory, divinity, and philosophy. He is famous for his paradoxical attempts to prove that Vir-gil's "Endel", the "Odes" of Horace, and other great works of antiquity, were forgeries of the monks during the middle ages. E. at Quimper, 1648; D. at Paris, 1729. HARDWICK, Phillip, B.A., hard'-wië, a distin-guished architects and designor of the warehouses and large buildings of the St. Catherine's Dec. Company, the new hall of the Goldsmith's Com-lany. The entrance of the Events artirace of the

Company, the new han of the Gustanta's com-pany, the entrance of the Euston station of the London and North Western Railway, and, in conjunction with his son, Charles Philip, of the New Hall and Library at Lincoln's Inn. He was, for many years, architect to the duke of Wellington and to Greenwich Hospital; received the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects, of which he was a fellow and vicepresident; he was likewise a fellow of the Royal Society, and was awarded the gold medal of the

Hare

upon the duke's staff. He was wounded in the 1719 he was elected into Parliament for Lewes, left arm at Ligny, while acting as a brigadier- in Sussex; after serving the offices of solicitor general of the Prussian army; whereupon his and attorney-general, he was, in 1733, appointed arm was amputated. This skirmish taking chief justice of the King's Bench, and created a peer. In 1736 he was made lord chancellor, which situation he held twenty years. In 1754 he was created earl of Hardwicke. In all his offices, particularly the last, he so conducted himself as to acquire the esteem of all parties, and the veneration of posterity. B. at Dover. 1690; D. 1764.

HARDY, Sir Charles, har'-de, an English admiral, and the grandson of an eminent naval commander of the same name, in the reign of Queen Anne. He had the command of the Channel fleet in 1779, and died the same year.

HARDY, Vice-admiral Sir Thomas, G.C.B. gallant naval officer, the friend and brother-inarms of Nelson, whose last breath he received on board the Victory. Hardy entered the navy as a midshipman on board the Helena, of 14 guns, at twelve years of age, and in November, 1793, was made lieutenant in the Meleager, brlonging to the squadron commanded by Nelson. under whose notice he was thus brought. He was thenceforth constantly employed under England's great naval hero, who, in 1797, pro-moted him to the command of the brig La Mutine, to the capture of which he had mainly contributed. His unvarying bravery and skill, stignlarly his conduct at the buttle of the Nile, in which his vessel, La Muline, was the only single decker present, induced Nelson to select him for the command of the Vanguard. In July, 1803, he became flag-captain to Nelson, on board the Victory, and he it was who, on the fatal but glorious 21st of October, 1805, received fatel business and to conset, also, received the last orders of the greatest naval warrior that ever lived. For his services at Trafalgar Hardy was created a baronet; and after thirty six years of arduous and efficient service in every quarter of the globe, he was, in 1834, appointed to the honourable post of governor of Greenwich Hospital, where he constantly resided till the close of his valuable life, B. 1789; D. 1839.

HARDY, Rt. Hon. Gathorne, under-secretary for the home department under Lord Derby in 1853, and secretary of state for the home department from May, 1867, to December, 1863. B. at Bradford, 1814.

HARDYNG, John, har'-ding, an old English historian, who, entering in his youth the service of Sir Henry Percy, cldest son of the duke of Northumberland, surnamed Hotspur, fought under his banner at the battles of Homildon and Cokelawe. In 1405 he was made constable of Warkworth Castle, in Northumberland; in 1415 he accompanied King Henry to Harleur; and his account of the march which preceded the battle of Agincourt forms one of the most striking episodes in his metrical "Chronicle; the composition of which was the sole occupa-tion of his old age. It has been edited by Sir Henry Ellis. B. 1878; n. about 1485.

Harry Lins. B. 1076; h. appet 1805.

Harr, Julius Charles, hair, a distinguished English divine and essayist, and one of the leaders of that section of the Church called "Broad Church." In conjunction with his brother Augustus William, and others, he wrote "Guesses at Truth," a book which has strongly Sorieg, and was awarene are gone metal of the Paris Exhibition of 1855. In in London, 1792.

Harbwreks, Philip Yorke, first earl of, a great parish lawyer and lawyer and lawyer and lawyer and lawyer distinguished "History of Romes". In 1845 he edited the refer has justice and skill as lord chancellor. In

Hargraves

Harrington

Trinity College, Cambridge, rector of Hurst-monceux and chaplain to the queen. His life rence's studio, which was all the training he was spent in earnestly searching after truth, many short works on philosophy, divinity, sermons, &c., attesting his industry. B. 1796; p. 1855.

HARGRAVES, Edmund Hammond, har'-grains, an English traveller, celebrated for having first pointed out the existence of gold in Australia, served for some time on board a merchant vessel, but emigrated to Australia in 1833. In vessel, but emigrated to Australia in 1855. In 1849 he went to California, where, while search-ing for "placers," he was struck with the simi-larity of the Californian soil to that which he had left. Strongly impressed with the idea, he, on his return to Sydney, in 1851, set out towards the Blue Mountains. Accompanied by a young guide, he reached the Macquarrie river, and there saw traces of the precious metal. Returning to Sydney, he induced the authorities to organize an expedition to search for gold. Hardly had it reached the place he had pointed out, when a large quantity of gold was discovered. The gold fever immediately set in. The colony he had enriched by his sagacity and disinterested perseverance has marked its gratitude by conferring on him a handsome pension. He was the author of "Australia and its Gold Fields." B. at Gosport, Sussex, 1815.

HARGREAVES, James, har-greeves, a celebrated English mechanician, who, while working as a poor weaver at Stanhill, Lancashire, ing as a poor weaver at Stanbill, Lancasnire, conceived the idea of imitating, by machinery, the action of the spinner scated at her wood-wheel; by means of which, the "roving" of wool could be extended indefinitely; and, after having been twisted, wound on the cope or spindle. This was the origin of the celebrated "spinulus jenny," and even at the period of its first construction (1768), it produced more work than the combined efforts of thirty spinners with the old wheel. Arkwright and others have since completed the invention; the machinery of cotton-spinning being, at the pre-sent day, among the very best and simplest of all mechanical contrivances. The cottonspinners, who had hitherto worked by hand, imagining that their trade would be ruined by the new machine, besieged the house of the inventor, and endeavoured to destroy his "jen-nies." He removed to Nottingham, and very shortly after, his invention was superseded by the improvements effected by Richard Ark-

wright; and he died in poverty, about 1770.

Harder, Robert, earl of Oxford, har'-le, a distinguished statesman during the reign of Queen Anne, whose weak mind was alternately swayed by him and the celebrated duchess of Marlborough. He was a patron of literature. Mariorough. He was a parton of literature, as well as a great collector of literary treasures. His collection of MSS., which was purchased for the British Museum for £10,000, contains sources of information on almost every subject, and has been freely referred to in Macaulay's "History of England." Impeached for treason by the Whig party, in the year 1715, he was confined in the Tower during two years; but continued in the lower uning two presents, on the Commons declining to prosecute, on his own petition he was released in 1717, and retired into privacy, when he brought together the splendid collection known as the "Harleian Manuscripts." B. in London, 1661; D. 1724.

Harlow, George Henry, har'-lo, an English portrait and historical painter, who possessed a remarkable facility for drawing and colouring.

rence's studio, which was all the training he received in his art. When at Rome, he finished a copy of Raffaelle's "Transfiguration" in eighteen days; Canova said it looked more like the work of eighteen weeks. The most celebrated of his historical pieces is "The Trial of Queen Catharine," in which Mrs. Siddons is drawn as the queen, and all the principal characters are portraits of the Kemble family.

Although he died almost as soon as he had reached manhood, he achieved a very great deal Harold I., här-old, surnamed Harefoot, king

of England, was the son of Canute I.; but his legitimacy being questioned, Egelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to consecrate any but the sons of Emma. Harold, however, seized upon the throne in 1035, and divided the kingdom with his brother Hardicanute (see HARDI-CANUTE), and in 1037 he was crowned king of

all England. D. 1040.

Harold II., was the second son of Godwin. earl of Kent, who had been the favourite during the preceding reign. On the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, he seized on the throne. His younger brother, Tostig, at the head of the king of Noeway's army, invaded the kingdom; Harold met him, however, in loofs, when battle ensued on the Derwent, and Tostig was killed. Searcely had he disposed of this five, when his kingdom was invaded by William duke of Normandy, known as William the Conqueron, and, in the elebrated battle of Hastings, Harold fell, pierced through the head by arrow. B. a few years before the close of the 10th century; killed 1088.

Hastow-La-Rascritt, ha'-roon al rask'-id ("the Dispenser of Justice"), a celebrated Eastern callph, who was the great patron of atts and letters in his time, and the magnificence of whose court is constantly referred to in Eastern king of Norway's army, invaded the kingdom;

whose court is constantly referred to in Eastern literature to this day. B. 75%; D. 809.

Habraus, har pa-lus, a Grecian astronomer,

who corrected the cycle of eight years, which was invented by Cleostratus, and adopted one of nine, which was afterwards improved by Meton. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

HARPALUS, a Macedonian chieftain, to whom Alexander committed the charge of the treasures at Babylon, when he went to the East. He squandered away a large part of the riches, and fled with the remainder. Assassinated at Crete,

HAPP, John Francis de la, harp, a celebrated writer and critic, who, after publishing some lesser pieces, brought forth, in 1764, his tragedy of "The Earl of Warwick," which was received with applause. This was followed by a number of dramatic pieces of great merit; also poems, which gained prizes from different academies.

Course of Literature." B. 1789; p. 1808.

Harmerox, Sir John, hard-ring-ton, an English poet, wit, and satirist. He published a translation of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," and received the honour of knighthood on the field from the earl of Essey; and in the reign of James I, was made a knight of the Bath. 1861. p. 1893. B. 1561; D. 1612.

Harrington, James, a political writer. On leaving Trinity College, Oxford, he at first

joined the parliamentary forces against Charles I., but afterwards became an attendant on his majesty. On the king's death, he devoted his time to study, and composed his "Oceana," a political romance, in which he defended republicanism. This work occasioned a great conlicanism. This work occasioned a great con-troversy, and the author formed a society upon its principles. In 1661 he was sent, on a charge of treason, to the Tower; whence he was re-moved to St. Nicholas's Island, near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail. B. 1611; D. 1677.

Harror, Thomas, harre-ot, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, who accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia, which country he surveyed and mapped. Documents. found after his death, prove him to have discowang aner ms geam, prove him to have discovered the solar spots prior to their being described by Gailleo; he is also said to have first observed the satellites of Jupiter, although this discovery has been assigned to Gailleo. B. at Oxford, 1560; p. 1621.

HARRIS, John, har'-ris, an English divine and mathematician, who was secretary to the Royal Society. He published a translation of Pardie's Secoty. He published a translation of Particles "Elements of Geometry," but is best known by having first projected a cyclopadia or dictionary of sciences. This work appeared in 1710, in 2 vols. folio, entitled, "Lection Technologicum," and a supplementary volume was added to it in 1736. b. about 1867; b. 1710.

HARRIS, James, a philosophical writer, who, after leaving Wadham College, Oxford, sat in Parliament for Christ Church, Hampshire, and in 1763 was appointed commissioner of the Admiralty, but was afterwards removed to the Treasury board. In 1774 he was made secretary Treasury board. In 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen. He wrote three treatises, entitled, "Art," "Music, Painting, and Poctry," and "Happiness;" "Hormes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar," and several other philological

rmissiphear industry cheefung United Strammar; and several other philological works. B. 1709; p. 1780.

Harris, General Lord George, entered the army as a cadet in the royal artillery, before he was thirteen years of age, in 1769. He served during the campaign in America, and received a wound in the head at the battle of Bunker's Hill, which obliged him to be sent home; but he returned in time to take the field previously to the army landing on Long Island. He sub-sequently distinguished himself in India, and continued in active service until the capture of Seringapatam; when his services were rewarded with the honours of the Bath and a British peerage. He was colonel of the 73rd Regiment, and governor of Dumbarton Castle. D. 1829.

Harris, Sir William Snow, a distinguished na-tural philosopher and electrician, who introduced an improved form of lightning-conductor into the British navy; he also invented a new steering-compass; received one of the gold medals of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, and was knighted in 1847 for his emi-nent scientific services. He was the author of several volumes and pamphlets on electricity and magnetism; a large work on thunderstorms and many valuable reports by him are included in the Transactions of the learned societies.

H. are Transactions of the fearned societies. B. at Plymouth, 1791; D. 1867. Harrison, John, har-ri-son, one of the members of the High Court of Justice which sat in judgment on Charles I., and condemned him to death. He was the son of a butcher, and rose by bravery and merit to the rank of colonel in 480

the parliamentary army. He was executed, with nine others of those who signed the king's death warrant, at the Restoration, 1660.

Harrison, John, an eminent mechanician.

who, though he began life as a carpenter, dis-played such great mechanical powers, that a wooden clock he had constructed was universally admired for its accuracy. Encouraged by his success, he constructed a time-keeper, with which he, in 1735, travelled from Lincolnshire to London. Halley, Graham, and other eminent astronomers admitted its excellence, and procured him a passage to Lisbou in a man-of-war, with the view of correcting the longitude by its

instrument Harrison had ascertained the longitude within eighteen miles, and he accordingly claimed the reward. After a long delay, and conclaimed the reward. After a long detay, and considerable discussion, he received the whole of the £20,000 in 1767. Though he possessed the greatest scientific abilities, he was almost incapable of communicating his knowledge clearly in writing or speaking. B. near Pontefract, 1693; D. in London, 1776.

HARRISON, William Henry, one of the presi-

dents of the United States, who, by reason of his military and civil services, acquired great opularity, and was elected president in 1840, ut died only one month after his installation, being the first president who died in office. He communicated a valuable essay on the "Aborigines of the Ohio Valley" to the Philosophical Society of Ohio. D. in Virginia, 1778; D. at Washington, 1841.

HARRISON, Thomas, an architect, who, be-sides erecting a number of public buildings in Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, and other towns. designed for the late earl of Elgin the mansion of Broomhall, in Scotland. It is in the Gregian-Doric style, and has been pronounced a very fine specimen of the classical taste of the archi-

в. 1744; р. 1819.

HART, Solomon Alexander, R.A., hart, professor of painting in the Royal Academy, processor of painting in the kroyal Academy, began his career as a miniature-painter, but in 1828 abandoned it for oil-painting, on meeting with some success in the latter walk. The first work which attracted general notice was "The Elevation of the Law," a representation of a circumstance of Jewish worship. He has since painted several pictures of the same nature. His style is marked by carefulness and correct drawing. He also painted many large por-

traits. B. at Plymouth, 1806.

Harrington, the Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton HARTINGTON, HO ALL 1001. Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of, havi-ling-lon, eldest son of the duke of Devonshire, returned for North Lancashire in 1857, and in April, 1863, became under-secretary of state for war. He held office as secretary of state for war in Earl Russell's short-lived administration of 1860. The general election of 1868 left him without a seat in the House of Commons.

1833. HARVEY, William, har'-ve, a celebrated phy-sician, who received his education at Cambridge, and then went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree in physic. In 1897 he was ad-mitted follow of the College of Physicians, and in 1815 anatomical reader. This appointment was probably the more immediate cause of the publication of his great discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he made known to



HARVEY, WILLIAM.

HAVELOCK, SIR HENRY.



. HAWKE, EDWARD LORD.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN.

Plate 30.]

the world in his treatise "On the Circulation of under his uncle, Sir James Murray, and during the Blood," published in 1628. This discovery the period of his studentishly contributing screenfected a revolution in medical science, was for ral papers to the "Annals of Natural Histopy," a long time opposed in the most violent manner, and even when its truth was admitted, many foreign practitioners endeavoured to rob the foreign practitioners endeavoured to for the author of his due honour, by ascribing it to other persons; but the right of Harrey to the discovery has long since been fully established. In 1632 he was made physician to Charles I., and, it is stated, frequently exhibited to him and his courtiers the motions of the heart and other phenomena upon which his doctrines were based. In 1645 he was chosen warden of Merton College, Oxford; but, when the parlia-mentary party were in the ascendant, he left it for London, and was elected president of the College of Physicians, but declined the office on account of his infirmities. After his death, he left his estate to the college, for which he had built a library and museum. A handsome edition of his works, all of which were composed in correct and elegant Latin, was published by the College of Physicians in 1766. B. at Folk-

the College of Physicians in 7.00. B. at Folia-tione, Kent, 1578; D. 1987.

Harver, Gideon, an English physician and writer on medicine, who, after completing his studies at Leyden, became a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and was physician to Charles II, in his exile, and to the English army in

Flanders. D. about 1700.

HARVEY, William, a clever English designer, HARYEY, William, a clever English designer, principally on wood, at the age of fourteen was apprenticed at New-assile to the celebrated Thomas Bowiek, called "the revieve of woodengroving," he having renewed the practice of tafter it had almost become a lost art. Besides becoming one of Dewick's cleverest engravers, becoming one of bewick's cleveress engraves, he drew many of the designs upon wood of the celebrated "Fables" published by his master. In 1817 he came to London, and entered the studio of Haydon, where, in company with the Landseers, Lance, and others, he received instruction in drawing and anatomy, maintaining himself by working as an engraver and designer on his favourite material, though at this time there was little demand for wood-engravings, almost the only ones required being for the illustration of primers and elementary school-books. In 1824 he began his career as a designer on wood and continued to be one of the most skilful and prolific workers in this department of an art which has now reached extraordinary excellence, and has grown to be one of the most universal elements of delight and instruction. Like his enements of designt and instruction. Like his master Bewick, he made engravings, almost at the outset of the renewed practice of woodengraving, which are hardly excelled even in the present day. One of these, a copy of Haydon's picture of "Deniatus," is constantly referred to by modern engravers as a work remarkable for by modern engravers as a work remarkable for fits size, breath, and finish. Among his best works are "The Tower Menagerie," The Zoo-logical Gardens," "Northeoties Fables," and, later, "The Pilgrim's Progress," Ilis designs for Mr. Lano's tunnisation of "The Thousund and One Nights" stamp him as a true artist, and One Night's standy min is at tree arcus, whose luxuriant fancy and skilful graver have embellished a standard work. Many of the best designs in Charles Kuight's "Pictorial Bhakspee" owe their origin to his facile pencil. La as Neevenstile upon Tyne, 1800; 3.1804 at 1804 at

pher, who, after studying medicine at Dublin

became a member of the Reval College of Surgeoms in 1830. Shortly after, he received his diploma as doctor of medicine. His first works were "A History of the British Fresh-water Algm," "The Microscopical Anatomy of the Human Body in Health and Disease," the latter being embellished with about 500 coloured plates. His enfeebled health compelling him to abandon this arduous line of research, he commenced an investigation into the chemical properties of the articles of fool. He was requested by the editor of the "Lancet" to communicate a series of articles on the "Adulterations of Food" to that journal. In 1855 he retions of Food" to that journal. In 1855 he re-published these articles under the title of "Food and its Adulterations." This was followed by another in 1856,—" Adulterations Detected." His labours, and those of others associated with him, have proved a great boun to the Dritich public, he having analysed and pointed out the means of detecting the adulterations to be found in almost every article of an almontary various as well as in duries and absorptionally

found in almost every article of an almontary nature, as well as in druce and phennacentical preparations. In all Teddington, 1347.

Hassan Pactur, hard sum period of grand vision of the Ottoman empire, was en Antican by the birth, and when young, served in the Algorine navy. Being taken prisoner by the Significant particle of obtaining his liberty, went to Contantinople, and entered into the Turkish service. Here he soon distinguished himself by his superior service and the service of the servic skill and bravery, and was appointed capitan pacha, or high admiral. He vanquished the Egyptian insurgents; took Gaza, Jaffa, and Acre; and beheaded Daher, shelk of the latter city, who had for years defied the power of the Porte. He twice reduced the beys of Egypt to subjection, and carried with him wast treasures to Constantinopie. In the war between Turkey and Russia, in 1788, although Hassan was then 85 years old, he was appointed to the supreme command of all the forces, and made grand vizier: but though there was no want of energy on his part, age had impaired his abilities, and the Ottoman forces were subjected to repeated discomfiture. The vizier was accordingly dis-missed from his high command, and died in

HASSH, Adolph, hass, a celebrated musical composer, who in his youth had been an excellent tenor vocalist. After studying in Italy under the best masters, he produced his opera "Sesostrate," at Naples, in 1725. In 1738 he was chosen by a section of the English nobility hostile to Handel to compose an Italian opera in opposition to that great master; but after meeting with some success in London, he re-tired to Dresden in 1745, and became the favourite composer of Frederick of Prussia. D. 1699 : D. at Vienna, 1783.

Hastings, Warren, hais'-tings, a remarkable English statesman, who, after receiving his education at Westminster School, went out, in 1750, as writer in the service of the East-India Company. Having mastered the Persian and Hindustani languages, which, till his time, had been generally neglected, he was sent on more than one diplomatic and commercial mission into the interior, and in fourteen years he returned to England with a competent fortune, intend-ing, henceforth, to live a life of retirement

ing the constitution of the Indian government made Hastings governor-general. The territories of the Company, although greatly enlarged by the victories of Clive and others were at this time in a very disorganized condition, this time in a very disorganized collidation, and were in imminent danger from the persevering enmity of Hyder Ali, rajah of Mysore, supported by the Mahrattas and other native powers. But he vanquished the enemies of the Company, consolidated its power, and increased its revenue; the English people, however, were informed that all this had been accomplished by complete contraction and minimized correction. cruelty, corruption, and unlimited aggression, while the Court of Directors deemed that he of Proprietors, however, supported him, and he commenced to wield absolute and irresponsible power, overruling the authority of the council, and refusing to obey orders, from whatever source transmitted. In 1785 he resigned, and on arriving in England was impeached, after long preparation, before the House of Lords, in Westminster Hall. Edmund Burke, in a speech which lasted more than three days, charged him with injustice and oppression towards the native princes, and illegally receiving presents himself, and with enriching his dependents and followers, by bribery and a wasteful expenditure of the Company's revenue. Three sessions were consumed in stating the case for the prosecution, and in the fourth several of the charges were abandoned, in order to bring the trial to a close. His defence was not finished till the 17th of April, 1795, whereupon he was acquitted on each charge brought against him. The historians of India, without palliating the vices of his administration, have sought an apology for his conduct in the diffi-culties of his situation, and the lax tone of moculties of his situation, and the lax tone of mo-nuity provilent among Indian officials at that period. It is universally admitted that his talents were remarkable and services great. The law expenses of his defence amounted to \$P(8,000. In 1796 the Company granted him a pension of \$4000 per annum for 25 years, and lent him \$20,000 for 18 years without interest. He retired to Daylesford, an estate which his family had fowerly owned, and which he had family had formerly owned, and which he had repurchased. B. 1733; D. 1818.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, Marquis of, son of the Earl of Moira, entered the army in 1771.

He distinguished himself in the American war : was appointed, in 1778, adjutant-general of the British forces there, and rose to the rank of a brigadier-general; but a severe illness compelled him to return home before the conclusion of hostilities, when he was made aide-de-camp to the king and created an English peer. Advanced to the rank of a major-general in the summer of 1794, he was sent, with a reinforce-ment of 10,000 men, to join the duke of York in Holland, and helped to mitigate the disin Holland, and helped to mutigate the dis-asters of that memorable campaign. In 1806, he was nominated master-general of the ord-nance, which post he resigned on the fall of the Whig party. In 1813 he obtained the governor-generalship of India, which he held till 1823;

In 1769, however, he was appointed second in the council of Madras, and in 1772 was advanced to the highest civil post in the Company's service,—president of the Supreme pany's service,—president of the Supreme Council of Bengal. An act of Parlament altering the constitution of the Indian government and died on board the Recensy, in Bial Bay. and the oil beard the decenting in Bana Bay.

Lord Hastings was an able officer, an earlic

statesman, and a man of a frank and generous
disposition. In accordance with his own request, his right hand was ent off, preserved till
the death of the marchioness, and buried with

her. B. 1754; D. 1825.

HATTON, Sir Christopher, hat-ton, an endnent statesman, and lord chancellor of England, nent statesman, and lord chancellor of England, was educated at St. Mary's Hell, Oxford; and studied at the Inner Temple. But instead of following the law, he became a courtier, and attracted Elizabeth's notice by his graceful dancing in a masque. He now rose in the queen's favour, and, in 1587, was made both chancellor and knight of the garter. His interperience created much prejudice against him at first, but his natural capacity and sound judg-ment enabled him to acquit himself with tolerable credit. His death was the result of a broken heart, occasioned, as some historians affirm, by the queen's demanding a debt, which he was unable to pay. He wrote the Fourth Act in the tragedy of "Tancred and Sigismunda," and "A

tragedy of "Tancred and Sigismunda," and "A. Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parlia-ment" is ascribed to him. B. 1540, p. 1561, HARHERLEY, William Page Wood, Lord, kotk-er-le, was called to the bar in 1827, sat for the city of Oxford fron 1817 to 1852, became solicitorgeneral in 1851, a vice-chancellor in the court of Chancery in 1852, and lord-chancellor under Mr. Chartery in 1802, and ford-chancefor under Mr. Gladstone in December, 1868, when he was raised to the peerage. B. 1801.

HAUY, René Just, ho'-e, a French abbé, who

discovered and promulgated the geometrical law of crystallization, and was the author of many treatises on natural philosophy and crystallography. B. at St. Just, Picardy, 1713; D. at Paris, 1822

HAVELOCK, Sir Henry, hav-lok, a gallant British soldier, whose exploits have filled the world with his fame, was born at Bishopwearmouth, and educated at the Charter House, London. He was subsequently entered of the Middle Temple, but, yielding to his strong desire to join the army, he sought and obtained a commission as a second lieutenant in the rifle brigade (the 95th), where his military training was assisted by Captain (afterwards Sir) Harry Smith, the victor of Aliwal. After serving in England, Scotland, and Ireland, Havelock ex-changed into the 13th Light Infantry, and em-barked for India in 1823. On the breaking out official of Hullin 1622. Ut his breaking out of the first Burnese var, he was appointed doputy-assistant-adjutant-general, and was present at the actions of Napadee, Patanagou, and Paghan. In 1827 he published the 'History of the A'ra Campaignes,' and in that year was apointed adjutant of the military depot formed at Chinavard by Lord Combernee. In 1838 he was Olimeara by Lord Combernee. In 1838 he was promoted to a company, after having served 23 years as a subaltern. In the first Affghan campaign he was present at the storming of and the occupation of Cabul, and having obtained leave to visit the Presidency, he prepared that Albehan Campaign," which a" Memoir of the Afighan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. When the Eastern Ghilzies rose and blockaded Cabul, and during the ten years of his sway, over—Eastern Ghilzios rose and blockaded Cabul, came the Nepaules, the Pridarces, and other Tavelock was sont to join Sir Robert Sale, the author packets and rendered the British author marching back to India, and was present at the

of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In the final attack on Mahomed Akbar, in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated Akbar before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a brevet majority, and was made companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian interpreter to General Pollock, and was present at the action of Manoo Keil, and the second engagement at M'Caskill's force into Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff. Next year he was promoted to a regimental majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Gough. At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army to Gwalior, and was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet. In 1845 he accompanied the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign, he was appointed deputy adjutant-general of the queen's troops at hombay. During the second Sikh war, he quitted his staff employment at Bombay in order to join his own regiment, which had been ordered to take the field, and had proceeded as far as Indore when his further progress was countermanded, and he returned to his post. He had now been 25 years in India, and his medical advisers, in 1849, ordered him and his incident advisers, in 1883, ordered him to Europe for two years to recruit his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, and was soon after made brevet-colonel, and appointed quartermaster-general, and then adjutant-general, of the queen's troops in India. In the expedition to Persia in 1856 he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah, the success of which action was, however, achieved by the naval force. On the conclusion of peace he returned to Bombay, and embarked for Calcutta, but was wrecked off the coast of Ceylon. He proceeded, however, in a few days, and, on reaching Calcutta, was immediately sent up to Allahabad as brigadier-general, to command the movable column appointed to traverse Bengal, after the breaking out of the formidable Sepoy insurrection in 1857. With the greater portion of the 64th and 78th Regiments he first attacked the mutineers at Futtehpore, on the 12th of July, and on the 15th, at Aoung and at Pandoo Nuddee; on the 16th at Campore, where he had a horse shot under him, and where the enemy lost 23 guns. Ad-vancing from Campore on the 29th, he captured Oonao and Busseerut Gunge and 19 guns. This Oonao and Busseerut Chinge and 19 guist. I'ms position he was obliged to give up, but retook it on the 5th of August, inflicting great slaughter. On the 12th of August he again defeated the mutineers, and on the 16th attacked them at Bithoor. Soon afterwards, on receiving reinforcements under Sir James Outram, he enternd Lucknow on the 25th of September, having in the short space of two months gained no less than nine victories over forces five, eight, and ten times more numerous than his own, and centuring during these operations 70 pieces of cannon. At Lucknow he gallantly held his ground until the garrison was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, on November 6th; but by Sir Colin Campbell, on November 6th; but and experienced a variety of adventures, which his constitution was now worn out by anxiety, are detailed in "Hakluyt's Voyages." In 1588

forcing of the Khoord Cabul pass, at the action fatigue, wounds, and hard service, and he sunk of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of under an attack of dysentery shortly after-that force till it reached Jellahabad. In the wards. Sir Henry was always as remarkable for unostentatious earnestness as a Christian as for his bravery and devotion to his duty as a soldier; and he left behind him a name associated with all that is expressed in the words,

ciated with all that is expressed in the words, noble, good, and courageous. In 1795; D. 1857. Hawss, Stephen, have, an English poet, well wresed in French and Italian poetry, was groun of the privy chamber to Henry VII. His works are, "The Temple of Glass," which is a copy of Chaucer's "House of Fame," "The Passetyme of Pleasure," which was finished in 1804, and printed in 1817, 4to, by Wynkyn de Worde, with weederis. woodcuts.

Hawrs, William, an English physician, studied medicine, and followed the profession of an apothecary, which he practised in the Strand, until 1780, when he took his degree as a physician. Before this, however, he had become paysician. Before this, nower, he ma become popular by his exertions in the establishment of the Humane Society, to the benefits of which institution he may truly be said to have devoted the best part of his life. He wrote several useful tracts, and among others, "An Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physic," being at once an ironical and serious exposure of the crudities of that production. B. at Islington, London, 1736; D. 1808.

HAWKE, Edward, Lord, hawk, a gallant English admiral, the son of a barrister, entered the navy at an early age. In 1731 he the command of a ship, and distinguished himself in the famous battle of 1744, when the English fleet was commanded by Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the White, and in the same year defeated a large French fleet, and captured five sail of the line. For this he was created a knight of the Bach. In 1755 he defended Confians, and was rewarded with a pension of £2000 a year. In 1765 he was made vice-admiral, and first lord of the Admiralty, and, in admirat, and his sold a the Admirator, and, in the following year, was created a peer. B. 1715; D. at his seat of Shepperton, in Middlesex, 1781. HAWKESWORTH, John, hawks-werth, an able

writer in the 18th century, who succeeded Dr.
Johnson in compiling the parliamentary de-bates. He is stated to have been brought up a watchmaker, but afterwards applied himself to literature with considerable success. "The Adventurer," which he wrote with Dr. Johnson and others, is his principal work, and which caused him to obtain the degree of LLD. He published the Life and Works of Swift, and was employed to compile an account of the discoveries made by Captain Cook and others in the South Seas, for which he received the sum of £6000. He afterwards became an East-India director. He translated "Telemachus," wrote "Almoran and Hamet, an Oriental Tale," and other pieces of a like kind, very popular in their day. B. between 1715 and 1719; D. at Bromley, Kent, 1773.

Sir John, haw'-kins, a gallant HAWKINS, Sir John, haw'-kins, a gallant admiral of the Elizabethan age, who came of a good family, and went early to sea in the mer-chant service. In 1562 he sailed with three ships from London for the coast of Africa, where he procured a cargo of slaves, which he disposed of in the West India islands. He made several other voyages to Guinea and the West Indies, he was appointed rear-admiral, and kuighted called "Transformation," in which a luxuriant for his services in the defeat of the Spanish armada. n. at Plymouth, 1520; p. off Porto Ricc, 1395. Sir John Hawkins founded an hospital at Chatham.

HAWKINS, Sir Richard, son of the above, dis-tinguished himself in the engagement with the invincible armada, and in 1593 obtained a commission under the great seal to attack the Spanish settlements in South America, where, after an obstinate conflict with a superior force, the English were beaten and taken prisoners. Sir Richard, who was severely wounded in the action, was detained a prisoner in America a considerable time, and was then sent to Spain, where he remained some years. On his return to England, he employed himself in writing the history of his own life. B. at Plymouth, about 1500; D. 1622, of an attack of apoplexy while

attending the privy council.

HAWKINS, Sir John, a writer and magistrate, and the historian of music, was apprenticed to an attorney, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the law. At the same time he did not neglect other studies. He formed an early intimacy neglectotherstudies. Reformedianeary minings, with Dr. Johnson, which lasted through life. He wrote several pieces in various publications, particularly the "Gentleman's Magazine," and a several pieces in various publications of Western's activation of the western of the west particularly the "Gentitemant's Magazane," and, in 1760, printed a good edition of Walton's "Angler." In 1772 he received the honour of kulghthood, for suppressing a riot in Spitalfelds. In 1778 he published his "History of Music," 5 vols., after having spent 16 years in its composition. His "Life of Dr. Johnson" was written at the request of the booksellers, in the third prescription of the orbital series. but not to the satisfaction of the public. B. in

London, 1719: p. 1789.

HAWTHORNS, Nathaniel, haw'-thorn, a distinguished American novelist, who, a few years after leaving Bowdoin College, Massachusetts, published an anonymous novel, which he has never thought proper to claim. In 1937 he published a volume of sketches and tales, which published a volume of sectenes and tales, whoch had formerly appeared in the American periodicals, under the title of "Twice-told Tales." In 1848 he edited the "Journal of an African Cruises," the MS. of which was supplied to him by an officer of the U. S. navy. His retiring habits led him to take up his residence in an old manse at Concord, where, for three years, he compled himself in composing some charming tales and sketches, which he afterwards pub-lished under the title of "Mosses from an Old Manse," and in the introduction to which some interesting autobiographical passages are to be found. In 1846, while his friend Mr. Bancroft was at the head of the Boston custom-house, he acted as surveyor to the department, and his mode of life therein forms the introduction to his extraordinary romance of "The Searlet Letter," published in 1850. In 1851 "The House of Seven Gables," and in 1852 "The Blithesdale Romance," were produced, the chief incidents in the latter work being founded upon his experience as a member of the "Brook Farm Community." A third collection of his contributions to the periodicals, under the title of "The Snow Image," and a "Life of General Pierce, President of the United States," were his next productions. He also wrote some excellent ways for the some the object, which contributions the same productions.

HAY, James, hai, earl of Carlisle, came to England with James I., and was the first Scotch-Emgand with sunes 1, and was the first Scotch-man created an English peer. His first title was Baron Hay; he was afterwards made Viscount Donesser, and, lastly, earl of Carlisle, James I. employed him in several embassies, particularly to France, to mediate on behalf of the Producture and to mediate on behalf of the Protestants, and to negotiate a marriage between the Prince of Wales and Princess Henrietta Maria. D. 1636.

rietta Maria. D. 1635.

HAx, David Ramsay, a distinguished decorative artist and writer on art, began life as a reading-boy in a printing-office, but was afterwards apprenticed to a house-painter in Edinburgh. He occupied all his leisure moments in copying and paintine pictures, one of which met the eye of Sir Walter Scott, who engaged him to paint a portrait of his favourite eat, and advised him to devote himself to decorative house-painting, promising him the painting of his house at Abbotsford, then being built. In 1823 he commenced business as a decorative painter, and published his first work—"The Laws of Harmonious Coloming." This was followed by "An Essay on Ornamental Design,"
"A Nomenclature of Colours," and numerous ther works on art, full of suggestion and practical knowledge. He decorated the hall of the Society of Arts in London, in 1848. B. in Edin-

burgh, 1798.

HAYDN, Joseph, haidn, a celebrated musical composer, of a most original and prolific genius, was the son of a small wheelwright in the village of Rohrau, 45 miles from Vienna, his mother having been cook to the chief man of the village previous to her marriage. Both were musical, and being early taught to sing, Haydn was heard and being early taught to sing, Hayon was neard by the chapel-master of St. Stephen's Cathodral at Vienna, who immediately engaged him as a chorister for that church. At the age of 17 his treble voice broke, and he was left without any means of obtaining a livelihood; but a friendly wigmaker took him into his house, and he was thus enabled to pursue his studies as a composer. After a time, he married the daughter of his hospitable friend; but the union was an on us nospitation friend; on the tite dinner was an unhappy one, and a separation soon followed. Fortune conducted him to the house of the Italian pote haureate, Metastasio, whose nices he instructed in music. His connerion with the no instructed in music. His connexion with the court poet brought him into acquaintance with the wealthy Prince Esterhazy, who, in 1761, made him his chapel-master, an office he held to the end of his life. Comfortably located in the prince's palace in Hungary, Haydn, for thirty years, composed and played over his magnificent works. In 1761 he market works. years, composed and played over his magnitizent works. In 1701 how as induced to visit London, where he produced six of his twelve "Grand Symphonics," causing the utmost possible excitement among the English musical public, In 1794 he again visited England, meeting with a most flattering reception, receiving for his services a sum amounting to £1550, and becoming a doctor of music of the Oxford university, and the ourset of rovality. In his 64th year he com-Pierce, President of the United States," were the guest of royalty. In his 64th year he comhis next productions. He also wrote some posed his greatest work, "The Creation," and excellent works for the young, the chief of which two years later, "The Scatons." Like Handel, are "True Stories from History and Biography," he was remarkable for his fertility; besides From 1852 to 1857 he acted as American consul violin quartetts, 15 masses, 4 ornorios, a To at Liverpool. A later work by Hawthorne is Deum, a Stabat Mater and 14 Italian and Gergeon and the stable of the stable works. the shock caused by the bombardment of Vienna, although Napoleon gave orders that the great musician's house should be respected; and when the French troops entered the city, a guard was placed at his door to protect him. B. at Rohrau 1732; D. at Vienna, 1809.

HAYDON, Benjamin Robert, hai'-don, a great but unfortunate English historical painter and writer on art, was educated at the Plympton grammar-school, where Sir Joshua Reynolds had previously been a scholar. His father was a bookseller, and apprenticed his son to the same business; but he was greatly averse to it, and at the same time displayed a strong predi-lection for art. His father's opposition to his son becoming an artist was at length overcome, and Haydon started for London in May, 1804, to enter as a student of the Royal Academy. It was at this period that enthusiasm for the grand "high art," as it is called, was first awakened in his breast. It caused him to become a great painter; but his inflexible pursuit of this line of panner; out ms miscule pursuit of this line of art, rather than paint what was more popular and remunerative, caused him many troubles through life, and greatly contributed to bring about his melanchely end. Although he was a student with such men as Wilkie and Jackson, he was regarded as a young man of great pro-mise. In 1807 he exhibited his first painting at misc. In 1807 he exhibited his first painting at the Royal Academy: its title will show the young pointer's ambition—"Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a day's journey on the road to Egypt." It was sold; and tho next year he exhibited the celebrated "Dentatus," which he considered badly hung by the Royal Academicians, and forthwith proceeded to make enemies of those forty potentates of art—a most imprudent step for so young a man to take. Lord Mulgrave bought the "Dentatus," and it was shown at the British Institution, gained the prize of the committee, and became very popular. The sanguine and ambitious young painter's prospects were now of the most encouraging nature. The Elgin marbles arriv-ing in England about the same time, he wrote and talked about them enthusiastically and eloquently, and mainly contributed to get them purchased for the nation. He painted the "Judgment of Solomon," and sold it for 700 guineas; and "Alexander returning in Triumph," which produced him 500 guineas: but his second application for admission to the but his second application for admission for admission the Royal Academy was refused. In 1814 he tommenced another great work—" Chiefet's Entry into Jerusalem, which was childted's Linguistic for the Jerusalem, which was childted by himself in Bond-street, in 1820, but could not find a purchaser; he, however, added two more works of the same class to his list—" Christ in the Garden," and "Christ Rejected." In 1821 he married; and in 1823 painted the "Raising of Lazarus," now hanging in the Pantheon. A of Lazarus," now hanging in the Pantheon. A few years before, he had opened a school for the purpose of "establishing a batter and more regular system of instruction than even the Academy offered," and had for pupils Edwin, Clarkes, and Thomas Landseer, Lance, Harvey, and others of our best drangitamen and winters. He also assultance to a constitute the painters. He also continued to contribute to the Royal Academy; but this made him upper pular in his profession, and his large pictures being often left on his hands, caused him to be loss of the design of the her on his hands, caused him to be lossed academy, went to London when young, and was employed as a scene-painter at Drurginerosaing, he was incarcerated in the King's lane Theatre. The principal productions of his

man operas. His death is said to have been due to Bench prison for debt. Here he was witness of Dence preson to coor. Here he was witness or a scene which he afterwards reproduced in a popular picture, "The Mock Election," which George IV, purchased for 500 gaineas, A con-tinuation of the same subject—"Chairing the Members," was sold for 300 guiness. About Members," was sold for 200 guineas. About this time his friends procured his release, and he painted "Pharaoh dismissing Moses," which sold for 500 guineas. A great failure and a great success followed: the first was "The Great Banquet at Guildhall, after the passing of the Reform Bill; "the second, "Napoleon musing at 8t. Helena." A second picture of the same character—"The Duke on the Field of Waterloo," was unsuccessful, and his debts again paragracing him he was once more an again overpowering him, he was once more an iumate of the King's Bench. On his release, he commonced lecturing on the fine arts at the mechanics' institutions in the metropolis and mechanes' institutions in the metropois and in the provinces, meeting everywhere with the greatest success. Perhaps the severest blow he ever received was now avaiting him. For a long time he had been petitioning, writing, and lecturing on having the interiors of our large public buildings decorated with paintings. The government decided to embolish the interior of the new Houses of Parliament with eartoons. He set to work, prepared his design, and the judges left his name out of the list of successful competitors, not even giving it a place among the third class, It is said he never completely recovered the shock this disappointment caused him. His last shock this disappointment caused him. His last works were "Uriel and Stain," "Curtus leaping into the Gulf," "Alfred and the Trial by Jury," The Burning of Home." In 1848 he exhibited this last-named work, and "The Bunishment of Aristides," at the Egyptian Hall, "General Tom Thumb," holding lus levees at the hall at the same time. The degree of success which awaited each of the exhibitors is thus chronicled by Haydon in his diary:-" Tom Thumb had 12,000 people last week; B. R. Haydon, 1321 (the 2 a little girl). Exquisite taste of the Eng-lish people!" The exhibition was a failure, and Haydon's mind gave way under his accumulated embarrassments, and he ended his life by his own hand, in 1846. B. at Plymouth, 1786. Though far from being generally admitted to be a great his-torical painter, it must be allowed that Haydon did much, both by his works and writings, to elevate the character of English art. His quick temper, love of controversy, and readiness to charge every person that differed from him in opinion with mean motives, combined with his obstinate refusal to paint, as other and wiser artists have been forced to do, for the popular isste, marred the character and career of a virtuous, camest, and eloquent lover of art, and brought his life to a sad termination, after

and breight ins to a sad termination, atter causing him long years of embarrassment and biographer of Cowper, and philosophical essay-ist. Abandoning the profession of the law, for which he had been educated, he retired to his ate in Sussex, and spent his life in lettered

ecorated some of the apartments of Vauxhall. He also furnished designs for illustrations of the works of Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Cervantes, &c. B. at Exeter, 1708; D. 1776.

vantes, &c. B. at Exector, 1709; D. 170.

Harwoop, Elizabeth, hai'wood, an ingenious writer, who published: "The Female Spectator."

4 vols.; "Epistles for the Ladies," 2 vols.; "Fortunate Foundling," "Adventures of Nature," "Jermmy and Jenny Jessamy," 3 vols.; "Invisible Spy," 2 vols.; "Husband and Wife. 2 vols.; "Beisy Thoughtless," and "A Present for Somethingid" in 1868, in 1758.

2 vois.; "Betsy Inoughtees, and "A Frescht for a Servant-maid." B. 1693; D. 1756. Hazurt, William, haz-litt, a distinguished English essayist and critic of literature and Engish essays and critic of increasing the the fine arts, was the son of a Unitarian minister, who, in 1783, emigrated with his family to the United States, but returned two years later, and fixed his residence in Shropshire. where William commenced his education. In where william commenced his education. 1793 he was sent to the Unitarian college at Hackney, to be educated for the profession of his father, but neglected theology for moral and his lather, but reglected according to more an engly age he had shown a great predilection for drawing, and, in the year 1502, visited Paris for the purpose of copying the pictures in the Louvre, and, on his return, met with some success as portrait-painter in London and the provinces; but abandoned the pursuit for that of literature, in abandoned the pursuit for that of heracure, in 1803, displaying great industry and talent in the latter profession. In 1813 he delivered a course of lectures on the history of English phicourse or sectares on tac instory or singlish pair-losophy, at the Russell institution, and, after-wards, on the "Comic Poets" and the "Poets of the Elizabethan Age." He also wrote for the "Morning Chronicle," the "Examiner," and, in the latter part of his life, for the "Edin-burgh Reviow" and the "Encyclopsadia britan-ica." His principal works are "The Round nurgin keview" and the "Encyclopadia Britan-nica." His principal works are "The Round Table," the "Table-Talk," "Characters of Shakspeare's Plars." The articles "Fine Arts" and "The Life of Titian," in the "Encyclopadia Britannica," are from his pen. B. at Maidstone, 1778; p. 1830.

HEAD, Sir George, hed, knight, and author of several interesting books of travel. After having served as captain in the West Kent militia in 1802, he joined the British army in the Peninsula, and served as commissariat clerk at Badajoz, and afterwards rose to the rank of deputy-assistant commissary-general to the Peninsular army, with which he served throughout the campaign. He was sent to superintend the commissariat department in Canada, where he remained for several years. He has described his adventures and experience there, in his "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America," and his "Residence on the Borders of Lakes Huron and Simcoe." In 1831 he was knighted. He also wrote many other excellent books, among the chief of which is "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts." He likewise contributed several articles to the "Quarterly Review." B. 1782; D. in London, 1855.

HEAD, Sir Francis Bond, a clever and hu-morous writer of books of travel, began his career in the British army, but went out to South America in the year 1825, at the head of a mining association. Leaving his party at the foot of the Andes, he returned alone, on horse-back, across the Pampas to Buenos Ayres, a distance of 1000 miles, and performed several journeys in the same manner, riding over up-

pencil are historical paintings, with which he wards of 6000 miles, living on dried beef and water, and sleeping on the ground. On his return to London, he published "Rough Notes of some Rapid Journeys across the Pampas," in 1826. In 1835 he was made lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, during which appointment the Canadian insurrection broke out and was suppressed. He resigned in 1837, and on his return to England, in 1838, published a "Narrative" justifying his conduct. In 1850 he produced a pamphlet on "The Defenceless State of England," which excited a great deal of State of England," which excited a great deal of interest. He afterwards principally employed his leisure in composing light, humorous, and graphie sketches of tours made in the United Kingdom and on the continent. "A Faggot of French Sticks," "A Fortnight in Ircland," "The Royal Engineer," were among his latest productions, as the "Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau" formed one of his earliest. P. at Rochester, Kent, 1793.

Heapthy, Thomas, hep'-e, a famous painter in water colours, and the first president of the Society of British Artists, whose nictures are

Society of British Artists, whose pictures are well known. B. about 1775; p. 1835.

Well Known. B. about 1103 B. 1800.

Hearne, Thomas, hern, a learned antiquary, and editor of old MSS, had been a domestic servant to Mr. Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, who took him into his family, and gave him aliberal education. In 1695 he, same gave him afferral education. In 1695 he entered at Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he applied himself to the study of antiquities. In 1703 he took his degree of M.A., and in 1714 was appointed under-librarian of the university. He edited and published several ancient MSS, and old books : among others, the "Life of Alfred," by Spelman; Leland's "Itine-rary," 9 vols. 8vo; and a collection of curious Discourses written by eminent antiquaries.

Discourses written by eminent antiquaries. p. at White Waltham, Berkshire, 1678; p. 1735. Hearne, Thomas, an artist of considerable eminence, born at Marshield, in Gloucestorshire, was eminent as a topographead designer; but his principal talent lay in landscape painting in water colours—a branch of the art which he may be said to have been the first who successfully practised. B. 1744; D. 1817.

HEATH, Charles, heeth, a famous line en-graver, whose taste for art was fostered and formed under the tuition of his father, James Heath, also an engraver, whose plates are fa-miliar to print collectors. Charles Heath's ar-tistic publications, the "Book of Beauty," the tistic publications, the Door of Jerany, say "Keopsake," &c., established his fame as a first-rate engraver, and did much to inculente a popular taste for the fine arts. B. 1784; D. 1848.

HEATHFIELD, Lord. (See ELIOTT, Gen. G. A.)
HEBER, Reginald, he-ber, bishop of Calcutta,
a learned, plous, and accomplished direct
after a brilliant career at college, composed
his prize poem, "Palesting," which, unlike similar productions, has found a permanent place in
English literature. In 1805, he set out on an
extended continental tour, and visited Russia,
the Germon Carlotter and the Carlotter of the control of the exented continental tort, and visited aussin, the Crimea, Hungary, Austria, &c. He took holy orders in 1807, contributed during the few subsequent years to the "Quarterly Review," and worked at a Dictionary of the Bible, which, however, was never published. He had long considered that devotional poetry stood in need of improvement, and with a view to raise the considered since devocation posters are the standard of this department of sacred literature, composed a volume of "Pooms and Transitions for Weekly Church Service," In 1819 ho Hebert

edited Jeremy Taylor's works, and in 1822 was with Schelling at Tübingen, and afterwards at made preacher of Lincoln's Inn. After twice Juna, where Fichte taught. He at first em-refusing the appointment, he was ordained, in braced the doctrines of that philosopher, but June, 1823, bishop of Calcutta, which diocese, in his day, extended over the whole of India, Ceylon, and Australasia. In June, 1824, he began the visitation of this immense diocese, and travelled through Bongal, and, after an eleven months' journey, arrived at Bombay, sleeping, for the most of the time, in a tent or cabin. His journal was published in three Svo volumes, and now forms two volumes of Murray's "Home and Colonial Library." In it he describes, with the utmost clearness and picturesqueness, the strange provinces he visited, and graphically details the manners and customs of the natives of India. After having visited Ceylon, he left Calcutta on a journey to Madras, and reached Trichinopoly, where, after confirming a number of the natives, he retired to take a cold bath, in which he was found dead a short time afterwards. His life has been published by his widow. B. at Malpas, Cheshire,

1783; р. at Trichinopoly, 1826. Невинт, Jacques Réné, he-bair', commonly called Père Duchène (from the title of a Jacobin paper of which he was the editor), was one of the most violent advocates for the French revolution, and one of the most unprincipled. was made a member of the commune for his assistance in the massacres which took place in September, and the cruel murder of the Princess de Lamballe. It was Hebert who so grossly insulted Marie Antoinette by the vilest grossy insulted Marie Antionette by the vilest of all accusations; and put questions to the children of Louis XVI, which, when reported to Robespierre, called forth reproaches over from him. Having dared to oppose his collegues and masters, they harded him from his position, and accomplished his destruction with a promptitude that astonished him. He was

a piomptitude that astonished him. He was guillotined amid the hisses of the populace, March 24, 1794. n. at Alençon, 1755. Hacogurs, Phillip, held-al, a French physician, who was a great advocate for the use of warm water and bleeding, and, in consequence, was riduciated by Le Sage, in his novel of "dil Blas," under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was, however, a man of skill and piety, and wrote several medical books. n. at Abbeville, 1681; p. 1737. HERYSKERS, Jumes, heem's-lerk, a Dutch admiral, who sailed with Barentien to discover a porth-east passage to Asia, in which voyage and the same contract of the same

a north-east passage to Asia, in which voyage the commander died, but Heemskerk brought back the ships safe to Holland. In 1607 he was made vice-admiral, and sent against the Span-iards in the Mediterranean, where he defeated a superior force, and took the Spanish admiral prisoner, but was himself slain in another action in 1607.

Hebern, Arnold Hermann Ludwig, heer'-en, an eminent German philologist and historian, who, after travelling in Germany, France, and Italy, was appointed professor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1787, when he devoted the re-mainder of his life to learning and research. His "Manual of Ancient History," "Handbook His "Manual of Ancient History," "Handbook of Modern History," and "Essay on the Infile I always said Peter was an unlucky dog, and ence of the Crusades," are considered to rank mong the best productions of their class. He would come to an untimely end."

He was elected a member of nearly every European learned society. In care Brenen, 1760; p. at 6 distingen, March, 1842.

Heren, Goorge William Frederick, Aai-gel, "the first man of my century." He embraced a celebrated German philosopher, studied the Protestant faith in 1825, to prevent, he said,

afterwards those of Schelling, and finally proceeded to propound a system of his own. 1806 he became professor at Jena, and from 1808 to 1816 was director of the college of Nureme berg. In 1813 he replaced his former master Fichte in the chair of philosophy at Berlin, where he taught till the time of his death. An where no taught till the time of his feath. An account of his system of metaphysics, and a comparison of his philosophy with that of Fichite and Schelling, would be out of place here. It will be sufficient to say that he ranks very high among German philosophers. His works, comprised in nineteen 8vo volumes, were published at Berlin between the years 1532-46, and have been translated in part both into French and English. B. at Stuttgart, 1770:

D. of cholera, at Berlin, 1831. Heiberg, Johann Ludwig, hi-bairg, an eminent Danish metaphysician and comic dramatist. who, after receiving a good education, was un-decided, at the age of 27, as to his choice of a profession; but the Danish government granted him a travelling pension; whereupon he went to London, and afterwards spent three years in Paris in the society of his father, who had been banished thither, and mixed in the best French bainshed thitner, and inited in the best Freich society. On returning to his native country, he was made professor of the Danish language at the university of Kiel, in Holstein. After spending some years in this occupation, he commenced writing for the stage, and endeavoured to in-troduce among the Danes pieces written upon the model of the lightest French comedies, "King Solomon and the Hatter" was his first Production, which met with the greatest success. "The Danes in Paris" succeeded; and in 1329 he was appointed royal dramatic poet and translator, and soon after married a lady, who, as Madame Heiberg, was accounted the most brilliant Danish actress of her time. Many briliant Danish actress of her time. Many other drams, and some philosophical works, were next published by him. In 1827-28 he edited the "Copenhagen Flying Post," in which appeared the "Everyday Story," considered as one of the best Danish novels, and which was long thought to be his composition, but which has been ascertained to be the production of his mother. B. at Copenhagen, 1791; D. 1860.

HEIDEGGER, John James, hi-deg'-ger, a native of Zurich, in Switzerland, who went to England in 1708, and by his address and ingenuity, became the leader of fushion among the English upper classes, and manager of the opera-house, by which means he contrived to gain £5000 a year. He was an amiable and liberal man.

year. He was an annual B. about 1960; p. 1749.

B. about 1960; p. 1749.

HERR Peter, Mine, an obscure callor, who rose by his bravery to the command of the Dutch fleet, with which he defeated the Spaniards off constant of Brazil, in 1836. He was slain in the Constant of Brazil, in 1836. The wine When the coast of Brazil, in 1626. He was slain in fighting with the French off Dunkirk. When the news arrived, the States sent a deputation to condole with his mother on the melancholy occasion; but the old woman only replied, "Ah.

Helmers

"M. de Rothschild's treating him with familiarity" He studied jurisprudence successively and handsome person, became the wife of Constalling Herman and He England, which he published at Hamburg. South Germany, and Italy, were next visited; and a description of these countries was written by him, and published under the title of "Reisebilder" (Pictures of Travel), between the years 1826-31, a French translation of which, the years 1826-31, a French translation of which, by himself, under the title of "Impressions de Yoyages," made him as celebrated in France as he already was in Germany. The brilliant wit, combined with the bold political addresses to the sovereigns of Germany and the whole of Europe, contained in this volume, established Europe, contained in this volume, established in fisame. His "Book of Songs," published at Hamburg in 1927, placed him at the head of that political and literary section of his countrymen called "The Young German School," and, from its satirical humour, caused him so may enemies in Germany, that he withdrow to Paris, where he become as wash from where he became, as much from temperament as from the natural bent of his genius, more a as from the natural bent of the general, increase frenchman than a German. During the last twenty-five years of his life, he continued to reside in the French capital, making only a few furtive visits to his native land. In 1847 he side in the French captan, making Juny 2 Jow furtive visits to his native land. In 1847 he was attacked with paralysis, by which he lost the sight of one eye; and, in the following year, he had a second attack, which, although it left his mental faculties unimparted, deprived him of the use of his other eye, and made him a cripple for life, besides subjecting him, at him tervals, to intense bodily suffering. Though he was never again able to quit his chamber, he he was never again able to quit his chamber, he continued to embody in prose and verse the rich and fertile creations of his brain, by the aid of an amanenesis, A translation of his poems into French was made by Gerard de Nerval, under his superintendence, in 1855. In addition to the works we have quoted, he wrote many volumes of poetry, sketches, and satirical pieces. As a satirical wit, he is worthy to be classed with Cervantes, Swit, and Voltaire; while his poems are characterized by tenderness, originality, and zave leastly of versificaness. ness, originality, and rare beauty of versifica-

tion. p. 1800; p. at Paris, 1856.

Henreys, Daniel, hine-re-us, an eminent
Dutch philologist and critic, was made Greek
professor at Leyden, when he was but 18, and afterwards succeeded his master, Joseph Scaliger, in the professorship of politics and history. Besides annotating several of the classic authors, he wrote some excellent works in prose and verse. B. at Ghent, 1580; p. 1655.

HEINSLUS, Nicholas, son of the preceding, was an eminent Latin poet, and editor of several editions of Virgil, Ovid, and Claudian, and other

classic authors. B. 1620; p. 1681.

Henneus, Anthony, a distinguished Dutch statesman, who for forty years filled the high stateman, who for forey jeans after the station of grand pensionary; and whose prudence, skill, and probity gained him the confidence and regard of William III., Marlborough dence and regard of William III., Mariborough, and Prince Eugene. In the intervals between their campaigns, Mariborough and Prince Eugene were in the habit of refiring to the Hague, and, in concert with Heinsius, planning future operations; in the carrying out of which thou military enterprise in the field was ably section. by Heinsins in the cabinet. B. 1641; D. 1720.

HELUNA, Sr., he'-le-na, a native of Bithynia,

in 292, he divorced Helena; but, on the accession of her son, she was recalled to court, and treated with the honours due to her rank. She visited the Holy Land, where she is said to have discovered the true cross. She founded several churches, and bestowed immense sums in cha-

rity. B. about 247; D. 327.

Heliodorus, heli-od-or-us, a native of Emesa, in Phonicia, and who lived near the end of the 4th century, was bishop of Trices, in of the said country, was brond of thees, in Thessally, but deposed towards the close of his life. His youthful work, "Ethiopica, or the Loves of Theagenes and Charlela," in poetical prose, is distinguished by its strict nurality from the other Greek romances. It is said that the alternative of burning his romance, or re-signing his bishopric, being given him, he pre-

ferred the latter.

Heliogablus, M. Aurelius Antonius, he'-le-o-gab'-a-lus, a Roman emperor, so called because he had been a priest of the sun, was, at the age of 14, chosen emperor, after the death of Macrinus, and associated with himself in the government his grandmother Mæsa, and his mother Sosemias, and chose a senate of women, over whom the latter presided. He afterwards fell into every kind of cruelty and debauchery, raised his horse to the consular dignity, and caused divine honours to be paid

Jesuit, who, at twenty-five years of age, was engaged as an assistant in the Jesuits' observatory at Vienna. In 1751 he was made professor of mathematics in Transylvania; but, after some years, he returned to Vienna, and there became head of an observatory, erected after his own designs. He left Vienna for Lapland in 1769 to observe the transit of Venus across the sun's disc. His observation was conducted under very favourable atmospheric conditions, and his report of the phenomena was so accurate and complete, that astronomical science was greatly advanced by it. His report also contained some valuable information relating to the natural history, the geography, and the meteorology of Lapland. He wrote many excellent mathematical and astronomical works. as well as editing the astronomical observations made by the Jesuits at Pekin, between the years 1717 and 1752. B. in Hungary, 1720; D. at Vienna, 1792.

HELLANICUS, hel-län'-i-kus, an early Greek prose writer, who composed a "History of Argos," and other works which have been quoted by ancient authors. B. at Milylene, 496 B.C.; D. 411 B.C.

Hellor, John, hel'-lo, a French chemist, who was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and of the Royal Society at London. He

merit. He also conducted, for many years, the "Gazette de France." D. 1766.

Helmers, Jan Frederik, hel-mers, a Dutch

poet, chiefly remarkable for his hyporbolical laudation of his native country. After stating that the Dutch nation left every other immeasurably behind in morality, heroism, science, and



HEMANS, MRS. DOROTHEA.



HENRIETTA MARIA.



HENRY OF NAVARRE.



HERBERT, GEOPAR



HEREICK, ROBERT.

the fine arts, he makes a comparison between Vondel, a Dutch poet, and Shakspeare, to the disadvantage of the latter, who is pronounced to be "barbarous." B. at Amsterdam, 1767; D. 1813.

D. 1813.

Helose. (See Apelar), distinguished English essayist and historian, whose first work was published anonymously, in 1841, under the title of "Essays written in the Intervals of Business." Catherine Dengias, "a trugedy, and "King Henry the Second," an historical drama, followed, in 1843. Two short works on "The Claims of Labour," and on "The Means of Improving the Health, &o, of the Labouring Classes," were his next productions. "Friends

appeared in 1851, and, like its predecessor, was universally admired. He published all these works anonymously; but it was well known in literary circles that he was the author of them. After having graduated B.A. at Cambridge, in 1835, he entered one of the chief departments of the Civil Service; and rose gradually till, 1859, he became clerk to her Majesty's Privy 1859, he became elerk to her Majestys Frity Council. He now resided principally at his patrimonial estate, near Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire, and about this time published his greatest work, "The Spanish Conquest in America, and its Relations to the History of Slavery," upon the title-page of which he placed his name. Among his latest works may be named a "Life of Columbus," a "Life of Las Casas, the Apostle of the Indies," and "Realmah," a story which first appeared in Macmillan's Magazine. B. about 1817.

Helst, Bartholomew van der, helst, an admirable Dutch painter, excelling in portraits, but also greatin landscapes and historical subjects. B. at Haerlem, 1818; D. 1670.

jacts. n. at Haerlem, 1813; p. 1870.

Herwatters, Adrien, hale-ei-she-us, a Dutch
physician, who, being at Paris while the dyestery was reging in that city, arrested its progress by administering ipecacuanha, and wasrewardet with 1900 louis dros, and made inspector of the military hospitals. p. 1861; p. 1727.

Helwatter, Claude Adrien, in 1788, produced
his celebrated work, entitled "Do l'Esprit,"
which for its atheistical principle, was condemand by the parliament of Paris. On this he
went to Euralan, and thence to Purssia, when

nemned by the parameters of raiss. On this went to England, and thence to Prussia, where he was well received by Frederick the Great. On his return to France, he led a retired life, and wrote "Le Bonhear," a poem, and a philosophical work on "Man," of the same nature as his first performance. p. at Paris, in 1715; D. there, 1771.

HEMLIS, Mrs. Felicia Dorothea, he-mans, a distinguished English poetess, was the daughter of Mr. Browne, who, dying wille she was quite young, left her, with her mother, an immate of a solitary old mansion in North Wales. She companyed within a party with the time of the company of the comp solitär old massion in North Wales. She commenced writing rowses whom but nine years of see and printed a volume of poems, called a solume of the solume of

died. Strongly imbaed with a love of poetry and literature, Mrs. Hemans studied Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German; made translations from Horace, Herrera, and Camoens, and wrote a series of articles on foreign literaand wrote a series of articles on foreign litera-ture for the "Edinburgh Margaine." She pub-lished "The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy," in 1815, "Tales and Historic Scenes," in 1819; and obtained the prize from the Royal Society of Literature, for her poem of "Durt-mon," in 1821. Becoming acquainted with Bishop Heber, she wrote, at his suggestion, the "Vespers of Palermo," a drama, which was produced at Covent Garden Theatre in 1823, when them responses the transparence of the transparen when it was unsuccessful, but was afterwards more popular at the Edinburgh theatre, upon which occasion Sir Walter Scott wrote an epilogue for it. In 1825 she contributed her "Lays of Many Lands" to the "New Monthly Magazine," then edited by the poet Thomas Campbell. "The Forest Sanctuary," and "The Records of Women," followed, The "Songs of the Affections" were published in 1830. In the spring of 1831, her health being very weak, she changed her residence to Dublin, where, while preparing a collected edition of her poems, she

died. n. at Liverpool, 1794; p. 1835.

Henrygford, Walter de, hem-lagjord, canon of an Austin priory, Yorkshite, an English chronicler of the 14th century, whose history extends

nneer of the 14th century, whose history extends from the Norman conquest to the reign of Edward II. D. 1347.
HEMSEBERS, Martin van, hems kerk, a Dutch painter, surnamed the "Raffinelle of Holland," was the son of a mason, who brought him up to the same trade; but erineing a talent for design, be left his father's house and travelled to Italy. On his rature he analysed his notice uesign, as see his manner's nouse and travelled to Italy. On his return he enriched his native country with his productions, most of which were destroyed by fire on the taking of Haerien by the Spaniards in 1572. n. at Hemskerek, 181, p. 1574.

HENDERSON, John, hen'-der-son, a celebrated English actor, who, evincing in his youth a taste for drawing, was placed under Mr. Fourtaste for drawing, was piaced unuer Mr. Four-nier, an artist of ability, but of eccentric character, with whom he did not continue long. He neer lived with a silversmith, on whose death he devoted himself to theatrical studies. His first appearance was in 1772, at Bath, under His hist appearance was in 1772, at 18ath, under the name of Courtney, in the character of Hamlet, which he performed with great ap-plause. His fame increased; but it was not ill 1777 that he made his appearance on the London stage, when he was engaged by Mr. Colman, at the Haymarket Theatre, and made his first appearance in Shylock. After this he distinguished himself as a most accollant source. distinguished himself as a most excellent repre-sentative of Falstaff, Richard III., and other strong characters, which he personated with strong characters, which he personated with unbounded applians at Drury Lane, and at different provincial theatres. B. in London, 1747; p. 1785.

HENDERSON, Thomas, an eminent Scottish astronomer, who, after completing his education as an attorncy, became secretary to Lord-advocate Jeffrey, in whose service he remained till 1831. For several years previously, he had been an earnest student of astronomy, and, although his health was delicate and his eyes weak, he continued to make himself so proficient therein, that he became the correspondent of Dr. Thomas Young, whom he assisted in the calculations for the "Nautical Almanack." On the death of Dr. Young, a paper was left by

him, informing the admiralty that Mr. Henderson was the most proper person to fill the post left vacant; but though the admiralty did not act upon this suggestion, it appointed him to the charge of the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope in April, 1832. While thus engaged, he communicated upwards of seventy papers of the greatest value to different scientific publications. In 1834 he was made astronomer royal for Scotland, and, while fulfilling the duties of his office, he voluntarily imposed upon himself the task of reducing to order the mass of observations he had brought home from the Cape. His writings and observations have caused him to be reckoned among the best of modern astronomers. B. at Dundee, 1798; D. at Edinburgh, 1844.

HENGIST, hen'-iist, the first Saxon king of Kent, towards the end of the 5th century, was a descendant of Woden, whom the Saxons deified. Hengist and his brother Horsa, being called in by Vortigern, king of the Britons, to assist him in expelling the Picts, took with him his daughter Rowens, of whom Vortigern became enamoured, and married her. Hengist then obtained the kingdom of Kent, one of the seven of the Saxon heptarchy, and in which were included Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey.

D. 489.

HENLEY, Rev. John, hen'-le, commonly called "the Orator," was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he entered into holy orders, and became a preacher in London; but, disappointed in obtaining preferment, he omenced lecturing, not only on theology, but on politics, &c., on Sunday evenings, near Lincoln's Inn Fields. Pope satirized, and Hogarth caricatured him. He published a translation of Pliny's "Epistles," and other works. в. 1692; р. 1756.

HENRIETTA MARIA, of France, hen-ri-et-ta, wite of Charles I. of England, was daughter of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici. During the struggle between the king and the people, in struggle beween the king and the people, in 1644, she was forced to fly to France. On the death of Charles, in 1649, she retired into a convent which she hadfounded at Chaillot, where she died in 1609, Bossuet pronouncing her func-

ral oration. p. at Paris, 1609.

TRIOTATION. D. OF TAYNS, 1009.
HENDERTA ANNE, OF England, duchess of Orleans, the daughter of king Charles I., was born amid the turbulent seems of the civil war. Her mother field with her to France when the infant was scarcely three weeks old; and after the death of the king required to the convent of Chaillot, and there devoted herself to the education ofher dauchter. Henrietta united with great sweetness of character the charm of beauty, and was married to Philip, duke of Orleans. Their marriage was. rning duse of Oricans. Their marriage was, however, rendered an unhappy one by the jealousy of the duke, who feared that his brother, Louis XIV., had supplanted him in his wife's affections; and when the latter afterwards employed her mediation in some difficult diplomatic affairs with her brother Charles II., the duke no longer doubted that which he had before suspected. Louis wished to detach the king of England from the triple alliance with Holland and Sweden. Henriettawent, therefore, in 1670, with the court to Flanders, and, under pretence of visiting her brother, passed over to Dover, where Charles was waiting her arrival. Mademoiselle de Kéroual, a native of Brittany (afterwards mistress of Charles II., under the

title of duchess of Portsmouth), accompanied her. Their mission was not in vain ; for in ten days the persuasions of the sister, aided by the fascinations of her companion, gained over to the French interest the proligate monarch. Soon after her return to France, the duchess of Orleans was suddenly seized with violent pains, Orients was studently solved with violent pains, which terminated her life; and though a post mortem examination took place, which was declared to be satisfactory, it is believed that she full, in the prime of life and beauty, the victim of jealous revenge. The sweetness of her manners made this unfortunate princess an object of general regret, and caused her to be compared with her still more unfortunate ancestor, Mary queen of Scots. B. 1641; D. at St. Cloud, 1670.

HENRIOT, François, hen-re'-o, one of the chief actors in the worst horrors of the first French Revolution, having robbed his master, an attorney volution, naving roosed in master, an actorney in Paris, was driven on the town without resource, and became a spy of the police. He first appeared in his revolutionary character the day after the taking of the Tuileries, in 1792. He was one of the most sanguinary of the assassins of September; and presided at the massacre of the prisoners in Orleans. The com-mune of Paris then made him chief of the sansculottes section. With these banditti, armed with bayonets and cannon, he marched to the Convention, and demanded the proscription of Convention, and centanged the proscription of the Girondists. Under terror, the assembly consented to give up 29 of their most talented members to the guillotine. Henriot afterwards became the tool and satellite of Robesplerre. When the latter was condemned to death by the Convention, Henriot and Coffinhal, the vice-presidents of the revolutionary tribunal, made an effort to raise the Jacobin factions in his favour; and had nearly succeeded, when Henriot's courage failed just as the brigands Henrict's courage failed just as the briganus were pointing their cannon against the Convention. Some of the sections, and a body of gendermer, rallying in favour of the Convention, Henrict was outlawed, and was arrested in a state of helpless intoxication, produced by large draughts of brandy which he had drunk in order to sustain his courage. His colleague, Coffinhal, maddened by the loss of the day, a stake of the day in the humber grown of the Midtel do stake the stake which in the number grown of the Midtel do attacked him in the upper room of the Hotel de attacked him in the upper room of the Hotel de Ville, where both were confined, and throw him out of the window. Ho fell into a sewer, where he tried to conceal himself; but his groams betraying his hiding-place, he was dragged out, and sent to the scathold, with Robespherre and his colleagues, on the 28th of July, 1784. Henriot, who was only 33 when he suffered, was an ignorant, brutal, and debauched ruffian; and, perhaps, his character is best dis-played by the fact that it was he who proposed that all the public libraries and books in France should be burned. B. at Nanterre, 1761.

HENRY, hen'-re, a name borne by numerous kings and other persons of eminence in various countries, the most remarkable of whom were:-

HENRY I., king of England, surnamed, for his learning, Beauclere, or the scholar, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and was the first monarch of the Norman line who was English by birth. He succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100, at which time his brother Robert was in Normandy, Robert soon after invaded the kingdom, but agreed with Henry, for a yearly tribute, to renounce his right. The two brothers again resorted to arms, and Henry invaded Normandy, deposed Robert, and brought him prisoner to England, where he died in Cardiff Castle. Though the personal character of Henry was cruel and licentious, his reign was marked by some substantial benefits conferred on the English people. He restored the university of Cambridge; forgave all delbs owing to the crown prior to his accession; reformed the court, and conquered wilds; abolished a standard for weights and measures, and made many other valuable improvements in the government of the country. B. at Selby, Yorkshire, 1068; D. at Rouen, 1135.

Henry II, eldestson of Geoffrey Plantagenet,

Henry II., eldestson of Geoffrey Plantagenet, so named from planta genitat, Latin for a sprig of broom, which he wore in his cap, and Mand, empress of Germany, succeeded Stephen as king of England, in 1154. He added the provinces of Anjon, Toraine, Maine, Potion, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascony, to the English crown. His reign was troubled by disputes between him and Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who being murdered in 1170, the pope obliged the king to undergo penance for it at Becket's tomb at Canterbury. In 1170 he caused his eldest son Henry to be crowned king of England; in 1174 he conquered Ireland, and, in the following year, his sons, instigated by their mother, rebelled against him, on account of his attachment to the Fair Rosamond. The kings of France and Scotland gave them assistance; but peace was concluded between all parties in the following year. In 1183 his son Henry died, in his 27th year. Richard, his third son, revolted against his father, and was supported by the king of France. Henry, being defeated in Normandy, was obliged to submit to disgrace-ful terms. E. at Le Mans, Normandy, 1133; D. at Chinon, France, 1189.

HENRY III. succeeded his father, John, in 1216, when only 10 years of age. When he reached the age of 16, he was declared of age; but his feeble character caused him to relinquish Normandy, Anjou, Pottou, Touraine, and Maine, to the king of France. A civil war broke out in England, and he was taken prisoner by the barons, after a severe battle at Lewes, in Sussex. The tide of affairs turned in his favour after the battle of Evesham, in which the barons were totally defeated, chiefly through the brilliant skill and courage of his son Edward, whereupon he deprived several of these lords of their estates, and gave them to his friends. He cancilled the Great Charter, and suffered the pope to appoint an archibishop of Canterbury, and to collect tithes in England. n. at Winchester, 1205; n. at Winchester, 1205; n. at Wischminster, 1272.

HENRY IV., eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and third son of Edward III., after some time spent in exile at Paris, inraded England at the head of a few followers, deposed his cousin, Richard II., and seized the throne, in 1890. This usurpation gave rise to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster, which broke out under the sway of Henry VI. After a short roign of only fourteen years, he did, filled with remorse for many of his unscruptions deeds while king. n. at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, 1808; p. 1418.

HENRY V., surnamed Monmouth, from the place of his birth, was eldest son of Henry IV.,

and was educated at Oxford, under the guidance of his half-uncle, Cardinal Henry Beaufort. On commencing his reign, in 1413, he displayed commencing his reign, in 1413, he displayed many noble traits, although in his youth he had been very irregular; but, on coming to the crown, he discarded his evil companions, and conducted himself with a dignity becoming his station. Having laid claim to the French erown, he left his kingdom in the hands of a regency, and invaded France, where he men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French amounted to 52,000. He then returned to England; but, three years afterwards, went again to France, where he married Catharine, the daughter of the French king. He was a brave and energetic monarch, and the most popular ruler that had hitherto sat upon the throne of England, not a single instance of insurrection or discontent being manifested throughout his reign. B. at Monmouth, 1398; D. at Vincennes, 1422. The youthful escapades B. at vincennes, 1422. The youthut escapates of Henry, and his association with that marvel-lous creation, Sir John Falstaff, form the lead-ing incidents in Shakaspeare's "First Part of Henry IV." An incident of his early life, however, which is authentic, gives a better notion of his character than the mad pranks of "the wild young Prince and Poins." Some of his dissolute companions having been apprehended and carried before the lord-chief justice Gascoigne, the prince endeavoured to obtain their release, and on this being refused, so far forgot himself as to strike the justice on the ben h. The latter at once ordered the prince into custody, to which he quietly submitted; and to show his approval of justice Gascoigne's conduct, Henry continued him in office, and treated him with high favour, when he became king.

Hasar VI., the only son of the above, was but ten monts old at the death of his father, and was proclaimed king on the day after that event. His grandsther Charles, king of France, died soon after, and the duke of Orleans, ended soon after, and the duke of Orleans, ended soon after, and the the duke of Orleans, ended the was between Engiand and France, and the English, for a while, were successful. Honry was crowned at Paris, and the great duke of Bedford, his guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Are gave a new turn to affairs, and the English power declined, and was, in the end, quite subverted. The duck of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of Henry; and, to add to his mis-fortunes, the York party in England grew strong, and involved the country fin a civil war. They adopted the white rose as their badge of distinction, and the Lancastrians the red. Hence the title given to the struggle—"The Wars of the Roses." After various contests, the king was defeated and taken prisoner. However, his wife, Margaret of Anjou, carried on the war with spirit, and for some time with considerable success. Richard, duke of York, was sain at Wakefield, and Henry recovered his liberty; but Edward, earl of March, son of Richard, laid claim to the crown, and routed the queen's forces at Ludlow, but was himself afterwards defeated at St. Alban's. At length the York party prevailed, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where, it is believed, he was slain by Richard, duke of Gloucester. n. at Windsor, 1421; found dead in the Tower, 1471.

Richmond, and of Margoret, of the house of Lancaster. By the assistance of the duke of Lancaster. By the assistance of the dute of Brittany, he landed in Wales with some troops, and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III., joined him in such numbers that he was enabled to min in such reinbers that he was shabted where give the usurper battle at Bosworth Field, where Richard was slain, and Henry crowned upon the spot. He united the houses of York and Lancaster by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. His reign met with little disraward IV. Ins reign met with near the turbance, except from two impostors, set up by Lady Margaret, sister to Edward IV. One was a joiner's son, called Lambert Simuel, who prea jouner's son, caused Lambert Simmel, who pre-tended to be the young earl of Warwick, son of George, duke of Clarence, and the daughter of the "King Maker," whom, having capture, Henry made a turnspit in his kitchen. The other was Perkin Warbeck, who personated Bishand duke of York, wong proposed and the state of the con-Richard, duke of York, younger son of Edward IV., who, along with his brother, Edward V., is generally believed to have been murdered in the Tower by Richard III.; but he was apprehended and executed, along with young Warwick, whom, while in the Tower, he had induced to enter into while in the rower, he had madeed to enter hito a conspiracy against the king. Henry reigned 24 years, and greatly increased trade and com-merce; but his avarice was excessive. B. Pembroke Castle, 1457; p. at Richmond, 1509. Buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, built by

Buried in Henry the Devention of the pre-him in Westminster Abbey. HENRY VIII. succeeded his father, the pre-tice are of 18. The first reary of his reign were very popular, owing to his great generosity; but at length his conduct grew capricious and arbitrary. The emperor Maximilian and Pope Julius JI, having leagued against France, persuaded Henry to join them, against France, persuaded Henry to join them, and he in consequence, invaded that kingdom, where he made some conquests, but did not push his advantages as he might have done, and finally concluded peace with the French King, Louis XII. About the same time, James IV, king of Sociland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Floidien Flaid. Amelian Wedner cannoided in Science. Field. Cardinal Wolsey succeeded in bringing Henry over from the imperial interests to that of the Preuch king. When Luther commenced Henry over from the imperial interests to man of the French king. When Luther commenced his reformation in Germany, Henry wrote a book aculus, thin, for which he was compil-mented by the pops with the title of Defender of the Fifth. But this attachment to the Roman see did not last long for, having con-ceived an affection for Anne Boleyn, he determined to divorce his wife. Catharine of Aragon. to whom he had been married eighteen years. His plea for the divorce was, that Catharine was his brother Arthur's widow. The divorce being refused by the pope, Henry assumed the title of supreme head of the English church, put down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn followed; but he afterwards sent her to the scaffold, and married Lady Jane Seymour, who died in childbed. He next married Anue of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations, he put her away, and caused Cronwell, earl of Essex, the projector of the match, to be beheaded. His next wife was

HENRY VII, was the son of Edmund, earl of in his anger nor woman in his lust." B. at Greenwich, 1491: D. 1517.

SOVEREIGNS OF I

HENRY I., king of France, succeeded his father Robert in 1031. His mother, Constance of Provence, excited a revolt against him, in favour of her second son Robert, but without success. He had the reputation of being a valiant commander and a good king. In about 1004: p. 1000.

HENRY II., the son of Francis I., succeeded his father in 1547, at which time France was at war with England. In 1550 peace was restored, and Boulogne ceded to the French for a large sum. The year following, a league was entered into between Henry and the Protestant princes of Germany against Charles V., which produced a war ruinous to France. In 1556 a truce was concluded for five years; but the emperor having resigned his crown to his son Philip, the war was renewed. In 1557 the French army was defeated by the Spaniards at St. Quentin. In 1559 Henry concluded a dishonourable peace. The same year he was accidentally wounded in

The eye, at a tournament, by a lance, of which injury he died in 1559. B. 1518. HENEY III., third son of the above, succeeded his brother, Charles IX., in 1574. While he was Duke of Anjou, the Poles elected him to their throne, on the death of Sigismund Augustus; but he renounced it on taking pos-session of that of France. In the same year he gained the battle of Dormans, and concluded a peace with the Huguenots, by which teleration was granted them. But this was revoked in 1885, and the Protestant princes, of whom Henry, King of Navarre, was the chief, had recourse to arms. The king of Navarre defeated the Catholic army in 1887. The duke of Guise, on the other hand, obtained a signal advantage over the Huguenots and their allies; but on his marching to Paris, the gates were shut against him. The people, however, were attached to Guise, and the king was obliged to retire from his capital, which was commanded by the head of the Catholic league. France was then divided into three parties: the Royalists, the Guises, and the Huguenots. At length the two first became apparently reconciled, but Henry caused the duke, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated soon after. Civil war again broke out with additional fury; the pope excommunicated Henry, and the parliament instituted a criminal process against him. In this exigency he had recourse to the king of Navarre, who set out on his march to Paris; but the face of affairs was suddenly changed by the death of the king, who was assassinated by a monk, named James Clement, at St. Cloud,

HENEX IV., surnamed the Great, king of France and Navarre, was the son of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre, and Jeanne d'Albret. Being descended from Louis IX. of France, he became the heir to that kingdom; but, as he was educated a Protestant, his claim was re-sisted. Born a mountaineer, he was early trained to activity of body, and soon distinguished himself by feats of arms. After the Catharine Downed, who was beheaded for adul-tory; after which no espoused Catharine Parr, the French court, and, two years afterwards, who survived him. He was a man of strong married Margaret, sister of Charles XI. At the presions and considerable learning; but it is rejoicings on this occasion happened the in-fertly said of him, 'that he mover spared man famous massacre of St. Bartholomew, and his

Henry :

life was only spared on condition of his becoming a Roman Catholic; but, in 1576, he escaped from Paris, and put himself at the head of the Huguenots. In 1587 he gained the battle of Coutras. In 1572 he succeeded to the throne of Navarre, and in 1589 to that of France; but his religion proving an obstacle to his coronation, he again consented to abjure it in 1593. In 1598 he issued the edict of Nantes, granting toleration to the Protestants. The same year he concluded the treaty of Vervins with Spain. after which time his country enjoyed unin-terrupted peace till his death. His abjuration was very disagreeable to the Protestants, and did not prove quite satisfactory to the opposite party, who doubted his sincerity. His greatest enemies were the Jesuits, one of whose pupils wounded him in the mouth in an attempt upon his life, which was finally taken by Francis Ravaillac. The wisdom, generosity, and talent idealing. The wisdom generosity, and talent B. A.185; D. 1197. Henry throughout his reign, have been truly merited the title of Great, which is applied to his name; and he is the only king of the Jong, was elected emperor in 1805, at the age of forty-dre, and soon after went into Italy, at mouthy who remains popular with the French that time distracted with the contentions between the content of the content of the Guelphs and Ghillelines. He was 1610.

SOVEREIGNS OF G:

HENRY I., surnamed the Fowler, emperor of Germany, was the son of Otho, duke of Saxony, and elected to the imperial dignity in the year 918. He reunited the German princes, and sub-dued the Hungarians, framed good laws, and built several cities. He vanquished the Bohenians, the Slavonians, and the Danes, and conquered the kingdom of Loraine.

conquered the kingdom of Loraine. n. 876; p. 936.

HENEY II., surnamed both the Saint and the Lame, and great-grandson of the preceding, was elected emperor in 1002. He re-established Benedite VIII. in the panal chair, and was crowned by that pontiff in 1014 at Rome. He tranquillized Italy, and expelled thence the Saracens and Greeks. n. 872; p. near Göttin-

HENRY III., surnamed the Black, or Bearded, son of Conrad II., succeeded his father in 1039. He was crowned at Rome by Clement II., and governed with a firm hand the people over whom it was his destiny to rule. B. 1017; D., supposed

It was mis destiny of rule. B. LOLY 5 M. SHAPPLOS DE POSSON, in 1058.

HENRY IV. was son of Henry III., whom he succeeded at the age of six years. Agnes, his mother, governed with ability during his mintry. The Saxons rebelled against him, and accused him of simony and other crimes to Pope Comment of the Comment of the Saxons rebelled by the accused mm of simony and other errimes to Pope Gregory VII., who took from him the right of presenting to benefices. Henry then called a diet at Worms, in 1076, for the purpose of de-posing the pope, who excommunicated the em-peror. The German princes deposed Henry, who went to Italy, and made his submission to the pontiff; but Gregory was not to be appeased, and Howev resplaced on venerance. The electors the pontiff; but Grogory was not to be appeased, and Henry resolved on vengeance. The electors chose Rodolphus, duke of Suabia, and Gregory confirmed his title; but Henry, after defeating his competitor, put him to death. He then called a council, which deposed the pope, and elected in his room the archbishop of Ravenna. In 1106 his son Henry assumed the title, and heing supported by the princes of the empire, the emperor was obliged to renounce his crown; after which he became a wanderer, and supplicated the archbishop of Spires to give him a Henry

prebend in his church, which he refused. B. 1050; D. in poverty, at Liege, 1106.
Hener V., surnamed the Young, deposed his father in 1106. In 1110 he forced Pope Pascal II. to restore to him the right of nominating to ecclesiastical benefices, which Gregory VII, had wrested from his father. Pascal afterwards called two councils, and excommunicated Henry. He was the last emperor of the Franconian line.

He was the last emperor of the realisation.

B. 1091; p. 1125.

HERRY VI., surnamed the Cruel, was son of Frederick Barbarossa, and succeeded his father in 1190, at the age of twenty-live. This prince behaved treacherously to Richard I., king of England, who, in returning from the crusade through Germany, was arrested by Leopold, duke of Austria, and sent to the emperor, who exacted from him an enormous ransom. His wife, Constance, is said to have poisoned him. B. 1165; D. 1197. His

crowned at Rome in 1312, and died in the follow-

ing year.

IEMEN THE LION, a remarkable prince of Germany in the 12th century, assumed the go-vernment of Saxony in 1142. He demanded restitution of Bavaria, which had been taken from his father in 1138. The emperor aided him, and a war ensued, which resulted in Henry recovering Bavaria, his possessions extending from the Baltic and the North Sea to the Adriatic. In 1172 he went on an expedition to the Holy Land, and, during his absence, his enemies, and even the emperor, made eneroachments on his dominions. This was the fruitful source of quarrels; and, in 1150, Henry was expelled from Bavaria by his former ally, Fredepened from bayard by his former any, reca-tick Barbaross. Howas, however, allowed tore-tain possession of his hereditary dominions, and died in peace at Branswick, in 1195. n. 1199. Henry was plous, hove up maufully against misfortune, and protected the interests of commerce, science, and the arts. HENRY DR BLOUS, bishop of Winchester, no-

HENRY DE BLOIS, DISHOP OF WHITEHOUSE, IN phew of William Rulus, and brother of King Stephen, was an active prelate, and a bold, and otherwising statesman. When Stephen, was an active present, and a none, unitions, and enterprising statesman. When England was invaded by the partisans of the Empress Mattida, he affirst joined her standard, but subsequently deserted it, and became her most determined enemy. The empress-queen and her followers having taken refuge in the castle of Winchester, Henry laid slege to it, set the city on fire, and consumed twenty churches, a number of religious houses, and many other buildings, so little respect did he pay for the capital of his diocese when he had a personal purpose to serve. He is now remembered chiefly as the founder of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, the church of which is regarded by many antiquaries as furnishing the model of the distinguishing features of the Gothic or pointed

distinguishing features of the Gotille or pointed style of architecture. D. 1771.

HENRY, the Navigator, the fourth son of John I., king of Portugal, early gave proofs of brilliant courage; but his love of arms was surpassed by his love of the sciences, particularly, mathematics, astronomy, and navigation. While vigorously prosecuting a war against the Moors in Africa, he neglected no opportunity of K K 2

obtaining from them a knowledge of the regions in the 16th centry, was schoolmaster at Dunobtaining roll in the a knowledge of the regions bordering on Egypt and Arabia, and of inquiring into the probability of a passage to the treasures of India by a voyage round the western coast of Africa. He conversed with men of learning; and finding their testimony agreeable to the reports he had collected, he resolved to execute his designs. He was the first who applied the compass to navigation; and to him also a prin-cipal part is ascribed in the invention of the empl part is ascribed in the invention of the sartolabe. Various expeditions were under-taken, and discoveries made, under his patronage and at his expense. It was at this period that the Portuguese doubled Cape Verd, and discovered the group of islands called the Azores, about 800 miles west from the Portuguese coast, Henry continued these efforts till his death, in 1463, and thus secured for himself an undying name as the patron and friend of navigation. B. 1394.

HENRY RASPON, landgrave of Thuringia, was elected emperor by the ecclesiastical princes in 1246, when Pope Innocent IV. deposed Frederick II.; but died the year following, of a wound received in fighting against his rival.

HENRY, prince of Wales, and the eldest son of James I. of England, was an amiable and ac-complished prince, and a great patron of learn-ing and science. His death caused great grief to the nation, which had formed of him the highest expectations. B. at Stirling, Scotland, 1694; p. 1612.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an English historian, was canon of Lincoln and archdeacon of Huntingdon. He wrote a "History of England to the year 1154;" and was also author of a Latin work, entitled, "Contempt of the World." Lived in the 12th century.

Lived in the 12th century.

HENRY, Matthew, an eminent nonconformist divine, and biblical commentator, received his education under his father, and having made considerable progress in learning, entered at Gray's Inn; but renounced the study of the law, and became a dissenting minister at the law, and oceame a dissenting munister at Chester, where he resided many years, and then removed to Hackner. His chief work is "The Exposition of the Old and New Testements," which is to this day considered one of the best commentaties upon the Bible; he wrote also many other theological works. a. In: Flintshire, 1862; D. whilst travelling between Chester and London, 1714.

HENRY, Robert, a Scotch divine, who, in 1776 was chosen one of the ministers of the Old Church at Edinburgh; he was the author of a valuable History of Great Britain to the reign

valuable History of oreat Britain to the legal of Henry VII. B. 1718; p. 1700.

History, Patrick, a celebrated American orator and stateman, who, by the display of great natural eloquence, became a leader of the American people in their struggle against the mother country. Jefferson says of him, that "he gave the earliest impulse to the ball of the revolution." In 1769 he became the leader of revolution. In 1705 he became and reactive the democratic party in Virginia, and in 1775 was one of the first to make an appeal to arms. He said "Of peace there is no longer any hope. If we wish to be free, we must fight." He became the first governor of Virginia on the declaration of independence, and was re-elected the three following years. He was offered the secretaryship of state in 1785 by Washing-ton, but declined the appointment. B. 1736; D. 1799.

fermline, and a monk of the Benedictine order. His "Fabils" were printed at Edinburgh in 1621; and his "Testament of Faire Crescide" in 1598. He wrote a number of other pieces, which are to be found in the collections of Hailes. Pinkerton, &c.

HERBURN, James Bonaventura, hep'-burn, an eminent philologist, was bred in the Protestant religion by his father, who was a prestestant religion by ms rather, who was a pres-byterian minister; but, after studying at St. Andrew's, Scotland, he embraced the Romish faith, and went to Italy. He next travelled through Turkey, Persia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Ethiopia, and most of the countries of the east; and it is asserted that he became master of so many languages, that there was scarcely a region of the globe with whose inhabitants he could not have conversed in their own tongue. On his return, the fame of his acquisitions having reached the ears of Pope Paul V., he invited him to quit the retirement he had sought at Rome, and gave him the wardship and inspection of all the Oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican library. He is supposed to have died at Venice, about 1620. n. in Haddingtonshire, 1573. He published a Hebrew and Chaldate Dictionary and an Arabic Grammar in one vol.

Hepsuen, Robert, a native of Scotland, a miscellaneous writer, who, at the age of twenty-one, published in thirty numbers, a series of essays, entitled "The Tatter, by Hector Macstaff, of the North." He studied the civil law in Holland, and became a member of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh. Some of his manuscripts are in the Advocates' Library. B. 1690; D. 1712.

HEPHESTION, he-phes'-ti-on, the favourite of Alexander the Great, and the companion of his campaigns and festivities, married one of the daughters of Darius. D. at Ecbatana, 325 B.C.

HERACLITUS, he-ra'-cli-tus, a celebrated philosopher of Ephesus, who flourished about 500 B.C. He was fond of solitude, and obtained the appellation of "the mourner," from his custom of weeping at the follies of men. He supported the doctrine of fatalism, and maintained that the world was made of fire, which element he deified. He died in the sixtieth year of his

age.
HERACLIUS, her-ac'-li-us, emperor of the East, was the son of Hencelius, governor of Africa, who dethroned Phocas, in 610, and caused him-self to be crowned in his stead. Chosroes, king of Persia, having ravaged Palestine, and com-mitted dreadful cruelties on the Christians, Heraclius marched against him, forced him to sue for peace, and to deliver up the holy cross. The end of his reign was disturbed by ecclesiastical disputes and the inroads of the Saracens. B. 575; D. 641.

B. 50's. D. 64.

HERACLUS-CONSTANTINE, son and successor of the above, was associated in the throne with his brother Heracleonas, agreeably to the will of Heraclius. He reigned only a few months, having been poisoned, it is said, by his mother-in-law, Martina. B. at Constantinopie, a

HERACLUS, patriarch of Jerusalem was a debauched and scandalous prelate, and showed great enmity to Henry II., king of England, for not going to Jerusalem in person, agreeably to the transit of his range of the property of the transit of the same of the property of the Henneyson, Robert, hen'-re-son, a Scotch poet the terms of his penance, on account of the

Herbart

murder of Thomas à-Becket. Lived in the 12th were published under the title of "The Temple."

HERBART, John Frederick, hair'-bar, an eminent German metaphysician and philosophic writer, was appointed professor of philosophy at Könisgberg, while fulfilling the duties of which office he greatly assisted in the organization of the Prussian educational system. He composed a number of works on metaphysics, wherein it would appear that he was a follower partly of

Fichte and partly of Kant. n. at Oldenburg, 1776; p. 1841.

Henencor, Bartholomew d', hair-be-lo, a learned French orientalist, who obtained a penreamed Figure 1 originals, who obtained a pen-sion from the king, and the place of regius pro-fessor of the Syriac language. Ferdinand II., grand-duke of Tuscany, made him a present of a large library of oriental manuscripts. His

great work, entitled "Bibliotheque Orientale," containing whatever relates to the knowledge of the eastern world, is universally known. The best edition is that of the Hague, in 4 vols. 4to, 1777-99. He also compiled a Turkish and Per-

HERBERT, Mary, her-bert, countess of Pembroke, the sister of Sir Philip Sidney, and mother of the scholarly Earlof Pembroke, translated from the French a tragedy called "Annius," 1595, 12mo, and rendered into English some of David's Psalms. D. 1621. Ben Jonson wrote the following elegant epitaph for her :-

"Underneath this sable hearse. Lies the subject of all verse; Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;-Death! ere thou hast kill'd another Fair and good and learn'd as she, Time shall throw a dart at thee.

HERBERT, William, earl of Pembroke, a poet and the patron of learned men, was educated at New College, Oxford, and in 1826 was elected chancellor of that university, to which he was a liberal benefactor through life, and bequeathed to it at his death a valuable collection of manu-

scripts. B. 1580; D. 1630. Herbert, Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, an English statesman and philosopher, was educated at Oxford, after which he travelled on the continent. On his return, he was made one of the king's counsellors for military affairs, and soon after was sent ambassador to France, to intercede on behalf of the Protestants. In 1625 he was made a peer of Ireland, and, in 1631, an English peer. At the breaking out of the re-bellion, he sided with the Parliament. Lord Herbert was the author of some singular books: the most remarkable is entitled "De Veritate." in which he espouses deism. He also wrote "The History of Henry VIII." a treatise in Latin on the Religion of the Gentiles, and his own memoirs, which are the first instances of own memors, which are the first instances of autobiography in the English language, and which were edited by Horace Walpole, and printed by him at his own press at Strawberry

pymteu by him a his own press as diametry Hill. B. 1681: D. 1683. HERBERT, George, an English poet and divine, brother of the above, received his edu-cation at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Truinty College, Cambridge, where he became acquainted with Lord Bacon, and was chosen fellow of his college. He was also appointed orator to the university. On taking orders, he obtained the rectory of Bemerton, in Wilts, and a prebend of Lincoln. His poems, of the same school as those of Donne and Herrick,

Herbert

to "The Temple," wherein he lays down some very excellent rules for the life of a country clergyman. He also translated Cornaro "On Temperance."

HERBERT, Sir Thomas, a scion of one of the branches of the Pembroke family, was the son of an alderman at York. After receiving his of an adderman at fork. After receiving ins education at Oxford, he travelled for four years in Asia and Africa, of which he published an account. On the breaking out of the civil wars he sided with the Parliament; but having been appointed to attend upon Charles in his captivity became warmly attached to him, and proved himself a zealous and incorruptible servant to him up to the hour of his execution. He survived the king twenty years, devoting his life-incipally to literary pursuits. He assisted ugdale in his "Monasticon Anglicanum," and

ugddle in his "Monastion Anglieanum," and published an account of the list two years of the life of king Charles, under the title of "Threnoids Garolina." He was created a baronet at the Restoration, 1660. n. 1606; n. 1620. HERDER, Right Hon. Sidney, Lord Herbert of Legan eminent English politician, who, after receiving an education at Harrow and Oricl College, Oxford, at which latter place he graduated in classical honours in 1831, entered on his public life as member of Parliament for the southern divias member of ramament for the southern divi-sion of Wilts. His first speech in parliament was delivered in 1831, upon which occasion he seconded a resolution for the exclusion of Dissenters from the colleges of Oxford. In 1838 he opposed Mr. Grote's motion in favour of the ballot. But, soon after this period, more enlightened and broader political views appear to have replaced his first somewhat narrow and illiberal opinions as a member of Parliament. He followed Sir Robert Peel as a convert to free trade. and, on that statesman's accession to the office of premier, Mr. Herbert became his secretary to the Admiralty. In 1846 he supported Sir Robert in all his measures tending to pave the way for the repeal of the corn-laws, and the introduction of free trade as the principle of English commerce. During the premiership of Lords John Russell During the premierating of Lords John Kilssein and Durby, how so in opposition; but on Lord Aberdean's accession to power, he accepted the post of secretary at war, but resigned it in 1855. He was colonial secretary for a very short time under Lord Palmerston, but, on the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the narmy before Sebastoph, he, conceiving it to imply a censure upon the Aberdeen administration, of which he had been a member, re-linquished the post. After that period he retired from politics, devoting his leisure to schemes of social benevolence and utility, and was called to the House of Lords as Lord Herbert of Les. He was second son of the earl

Dert of Lee. He was second son of the eart of Pembroke, by a daughter of Count Woronzof, of Russia. B. 1810; D. August 2, 1861. HERBERT, John Rogers, R.A., a distinguished English historical painter, who, after completing his studies at the Royal Academy, began his artistic career as a portrait-painter. His first work which attracted attention was "The Appointed Hour," wherein a young Italian gentle-man lies dead, from the dagger of a bravo, at the binting the dead, from the larger of a brev, as the bottom of a flight of steps, while his mistress, unconscious of the act, is descending to meet him. This was one of the most popular prints offisaday. After having travelled in Italy, Herbert produced a series of Venetian pictures, among

Catholic faith, his style underwent a very marked change; henceforth he painted only scriptural or ecclesiastical subjects, all of which were wrought in the mediaval manner; "The First Introduction of Christianity into Britain." " Christ and the Daughter of Samaria, and "Our Saviour and his Parents at Naza-reth," being among his best works at this period. He was elected a R.A. in 1848, whereupon his civile became again modified. In 1848 he was commissioned to paint a picture from "King Lear," which, with some others, was executed in tresco for the new palace at West-He subsequently engaged to paint "Moses Descending from the Mount," for the

some building. B. at Maldon, Essex, 1810. Henden, Johann Gottfried von, her'-der, 2 German philosopher and poet, who was brought up for the church, and held various ecclesias-tical offices at the court of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, His chief prose work is entitled "Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of the Human Race," while his "Voices of the People" is his best and most-read poetical work. He was remarkable for his industry, his collected works on a wide range of subjects occupying forty-five volumes. B. at Mohrungen, in Prussia; D. 1803. HERISTAL, Pepin d', hair'-is-tal, surnamed the Young, the founder of the family from which sprung the Carlovingian dynasty of the kings of France. He held the office of mayor of the palace under Clovis III, and Childebert III.,

who were mere puppets in his hands. HERMENGARDE, her'-men-gard, the name of several princesses during the middle ages :- 1. The second wife of Charlemagne, daughter of Des.derius, king of the Lombards, who was divorced in 771, after being married a year.— 2. The first wife of Louis le Debonnaire,-3. A

queen of Provence.

Heavis Triskedistus, her mes tris-ma-jis tus, "the thrice grand," an Egyptian priest and philose plant, who instructed his countrymen in the cultivation of the clive, in language, writing, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, and medicine. Many try-Prions of his works have been pub-lished, but they are generally considered to be apperypird.

HERM GENES, her-moj'-e-nees, of Tarsus, surnamed Xyster, a rhetorician, who, at 15 years of age, is said to have taught Greek oratory at Rome, and whose lectures were attended by the emperor Marcus Aurelius. He wrote several works on oratory, which were edited and trans-lated into Latin, by Heeren, in 1812. At 24 he is sail to have become imbeeile, and to have lingered in this condition to an advanced age.

Lived in the 2nd century.

HERO, he'-ro, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, who distinguished himself by his skill in the construction of warlike machines, and who wrote some able works on the art. The

time of his death is not recorded.

HEROD, her'-od, the name of several Jewish princes .- Herod the Great was the son of Antipater, the Idumean, who appointed him gover-nor of Galilee. Antony appointed him tetrarch, and Augustus made him king of the Jews. He governed with savage cruelty, and sacrificed his wife Marianne, her grandfather Hyrcanus, and brother Aristobulus. At the birth of our Saviour,

the best of which were "The Brides of Vermassacred, in hopes that He would fall among nice," and "Pirates of Istria bearing off the the number. He also put to death his sons Brides of Venice." On embracing the Roman Alexander and Aristobulus, so that Augustus Alexander and Aristophius, so that Augustus said, "It was better to be Herod's hog than his son." He rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and, in a time of famine, sold his curiosities to relieve the sufferers. B. at Ascalon, in Judea, 74 B.C. : D. at the age of 70, in the same year as the birth of Jesus Christ.—Herod Antipas the son of the above, succeeded his father as tetrarch of Galilee. He divorced his wife, the daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia, and espoused Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip, on which Aretas declared war against him. Herod sacrificed declared war against him. Herod sacrificed John the Baptist to the crucity of Herodias, and his conduct occasioned the Jews to revolt. Being called to Rome to justify his conduct, he died on the road. This is the Herod to whom our Saviour was sent by Pilate.

HERODIAN, he-ro'-di-an, a Greek historian, who was a native of Alexandria, but lived the greatest part of his life at Rome. He wrote a Roman history in Greek, in eight books, which was edited by Bekker, and published at Berlin, 1826. Lived in the 3rd century.

Hebodorus, he-rod'-o-tus, a celebrated Greek historian, surnamed "the Father of History," instorian, surnamed. The Father of History, who in his youth, while his country was oppressed by the tyrant Lygdamis, travelled in Greece, Africa, Asia, and Europe, gathering materials for his great work, and noting the manners and customs of the people whom he visited. On his return he assisted in expelling the tyrant; but meeting with ingratitude from his countrymen, he retired into exile, and occupied himself with the composition of his history. He is said to have read the commencement of it at the Olympic games, 456 B.C., when it was received with universal applause. His History is comprised in nine books, to which his countrymen, in their admiration, gave the names of the nine Muses. Its principal subject is the internal struggles of the Greeks; but he has introduced episodical narratives of the histories of the Persians, Medes, Egyptians, and other peoples. He is universally considered as the most reliable of all ancient historians, a love of the marvellous being his only drawback; his elegant and harmonious style approaches poetry. The principal editions of it are Larcher's French translation; the German translation by Lange; and the English reproduction of it by the Rev. H. Carey, published in Bohn's Classical Library, B. at Halicarnassus, 484 R.C.; D., it is uncortain when, but perhaps about 408 B.C.

HEBOPHILUS OF CHALCEDON, he-rof'-i-lus, an ancient physician, who was an accurate anatomist, and is said to have discovered the lacteal vessels. He was also a good botanist. Lived

vescis. He was also a good bottains. Into a tin the 4th century B.c. Hhrrark, Ferdinand de, hair-rait-ra, a celebrated Spanish poet, surnamed by his contemporaries "the Divine." He was a voluminous poraries the Divine. He was a voluntary writer of songs, odes, elegies, &c. A collected edition of his works was published at Seville, in 1582. B. at Seville about 1516; D. about 1895.

1592. B. St Seville about 1010; D. about 1000.
Herrick, Robert, her-rik, a celebrated English poet, of whom very little is known, except that he was vicar of Dean Prior, in Devonshire, for twenty years, from which he was ejected by Cromwell, but reinstated by Charles II. He wrote sacred and amatory verses, displaying in governed with struge crucity, an ascenaecus and both a lexuriant fancy verses, displaying in which Markenine, her grandfather Hyreanus, and both a Lexuriant fancy, with an elegant quanticular brother Aristobulus. At the birth four Saviour, ness. His poems were collected and published be caused all the infants of Bethlehom to be in 1645, under the title of "Heepordes," and





Haydon, Joseph.



Holbein, John.



LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM.

Hervey

HERSCHEL, Sir Wm. hersh'-el, a great astro-nomer, was the son of a clever musician of Hanover, and followed, for some time, the pro-fession of his father. In 1759 he went to London, and, for several years, gained a scanty livelihood by giving lessons in his art. Becoming organist at Halifax in 1765, and of a chapel in Bath in 1766, his condition was much improved. In the latter place he began to turn his attention to astronomy, and attained to a considerable degree of proficiency in its pursuit. Being unable to purchase a telescope, he, in 1774, proceeded to make one for himself. After many disappointments, he at length succeeded in constructing a Newtonian telescope of five feet focal length, This instrument was a most valuable adjunct to his studies, and, in 1781, he announced his dis-covery of a comet, but which soon turned out to be a planet. This discovery made him famous, be a planet. This discovery hade hint amous, and he was appointed private astronomer to George III., at a salary of £400 a year. He removed to Slough, near Windsor, and henceforth his abode "became one of the remarkable spots of the civilized world." His labours were shared by his sister, Miss Caroline Herschel, who assisted him in his observations and calculations. After having finished more than one large instrument, he constructed the most powerful telescope then known, and, after four powerful telescope then known, and after four years' labour with these instruments, he made the most unexpected and important discoveries. A new planet—Uranus, in 1781: its satellites in 1787; two new satellites of Saturn in 1789; the rotation of Saturn's ring, and that of Jupiter's satellites, are among the principal of his inva-lnable discoveries. More than seventy of his memoirs on astronomical subjects are contained in the "Transactions of the Royal Society;" and his papers on the construction of telescopes remain unsurpassed even at the present day. He became a F.R.S., and afterwards president of that learned body. He was also knighted, and received the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. B. at Hanover, 1738: D. 1822.

HERSCHEL, Caroline Lucretia, the sister of the above, came to England in order to reside with her brother, while he was engaged as organist at Bath. From the first commenceorganis as Data. From the first commencement of his astronomical pursuits, she attended him in both his daily and nightly studies. In the intervals of her labours under her brother's direction, she observed the heavenly bodies on her own account. She discovered seven comets, her own account. She discovered seven comets, and, in 1798, published, with her brother, "A Catalogue of Stars, with a Correction of Flamsteed's Observations." On the decease of her steed's Observations." On the decease of her brother, she returned to Hanover, where, for twenty years longer, she continued to labour at her scientific pursuits. The Boyal Society voted for their gold medal, and she was also an honorary member of the same. She lived to the age

rary memoer of the same. She aven to say of 98 years. B. at Hanover, 1750; D. 1848.

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William, the son and worthy inheritor of the fame of the son and worthy inheritor of the isme of William, from his earliest years was distin-guished for his great mathematical powers, as well as his love for physical science. He be-came a B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1813; and, on the death of his father, pur-sued in the path of discovery pointed out by him. In 1825 he commenced observing tha heavenly bodies, with his father's instruments

have been since many times reprinted. 3.1591; and after his method. This pursuit, in which he was assisted for some time by Sir James South (see Sourn, Sir James), lasted during eight years, and produced the most brilliant results. In his work, observations of 2306 nebulæ and clusters are contained. The Royal Astronomical Society voted him its gold medal Astronomical society voted nim its goal metal for his observations of the double stars. In 1830 he published a "Treatise on Sound," and a "Treatise on the Theory of Light," as well as Treatise on the Theory of Light, as wen as the "Proliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," published in Lardner's Cyclopædia, for which series he also contributed his excellent treatise on Astronomy, in 1836. In 1834 he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, in order to make observations of the southern heavens: and for four years, at his southern heavens; and for four years, at his own expense, uninterruptedly watched the skies, own expense, uninterruptedly watched the skies, and nine years after his return, he, in 1847, published the results of his labours. His honourable career was appreciated by the learned one of all nations; the Royal Astronomical Society voted him, a second time, its gold medal; he was made D.C.L. of Oxford; and, in 1848, he became president of the loyal Astronomical Society. His "Outlines of Astronomy," Manual of Scientific Inquiry," have made the profound science he adorned popular with a large section of the reading public. He was created abronet at the coronation of (fuero Vectoria. In 1850 he was made master of the mint, an amoniument he was connected to region in 1856. appointment he was compelled to resign in 1555, on account of ill-health. B. at Slough, near Windsor, 1792.

HERTSPEEG, Ewald Frederick Von. hairts'bairg, an eminent statesman, whose merit reboiry, an eminent statesman, whose merit re-commended him to a situation in the department of foreign affairs at Berlin, and he afterwards became secretary to the Prussian embassy at Vienna. The king male him connsellor of legation, in which capacity he distinguished himself as a profound politician. In 1752 his essay on the population of the March of Brandenburg obtained the prize from the Academy denoting obtained the prize from the Academy of Sciences of Berlin. He was employed to draw up every state paper and memorial of con-sequence, and was gradually advanced to the first offices in the kingdom, and to the rank of

nobility. B. 1725; D. 1795.

Hervey, James, her-ve, a writer of numerous popular books on theological subjects, with a popular books on theological subjects, with a Calvinistic leaning. In 1746 he published his "Meditations among the Tombs," and "Reflections in a Flower-Garden," which being will received, he added another volume. In 1755 appeared his "Theron and Aspasia; or Dialogues and Letters on Important Subjects," in 3 vois, 870, well written, but Claivinstie. The profiled of his works, which were considerable, he applied to charitable purposes. B, 1714; D, 1758. Hanyay, John, Lord, second son of John, first earl of British was accusated at Wastrimister, and

earl of Bristol, was educated at Westminster, and Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1715; and after a short tour on the continent, returned to England, where he spent much of his time in the literary and fashionable circles of the metropolis. In 1720 he married Miss Lepell, so often mentioned in Pope's letters and verses; in 1723 he succeeded to the title of Lord Hervey by the death of his elder brother; and in 1725 became member of Parliament for Bury, when he attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole's party in opposition to that of Pulteney, and was made vice-chamberlain in 1730, which office he retained by court influence till

Herzen Hicetas

1740, when he became lord privy seal. From an early age, Lord Hervey took an active part in the literary and political contests of the day. His pamphlets in answer to the "Craftsman" involved him in a duel with Pulteney; his quarrel with Pope, which extended over many years, gave rise to some of the bitterest satirical sketches ever penned (particularly Pope's cele-brated prose letter, the epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, and the character of Sporus); and he carried on an active correspondence with Dr. Middleton regarding the mode of electing the Roman senate, besides writing some able pamphlets on foreign affairs, which may still be read with interest. Lord Hervey was generally designated "Lord Fanny," by the wits and satirists of the time, in consequence of his effeminate habits

and appearance, one lampooner even going the length of saying that he was, "Ne'er meant for use, just fit for show, Half wit, half fool, half man, half beau."

The editor of a recent edition of Pope's works says, in a note on this nobleman :- "Lord Hervey's effeminacy arose partly from ill-health, but was carried to an extreme. Having been threatened with epileptic fits, he adopted a regimen suitable for an anchorite. He took no wine or malt liquor, breakfasted on green tea unsweetened by sugar, and biscuits without butter; at dinner, he ate no meat but a little chicken; and once a week he indulged in a Scotch pill, and took thirty grains of Indian root when his stomach was loaded. To soften his ghastly appearance, he used rouge. Another account represents him as drinking ass's milk; and when once asked at dinner whether he would and when once asked at dinner whether hewould have some beef, he answered—Beef! oh, no! Faugh! Don't you know I never eat beef, nor horse, nor any of those things?" His "Memoirs of the Reign of George II, from his Access'on to the Doath of Queen Caroline," were multished in 1818 with her and the control of the Reign were published in 1818, with an account of the author by John Wilson Croker. B. 1696; D. 1743.

Herzen, or Herzen, Alexander, hairts'-en, a Russian politician and political writer, who, after leaving the university of Moscow, in 1834, was charged with having assisted at a seditious meeting of students, and, although he was not present at it, he was condemned, after some imprisonment, to banishment under surveillance at Viatka. On the death of his father, in 1846, he became possessed of considerable estates, and was granted leave to travel in 1848. In Italy, and afterwards in Paris, he openly expressed his republican ideas, and shared in the pressed his republican ideas, and shared in the acts of his party at the latter place. Soon after, he found it expedient to take up his residence in England, where he published his memoirs, under the title of "My Exile," and set up a journal in the Russian language, in which the suppressed poems of the Russian poet Pushkin, as well as the opinions of the catiled republican loaders of the continent, were not forth. lican leaders of the continent, were put forth to the northern world. B. at Moscow, 1812.

the normern worner. B. as account, 1812.

HISSION, be-si-od, an ancient Greek poet, the date of whose works is uncertain; some placing them before, and others after Homer. He was the first who wrote on agriculture; his poems being entitled "The Works and Days." His being entitled "The works and Days." Ils "Theogony" is valuable as affording an account of the ancient mythology; his "Shield of Her-cules" is only a fragment of a larger work. The best edition of Hesiod is that of Dindorf, 1825; and his poems have been translated into English by Thomas Cooke. Lived in the 10th century B.C.

HESSE, William, Prince of, hes'-se, celebrated as a patron of learning, and for his studies and observations, during many years, of the heavenly observations, during many years, or the neavenry bodies. For this purpose he built an observa-tory at Cassel, and called to his assistance two scientific men, Rothmann and Byrge. His observations were printed at Leyden, in 1618. n.

about 1545; p. 1597. Hevelius, John, HEVELUS, John, he-ve'-le-us, an eminent astronomer, came of a distinguished family, and studied mathematics with great ardour, but devoted himself chiefly to astronomy. He built an observatory for the purpose of making an observatory for the purpose of making accurate observations, the result of which he published in 1647, under the title of "Selenographia; or, a Description of the Moon;" to which he added the phases of the other planets, as observed by the telescope. This work was

as observed by the felescope. This work was followed by many others, the most distinguished of which was his "Comelographia," published in 1868. Besides the above works, he was the author of "Uranographia," 1890, follo; "De Natura Saturni." s. 1811; n. at Dantzie, 1888, HEXIN, Peter, Aul-Lin, a learned divine, who obtained a fellowship of Magdalen College, where he read cosmographical lectures. In 1825 he published his "Description of the World," which he afterwards enlarged under the title of "Cosmography." In 1828 he was anoointed chaplain in Culinary to the king, and appointed chaplain in a dinary to the king, and in 1631 obtained a prebend of Westminster, which was followed by the living of Houghton, in the diocese of Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D.D. He obtained some other preferments, of which he was deprived by the Parliament, and voted a delinquent; his goods were also confiscated, and his person endangered. At the Restoration he was restored to his prebend. He was a man of great abilities and uncommon industry. His principal works, besides the above, are, "The History of the Reformation in England," "History of the Presbyterians," "Life of Archbishop Laud." в. 1600: р. 1662.

HEYNE, Christian Gottlob, hi-ne, a distinguished German classical scholar and critic. who published a number of valuable works illustrating ancient literature. He published He published copiously-annotated editions of Homer, Virgil, Tibulius, Pindar, &c., and contributed many valuable essays to the "Transactions" of the Valuation beam, where he was professor of eloquence and poetry. E. at Chemnitz, Saxoony, 1729; p. 1812.

Herwood, John, Mai-wood, one of the earliest English poets and dramatists. He is also said

to have been well versed in music, and skilful as a player on the virginals. He was a great favourite with Henry VIII. and Queen Mary, but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Mechlin. One of his principal works is entitled "The Spider and the Fly, a Parable." B. about

The spacer and the FIY, a Farance. B. about 1800; D. 1860; D. 1860

HICETAS, hi-se'-tas, a philosopher of Syracuse, who maintained that the heavens, sun, and stars were all immoveable, while the earth revolved on its axis. This is the account given by Cicero, and from it Copernicus took the idea of his system.

Hiero I., hi'-e-ro, king of Syracuse, who rendered himself odious in the beginning of his reign by his cruelty and avarice. He made war against Theron, the tyrant of Agrigentum, and took Himera. D. 467 B.C., leaving the crown to his brother Thrasybulus.

HIERO II., was unanimously elected king by all the states of the island of Sicily, and apan the states of the island of Sicily, and ap-pointed to carry on the war against the Carthagnians; but afterwards joining them in besieging Messin, was beaten by Appius Clau-dius, the Roman consul, and obliged to retire to Syracuse, where he was soon blocked up. Seeing all hopes of victory lost, he made peace with the enemies of his country, and proved faithful to all his engagements. He liberally faithful to all his engagements. He liberally patronized the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country. D.

216 в.с.

HIBROCLES, hi-er'-o-klees, the name of several Greeks.-1. A professor of rhetoric at Alabanda, in Caria, who is said to have excelled in what Cicero called "the Asiatic" style of eloquence. Lived in the 1st century before the Christian era .- 2. A writer on the veterinary art, of whose work three chapters have been preserved .- 3. work ince chapters have been preserved.—3. A Stoic philosopher, who is said to have flourished about the time of Hadrian.—4. A writer of a work, which, under the title of "Travelling Companion," gave a description of the provinces of the Eastern empire. This work was edited and printed by Wesseling, at Amsterdam, in 1735. He is supposed to have lived in the 6th century.—5. A persecutor of the Christians, who was president of Bithynia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria, where he committed numberless cruelties. He wrote some books against the Christians, mentioned by Lactantius and Eusebius. The remains of his writings were published by Bishop Pearson in 1654, with a curious discourse upon them. in 165., with a carrons discourse upon them. Lived in the 4th century.—6. An Alexandrine Platonic philosopher, who wrote seven books on "Providence and Destiny," and a commentary on the "Golden Verses of Pythagoras," the latter of which is extant, also fragments of the former. A book entitled "Asteia," ridiouling the works and manners of pedants, is some-times attributed to him; but it is probably the work of another author of the same name. It was translated into English in 1741, and published in the "Gentleman's Magazine." Lived in the 5th century.

HIRRONYAUX, hi-rowi-i-mus, a tyrant of Sicily, who rendered himself edious by his oppression and debauchery. He abjured the adlance of Rome, which Hiero had enjoyed with so much honour and advantage. He was so much monor and advantage. The was assassinated, and all his family estirpated, 214 n.c.—A Christian writer, commonly called St. Jerome, born in Pannonia, distinguished for his zeal against heretics. He wrote Commentaries on the Prophets, St. Matthew's Gospel, &c.

D. 420.

HIFFERNAY, Paul, hif-fer-nan, an Irish dramatist, who, after being educated for the practice of medicine in France, pursued that profession in Dublin for some time; but went to London in 1759, and commenced writing for the stage, and compiling works for booksellers. He met with little success as an author, and lived chiefly by contributions from the purses of his friends. B. at Dublin, 1719; D. 1777.

Hilary

3, John, hig'-gins, an English divine and schoolmaster, who lived at Winsham, near Ilminster, in Somersetshire. He published some school-books, a treatise on Christ's descent into hell, and part of the "Mirrour for Magistrates," in about 1846, a chart 1869.

trates." B. about 1544; B. about 1603.

ORB, Joseph, hi-mor, an English historical painter. He painted the portraits of several eminent persons, also a set of pictures, the subjects of which were taken from Richard-son's "Pamela." At the foundation of the Royal Academy, he was chosen one of the pro-fessors. His best pictures are "Hagar and Ish-mael," at the Foundling hospital; the "Finding of Moses," and the "Good Samaritan." He was also eminent for his literary abilities, was also eminent for his literary addition, and published "A Critical Examination of the Two Paintings by Rubens on the Ceiling of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall," &c.; "The Practice of Perspective on the Principles of Dr. Brooke Taylor;" "Observations on a Pamphlet entitled Christianity not founded on Argument," and two volumes of Essays. B. in London, 1692: p. 1780.

HIGGONS, Bevil, hig'-gons, a dramatic poet and istorian, whose principal works are, a tragedy alled "The Generous Conqueror," and a "Short View of the English History." He accompanied James II, to France, and died

here in 1735; B. 1670.

HILLIER, Geoffrey St., he'-lair, a distinguished French naturalist, was the son of Etienne Geoffrey St. Hilaire, also an eminent naturalist. The example and the teachings of his father inspired him even in his childhood with a taste for the natural sciences, to the study of which he devoted himself with untiring ardour and remarkable success. In 1826 he presented to the Institute a "Memoire" upon the mammalia, and was but 21 when elected a member of the Academy, which was then presided over by his father. He was successively pro-fessor of zoology at the Museum, director of the menagerie, inspector-general, councillor of the university, &c. Among other movements with which his name is more especially connected, was the establishment of the Imperial Zoological Society of Acclimatisation, of which he was the president. St. Hilaire often caused amusement, both in his own country and out of it, by the pertinacious efforts which he made to introduce the use of horseflesh as a staple urticle of human food; having on more than ne occasion presided at banquets where horses applied the material for almost every dish. 3. 1805; D. 1861.

3. 1800; D. 1801.

HILARION, hi-lair-e-on, the founder of the conastic life in Palestine. He visited St. Anhony the anchorite in Egypt, and on his return o his own country, followed his example, and bitained a number of followers. B. 291; D. in

the island of Cyprus in 371.

HILLERY, Sr., hill-a-re, a father of the Church in the 4th century, who embraced Christianity when far advanced in life. On being instructed in the principles of religion, he was baptized with his wife and daughter. In 350 he was made bishop of Poictiers, and the year following was sent by Constantius to defend Athanasius at the synod of Beziers against Saturninus, which he did with such zeal that Saturninus prevailed in the emperor to banish him to Phrygia, where ne wrote his books on the Trinity. He was also the author of a treatise on Synods. D. 367. HILARY, a saint of the Roman calendar, who

pieceeded Honoratus in the bishopric of Arle: racceach Honoradas in the bishophe of Aries and presided at a council at Orange, in 431. His works are—1. Homilies, under the name of Eusebius of Emesa, 2. "The Life of St. Honoradus," 3. "Opuscula" B. 401; D. 449.

Hildebrand, hill-de-brand, king of the Lombards, ascended the throne in 736, and shared power with his uncle Luitprand; but his tyranny became insupportable to his subjects, who de-posed him in 744, electing in his stead the duke

of Frinli.

HILL, Aaron, hil, an English poet and drama-At the age of fifteen he went to Constanthople to visit his relation, Lord Paget, who was ambassador there, and whom he accom-panied to England, in 1703. He next travelled with Sir William Wentworth over Europe. In 1709 he became manager of Drury-lane Theatre, for which he wrote his "Elfrid; or, the Fair Inconstant." The following year he became Inconstant." The following year he became manager of the Opera-house, and wrote the opera of "limidlo," the first for which Handel composed the nusie in England. About The he published a neorn, called "The Northern Star, or a Panegyrle on Peter the Great," for which the empress Catharine sent him a gold

medal. B. in London, 1685; D. 1750. Hill, Sir John, a voluminous English writer, who commenced life as an apothecary in St. Martin's Lane. His first publication was a translation of Theophrastus' tract on Gems, which procuring him some reputation, he un-dertook a natural history, in 3 vols. folio. He afterwards became a general writer on almost alterwards became a ceneral writer on almost all subjects. Ile published a supplement to Chambers's "Cycloradia," and conducted a magazine, and a daily paper under the title of the "Inspector." At this time he obtained his degree of M.D. from Scotland, and set up as a vender of quack medicines. Under the patronage of the earl of Bute he commenced a voluminous work, called "The System of Botany," within he care the transfer of the state."

minous work, called "The system of morany; which he sent to the king of Sweden, who invested him with one of his orders of knighthood. Besides the above works, he wrote, amony others, "Mrs. Glasse's Cockery." "A Review of the Works of the Royal Society," some movels, and a few farces. These last some novels, and a few farces. These last brought him into a controversy with Garrick,

who wrote the following epigram on him:— "For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is; His farces are physic, his physic a farce is." n. at Peterborough, 1718; p. 1775.

Hill, Rev.Royland, minister of Surrey Chapel, son of Sir Rowland Hill, bart, was born at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, and in the grammar school of that town commenced his seducation, then went to Eton for a few years, and finished his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge. At the time hequitted the university, the celebrated Goorge Whitefield was in the zenith of his popularity; and so congenial to Hill's nature was that extraordinary preacher's manner and doctrine, that he adopted both, and

being supplied during the summer months by a succession of ministers from the country. numerous tales that are told of his eccentricinumerous takes that are told of his eccentricities should be received with caution; though it is certain he occasionally illustrated the most solemn truths by observations which savoured more of the ludicrous than the pathetic-of the grotesque than the serious. His writings are very numerous, the principal of which is entitled "Village Dialogues;" but he was not titled "Village Dialogues;" but he was not sparing of wit, humour, or sarcasm, whenever he could make either subservient to his purpose, as was strikingly seen in a satirical pamphlet against the ministers of the established church. which he published anonymously, under the title of "Spiritual Characteristics, by an Old Observer." n. 1744; p. 1833.

Hill, General Sir Rowland, Viscount, the

second son of Sir John Hill, bart, entered the army at the early age of sixteen; served at Toulon under Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas; through the whole of the Egyptian campaign, where he was wounded in the head; in Ireland, throughout the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo. In 1828, the reministar war, and at Waterion. In 1828, he was appointed commander-in-chief, and discharged the duties of the post to the outire satisfaction of the public, and with great benefit to the army. In the field—in every rank, from that of ensign to that of general—he was remarkable for a rare union of daring, zeal, and rudence. In the distribution of his patronage, he was proverbially impartial; private or politi-cal feeling never prevented him from doing justice to professional merit. B. 1772; D. Dec. 10, 1842.
HILL, Sir Rowland, the distinguished author

of the cheap postage system, and secretary to the Post-office, in early life supported him-self by teaching mathematics in his father's school and in private families at Birmingham. His talent for organization was displayed, even at this period, by his improvements in his father's academy, as well as in originating schemes of education. Hard work so shattered his weak health, that, in 1833, he retired from his schohealth, that, in 1833, he retired from his scho-lastic duties. Shortly after, he was appointed secretary of the South-Australian commission. Early in 1837 he turned his attention to postal reform, and published a number of pamphlers upon the subject. Of these, it will be suffi-cient to name one,—"State and Prospects of Pump Postage," in which he proposed that letters should be charged by weight and not by distance and that a uniform try of one nonrow letters should be charged by weight and not by distance, and that a uniform tax of one ponny on all letters of a certain weight should be imposed. In the same year, the House of Commons appointed a committee to examine his project. In their report this committee strongly recommended the plan, as eminently invortable to commerce, while it would serve as valuable aid in developing the intellect of the lower descar. of the lower classes. In the course of the following session, more than 10,000 potitions were presented to Parliament praying for a uniform rate of postage. In 1840 the penny postage system was adopted, and the author was nomit manner and doctrine, that he adopted both, and following session, more than 10,000 potitions became his zealous disciple; prosecuting his were presented to Parliament praying for a unifavourite plan of titnerancy, preaching in the form rate of postage. In 1840 the penny postage streets of Bristol, on the query, or among the systems was adopted, and the author was nounifacted to the total of directing its carry growth, could gain an audience, but resuming, at stated After many veratious struggles with the offi-periods, the services of the London and Bristol class, he retired in 1834, and received, in 1846, a tabernacles. In 1783 the building of Surrey Chapel was completed; and from that time to \$313,000 being collected by subscription. The tabe period of his death, an interval of fifty paras, he confined to pass his winters in town rapid throughout the United Kingdom. In 1887 for the purpose of officiating there, his place

Hilliard

and, in 1864, retired on a pension of £2,000 a year for life; receiving also a parliamentary grant of

E20,000. p. 1795.

HILLIARD, Nicholas, hill-yard, goldsmith and portrait-painter to Queen Elizabeth, whose miniature portraits were highly esteemed. He painted Mary queen of Scots, and Queen Eliza-

beth several times. B. 1547; p. 1619.

Hilton, William, R.A., hill-ton, was admitted as a student at the Royal Academy about the year 1800, and in 1803 exhibited a picture of banditti of high merit for an artist so young as Hilton then was. Next followed his "Hector inspired by Apollo," "Cephalus and Procris," and by a series of noble compositions, which fally established the artist's fame. He was elected an associate of the Academy in 1814, and elected an associate of the Academy in 1314, and became a member in 1392, when he presented to the Academy his picture of "Ganymede," as his diploma piece. In 1822, he succeeded Fuscil as keeper of the Academy, a post he continued to occupy till his death. Though possessed of great merit as a painter, Hilton was not popular, and had the mortification of seeing the works of inferior artists bought up rapidly, while his own remained on his hands. E. 1780; D. 1839,

HIND, John Russell, hinde, an eminent mo-dern astronomer, was the son of a Nottingham lace-manufacturer, who was among the first to introduce the Jacquard loom. His education was conducted with the view of fitting him for commercial pursuits; but, from his earliest youth, he evinced a strong predilection for astronomical studies. In 1840 he was sent to London, where he became assistant to a civil engineer. His love for scientific pursuits, however, led him to apply to Professor Wheatstone for a situation more in accordance with the bent of his genius. Through the interest of that gentleman, he obtained a situation under Professor Airy in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where he re-mained for four years, making the best use of his time in studying the valuable astronomical works in the library, by which a solid foundation of scientific knowledge was obtained. In 1843 he was sent to Valentia, near Dublin, to settle the longitude of the place; and, in 1844, he left the Royal Observatory to take charge of Mr. Bishop's private observatory in Regent's Park; and, soon after his appointment, became a member of the Royal Astronomical Society. member of the Koyal Astronomical Society.
Applying himself assiduously to the observation
of the heavens, he discovered ten new planets—
Iris, Flora, Victoria, Irene, Melpomene, Fortuna,
Calliope, Thaila, Euterpe, and Urania; three
comets, several stars, as well as having calculated
the control of the con the orbits of a number of planets and comets. He the orbits of a number of planets and comets. He was 'chosen member and correspondent of nearly all the great continental learned societies; received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, besides being appointed its assistant secretary. The government granted him a pension of £200 per year, and appointed him superintendent of the Nautical Almana. Resides his many valuable continuations of the state of the Almanac. Besides his many valuable contribu-tions to the "Transactions" of the Royal Astro-nomical, and other English and foreign societies, he published a pamphlet "On the expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556;"

Hippocrates

increased to unwards of 300,000,000. Mr. Hill planation of the Terms in use among Astronowas reinstated as secretary of the Post-office mere at the present day?" "The Solar System," in 1847, where he afterwards laboured to improve the organization of the establishment, "An Account of all the Recent Discoveries;" An Account of all the Recent Discoveries;" An Account of all the Recent Discoveries; "An Illustrated London Astronomy, for the use and is 1908 without one of 80 000. of Schools and Students;" in addition to several others, some calculated for the more learned in science, and others fitted for the popular exposition of that science in which he laboured with so much industry and success, B, at Nottingham, May, 1923.

HIPPARCHUS, hip-par'-kus, son of Pisistratus, tyrantof Athens, after whose death in 523 g.c., he reigned with his brother Hippias; both of whom had a great love of letters, and protected learned Hipparchus was slain by Harmodius. 111/011

4 B.C.

HIPPARCHUS, a celebrated Greek astronomer, who was the first to reduce astronomy to a regular science; and whose catalogue of stars is still preserved in Ptolemy's "Almagest." He forefold the course of the sun and moon for 600 years, calculated according to the different manners of reakoning the months, days, and hours, in use among several nations, and for the different situations of places. He also formed the lunar period which bore his name; invented the planisphere, or method of describing the stars upon a plane; and was the first to mark the positions of places upon the earth in the same manner as that of the stars, by circles drawn from the poles perpendicularly to the equator, in other words, by latitudes and longitudes; he was also the by latitudes and longitudes; he was also the author of the projection by which maps of the world and the best geographical maps are made. Lived between 160 and 125 p.c.

Hippias, hip'-pi-as, a philosopher of Elis, who maintained that virtue consisted in not being in want of the assistance of men .- A son of Pisistraius, who became tyrant of Athens, after the death of his father, with his brother Hipparchus. He wished to revenge the death of his brother, who had been assassinated, but was driven from his country. He fled to King Darius in Persia, and was killed at the battle of Marathon, fighting against the Athenians, 490 B.C.

HIPPOCRATES, hip-pok-ra-tees, the father of medical science, who flourished during the epoch of the Peloponnesian war, and before whose time the art of healing consisted of mystical 'uggleries and superstitious practices, pursued

the priests as a source of profit. He was born a family called the Asclepiadæ, who for 300 years had followed the pursuit of medicine. He taught the necessity of closely observing the signs of diseases, and prescribed only the most simple remedies; always insisting that the have been the first to recognise the value of diet as an adjunct to the physician in the treatment of disease, and wrote a treatise on the subject : he practised both as physician and surgeon; but, owing to the great respect paid to the remains of the dead among the Greeks, he had few opportunities of studying anatomy, of which he is said to have possessed but a scanty amount of knowledge. A large number of medical works are attributed to him; but it is believed that many are the composition of some other members of his family. The most valuable of his treatises are essays on Air, Water, Locality, Epidemics, Wounds of the Head, and Diet in Acute Diseases; all of which have been edited, translated, and annotated by the most learned "An Astronomical Vocabulary; being an Ex- men in modern times. A complete edition of his

Hippolytus

seventy-two essays has been published in Ger-

many. B. at Cos, 460 B.c.; D. about 361 B.c.

Hippolytus, hip-pol-t-tus, a bishop an father of the church chiefly remarkable as the presumed author of a work on "Heresies, hitherto attributed to Origen. The Chevalic Bunsen, a few years since, wrote a work callet "Hippolytus," in which, while giving the arguments on both sides, he pronounced himself an advocate for the claims of Hippolytus to the authorship of the work in question. Lived during the 3rd century.

Hipponax, hip-po'-nax, a Greek satirical poet, of whose writings only a few fragments remain was so deformed that two sculptors made ridiculous representations of him, for which he retaliated upon them with such severity in his satires, that they are said to have hanged them-

selves. B. about 540 B.C.

HIRE, Philip de la, heer, a celebrated mathe-matician, who, after studying painting under his father, having a turn for mathematics, quitted that profession and went to Italy, where he applied himself diligently to his favourite science. On his return to France, he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was employed by Colbert in constructing the great map of the kingdom, with Picard and Cassini. His principal works are, "Treatise on Mechanics," "New Method of Geometry," and an essay on "Conic Sections," n. at Paris, 1649, p. 1711. HOADLEY, Benjamin, hode-le, a celebrated English bishop, was educated at Catherine and the control of the c

Hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1708, he commenced his polemical career by remarks on one of Dr. Atterbury's funeral sermons; and in 1708 answered another sermon of the same author, on the power of charity to ever sin. The year following, he had another controversy with Atterbury on the doctrine of non-resistance, which recommended Hoadley to the notice of the House of Commons, who prayed the queen to bestow preferment on him. prayet the queen to bestow preterment on him, on the accession of George I. he was made bishop of Bangor, which see he never visited, but continued in London, preaching and publishing political sermons. One of these, on the spiritual kingdom of Christ, produced a violent dispute called the Bangorian controversy, was afterwards engaged in a contest with Dr. was afterwards engaged in a contess win Dr. Hare on the nature of prayer. From Bangor he was removed to Hereford, thence to Salisbury, and lastly to Winchester. In 1735 he made an attack on the orthodox faith, in his "Plain Account of the Lord's Supper," which he treated as a matter of mere indifference. This excited another considerable controvers, A complete another considerable controvers, A complete Children of the works has been multiplied in 4 edition of his works has been published in 4 vols. folio. B. at Westerham, Kent, 1676; D. 1761.

HOLDLEY, Benjamin, eldest son of the preceding, a physician, published some medical and philosophical pieces; but he is best known as the author of "The Suspicious Husband,"

as the author of the suspension frasham, a comedy. B. 1708; p. 1757.

Hoare, Prince, F.S.A., hoar, a dramatic author, a native of Bath, and secretary to the Poyal Academy; wrote several farces, which were successful, and published some works on art. p. 1754; p. 1834.

Hoare, Sir Richard Colt, bart., F.R.S. and F.S.A., an eminent local historian and topo-

grapher, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, the first baronet. In 1818 he printed for

Hobbouse

"Recollections of a Classical Tour," in 4 vols. Various treatises on antiquarian and other kindred subjects occasionally came from his pen; but his great work is the "Ancient and Modern History of Wiltshire," which at the time of his death was not quite complete. B. 1758: D.

HOBBES, Thomas, hobs, a celebrated English philosopher, who received his education at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In 1608 he became tutor to a son of the earl of Devonshire, with whom he made the tour of Europe. On the death whom he made the tour of Europe. On the death of his patron and pupil, he became travelling tutor to a young gentleman, but the countess dowager of Devonshire recalled him into her family to take upon him the education of the young earl. In 1634 he reprinted his translayoung earl. In 1634 he reprinted his transla-tion of Thucydides, the first edition of which appeared in 1628. The same year he attended the earl on his travels, and at Pisa contracted an intimacy with Galileo. In 1642 he printed his book "De Cive," which procured him many enemies by its dangerous principles. Soon after this he was appointed mathematical totor to the Prince of Wide. 1, 1850-march is New 1981. uns he was appointed manemandal tracer to the Prince of Wales. In 1869 appeared, in English, his book on Human Nature; and one, "De Corpore Politico," or, the Elements of Law, The next year he published his famous book, entitled "Leviathan," which is full of parodoxical doctrines. At the Restoration he received a pension of £100 per annum, he having formerly supported the republishmen with need, but in supported the royalist cause with zeal; but in 1666 the Parliament passed a censure on his writings, which greatly alarmed him. Hobbes maintained the propriety of making use of bad means to procure a good end; which he thus illustrated: "If I were east into a deep pit, and the devil should put down his cloven foot, I would readily lay hold of it to get out." Besides the above works, he published "The Wonders of the Peak," a poem; a translation of Homer; "Elements of Philosophy;" "Letter on Liberty and Necessity; "Six Lessons to the Professors of the Mathematics;" "Marks of absurd Geometry;" &c. B. at Malmesbury, 1588; D. 1679.

A, Minderhout, hob'-e-ma, an eminent Dutch landscape painter. His pieces are re-markable for the grace and beauty of their execution, and, being rare, are now very valuable.

cution, and, being rare, are now very vauuoue.
B. at Antwerp, about 1611.
HOBHOUSE, John Cam, Baron Broughton,
bob'-bouse, a distinguished English politician
and writer of books of travel. After receiving
his education at Cambridge, he, in 1809, tra"lied" in the Post and on his return in 1812. his education at Cambridge, ne, in 1809, tra-velled in the Bast, and on his return, in 1812, published a work called "A Journey into Albania and other Provinces of the Turkish Empire." Lord Byron dedicated the fourth can't of "Childe Harold" to him about the same time. He was in France during the Hundred Days, and, after the battle of Waterloo, wrote "The Letters of an Englishman," in which he declared himself a supporter of the which he declared nimsen a supporter of an emperor Napoleon. Mainly through the ran-cour of his political opponents, he was inear-cerated in gaol for four years; but this was the neans of his attaining to a considerable degree of popularity. He became a member of the House of Commons in 1820, and, at the same time, assisted several members of the Radical party in establishing the "Westminster Review," wherein he opposed, in the most forcible man-Houre, the first baronet. In 1818 he printed for ner, the Tory party under Canning. Becoming private circulation among his friends, his more moderate in his political views, he was, in

1831, appointed secretary of state for war in the cabinet of Earl Grey, and, in 1833, secretary of state for Ireland; but, in the same year, loss his seat in the House of Commons, through an inconsistent vote. In 1834 he was elected M.P. of Nottingham. On the accession to power or the Whig party, headed by Lord John Russell, in 1846, the beamer persident of the India Board of Control, in which important office he remained for the property of the state of the India Board of Control, in which important office he remained for the India Board of Control, in which important of the India Board of Control, in which important of the India Board of Control, in which important of the India Board of Control, in which is the India Board of Control, in the India Board of Control, in

HOCKE, LAZIUS, Joob, a general of the French republican army, was the son of an hostler. Being deprived of his father while a child, the rector of St. Germain-en-Laye took him under his care and made him a chorister, after which he became a groom in the royal stables. At the age of sixteen he entered the army, and became a corporal in the greandiers. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution, he obtained a commission, and distinguished himself in several engagements. During the tyramy of Robespierre, he was confined in the Conciergerie several months; but the tall of this terrorist in 1794 set hum at hberty. He drove the Austrians out of Alsace, and being sent against the royalists at Quiberon, acted with great crucity, and put to death the brave Charette. Soon afterwards, he commanded the forces sent to Ireland, but returned in disgrace. He next had the command of the army of the Sambre and Mense, with which he defeated the Austrians on the Rhine; but, after a short illness, he died, in 1797, suspected of being poisoned. 2. near Versailles, 1798.

Hongsoy, Rev. Francis, D.D., hody'-son, educated at Eton, was a man of great learning and various accomplishments. Hewas classical tutor of King's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimate friendship with Lord Byron, which continued unimpaired until the noble poet's death. For some time Mr. Hodgson was one of the assistant masters at Eton, and succeeded Dr. Goodall in the provostship in 1840. His Latin contributions to the "Arundines Cami," and other works of that class, are distinguished by elegant diction and classical taste. He also wrote binglish poetry, of which a translation of "Juvenni" and "Lady Jane Grey." a poem, are the most concernly known. p. 1565. p. 1845.

by degant diction and classical taske. He also wrote English poetry, of which a translation of "Juvenal" and "Lady Jane Grey," a poem, are the most generally known. B. 1789; D. 1845.
HORL I., ho-2k, duke of Brittany in 509, who, driven by Clovis from his estates, became a exile in England; but returned in 513, and obtained possession of his domains by force. D. 545.—Hold II. Son and successor of the above, was killed by his brother Canor, while hunting, in 547.

in 547.

Horra, Andrew, ho'-for, a distinguished Tyrolese patriot, and leader of his countrymen
against the Bavarian and French invaders of
the Tyrolese mountains. When the treaty of
Fresburg was signed, by which Napoleon I,
transferred the Tyrol to his allies the Bavarians,
Hofer was a rich innkeeper and dealer in cattle
and wine. By his great natural eloquence and
the extraise of his power as a wealthy citizen,
Hofer stirred his countrymen into a revolt
against the Bavarians and French. The mountaileers were essisted by an Austrian army
of
10,000 men, and in the spring of 1809 fell upon

the advancing columns of the Bavarians, while marching through the narrow defiles, defeated them with great slaughter, and recovered every fortress in the Tyrol from the enemy. Upon this, Napoleon sent three armies against the mountaineers, one of which defeated the Tvrolesc, and put a large number of the inhabitants, male and female, to death. But in May, 1809, Hofer led his countrymen against the Bavarian army, defeated it, and once more set his country free. The Austrians were, however, compelled to evacuate the country a few months Lefebvre, with an army of 23,000 French and Bavarians, and 2000 cavalry, was defeated by 18,000 Tyrolese in a battle which lasted from five in the morning until midnight; thus freeing their native land a third time. was now proclaimed the head of the province: but his power lasted only a short time: for in October of the same year, an army of 50,000 French and Bavarians, all veteran troops, was marched against him; whereupon he was compelled to seek refuge in the mountains, where he was betrayed by a false friend, a priest named Douay. He was taken and conveyed to named Donay. He was taken and conveyed to Mantua, where after a trial by court-martial, he was condemned to be shot. In his short, but exceedingly brilliant career, which lasted less than one year, he thrice delivered his country, and for his services the emperor of a ustral pu-sioned his widow and family, created his son noble, and raised a fine marble statue to his memory in the cathedral of Innsbrück, B. at St. Leonard, in the Tyrol, 1767; shot at Mantua.

FALN, Maurice, Apfé-man, an eminent physician, who took his dector's degree at Padin, in 1648; he was made professor of anatomy and surgery at Althorf, and, the year following, professor of physic. In 1653 he obtained the professorship of botany, to which was added the direction of the physic garden. He was the author of several works on modical botany. n. 1821; p. 1693.

of physic. In 1633 he obtained the professorship of botany, to which was added the direction of the physic garden. He was the author of several works on medical botany. n. 1821; p. 1939. HOTFMAN, John Maurice, son of the above, tudied under his father, and, in 1674, took his doctor's degree. In 1681 he was chosen professor of physic. He was also appointed physician to the Margrave of Anspach, and, on the death of his father, succeeded him. p. 1633; p. 127.

HOFFAIN, John James, professor of Greek at Bâle, who is known as the author of a work of great labour and value,—"A. Universai Historial Dictionary," in Latin, published first in 2 ols, folio, and afterwards enlarged to 4. Ols, folio, and afterwards enlarged to 4. Latin. p., 1835; p. 1708.

HOPPLAN, Frederick, a celebrated physician, who was chosen professor of physic at Halle, in 1683, which situation he retained till his death. His works, under the title of "A Complete System of Medicine," have been published at Geneva, in 6 vols. B. at Halle, 1600; D. 1742

FMAN, Augustus Henry, of Fallersleben, a popular German poet, the son of a burgomaster at Fallersleben, who published, in 1820, "The Fragments of Ottfried," In the same

collecting the scattered fragments of the popular poetry of the middle ages. In 1823 he was appointed conservator of the Breslau University Library, and soon afterwards published his "Unpolitical Songs," which caused him to become very popular. He also wrote songs for children, for workmen, and for peasants; indeed, as a poet, he may be said to address himself only to the simplest among his countrymen. He likewise contributed a number of very valuable philological articles to the best periodicals

in Germany. B. 1798.

HOFFMAN, Ernest Theodore William, a German of varied talents, studied the law, and held various judicial appointments in Prussia; till his legal career was interrupted by the invasion of Warsaw by the French, in 1806, in the government of which city he had been appointed counsellor. He now devoted his leisure hours to the study of music, and being at the same time a romance writer and an artist. at the same time a romance writer and an across applied himself to these pursuits in order to obtain a livelihood. Among his works are, "The Devil's Elixir," "The Entail," "The Adversary," &c.; all displaying a singularly wild and romantic imagination. In 1818 he was re-instated as counsellor in the court of judicature in Berlin. B. at Konigsberg, 1776; D. 1822.

HOFFMAN, Charles Fenno, an American poet and novelist, who, after leaving Columbia Col-lege, was called to the bar at New York, where he practised during three years; but, compelled by the state of his health to travel in the prairies, he published, in 1834, a record of his wander-ings, entitled, "A Winter in the Far West." he published, in 1894, a record or in wanter-ings, entitled, "A Winter in the Far West," which obtained a considerable share of popu-larity. This was followed by "Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie," in 1897, and the ro-mance of "Greyslern," in 180. He had also been one of the founders of the "Knickerbocker" Magazine;" but soon retired from its direction. Hothnan was subsequently one of the most active and successful contributors to the American magazines, for one of which, "The American Monthly," he wrotehis novel of "Vanderlyn," In 1842 he published a collected edition of his poems, 1832 he punished a concerne carron or in species, under the title of "A Vigil of Faith, and other Poems." For nearly two years he was at the head of the "Literary World," in which he wrote his sketches and essays, under the title of "Sketches of Society." An unfortunate attack of mental alignation, in 1849, suddenly stopped his bril-liant career, during which, save for his love of the horrible and repulsive, he might have claimed the first rank among American novelists. B. at New York, 1806.

HOPLAND, Mrs. Barbara, ho'-fland, well known by her numerous works, written principally for the amusement and instruction of youth, was the daughter of a manufacturer at Sheffield was the daugner of a manufacturer at Shemarried Mr. T. Bradshaw Hoole, of that town, whose death happened about two years after. Our authoress began her literary career in 1805, by the publication of a volume of poems, by sub-scription; from the proceeds of which she established herself in a school at Harrowgate, at the same time appearing occasionally as a writer of moral and amusing tales. Ten years had now elapsed since the death of her husband, when she became the wife of Mr. T. C. Hofland, land scape-painter. They soon after settled in London; and from that period till her decease

year, he undertook a journey along the banks of she may be said to have never discontinued the Rhine and in Holland, with the view of writing: for although the majority of her books writing; for, although the majority of her books were neither laborious nor bulky, they were very numerous, and required considerable powers of numerous, and required considerable powers of invention. Among the more important of this lady's productions are, "Emily," a novel in 4 vols.; "Beatrice," "The Unloved One," "The Son of a Genius, "Tales of the Priory," "Self-denial," "The Merchant's Widow," "Decision," &c. n. 1770; D. 1844, after being a widow ascend time for one year, Mr. Hofland having died in 1843.

HOGAN, John, ho'-gan, a sculptor, first intro-duced to the English public at the Exhibition of 1831, but who was previously well-known in Ireland, was originally placed in the Gine of a solicitor, but developing considerable talent for sculpture, was allowed to follow the bent of his sculpture, was allowed to follow the bent of his genius. After executing a variety of carvings in wood, which displayed much skill and taste, he was, in 1823, through the liberality of the late Lord de Tahley and others, enabled to visit Rome; where, after a year's study, he produced his first sculpture in marble, "The Shepherd Boy." This figure afforded undoubted arising of garging I turn workhood by the produced his garging I turn workhood by the statement of Shephera Boy. "Ims ngure anorueu anorueu evidence of genius. It was purchased by the late Lord Powerscourt, who placed it in his gallery by the side of Thorwaldsen's "Cupid." Hogan's next work, "Eve after her Expulsion from Paradise finding a dead Dove," executed for Lord de Tabley, he probably never surpassed. The "Drunken Faun" followed. In 1829 he revisited Ireland, and first publicly exhibited there, namely, his "Dead Christ." The greater portion of his works, chiefly religious subjects and monumental—including memorials to Dr. Doyle, to O'Connell, and were to a daughter of Curran—executed for Roman Catholic ecclesicarrian—executed for noman Catholic gentlemen. The plaster model of his "Drunken Faun," which is an originality in sculpture, obtained a medal at the Great Exhibition of 1851. B. at Tallow.

Waterford, 1800; D. 1867.

Ilogarm, William, ho'-garth, a celebrated painter and pictorial satirist of morals, was apprenticed to an engraver of arms, &c., on silver plate. In 1718, being twenty-one years of age, he set up for himself, his first employment being he set up for nimset, ins instemployment penig the engraving of coats-of-arms, eiphers, and shop-bills. In 1724 he undertook to execute plates for booksellers, the chief of which are the prints of "Hudibras" and the illustrations to "Mortrayes' Travels." Ills first performance as a painter was a representation of Wanstead Accombit the mortragic bullers (App. Wene 166. Assembly, the portraits being taken from life. In 1730 he married a daughter of Sir James Thornhill, in whose academy he had studied drawing from the living figure. After gaining some pecuniary profit and fame by the publication of a series of small etchings representing London life and folly, he afterwards began to paint portraits; but soon abandoned this line of pictorial art, as being too full of drudgery for a man of invention and original genius. In 1733 appeared his "Harlot's Progress,"—prints 1755 appeared in figures frogress,—prints which stamped his reputation, and were followed by other works of the same class, admirably executed. Soon after the treaty of Air-la-Chapelle, he went to France, and while at Calais, began to sketch the gate of the town, for which began to sketch the game of the cown for when he was arrested, but was soon released. This circumstance he ridiculed in an excellent cari-cature. In 1753 he published his "Analysis of Beauty." The sale of engravings of his pictures, executed by himself, was so great, that, not-

withstanding they were largely pirated, he was enabled to set up his carriage. His "Rake's Progress," "Marriage à la Mode," "March to Progress," "Marriage a 12 Moue,
Finchley," as well as many other works, have constituted him one of the greatest satirists of the worldly vices and weaknesses that have ever lived; whilst his fine and solid, though unpretheding efforts as a colorist, have marked him as one of the best painters of the early English school. He was the greatest master of caricature the world has seen. n. in London, 1697:

D. 1764.

Hogg, James, hog, generally known as the Ettrick Shepherd, a Scotch poet of considerable genius, whose forefathers had been shepherds for genus, whose torenaturers had been snephords sior many generations, and he himself, previously to his pootical career, followed the same pursuit. In 1801, while acting as shepherd to Mr. Laidlaw, of Blackhouse, Sir Walter Soot became acquainted with him, and enaged him to collect materials for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." In 1803 he published a collection of poems, under the title of "The Mountain Bard" which trackher with a cound of virse detains. which, together with a couple of prizes obtained from the Highland Society for essays on the rearing and management of sheep, made him the possessor of a sum amounting to £300. With this money he took a farm, which was a failure; and after in vain seeking employment as a shepherd, he, "in utter desperation," as he said, "took his plaid about his shoulders, determined, since no better could be, to push his for-tune as a literary man." From this period he laboured busily in the field of literature, with varying success. He contributed to "Black-wood's Magazine" and other periodicals, work-"Madoc the Moor," "The Pilgrim of the Sun," "Madoc the Moor," "The Filgrim of the Sun," and produced a volume of poems, some original, some ancient,—entitled "Jacobite Relies of Seedhad." "The Altrive Tales," "A Volume of Lay Sermons," and many other works, issued from his fertile but somewhat wild faney. On his marriage, in 1813, the duke of Buccleuch made him a present of a farm; but the management of it appears to have been so bad as to have made it a bequest of little value to the irregular poet. In in the Proset of Ettrick, Scikirskhire, 1772; D. at his farm at Altrive, 1835.

Hohenlohe, Prince of, ho-hen-lo'-e, a general of artillery in the service of the emperor, distinon a energy in the service of the emperor, distinguished himself in Transylvania against the Turks, in 1789; and in the campaign against France, in 1792, he gained great reputation, particularly in the battles of Famars and Mer-

mal. p. 1796.

HOHENLOHE-INGELFINGEN, Frederick Louis, Prince of, in gel-fin gen, after having fought with distinction in various battles at the commencement of the French revolution, commencement of the French revolution, was, in 1894, made governor of the principality of Franconia, and commandant of Breslau. After the battle of Jena, Oct. 14, 1805, led directed the retreat, and led the remnants of the great Prussian army; but being destitute of cavalry, and his infantry exhausted by futired, he surrendered, with 17,000 men, at Prenzlau, he surrendered, with 17,000 men, at Prenzlau, Oct. 28. B. 1746; D. 1818.

HOMENZOLLERN, ho-hen-tsol'-lern, one of the

the chiefs of the two principal lines of the royal house,—the line of Swabia and the line of Fran-conia; from which, in 1417, sprang the electors of Brandenburg, who afterwards became the kings of Prussia.

HOLBACH, Baron d', hole'-bak, a rich German noble, who went to Paris while young, and there embraced the sceptical doctrines professed by those who were called the "Philosophical School," previous to the revolution of 1791. He wrote a large number of works of an atheistical nature, most of which were condemned by the Parliament of Paris, and placed in the Index Expurgatorius of Rome. He also composed and translated several works on chemistry, miner-

alogy, and the natural sciences. B. at Heides-heim, 1723; D. at Paris, 1789. HOLBBIN, John, or Hans, hole'-bine, a famous portrait-painter and skilful architect, who was instructed in his art by his father. For the town-house of Bale he painted a fine picture of our Saviour's passion, and for the fish-market of our saviour's passion, and for the fish-market of the same towns "Danee of Peasants," and "Danee of Death," the last of which has been engraved in a series of plates. He visited England in the reign of Henry VIII, who liberally patronized him, on the recommendation of Sir Thomas More. He painted a number of portraits of the king and the highest nobility, as well as several

historical pieces. B. about 1493; D. in London, of the plague, 1643.

Holberg, Louis, Baron de, hole-bairg, a celebrated Danish writer, called the Plautus of his country, who abandoned a military career for one of letters; and was, in 1720, appointed pro-fessor in the University of Copenhagen. From that time he wrote especially for the theatre, and produced a large number of plays, which have caused his countrymen to regard him as the founder of dramatic art in Denmark. He wrote also a "History of Denmark" and an "Ec-clesiastical History." B. at Bergen, 1684; D. at

Copenhagen, 1754.
HOLCROFT, Thomas, hol'-kroft, an English playwright and translator of dramas, &c., was the son of a shoemaker, and became, when very young, a stable-boy in one of the racing stables of Newmarket. At the age of 17 he quitted this employment, and, for several years, led the life of a tramping shoemaker and wan-dering schoolmaster, all the while working sedulously at the task of self-education. At 21 he married, and, soon after, contributed a few articles to the "Whitehall Evening Post:" subsequently he left London to become a strolling player. After following the career of an actor for some time, and appearing on the London stage, he, in 1780, commenced writing for the theatre. He was one of the most fertile dramatic authors of his day, and was among the first to introduce to the London stage the system of adaptation from the French. He also wrote several novels and a sceptical poem; but it is as a translator of plays that he is chiefly known. His life has been published, and an abridged version of it issued by Messrs. Longman in their "Travellers' Library." n. in London, 1745; n. 1809,

HOLE, Richard, hole, a poet and miscellaneous HOREXZOLUERN, no-new-tsol-term, one of the most amediat reigning houses of Germany, solution of the most amediat reigning houses of Germany, solution that the state of the century. It owes its name to a manner, called "arthrity, or the Northern Enchâteau, situate on the Zollemberg, supposed to have been built by Rudolph II, count of Zollemberg, amposed to handment;" translated into herois verse Ossinia, whose two sons, Frederick and Connad, became .a. at Exeter; n. 1802, rector of Farringdom.

Holman

HOLLMSHED, Raphael, hol'-in-shed, a cele-brated old English chronicler, whose work is considered highly important by English historians. Nothing certain is known of his proression, but his annals show that he possessed considerable learning. His "Chronicles" were first published in 1577, in 2 vols. folio; and again in 1587 in three. B. uncertain when; D. about 1580.

HOLKAR, Mulhar Rao, hol'-kar, a Mahratta soldier, who, for his military services, received a grant of territory in Malwa in 1737, and subsequently made himself chief of more than half of

House, Jesseut Rao, a daring military adventurer, who proclaimed himself a relative of the above, and at the head of a large army, collected by his ability and tact, defeated Scindia, the most powerful of the Mahratta chieftains, in 1802, and established himself in Malwa. Hercupon, the Marquis Wellesley, who was at that time governor-general of India, proclaimed war against him; but, after a struggle of nearly three years, a peace was concluded, by which Holthree years, a peace was concluded, by which Hol-kar was allowed to retain the greater portion of his territories. His violent temper subsequently culminated in madness, and he passed the closing years of his life in confinement. n. 1811. HOLLANP, Philemon, Abc'l-land, an English writer, and fellow of Trinity College, among the fruits of whose industrious lifemay be mentioned

the translation of Pliny's "Natural History," and Camden's "Britannia." He was also an eminent practiser of the healing art in his day. B. at Chelmstord, 1551; D. 1636.

HOLLAND, Henry Fox, first Lord. (See Fox, Henry.)

HOLLAND, Henry Richard Vassal Fox, third Lord, nephew of the celebrated orator, and, like him, the champion of public liberty. In 1806 he became lord privy seal in the Grenville ministry; and in 1814-15 he denomiced the war against Napoleon. He greatly aided in the abo-lition of the Corporation and Test Acts, as well inion of the Corporation and I cas acts, as went as strongly advocated parliamentary reform. In 1806 he published the "Memoirs of Lope de Vega," and other works, and afterwards translated three comedies from the Spanish. His lordship's house at Kensington was, for a very lengthened period, a hospitable resort for the distinguished in literature and politics. B. 1773: D. at Holland House, 1810.

HOLLAND, Henry, a distinguished English architect, the favourite of George IV. when Prince of Wales. His personal history is un-Frince of Wates. In spersonal instor's is in-known; but of his works we may mention that he designed Carlon flouse and the Pavillon at Brighton for his patron, though this last was afterwards improved by Mash. (See Masn.) that the state of the sperson of the state of the this bud architect of providing the first of the this bud in the state of the state of the state of the this bud in the state of the state of the state of the bis desire.

The indus House, in Leadenhau-street, was also his design. n. about 1748; D. 1806.
HOLLAND, Sir Henry, an eminent English physician, who, after graduating M.D. at the university of Edinburgh, in 1811, went to London, where he rapidly acquired consideration as a physician. In 1840, he became physician in ordinary to H. B. H. Prince Albert, and in 1820. was accepted to the comp divide the cian in ordinary to it. is. in. r rinco americ, amount 1852 was appointed to the same duties towards her Majesty. He wrote a work, entitled "Medical Notes and Reflections," which is regarded by the medical body as being very valuable. In 1833, he was raised to the dignity valuable. In 1853, he was raised to the dignity Holman, James, generally known as the of a baronet, in consideration of his professional Blind Traveller, served, in his early years, in

knowledge: and became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal Society. B. in Cheshire, 1788.

HOLLAR, Wenceslaus, holl-lar, a distinguished

draughtsman and etcher during the 17th cen-tury, whose drawings of old London have a tury, whose drawings of old London have a peculiar value with the antiquarian and historian. He was educated for the profession of law at Prague, but abandoned it for the more law at Prague, but abandoned it for the more congenial pursuits of drawing and engraving, obtaining instruction therein from Matthew Marian, an engraver, who had worked for Yandyek and Rubens. At the outset of his artistic career, he travelled from one great German town to another, copying the pictures of great painters, and making perspective views of cities, towns, and remarkable localities, becoming very celebrated for his drawings of the Rhine and Danube. In 1638, Howard, earl of Arundel, met him at Cologne, and at once took him under his patronage. On leaving Gormany, the earl brought Hollar with him to England, where he commenced his artistic labours with the he commenced his artistic labours with the "Prospect of Greenwich," which he executed in two plates, in 1637. Two years afterwards, he drew the portraits of the royal family for the great plate of the Entrance of Queen Marie de Medici into England, on a visit to her daughter, Henrietta Maria, queen of England. During the civil war he was taken prisoner by the Par-liamentarians, and deprived of his liberty for some time; on his release, he went to Antwerp. Returning to England in 1652, he exc-cuted the etchings for Dugdale's "Monasticon" and his "History of St. Paul's," besides a very large number of other views and drawings. as 2400 prints. Though he had been so laborious an artist, it is recorded that, at the age of 70, he had an execution in his house; whereupon the worthy old man requested only to be left to die in his bed. B. at Prague, 1607; D. in London, 1677.

HOLLES, Denzil, Lord, hols, a prominent leader of the popular party against the illegal proceedings of Charles I., and one of the five members of the Long Parliament who were demanded by the king when he went to the House of Commons. Holles, like many others who were prominent at the beginning of the struggle between king and parliament, refused to concur in the extreme measures of Cromwell and the republicans, and at the Restoration was aurepublicans, and at the Residuation was an vanced to the peerage; in 1863 he was sent ambassador to France, and in 1867 was one of the English plenipotentiaries at Breda. Notwithstanding these employments, he remained a zealous friend to liberty; and when the mea-sures of the King tended to introduce absolutism, Lord Holles was a conspicuous leader of the opposition. He enjoyed through life a high character for honour, integrity, and patriotism. B. 1597; D. 1680.

HOLMAN, Joseph George, hol'-man, a drama-tist and actor, was a native of London, and intended for the church; but in 1784 he made his début as an actor at Covent Garden Theatre. He afterwards went to America, and became manager of Charlestown Theatre. Among his dramatic works are the "Votary of Wealth," "Red Cross Knights," "Abroad and at Home," &c. He died of yellow fever, along with his second wife, two days after their marriage, in 1817.



Howe, Admiral Earl.



Huss, John.



Humboldt, Baron Von.



IEVING, WASHINGTON.

Holmes

the royal navy, and took part in the wars against chemist, who at first entered the army, but the French. At the age of 25 he lost his sight; but, notwithstanding this melancholy infirmity, in 1819, commenced his wanderings by trane, in 1019, commenced his wanterings by ac-veiling over France, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland; an account of which he published in 1822. He had been made, several years privously, a naval knight of Windsor. He again set out, in 1822, and embarked for St. Petersburg, intending to travel through the Russian empire, and to enter Mongolia and China, after having visited Eastern Siberia; but when he had arrived at Irkutsk, an order from the czar Alexander commanded his return, and he was conducted as a state prisoner back to the Ger-man frontier. When he reached England, he published an account of his wanderings, in two volumes. His Russian journey was intended as the commencement of a series of travels and voyages round the world, which he afterwards performed, and which occupied him five years to accomplish. In 1834 he published his work, "Travels Round the World," in 4 volumes. His last wanderings were in the Danubian Pro-

has wannerings were in the Danublan Provinces, in 1834-41. n. about 1787; p. 1557.

HOLARS, Oliver Wendell, holms, an American poet and physician, who has earned, by his poetical works, the title of one of the best yrical writers of his country. After completing his education at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, to become a complete of the control of the he became a doctor of medicine, and visited Europe. Returning to America, he established himself at Boston in 1836, and in 1838 was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the college at Dartmouth, and later in Harvard University, the most ancient college in vara outversity, the most ancient coniege in the United States. He wrote several valuable medical works, but his fame is due to his poetical effusions, which he contributed to many of the best American periodicals. These, with "Elsie Venner," a novel, the "Pro-fresor," and the "Autocraft of the Breshtan Table," have been reprinted in England, and laws next with occidental processes. In 1800. have met with considerable success. B. 1809.

HOLSTEIN, the house of, hol-seline, a princely German family, which includes the royal line of Denmark and the colleteral branches of Holstein-Sonderburg and the ducal line of Holstein-Gottorn, which last is again divided into two branches, the clder being the reigning line of branches, the citer being the reigning line of Russia, while the younger is represented by Gustavus, prince of Wasa, a field-mershal in the Austrian service, and also by the Oldenburg family.

Holt, Sir John, holt, an eminent English judge, famous for his integrity, firmness, and great legal knowledge, studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and became a member of Gray's Inn. He filled the office of recorder of London for about a year and a half, which situation he lost in consequence of his uncompromising opposition to the abolition of the Test Act. Becoming a member of the House of Commons, he distinguished himself so much by his exertions and talents in what is called the "Convention Par-liannent," that on King William's accession he was made lord chief justice of the King's Bench. On the removal of Lord Somers, in 1700, he was offered the chancellorship, but declined was offered the chancellorship, but declined it, and continued to discharge the important duties of his high judicial authority with a resolute uprightness which gained him respect while living, and has endeared his memory to

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Homer

quitted it to practise the law, which he also abandoned, and applied himself to the study of the sciences, particularly botany, medicine, and chemistry, to improve himself in which he travelled through various countries. In 1682 traveled through various countries. In 1952 he settled in France, and abjured the Protestant religion; but being disappointed in his expectations, he went to Rome, and practised physic. He afterwards returned to Paris, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and chemist and physician to the duke of Orleans. He discovered the properties of the Bologna stone, and its phosphoric appearance after calcination. Some of his scientific essays are printed in the Memoirs of the Academy of

France. B. 1652; D. at Paris, 1715.
HOME, Henry, Lord Kames, kume, a Scotch adge and elegant writer, who became senior ord of session in Scotland. He wrote "Essays oru oi session in Scolanni. 10 wyofe "Basay upon several subjects concerning British Anti-quities," 1764; "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion," "Histocical Law," "The Principles of Equity," "The Ele-ments of Criticism," 3 vols. Svo; "The History of Man," 8. 1869; n. 1782. Hours, John, a Scottish divine are ministrance the

author, who, while acting as a minister of the kirk, wrote his tragedy of "Douglas," which was represented with the greatest success at Edinburgh. This work, notwithstanding its purity of thought and language, evoked the indignation of the elders of the kirk, and the author was or the enters of the kirk, and the author was compelled to retire to England, where he obtained a pension from Lord Bute. He afterwards wrote four more tragedies, which, however, did not obtain the popularity of "Douglas," and which are now never heard of in the theatre. B. about 1722; D. 1808.

Home, Sir Everard, bart., an eminent surgeon, was the son of Robert Home, Esq., of Greenlaw Castle, in the county of Berwick; and was brought up to the profession under his brotherin-law, the celebrated John Hunter. For a period of more than 40 years, Home practized with great success in London; and during that time produced numerous medical works of great merit and utility. He was sergeant-surgeon to the king, surgeon to Chelses Hospital, vice-president of the Royal Society, president of the Royal College of Surgeons; and was created a hoyar conege of Surgeons; and was created a baronet in 1813. Among his works are, "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," 2 vols. 4to, and "Practical Observations" on a variety of diseases, consisting of several volumes; be-sides numerous valuable contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. B. 1756; D.

Homes, ho'-mer, the most ancient and celebrated of the Greek poets, but of whose birthplace, station in life, and actual existence, in point of fact, the most diverse opinions are held by the learned of modern days. The honour of his birthplace was disputed by seven Greek cities. According to one tradition, he was the natural son of a young orphan girl of Smyrna, who lived on the banks of the Meles, and called her son after it, Melesigenes. It further relates, that Phemius, who kept a school for music and belles-lettres at Smyrna, having fallen in love with his mother, married her and adopted Homer, who, on his death, succeeded him as master of the school. Subsequently, having conceived the idea of the "lliad," he travelled. posterity. B. 1642; D. 1709. conceived the idea of the "liad," he travelled in order to gather knowledge of men and

localities for his great work; but being badly treated by his fellow-countrymen on his return, he left Smyrna and established himself at Chies. where he set up a school. Becoming blind in where he set up a school. Becoming blind in his old age, he was overtaken by poverty, and compelled to earn his bread by wandering from city to city reciting his verses. Finally, according to this version of his life, he is said to have died in the little isle of Cos, one of the Cyclades. Homer's greatest works are two epic poems. In the "Iliad." which contains 24 poems. In the "Hiad," which communes are recited the story of rhapsodies or chants, are recited the story of Achilles' revenge upon Agamemnon for depriving him of his mistress Briseis; the misfortunes which the Greeks suffered in consequence while besieging Troy, and the death of Hector at the hands of Achilles, who, to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus, killed the Trojan hero. In the "Odyssey," the story of the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his horaeward journey from Troy to his kingdom of Ithaca is told. The "Batrachomyomachia," of Ithaca is told. The "Batrachomyomachia," or Battle of the Frogs and Mice, and the "Homeric Hymns," are by some allowed to be the work of this post, while others consider them spurious. The whole of these works are written in the Ionic dialect. Both the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" have always been considered as the great beginning of all literature, though each slines with a lustre different from the other. In the "lilad" grandeur of conception, beauty and simplicity of plan, a soaring imagination, rich and sublime images, are the characteristic excellences. In the "Odyssey," a plan less regular, an imagination less brilliant. a pan ress regular, an imagination less commands, are to be discovered; but it nevertheless commands delight by its strong interest and its cultrancing style. In addition to these intrinsic beauties, the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" have preserved the theological traditions, the names and origin of nations, and the description and situation of cities and towns. The poems of Homer, according to the most learned critics, were composed anterior to the invention of writing, and were for a long time preserved by memory alone. They are said to have been interpolated and abridged by the rhapsodists, or Homerida, who selected from them the most interesting episodes for recital. Plaistratus, or, as some others maintain, his son Hipparchus, was the first person who collected and arranged these poems, which were afterwards revised and divided into twenty-Sour books each, by the grammarians under the Ptolonies, who thus gave them the form in which we now possess them. Some learned critics—Wolf at their head—have put forth a theory that Homer never existed, and that the poems which have come down to us under his name are only a collected version of fragments which have been composed and sung by various authors, whom he terms Homeridæ, and who formed a species of school. Another set of scholars hold that the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" are not the work of the same author, but that the latter is a very much later production than the former. Again, the derivation of the word Homer has been variously given by different schools of crities; each adopting that which best agrees with its own theory. One, the partisan of common tradition, translates the name by blind; others, by hostage, pretending that Homer was a hostage in a war which was raging between the inhabitants of Smyrna and Colophon; others, finally, assert that the word

is derived from homereo, "I collect;" which would seem to show that we owe these poems to a compiler, who only collected scattered fragments, and united them into an harmonious whole. So far as our limits would permit us. we have endeavoured to sketch the theories which are held relating to this, the most interesting literary question in the world. Those who would seek more complete information on who would seek more complete information on the subject, should turn to Thirlwall's "History of Greece," vol. 1., Gladstone's "Homeric Age," and if they would desire to go still deeper, to the works of Heyne, and the "Lexilogus" of Buttmann; the last two being German writers. Hobbes, Chapman, Pope, and Cowper have translated Homer. Pope's version is the best known; but it is only a poor reflection of the vigorous original. Chapman's is the best old translation. A very cacellast 'translation. best old translation. A very excellent transla-tion is that by the Earl of Derby, published in 1865. Homer is said by some to have lived about 900 B.c.

Hompeson, Ferdinand de, hom'-pesk, the last grand master of the order of the Knights of Malta, who was invested with that dignity in Malta, who was invested with that dignity in 1797. Bribed, it is asserted, by the money and promises of the Directory, he surrendered to the French facet which was conveying Bonaparte and his army to Egypt. He was conducted to Treste. Subsequently, he protosted against the usurpation of the French, and abdicated his sovereignty in favour of the emperor of Russia, Paul I. He wandered about Germany for some years, but finally took refuge in France.

B. at Dusseldorf, 1744; p. 1803.

HONE, William, hone, a political pamphletcer and compiler of popular antiquities, began life in an attorney's office, at first in London, and in an attorney 8 olice, at first in London, and subsequently at Chatham. In 1800 he established himself as a bookseller in Lambeth Walk, from which he removed to St. Martin's Churchyard, close to the present Charing Cross. In 1806, he commenced his singular literary career by issuing an edition of Shaw's "Gardener." An attempt at establishing a savings' bank, as well as a

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short time before, had been engaged in the compilation of the index to Froissart. But he was quite unfitted for business, and while engaged in the above post he was occupied in investigating the abuses in lunatic asylums: he was soon a bankrupt for the second time. His family now consisted of seven children, and This Jaminy now consisted of seven children, and he gained a livelihood by writing for the "British Ladys" and the "British Ladys" Magazine." He next opened a bookseller's shop in Fleet Street, but his ill-fortune still continued: it was twice plumered. In 1816, he was the publisher of the "Traveller" newspayer, and, soon affect, began to publish these payer, and, soon affect, began to publish these bold political pamphlets and satires which made him universally known, and led to his being tried for three days in the Court of King's Bench. He was acquitted, however, and a large sum of money was collected by subscription for him, with which he established himself once more in business, and once more failed. From this time he was occupied in the compilation and publication of those well-known books which will continue to preserve his name. The chief of these were "Ancient Mysteries Described," "The Every-day Book," "The Table Book," and "The Year Book," his last work

Honorius

being an edition of "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the English." B. at Bath, 1779; D. at Tottenham, 1842.

HONDRUS, ho-nor'-e-us, emperor of the West, was the second son of Theodosius the Great, and was associated in the empire with Arcadius, his brother, in 395. His guardian, Stilleto, nodearouring to dethrone him, was slain. In 409, Alaric the Goth besieged Rome, and ravaged all the country, while Honorius remained indelent at Ravenna. D. 384; D. 429.

HONORIUS I., Pope, succeeded Boniface V. in 626. He governed with zeal and prudence. Some of his letters are extant. D. 638.

Honorus II., of Bologna, succeeded Calixtus II. in 1124, and, at the same time, Thibauld was chosen by another party, under the name of Celestin; but he resigned the chair to his rival. D. 1130.

HONORUS III. was made pope after Innocent III., in 1216. He confirmed the order of Dominicans, and left several works. D. 1227.

Honorus IV., a Roman, ascended the papal chair in 1295. He displayed great zeal for his church, and promoted the crusades. D. 1287. Hood, loboin, hood, a famous English outlaw in

the 12th century—whose personal courage, skill in archery, boldness of enterprise, and generous disposition, have rendered his name famous disposition, have rendered his name famous in the legendary history of our countr—lived in the legendary of the legendary history of the legendary

Hoop Samuel, Lord Viscount, the son of a ciergyman at Thorncombe, in Devenshire, enterted the royal navy at the age of 16. For his bravery in the capture of a 50-gun ship, in 1759, he acquired the rank of post-captain; and was present, as rear-admiral, at the famous adetast of De Grasse, by Rodney, April 12th, 1762, when his services on that occasion were rewarded with an Irish perage. In 1784 he was returned to Parliament for Westminster; but in 1788 he vacated his seat on being named one of the lords of the admirally. In 1788 in signalised himself by the taking of Toulon, and afterwards Corsica; in reward of which achievements he was made a viscount, and governor of Greenwich Hospital. B. 1724; D. 1816.

Hook

Hoop. Thomas, a modern English poet and humorist, anthor of the celebrated "Song of the Shirt" and "The Bridge of Signs," was so of a booksoller in the Poultry, When the Song of a booksoller in the Poultry, When the Song of the Shirt" and "The Bridge of Signs," when the Song of the Shirt" and the Bridge of the Shirt was the sum of the Bridge of the Shirt was the Shirt was the Bridge of the Shirt was shirt was offered the post of shirt was offered the post of shirt was offered the post of shirt was the Shirt was offered the post of shirt was the Shirt was offered the post of shirt was the Shirt was offered the post of shirt was the Shirt was offered the post of shirt was the Shirt was offered the post of shirt was the Shirt was offered the post of shirt was the Shirt was offered the post of shirt was the Shirt was offered the post of shirt was the Shirt was published after a three years' residence on the continent. Subsequently, he became editor "The New Monthly Magazine" and on his retirement from this post, he collected his prose and poetry, scattered through many periodicals, and published them under the title of "Whinsiedlithes." In all these works rich current of genial humour runs; and his pleasant wit, ripe observation, and sound sense, have made in the Shirt was the surrent of genial humour runs; and his pleasant wit, ripe observation, and sound sense, have made in the Shirt was the surrent of genial humour runs; and his pleasant wit, ripe observation, and sound sense, have made the surface and the sense and the surface was the current o

don, 1793; p. 1845.

Hoorn, Peter Cornelius van, hooft, a Dutch writer, to whom Louis XIII. of France gave the order of St. Michael, as a reward for his history of Henry IV. His other works are "Poems and Comedies," "The History of the Low Countries from the Abdication of Charles V. to 1898," and a translation of Tacitus into Dutch. B. at Amsterdam, 1881; p. 1817.

Hoor, James, hook, a musical composer of great industry and talent, whose operation and

Hook, James, Aook, a musical composer of great industry and talent, whose operatic and melodramatic productions amount to more than 130 complete works, many of which were highly successful; he also set to music upwards of 2000 songs. B. 1746; D. 1827. He was the father of the Rev Dr. Hook, dean of Worcester, and of Theodore Hook, the famous novelist, &c. Hook, Dr. James, dean of Worcester, son of

Host, Dr. James, dean of Worcester, son of the preceding, an accomplished scholar, and an able dignitary of the church, was educated at Westminster School and St. Mary Hall, Oxford; in 1802 hewas made chaplain to George IV; held the livings of Hertingfordbury and St. Andraw's, in Hertiordshire, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight; bottained a prebendal stall in Winchester cathedral, in 1807; succeeded Dr. Middleton, as archdeacon of Huntingdon, in 1814; and accepted the deanery of Worcester, in 1825, Besides some drams, which he wrote early life, he published, in 1802, "Anguis in Herba; as Sketch of the true character of the Church of England and her Clergy," which he inscribed "To the sober sense of his country." Few writters have surpassed Dr. Hook as a polemical or a political pamphleteer, and some of the most effective pamphlets that appeared during the French revolutionary war, in support of monarchical principles, were written by him. D.

Hook, Theodore Edward, a popular Engli-humorist and playwright at the beginning numorist and playwright at the beginning of the present century, another son of the musical composer, was remarkable in his youth for his beauty, his sweet voice, and his quick intelligence. He soon began to assist his father, by writing the words of ballads for the property of the pro him; and was thus early made familiar with musical and theatrical life before and behind the curtain. He had been at Harrow for a short period; but on the death of his mother he les it and never went to a school again. at one time intended to enter him at a college at Oxford; but, after some preliminary readin; he returned to London, where he quickly begs he returned to London, where he quickly begs to write operas, farces, and published a novel,—
"The Man of Sorrow," under an assumed name His light and joyous temperament, great conversational powers, and marvellous talent as are improvisator," made him the favourite of the most fashionable society; and it was while how we had in the light of the most fashionable society; and it was while how we had not published. he was leading this life of exuberant gaiety, that he played off his notorious "hoaxes;" one o which, "the Berners Street hoax," made great sensation at the time. His social qualities attracted the notice, and procured for him the patronage of the Prince-regent, who caused him, in 1812, to be appointed accountant-general the state of the prince-regent and th and treasurer to the Mauritius, he being then only 25 years of age. But in March, 1818, he was arrested on a serious charge, a deficiency o' 37.000 dollars having been discovered in the colonial treasury chest. He was brought to England a prisoner, the law officers of the crown reporting that he was only liable to a prosecution for debt; but a long and harassing. course of legal proceedings was the result. In the year 1520, he became, through the instru mentality of Sir Walter Scott, editor of the "John Bull," on its establishment. In thi position he distinguished himself by his powerful writing against Queen Caroline, her sup porters, and the whole of the Whig party. St successful was this Torynewspaper, that Hook, for a lung period, derived from it an income of £2000 per annum. The Whig party, however, would not allow the law proceedings against him to drop, and in 1923 he was arrested, and remained in custody till May, 1825, when he was permitted to go at large, but was informed that the crown could not consent to forego its debt. With respect to this mysterious affair, it was never clearly shown that he was guilty of false appropriation of the funds intrusted to his charge; but great carelessness was proved against him, it being shown, among other acts of culpable neglect, that he was in the habit of leaving the keys of the treasure-chest with his subordinates, while he was away on parties of pleasure. Between the years 1824 and 1836, he wrote about 30 volumes of novels, which were very successful, and which yielded him large sums. He continued to lead the life of a gay and fashionable man till July, 1841, when, as he looked in the glass, when dining, he rose, and said, "Ay, leed look as I am; done up in purse, in mind, and in body too, at last," Henceforth he was confined to his room; his fine constitution and his great intellectual powers had been worn out by the merelless mode in which he had overtaxed them. His novel of "Gilbert Curney" contains an interesting autobiographical sketch of himself. B. in London, 17:S; p. at Fulham, 1841.

Hour, Large, Clark, F. A. a modern Fre. as he looked in the glass, when dining, he rose,

Hook, James Clark, R.A., a modern Eng-

Hooker

lish painter, of solid merit, studied at the lish painter, of solid merit, studied at the Royal Academy, whose three medals he carried off by his skill in drawing. Ills first efforts as an artist were on the most ambitious scale, though he afterwards painted pic-tures of a simple rustic character. His "Bianca Capello," 'Escape of Francesco do Carrara," and "The Chevalier Bayard wounded at Drescia,' are admirable specimens of hisat Bresca, are admirance specimens of mis-torical painting, the last gaining for him election into the Royal Academy. Although not so popular with the general public as many inferior men, he was highly esteemed as a painter by his brother artists. n. 1819.

mawing, was placed under our Peter Lely; but painting in oil-colour disordering his head, he painting in oil-colour disordering his head, he obandoned this pursuit, and was taken by Dr. Busby into his house; after which he went to Christ Church, Oxford. He worked with Dr. Willis in his chemical operations, and became assistant to Mr. Boyle. If was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, the repository of which was intrusted to his care. In 1662 he was made curator of experiments to that learned body, and about two years after elected Gresham professor of geometry. After the fire of London, he produced a plan for rebuilding the city, which produced him the appointment of one of the city surveyors; but his design was not adopted. In 1668, he had a dispute with Hevelius respecting telescopic sights, which he conducted with great asperity. In 1671, he attacked Sir Isaac Newton's theory of light and colours, and afterwards pretended that the discovery made by that great man concerning the force and action of gravity was originally made by himself. In 1691, Archbishop Tillotson created him M.D. In 1665, he wrote a book called "Micrographia, or Philosophical Description of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying-glasses." His posthumous works were published after his death. Hooke was a man of great mechanical genius, and the sciences are indebted to him for several valuable instruments and im-

rovements. B. at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 635; D. in London, 1702.

HOONE, Nathaniel, an English historian, was a Roman Catholic, and when Mr. Pope lay m his death-bed. Hooke introduced a priest to im, which gave great offence to Bolingbroke. He wrote the duchess of Marlborough's account of her conduct, for which he received £5000: out his best work is a Roman history in 4 vols. 1764. HOOKER, Richard, hook'-er, a celebrated Eng-

ish divine, received his education at Exeter grammar school, whence he was sent by his elation, Bishop Jewell, to Corpus Christi Colege, Oxford, of which he was made bible-clerk, and in 1577 chosen fellow. In 1581 he took ders, and in 1584 was presented to the rectory Drayton-Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, where he was discovered leading a life of values and the archisinop of York, who had formerly been his pupil. The young nan represented his case to his father, through nan represented his case to his matter, attrough whose influence he was appointed master of the emple in 1585. But this place did not suit fooker, who was best fitted for a country retrement; he therefore applied to Archisshop Vhitigift for a removal to "some quite parsonage," and was accordingly presented to a ving in Wiltshire, where he wrote part of his "Ecclesiastical Polity." In 1895 the queen pre-scritch him to the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, presentiar, Hewasa Rellow of the Bryal Society, where he finished his great work. Pope Cle- a member of the council of the Linnacan Sosented him to the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, where he finished his great work. Pope Clement VIII. said of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," "there are in it such seeds of eternity as will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning." He wrote many tracts and sermons in addition to his great work, and is regarded as one of the most profound, learned, and pious divines of the English church. B. at Heavitree,

near Exeter, about 1554; D. 1600. Hooker, Sir William Jackson, a distinguished English botanist, and, till his death, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew. He abandoned the pursuit of commerce for that of botany, and, pursuit of commerce for that of botany, and, in his youth, travelled in Iceland, for the pur-pose of becoming acquainted with its natural history. Unfortunately losing his collection of ssory. Collected in that country, he, notwitistanding, published, in 1809, an account of the botany of that island, under the title of "A Tour in Iceland." This was followed, in 1819, by "A Monograph on the British Jungermannia," and, in 1818, he produced a continuation of Curtis's "Flora Londinensis." The "Flora Scotien," "Exotic Flora," a continuation of Curtis's "Dotanical Magazine," and the "Botanical Miscellany," were brought out by him between the years 1823 and 1838. In 1837 he completed, in conjunction with Dr. Greville, the "leones Flicum," in which a complete catalogue of terus was given, with figures. A complete description of British plants, under the titleof." British Flora, "was issued under his direction. He also odited the "Journal Cotany," assisted in the management of "The Anuals and Magazine of Natural History, and filled the claim of professor of botany in the unispecimens collected in that country, he, notwithfilled the chair of professor of botany in the university of Glasgow; but resigned this to assume the direction of the Royal Gardens at kew, which, under his control, rapidly became the first establishment of its kind in the world. He was among the foremost professors of systematic botany of the present century. In 1836 he was knighted for his eminent scientific atne was knigmen for ms eminent scientific attainments; he was also one of the vice-presidents of the Linnman Society, an honorary D.C.L. of the university of Oxford, and a knight of the Legion of Honour in France. B. at Nor-

wich, 1785; D. 1865.

Hooker, Joseph Dalton, son of the above, also a distinguished botanist, was educated for the pursuit of medicine, which he followed as M.D. for many years; but, on the fitting out of Sir James Ross's expedition to the Antarctic Ocean, in 1839, he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the ship Erebus, to which post were added the duties of observing and collecting the botanical specimens of the country to which the expedition was dispatched. On his return he published "Flora Antarctica." In 1848 he set out on a botanical expedition to the Himalayas, during which he discovered many new and valuable plants, although his travels had been conducted under many disadvantages, he having

ciety, and one of the examiners of candidates for the East-India medical service. B, at Glasgow, 1817.

HOOLE, John, hool, an ingenious writer, was the son of a watchmaker, who was a very able mechanic, and director, for many years, of the machinery at Covent-garden Theatre. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in the India House, but devoted his leisure hours to literary House, but devoted his lesure hours to interary pursuits, particularly the study of the Italian language, of which he acquired considerable knowledge, as appears by his excellent transla-tions into English of Ariosto's "Orlando Furi-oso" and Tasso's "Jerusalem." He also published two volumes of the dramas of Metastasio. and was the author of three tragedies, viz., "Cyrus," acted at Covent Garden in 1788; "Timanthes," performed the year following; and "Cleunice," in 1775. r. in London, 1727 p. 1803.

Hope, Thomas, hope, a liberal art-patron and writer on art, was a descendant of the rich banking family of the Hopes of Amsterdam. An enthusiastic admiration for architecture led him, at the age of 18, to travel through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Sicily, France, Germany, and Spain, in search of the greatest examples of the art extant. On his return to England, he commenced applying the principles of which he had made himself muster abroad, by extending and enlarging his residence in Duchess-street, Portland-place, which, when finished, he stored with classical vases and statues. In 1905 he issued his splendid work entitled "Household Furni-ture," which, in 60 folio plates, depicted the magnificent upholstery and decorations of his house. His "Costume of the Ancients" had house. His "Costume of the Ancients mad appeared in 1809; and this work, together with its successor, "Modern Costume," as well as many valuable contributions to fine art periodicals, greatly tended to improve English taste in matters artistic. The celebrated work, "Anas-tasius; or, the Memoirs of a Modern Greek," was published by him in 1819, and as it was issued anonymously, Lord Byron was long held to be the only person capable of having been its author. Two other works, both published after antino. Two other works, your published ancer his death, came from his pen—one "On the Origin and Prospects of Man," and the other "An Historical Essay on Architecture." Although a constant patron of the arts, and the first to discern and foster the genius of Thoriwaldsen, he became engaged in a dispute with Dubost, a French artist, who, to revenge himself Duosi, a Frenca artist, who, to revenge unusuity upon him, painted the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hope, and exhibited them under the title of Beauty and the Beast; but the exhibition was terminated in a sudden manner, by his brother destroying the canras with his stick. B. about 1770; p. 1831.

HORTILL, Michael de 1, lop-4-fal, was an eminent chancellor of France, to which high

conducted under many disadvantages, he having been at one time prisoner in a district of the station he rose through the zeal, ability, and Sikkim Himalayas. In 1852 he produced the fruits of his long travels, in his "Himalayan before filled. He studied jurisprudence in the Journals," besides which, he was the means of most elebrated universities of France and introducing several valuable varieties of rhododendrons into England. Before his travels, been by Henry II. as ambassador to the council was a professor in the Museum of Economic of Crent. In 1854 he was made superintendent Geology, to the "Transactions" of which unstitution he contributed a most valuable and interesting paper on the Vegetation of the Carbo-

Horne Hopital

He was a sincere friend to religious toleration, and the principal author of the edict of 1562, which allowed freedom of worship to Protestants. This brought on him the hatred of the court of Rome; his seals of office were taken from him; and he retired to his country-house. When the massacre of the Protestants on Bartholothe massacre of the Frotestants of Battologues mew's Day, 1572, was at its height, and his friends thought he would become one of its victims, he not only declined to take measures for his own safety, but when a party of horsemen advanced towards his house, he refused to close his gates. The party, however, had been sent by the queen, with orders to save him: and on the r informing him that the persons who made the list of proscription pardoned him, he calmly observed. "I did not know that I had done anything to deserve either death or par-don." The whole course of this great man's life was productive of benefit to his country, and did honour to his nature. He survived this execrable event a few months only. B. 1505; D. 1573.

HOPITAL, Guillaume François Antoine, marquis de l', a French mathematician, who evinced, at an early age, a genius for mathe-matical study, and, when only lifteen, solved a difficult problem of Pascal's. He served for some time in the army, which he left on account of a defect in his sight. In 1693, he was admitted an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and published a work on Newton's Fluxions, being the first Frenchman who wrote on that subject. He afterwards published another mathematical work. B. at Paris.

1661; p. 1704.

HOPKINS, Charles, hop'-kins, an English poet and classical translator, who, in 1694, published some epistolary poems and translations, and some epistolary poems and translations, and the year following produced a tragedy, called "Pyrrhus, King of Egypt." He translated Orid's "Tristia" and "Art of Love," and was greatly esteemed by Diyden and other poets.

B. at Exeter, about 1663; D. 1699.

Hopkinson, Francis, hop'-kin-sun, an eminent American author, and one of the signers of the declaration of American independence. was a native of Philadelphia, his father being the intimate friend and scientific condiutor of Franklin. After graduating at the college of Philadelphia, and making the law his study, Francis visited England; and, a few years after his return, entered congress as a delegate from new Jersey. He produced many satires and ironical pieces, such as the "Prophecy," the "Political Catechism," &c., tending to ridicule the old country; while, at the same time, he directed his efforts against the ribaldry of the newspapers, and the exaggerations and prejudices with which the federal constitution was at first assailed. After his retirement from congress, he was appointed judge of the admiralty for Pennsylvania. Among his works, the greator part of which are of a political character, there are many sound essays and scientific papers, acute and learned judicial decisions, and a variety of songs possessing much sweetness and deli-cacy, which were rendered still more popular by the airs he composed for them. B. 1738;

HOPPNER, John, R.A., hop-ner, one of the first Royal Academicians, and a fashionable portrait-painter in his day. In his early years was chorister in the Chapel Royal, but afterwards became a student of the Royal Academy,

and attracting the notice of the Prince of Wales he painted a considerable number of royal and fashionable portraits, and divided the favour of the highest patrons of art with Lawrence and Opic. He also excelled in landscape-painting. B. in London, 1759; D. 1810.

15. IN LORION, 1079; D. 1810.

HORANT, ho-ra's shee, the name of three brave
Roman brothers, who fought against the three
Curiatii of Alba, 667 B.C. Two of them were
slain; but the third, by adding artifice to his
courage, slew all his antagonists. On his return courage, siew all his antagonists. On his return to Rome he met his sister, who had been be-trothed to one of the Curiatii, and on her reproaching him for what he had done, he slew her also. His eminent services, however, were considered an extenuation of his crime, and he

was pardoned.

HORATIUS, OF HORACE, Quintus Flaceus, hora'sheus, an elegant Roman poet. His futher was a freedman; but though poor, he gave his son a good education, placing him first under the best masters at Rome, and then sending him to Athens, that he might study philosophy. Here he was patronized by Brutus, who took him into his army, and made him a tribune; but he had more wit than courage, and at the battle of Philippi he threw away his shield and fled. Being reduced to want, Virgil became his patron, and recommended him to Macenas, by whom he was introduced to Augustus, who offered him considerable advancement, which he de-clined, preferring a private life to the honours of the court. He was greatly esteemed by the highest people in Rome, particularly Maccanas and Pollio. In the latter part of his life he retired to the country, where he indulged in a philosophical ease, which he has admirably described in his odes. These have been translated into every European language. The last modern edition of his works is Milman's "Life and Works of Horace," published in 1849. n. at Venusia, or Venusium, 65 p.c.; p. 8 p.c.

HORATIUS COCLES. (See COCLES.)

HORN, Charles Edward, horn, the son of C. F. Horn, a German musician and the tutor of George III.'s daughters, was perhaps the best composer of melodies in modern times. He showed indications of musical genius when very young, and was engaged as second tenor on the opening of the English Opera House, and obtained a large share of public favour. He wrote the music, in whole or the greater part, for a vast number of operas; and was especially successful as a composer of ballads, as is proved by the fact that three of the most popular pieces of this description—"Cherry Ripe," "The deep, this description—"Cherry Ripe," "The deep, deep Sea," and "I've been roaming"—are his work. These songs were not only well received at the time of their production, but keep their hold on public favour still. B. in London, 1786; n. in New York, 1849

HORNE, George, bishop of Norwich, and author of the celebrated "Commentary on the Book of Psalms," received his education at Maidstone school, whence he was elected to a scholarship of University College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. He was afterwards chosen fellow of Magdalen College, and applied himself with great diligence to sacred literature, particularly the study of the Hebrew language. In 1753 he entered into orders, and soon became distinguished as an excellent preacher. He appeared also as an acute writer, particularly in controversy, defending the principles of Hut-chinson with singular dexterity. In 1768 he was chosen president of his college, on which leading Whigs. he took his degree of D.D., and was appointed missioner at the leaplain in ordinary to the king. His valuable pany, he was, in "Commentary on the Psalms" was produced in for St. Ives, and 1776. B. at Otham, Kent, 1730; p. at Bath, in his new caree 1792.

HORNE, Rev. Thomas Hartwell, an eminent biblical writer, who was ordained by the bishop of London, without having taken a degree at a or Louison, without naving taken a degree at a university, in consequence of the high estimation in which that prelate held his "Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures." After having been presented to the rectory of two united parishes in the city of London, he published a new and enlarged edition of the above popular work; besides which, he produced "A Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible," "A Manual of Biblical Biography," "A Manual of Parochial Psalmody," and many other theological works. D. 17:0); D. 1862.

HORNE, Richard Henry, an English litterateur, who was at first sent to Sandhurst for terr, WHO was at 1184 Sent to candidates for the purpose of being educated for the military service of the East-India Company, but left that seminary to enter, in 1826, the Mexican navy, as midshipman, while that republic was at war with Spain. On the termination of the war, he went to London, and commenced writing ex-tensively for periodical publications. In 1827, he produced "The Death of Marlowe," and "Cosmo de Medici," two dramas written upon the Elizabethan model; these being followed by "The Death Fetch," and "Gregory the Seventh;" to which latter play was appended a critical essay on tragic inlluence. He appears to have been greatly disappointed in the expecta-tions he had formed on commencing his literary career; for, in 1841, he published a singular pamphlet, called "An Exposition of the False Medium excluding Men of Genius from the Public." His plays were not successful either on the stage or with the reading public. In 1841, he wrote a "Life of Napoleon," which was published in Tyas's illustrated series. In 1843, he produced an epic poem, thus singularly an-nounced:—"Orion, an Epic Poem. Price One Farthing," which was generally supposed to be a sarcastic mode of expressing what he thought the value of public appreciation of such works. the value of public appreciation of such works. Its success was very great, however, first at one farthing, next at a penny, and afterwards at half-a-crown and five shillings. "A New Spritt of the Age" was published in 1844; "Ballad Romances" in 1846; and "Judas Iscariot." a miracle play, with Poems, in 1848. In addition to these to these, he wrote extensively for the periodicals and reviews of the time. In 1852, he, with Mr. Howitt and others, emigrated to Australia; where, after undergoing many privations as gold-digger, he became which of mounted police, ind afterwards a gold commissioner; a narraand anterwards a gold dominissioner; a narra-tive of his adventures having been contributed, at various times, to the pages of "Household Words." B. about 1803.

HORNE, Francis, Kee TOOKE, HORNER, Francis, Kor'-ner, an English politician, writer on political economy, and one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review." After having received his education at the High School and the university of Edinburgh, em-braced the profession of the law, intending to practise at the Scottish bar. In 1802, he went

After having sat as commissioner at the board of the East India Company, he was, in 1806, returned to Parliament for St. Ives, and gradually assumed importance in his new career. His first great speech was made in 1810, on the subject of the alleged de-preciation of bank notes; he was appointed one of the members of the Bullion Committee. this influence in the House of Commons continuing to increase. In 1814, he went abroad, and travelled in Switzerland and the north of Italy. His last speech was in favour of the claims of the Catholics, in 1816. A pulmonary disease compelled him, in the same year, to visit the south of Europe, where he died. E.in Edinburgh, 1778; p. 1817.

HOrrow, Jeremiah, hor-rocks, an English astronomer, who received an academical educa-

tion at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, after which he retired to Hool, near Liverpool, where he devoted himself to astronomical observations. He was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, his account of which was published by Hevelius, at Dantzie, in 1661, under the title, "Venus in Sole visa, anno 1639."

B. at Toxteth, about 1619; D. 1640.

Horsa, hor'-sa, a Saxon prince, the brother of Hengist (see HENGIST), and one of the founders of the kingdom of Kent. He was killed in battle with the Britons at Eaglesford,

now Aylesford, in 455.
Houser, John, hors'-le, a learned antiquary, who was cducated first at Newcastle and afterwards in Scotland, where he took his degree of He became pastor of a dissenting congregation in his native country. He is the author of a work entitled "Britannia Romana," folio, which gives a copious and exact account of the remains of the Romans in Britain.

D. 1731.

Horser, Samuel, a prelate of the established Church of England, was educated at Westminster School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. After entering into holy orders in 1759, he became rector of Newington, on the resignation of his father; in 1767 he was elected resignation of his father; in 1767 howas elected, fellow of the Royal Society, of which body he was made secretary in 1773. Soon after his appointment as archdeaou of St. Alban's, in 1781, he entered into a theological controversy with Dr. Joseph Priestley, against whom he combated the doctrines of materialism and Unitarianism. In 1783 he was ordained bishop of St David's, and on taking his seat in Parlament displayed great nollicial canacity. of St David s, and on taking his seek in a li-liament, displayed great political capacity, strongly supporting the measures of Mr. Pitt; for which services he was made, successively, our which services he was made, enceessively, bishop of Rochester and of St. Asaph. He published a large number of theological works, chiefly controversial, but one of them, the "Seventeen Letters to Dr. Priestley," was held to be the exponent of a sound and orthodox theology. 1729. 1729.

to be the exponent of a sound and orthogony. Hossixx, John Calcott, an English painter and R.A., who, from his earliest youth, evinced a talent for the fine arts. The first work which attracted the attention of the public towards him, was his "Leaving the Ball," exhibited in 1840, a success which was followed up by his gaining a prize of £200 for his cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching," in practise at the Scottish bar. In 1802, he went 1843, He afterwards painted two frescoes for to London to seek employment in the English the House of Lords,—"The Spirit of Religion," courts, and became acquainted with Sir James and "Eve Surprised," and was one of the Mackintsh, Sir Samuel Romilly, and other best among the exhibitors in the yearly display 511

Hortense

of artistic productions at the Royal Academy. His chief works are "Malvolio," "Master Standar," Scenfaron Don Quivote, "Tr Allster Standar, "Scenfaron Don Quivote," "Tr Allster and H Penseroso." In 1855 he was elected an A.H.A., and was admitted as R.A. in 1864. B. in Ladon, 1817.

HOBTENSE, (Eugénie Hortense de Beau-harnais), hor-tense, queen of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III., was daughter of Alexander, viscoma de Beauharnais, and Jose-Alexander, viscount de Beaunarmais, and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, afterwards first wife of Napoleon I., and empress of France. On the marriage of her mother to Bonaparte, Horiense became, by her beauty, wit, and accom-plishments, the ornament of the consular and imperial courts. She was espoused, though un-willingly, in 1802, to Louis Bonaparte; but the marriage afforded little happiness to either party. Becoming a queen by the elevation of Louis Bonaparte to the throne of Holland in Louis Ionaparte to the turofie of Holland, in 1596, she displayed little affection for her husband's kincdom, and lived in it only when compelled to do so. After the abdi-cation of Louis, in 1810, she obtained a divorce from him, and took up her residence in Paris, where, still retaining her title of queen, sile be-me the centre of a most distinguished and the first netter of a most standard and fashionable circle. She remained in Paris after the first return of the Bourbons, and was accused of assisting Napoleon to re-enter France, and compelled to depart from the capital in 1815. After having wandered about German 1815. in 1915. After having wandered about Ger-many and Switzerland for some time, she retired, in 1917, under the title of the duchess of St. Leu, to the château of Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgau, on the borders of Lake Constance. She had by her marriage with King Louis three children: Napoleon Louis Charles, born in 1802; Napoleon Louis, born in 1804; Charles Louis Napoleon, born in 1808. The first died young; the second perished in the The instituted young; the second persone at the unfortunate expedition to Forli, in 1831; and the third became emperor of the French, as Napoleon III. B. at Paris, 1783; D. 1837.

HOREENSUS, Quintus, horsten's sheems, a R.

orator, who pleaded his first cause, with great applause, at the age of 19, B. c. 94. He became appliance, as the age of ribune, prietor, and consultant in 114 B. C.; D. 50 B. C. — HOMENSIA, daughter of the above, who inherited his eloquence. When the Roman women were required to render on oath an account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such force that the decree was annulled.

HOUNGANT, Charles Francis, hou'be-gong, an eminent Hebrew scholar, a priest of the Oratory, and professor of philosophy at Soissons. He became deaf after his removal to Paris, and unable to perform his duties as a preacher and public lecturer. Turning his attention to Hebrew literature, he produced at Paris, in 1753, in 4 cols. folio, his "Biblia Hebraica cum Notis Criticis," in which the Hebrew text and a Latin version of it are printed in parallel columns.

B. at Paris, 1636; D. 1788. HOUBBAKEN, Arnold, hoo'-brak-en, a famous Dulch painter, who wrote a trustworthy account of the lives of the Dutch painters of eminence, which was illustrated with portraits engraved by his son. B. at Dort, 1660; D. 1719 .- His son, Jacob, was an excellent engraver. He engraved some of the plates in a work called "Heads of the Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," published 1748. B. 1698; D. 1780.

Houssave.

HOUGHARD, Jean Nicolas, hoo-shar', a French notonal, seath items, solvent, a relien republican soldier, who, from being at first a private in a regiment of cavalry, rapidly arrived at the rank of general, and displayed great boldness and activity in repeated engagements when opposed to the Prussians on the Rhine, and afterwards against the English and their allies before Dunkirk, &c. But neither his bravery nor his successes could save him from the guillotine; for having been denounced by his colleague, General Hoche, as a conspirator against the republic, he was arrested, and shortly after executed, 1793; n. 1740.

shortiy after executed, 1798; n. 1740.

Hornon, hoo'-dawn, a celebrated French
sculptor, who, after studying in Italy, returned
to Paris, and executed the busts of Voltaire,
Bousseau, Molière, Franklin, Baffon, Diderol,
Catherine II, ac. He became, in 1777, member
and professor of the Academy of Fine Arts,
and was invited to Philadelphia to carve a
statue of Washington. B. at Versailles, 1741;
n. at Paris 1898.

n. at Paris, 1828.

Hough, John, huf, an English prelate, memorable for the noble stand he made against the arbitrary conduct of James II., was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; became chaplain to the duke of Ormond; became chaptain to the duke of containing and, in 1685, was made a prebendary of Worcester. In 1687, the presidentship of Magdalen College becoming vacant, the king sent mandatory letters to the fellows, requiring them to elect one Anthony Farmer, who did not belong to that society, and was a man of doubtful character. The fellows upon this, seeing their privileges attacked, applied by petition for leave to leges attacked, appied by petition for leave to proceed to a free election, according to their statutes. No answer being returned, they chose Mr. Hough, who was conlimed by the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester; and the new pre-sident having taken bis doctor's degree, was installed. The king, instead of letting the matter rest, now thought proper to send another mandate, ordering the Society to clee-Dr. Parker, bishop of Oxford, for their president; which they refused, and were all expelled except two. Thus the business stood till September, 1688, when James, finding that his affairs grew desperate, became alarmed, and commissioned the bishop of Winchester to settle the society of Magdalen College regulary and statutably. Dr. Hough and the fellows were accordingly restored; and in 1690 he was made bishop of Oxford, from whence he was removed to Lichfield, and next to Worcester, where he died, honoured for his patriotism, piety, and munificence. B. 1651; D. 1743.

HOUGHTON, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord.

hou'-ton, a poet of some note, who sat for Pon-

how'-ton, a poet of some note, who east for Poniternat from 1837 to 1838, when he was raised to the pecuage. His principal works are "Mornida for a form in Greece," "Paint Leaves," and the "Flight of Time," ". 1800.

Houssarz, Arsène, hous-kó; an dodern French titierateur, who went to Paris carly in life, to push his fortunes as an author. Ho began his career in 1836, with the publication of two romances. His essays in art criticism, and especially his writings illustrative of the biographical history of the regency, aftracted the nodee of the reading public towards him. During the revolution of 1848, he presented himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his native province, but was beaten by M. Odillon Through the influence of Mdlle. Barrot.

Rachel, he was made manager of the Comédie Française in 1849, and succeeded in restoring that theatre to a most prosperous condition, producing more than a hundred new works by the best french playwrights. After the coun-d'état of 1881, he wrote the cantata for Mille. Rachel, entitled "L'Empire c'est la paix." On the death of his wife, in 1856, he resigned the appointment. His literary performances include romances, plays, poems, essays, and cri-ticisms; many of them displaying his strong predilection for the age of Louis XV., while all

are characterized by refinement, grace, and lively wit. B. at Bruyères, near Laon, 1815. Houston, Samuel, hous-ton, an American general, who began life in a merchant's office, but, incited by a love of adventure, went to reside among the Indians, with whom he stayed five years. Returning to his native state, he founded a school on the borders of the prairie for the children of the red men. In the war against the English in 1813, he served with much distinction under General Jackson, and was severely wounded at the Horse-shoe Falls. Subsequently General Jackson employed him to Subsequently general Jackson employed min to negotiate a treaty with his former hosts, the Red Indians. After having brought this mis-sion to a successful termination, he resolved to proceed to Nashville to study the law; and soon afterwards obtained considerable practice by his great abilities in his new profession. Ĭ'n 1821 he was appointed major-general of the militia of the state of Tennessee. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he was named general-in-chief, and at the battle of Saint Jacinto, he, with 700 men, took or killed the 1500 soldiers of Santa Anna, who was himself among the prisoners. The inhabitants of Texas, out of admiration for his bravery, appointed him president of the new republic they founded after gaining their independence from Mexico; and on the incorporation of Texas with the other states of the Union, General Houston became a member of Congress, B. at Rockbridge,

became a memoer of congress, is all nockninge, Virginia, 1798; p. 1863.

Howden, Roger de, howe-den, an English historian in the reign of Henry II, who is said to have been an ecclesiate and lawyer, two professions then commonly united. His "Annuls of Decible Michays" for 21 to 1902 where professions then commonly united, His "Annais of English History from 731 to 1202" were printed at London in 1595, and at Frankfort in 1601, and, lately, in Bohn's Antiquarian Library. Lived towards the end of the 12th century.

Howard, Sir Edward, hou'-ard, a naval commander, who entered early the maritime service, and, about 1494, was knighted. In 1612 he was sent as lord high admiral of England with a large fleet against France, the coasts of which he ravaged. He also defeated the enemy's fleet of Brest; but, the year following, was skin in boarding the French admiral's ship, and his body thrown into the sea. D. 1513

Howard, Thomas, earl of Surrey and duke of

HOWARD, Thomas, earl of Surrey and duke of Norfolk, (See Surrey, Thomas, Howard, earl of), HOWARD, Henry, earl of Surrey. (See Surrey, Henry Howard, earl of). Howard, Catherine, fifth wife of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Edmund Howard, third son of the second duke of Norfolk. She was married, in 1810, to the king; but, two years atterwards, Henry sent her to the scaffold, under pretext of unfaithfulness. B. about 1520.

HOWAED, Charles, Lord Howard of Effing-ham, lord high admiral of England, and comham, lord high admirat of England, and com-mander, in 1895, of the fleet which destroyed the Invincible Armada. In 1896, he, with the earl of Essex, burnt a second Spanish fleet in the harbour of Cadiz, for which he was created earl of Notingham. When the earl of Essex made his attempt at rebellion, he was appointed. to command the army which acted against and defeated him, under the title of lieutenant-general of England. After Queen Elizabeth's death, he still continued to enjoy the most distinguished posts under her successor, James

I, discharging every duty with a singular ability and honourable zeal. B. 1536; D. 1624. Howarp, Thomas, earl of Arundel, a distinguished patron of the arts, was earl-marshal in the beginning of the reign of Charles I., by whom, as well as by king James, Howard was employed in various foreign embassies. He is principally known, however, by the efforts he made, at immense trouble, to collect in Greece and Italy all the remains of antiquity that could and Italy all the remains of antiquity that could be procured. In this way he collected a splendid museum, a portion of which was, about 1688, presented to the university of Oxford by Henry, sixth duke of Norfolk, and is now known, with other curiosities, as the Arundelian marbles. B. 1589; p. at Padua, 1646.
Howaen, Six Robert, an English poet and historian, the son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire,

was a zealous friend of the revolution of 1888. He wrote several plays, the "History of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II.," the "His-

tory of Religion," &c. p. 1698.

Howard, John, an eminent philanthropic English gentleman, was the son of a tradesman in London, who died while he was an infant, leaving him in the hands of guardians, by whom leaving imm in the hands of guardians, by whom he was apprenticed to a grocer. His constitu-tion, however, being delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures from his master, and went abroad. On his return he lodged with a widow lady at 5 stoke Newington, who attended him with such care in his dibner, the hand and the such care. in his illness, that he conceived an affection for her, though she was twenty-seven years older than himself, and they were married; but Mrs. Howard died about three years afterwards. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, intending to aid the sufferers by the great earthquake, but, on the passage, the ship was taken and carried to France. On his release he went to Italy, and at his return settled in Hampshire. In 1758 he married a second wife; but she died in child-bed in 1765, leaving him one son. He was at this time resident at Cardington, near Bedford, where he purchased an estate. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the gaols through form the design of visiting the gaois through England, in order to devise means for alle-viating the miseries of the sufferers. In 1774 he was examined before the House of Commons on the subject of the prison regulations, and re-ceived the thanks of the House. He then extended his benevolent views to foreign countries, making excursions to all parts of Europe. In 1777 he published the "State of Prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations, and an Account of some Foreign Prisons." In 1780 he published an appendix to it, with and account of his travels in Italy; and in 1784 an

Howard

new edition appeared, with considerable addi-tions. About this time some admirers of Mr. Howard opened a subscription for erecting a statue in his honour, but at his request the design was dropped. In 1789 he published an "Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe." In this work he signified his intention of visiting Russia, Turkey, and of extending his route into the East. "I am not insensible," he said, "of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious, deli-berate conviction that I am pursuing the path of duty; and to the sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive useful ness to my fellow-creatures, than could be exness to my tenow-creatures, than could be ex-pected in the narrower circle of a retired life.' He fell a sacrifice to his humanity; for, visiting a sick patient in the Crimea, who had a malignant fever, he caught the infection. A statue of Mr. Howard, erected by public subscription, was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, with an in-

scription. B. about 1726; D. 1790. HOWARD, Lieut. Edward, R.N., the scion of an ancient and opulent family, was one of the earliest and best of the naval school of novelists. With all the graphic power and stirring cloquence of other writers of that class, he was wholly free from their too frequent coarseness.
"Rattlin the Reefer," "Outward Bound," the
"Old Commodore," and "Jack Ashore," attest his powers as a novelist; while his "Life of Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccancer," gave promise of even higher excellence. D. 1842.

Howard, Henry, R.A., professor of painting in the Royal Academy, after receiving some tuition from Reinagle, became a student of the Royal Academy in 1788, displaying great talent as a draughtsman, and carrying off the highest honours of the school of art in which he was being educated. In 1791 he went to Italy, and studied at Rome with Flazman. On his return to England, he was extensively employed to illustrate books with steel plates, and, at the same time, he continued to send to the exhibitions of the Academy a number of paintings on classical subjects. In 1801 he was elected an associate, and, in 1808, an academician, and, subsequently, secretary to the Royal Academy. At the first cartoon competition, in 1843, although seventy-three years of age, he controlled a drawing—"Man beset by Contending Passions," which gained a prize of £100. B. 1769; p. 1847.

Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, second Lord, hou'-den, an English diplomatist, in early life served in the army, and was engaged in the battle of Navarino, where he was wounded. battle of Navarino, where he was wounced. He was sent as English commissioner to the slege of Antwerp in 1822, and to the Spanish constitutional army in 1834. In 1847 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Rio Janeiro, to settle the Argentine question. In 1850 he became ambassador to the court of Madrid, and in 1854 major-general.

Dublin, 1799.

Dublin, 1799.

Hows, Richard, Earl, hou, a gallant English admiral, entered the naval service at the age of fourteen, and at twenty was appointed to the command of a sloop of war, in which he beat off two large French frigates, after a gallant action. for which he was made a mathematical tion; for which he was made a post-captain.

After a variety of active service, he obtained the

Howitt

command of the Dunkirk, of 60 guns, with which he captured a French 64 off Newfound-Which he aspected under Admiral Hawke, and, the year following, was appointed commodere of a squadron, with which he destroyed a number of ships and magazines at St. Malo. In 1769 Prince Edward, afterwards duke of the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the commonwealth is care, and the commonwealth is care and the care and York, was put under his care, and the commodore, on the 6th of August, took Cherbourg and destroyed the basin. This was followed by the unfortunate action off St. Cas, where he displayed great courage and humanity in saving the retreating soldiers at the hazard of his own life. The same year, on the death of his brother, he became Lord Howe, and soon afterwards had a great share in the victory over Conflans, When Admiral Hawke presented him, on this occasion, to the king, his majesty said, "Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." In 1763 he was apservices to your country." In 1763 he was appointed to see Admiraty board, where he re-mained till 1765, when he was made treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he was appointed com-mander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In the American war he commanded the fleet on that coast. In 1782 he was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, which service he performed in sight of the French and Spanish fleets, which, however, avoided an action, though far superior in numbers. In 1783 he was made first lord of the Admiralty, which office he soon afterwards resigned; but, at the end of the year, he was re-appointed, and continued in that station till 1788, when he was created an English earl. In 1793 he took the command of the channel fleet, and, on June 1,1794, obtained his splendid and decisive victory over the French fleet. The same month he was visited on board his ship at Spithead by the king and queen, when his maplaneau by the king and queen, when his ma-jesty presented him with a magnificent sword, a gold chain, and medal. He also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, the freedom of the city of London, and the applause of the nation. In 1795 he became general of the marines, nand, in 1797, was honoured with the garter, B. in London, 1725; D. in London, 1799.

Howe, Sir William, brother of Admiral Lord

Howe, succeeded General Gage in the chief command of the British forces in America, having landed at Boston with Generals Clinton and Burgoyne, in May, 1775. General Howe commanded at the attack on Bunker's Hill, was commanued at the attack on bunker's Hill, was besieged in Boston during the next winter, evacuated that town in the ensuing spring, and retired to Halifax. In June, 1776, he arrived at Staten Island, where he was joined by his brother, Lord Howe. Here the brothers informed Congress that they had received full ways the grant product a cell the brothers. powers to grant pardon to all the rebels who should return to their obedience; but the commissioners appointed by that body considered both the form and substance of the propositions too objectionable to deserve attention. In August Howe defeated the Americans on Long Island, and took possession of New York in September. After the campaign of the Jerseys, he set sail from New York and entered Chesapeake Bay. Having previously secured the command of the Schuylkill, he crossed it with harmonia army, and repelled the attack of the Americans at Germantown. In May, 1778, he was succeeded in the command by General Sir Henry Clinton. D. 1814.

Howirr, William, how-it, a clever English litterateur, the son of a member of the Society

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of Friends, who educated him and his five bro- 1857. Besides being an industrious contributor thers in the principles of Quakerism. Although he had been sent to several schools kept by Quakers, his education was almost entirely owing to his own perseverance. Up to his twenty-eighth year, when he married and commenced with his wife a career of literature, his time had been spent in acquiring mathematical and scientific knowledge, in studying the classical authors, and in mastering the German, French, and Italian tongues. His studies were varied by rambles in the country, shooting, and fishing; and these again led him to obtain an amount of information relative to English rural life and nature, which was afterwards reproduced in his works. The lady who became his wife was, like himself, a member of the Society whe was, fire himsel, a member of ne Society of Friends, and strongly imbued with literary tastes. In 1823, the first year of their mariage, they published together a volume of poems, cintilled, "The Forest Minstrel," and followed it up by contributions to the "Amulet," "Literary Souverir," and other annuals then in vogue. These contributions, with a contribution of the contribution some original pieces, were collected and pub-lished in 1827, under the title of "The Desoia-tion of Eyam," &c. The 'Book of the Soa-sons, "Popular History of Priesteralt," "Tales of the Pantila; or, Traditions of the most Ancient Times," "Rural Life of Eng-land," "Colonization and Christicature," most Ancient Times," "Iteral Life of England," "Colonization and Christianity," and several other works, were produced by him during the ten following years. In 1839 and seaceeding year, he wrote his "Boy's Country Book," and "Visits to Remarkable Places." In 1849 to went to Germany for the purpose of educating his children, and his sojourn there led to the production of the "Bard and Domestic Life of Germany," "German Experiences," to 1847 and the four following years he published his "Homes and Haunts of the most eminent English Poets," "The Hall and Hamlet, or, Scenes and Characters of Country Life," "The Year-Book of the Country," and a novel, "Madama Dorrington of the Deno." In novel, "Madama Dorrington, of the Deno." In novel, "Madame Dorrington of the Dene." In 1846 he contributed to the "People's Journal and afterwards became part proprietor of it; but a quarrel between himself and his partner led him to establish a rival publicationfed him to establish a rival punneasion—
"Howitt's Journal," which, however, like its
predecessor, was subsequently unsuccessful. In
1852 he, with his two sons and Mr. R. H.
Horne (see Horne), sailed for Australia, where he, for some time, worked as a "digger." also visited Tasmania, Sydney, &c., and com-municated his observations in a number of lating the Times newspaper, which he after-wards collected and published with some new matter, under the title of "Land, Labour, and

matter, under the table of Dania, Labour, and Gold," in 1855. B. at Heaner, Derbyshire, 1795. Howrre, Mrs. Mary Botham, an English authoress, wife of the above, came of a family of Quakers, and commenced her literary career, shortly after her marriage, with a volume of poems, called the "Forest Minstrel." After having published several volumes of graceful poetry, and a number of books for the young, she, on visiting Germany with her husband, proceeded to acquire the Swedish and Danish languages, with a view of translating the novels of Miss Bremer and the tales of Hans The translations of Miss C. Andersen. Bremer's works were published between 1844 and 1852; and the "Improvisatore," a reproduction in English of Andersen's novel, in

to the periodicals, she wrote a volume of "Ballads and other Poems," "Sketches of Na-tural History in Verse;" two novels, called, "The Heir of Wast-Wayland," and "Wood "The Heir of Wast-Wayland," and "Wood Leighton," and translated "Ennemoser's His-tory of Magie" for Dohn's Scientific Litory of Magie for Bonn's Scientific Li-brary. The valuable work entitled "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," published as the joint production of herself and husband, is almost entirely her work. B. at Uttoxeter. Staffordshire, about 1804.

Howley, William, archbishop of Canterbury, was educated at Winchester School, where he had for his teacher Dr. Warton, and for a class-fellow William Lisle Bowles, the poet; and after distinguishing himself by the elegance of his academic exercises, he proceeded, in 1783, to New College, Oxford, passing through the various grades of the university with honour and success, till, in 1809, he was appointed regius professor of divinity. This closed his academic career. In 1913 he was nominated bishop of London; and in 1828 translated to the primacy, the onerous duties of which he dis-charged with zeal and fidelity for twenty years. He seldom took part in the secular discussions in the House of Lords. When bishop of London he supported the bill of pains and penalties against queen Caroline, laving it down with much emphasis that the king could do no which much emphasis that the king could do no wrong either morally or politically; and, as archbishop of Canterbury, he vehemently op-posed the catholic emancipation bill, in 1820, as dangerous to the church; and the reform bill, in 1831, as no less dangerous to the constitution.

Lat Royley rectory, Hampshire, 1765; b. 1548, Hurer, John, hoo-ar-ta, a Spanish philosopher, who, in 1573, published a work which excited considerable interest at the time: it was entitled "A Trial of Wits; or, a Treatise on the different Kinds of Genius among Men, with Rules and Directions showing to what Kind of Study any Person is best adapted." This book has been translated into English, French, and German, and has been condemned at Rome. B.

in Navarre, about 1830; p. about 1800.

Huber, John, hoo'-bair, a Swiss draughtsman and naturalist, who was eminent for his talent in cutting portraits out of paper. He painted several pictures illustrating incidents in he private life of Voltaire, with whom he lived on intimate terms during twenty years. He wrote a clever work, entitled "Observations on the Flight of Birds of Prey," which was published at Geneva in 1784. B. at Geneva, 1722; p. 1790.

HUBER, Francis, a distinguished naturalist, on of the preceding, by whom he was taught o observe nature from his earliest years, and he tudied with exemplary patience and success the habits of bees. While young, he lost his sight, but nevertheless continued to prosecute his studies with ardour, chiefy through the aid of Francis Burnens, his servant, and his wife, Aimée Lullin. In 1792 he published his disco-veries, under the title of "New Observations on Bees," which were conveyed under the form of a series of letters to Charles Bonnet. He published a second and enlarged edition of the same in 1814. B. at Geneva, 1750; D. at Lausanne. 1.830.

HUBNER, Alexander, Baron de, hoob'-ner, a German diplomatist, who, after finishing his studies at the university of Vienna, went to re-

Huc Hugo

side in Italy, and on his return attracted the natice of Prince Metternich, who appointed him to an important position in his cabinet. In 1437, he served on the staff of the Austrian ambassador at Paris, but was recalled soon after; and in 1841, on the resumption of diplomatic relations between Portugal and Austria, he was dispatched as secretary of embassy to Lisbon, a post he vacated, to assume that of Austrian consul-general at Leipsic, in 1844. When the Italian revolution of 1848 broke out. he was acting as secretary to the vicercy of Lombardy, was made prisoner by the Italians, and retained as a hostage for several months but was subsequently released; whereupon he retired into private life. When Prince Schwartzenburg had made head against the Italian and Viennese insurgents, he was recalled, and intrusted with the issuing of pro clamations and imperial manifestoes to the populations of Austria and Italy. In 1849, he became Austrian minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, a post he retained for several years. In 1856, he was one of the plenipoten-tiaries of the belligerent powers who signed the treaty of Paris. B. at Vienna, 1811.

Huc. Abbé, hook, a French missionary priest. who, after being ordained, embarked, in 1839, for China. After a voyage of five months, he for China. After a voyage of five months, ne arrived at Macao, and entered upon the functions of a former missionary, who had been put to death. For five years he travelled throughout China and Tartary, and at length took up a residence in a Buddhist monastery, to study the language and literature of Buddhism. Com-manded by the emperor of China to return, he travelled back to Macao, and embarked there, in 1852, for France, but stopped at Ceylon, whence he wandered through India, Egypt, and Palestine. On his return to France, at the beginning of 1853, he collated and arranged his notes of travel, and published "Annals of the Propaga-tion of the Faith in China;" "Travels in Tartion of the Faith in China;" "Travels in Tar-tary, Thibet and China;" "The Chinese Empire and Christiauity in China;" all of which be-came very popular, and were translated into most of the European languages. Several of his works have been reproduced in an English form, and have attracted considerable attention. B. at Toulouse, 1813.

Hudson, Henry, hud son, an English navigator, and discoverer of the Arctic strait called after him. He made several voyages to seek the north-west passage to India and China; in the last attempt he discovered the bay now known as Hudson's Bay, where he wintered; but, on his passage home, some of his crew mutinied. and forced him, his son, and others, into a boat, which was never afterwards heard of. B. about the middle of the 16th century; D. about

Hupson, Thomas, a popular English portraitpainter, the predecessor and master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. His greatest work is the portrait of Charles, duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim. His portrait of Handel, hanging in the gallery at Oxford, is said to be the only one the great musician ever sat for. He acquired a large fortune by the practice of his art, and retired to Twickenham, when his former pupil, Sir Joshua Reynolds, became the great English portrait-painter. B. in Devonshire, 1701; D. 1779.

Huer, Pierre Daniel, hoo'-ai, a learned French bishop, who studied mathematics under Mam-

brun, a Jesuit, and Greek and Hebrew under brun, a Jesuit, and Greek and Hebrew under Bochart, whom he accompanied in 1662 to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, who wished to engage him in her service; but whe declined the honour, and returned to France, In 1661 he published an excellent work on the art of translation, entitled, "De Interpreta-tione." In 1679 appeared his "Demonstratio Evangelica," which was greatly admired. His reputation became so great, that the place of sub-preceptor to the dauphin was conferred on him and he had for his collegare the illustrious him, and he had for his colleague the illustrious Bossuet. In 1661 he published his valuable edition of the works of Origen. He formed the plan of publishing editions of the classics plan of phononing entrons of the classics which are now known by the title, "In usum Delphini," and spent twenty years in carrying out the project. In 1689 he printed his "Censures on the Cartesian Philosophy," a system to which he had been zealously attached, but the fallacy of which he now exposed. Huet, considering the number and excellence of his sidering the number and excellence of his works, may be considered as one of the most learned men that any age has produced. His "Origin of Romances," "The Situation of the Torrestrial Paradise," and "Woakness of Human Understanding," have been translated into English, B. at Caen, 1639; pp. 1721.

HUPHLAND, Christopher William, hoo'f-cland, an eminent German physician, pursued his profession at Weimar, and became, in 1783, pressor in the numiversit of Jenn. In 1801 he was

fessor in the university of Jena. In 1801 he was appointed physician to the king of Prussia, in 1809 professor of medicine in the university of Berlin, and finally director of the academy of military medicine and surgery in 1819. His celebrated work, "The Art of Prolonging Life," was published in 1799; his "Counsels to Mothers was published in 1799; his "Counsels to Mothers on Physical Education," in 1800; and his "His-tory of Health," in 1812. He was among the first continental physicians to recognise the truth of animal magnetism, B. at Erfurt, 1762: D. at Berlin, 1836.

HUFNAGEL, George, hoof'-na-gel, a Flemish painter, extensively employed by several German princes. His reputation recommended him to the emperor Rodolphus, for whom he executed four admirable books representing quadrupeds, birds, insects, and fishes. He also wrote some poems in Latin and German. B. at Ant-

werp, 1645; D. 1600.

Hugh Caper. (See Caper.)

Hughes, John, hues, an English poet, whose first work was "An Ode on the Peace of Ryswick," 1697, which was well received, and introduced him to the acquaintance of several men of duced mm to the acquantance of several men of letters. In 1717 he was appointed, by Lord Chancellor Cowper, secretary to the commissions of the peace. His last literary piece was the tragedy of "The Siege of Damsseus;" but he expired on the first night of its performance, Feb. 17, 1720. D. at Marlborugh, Wilts, 1877.

Heaves Thomas a horistic subjected at

Hughes, Thomas, a barrister, educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford, and called to the bar in 1848. He is the author of "Tom Brown," one of the best books that could be put into a school-boy's hands. He was returned for Lambeth in 1865, and for Frome in 1868. B. at

Donnington Friory, Berks, 1823. Hugo, Victor-Marie, Viscount, Mod-go, a celebrated French poet, dramatist, and novelist. The on of a distinguished French general of the mperial army, his early years were spent with his father in the isle of Elba, Italy, Rome, and Naples. Returning to Paris in 1809, he being then eight

Humboldt

years old, his education was, for the first time, father's "Les Misérables," he prepared a dra-attended to; but being sent for from Spain by matised version of the work, the representation his father, he entered into a seminary for nobles in that land, whose bright skies helped to dewelope his poetical genius, and, at ten years of age, he commenced writing verses. In 1813 he became a student at an institution in France, to be prepared for the Ecole Polytechnique. While be prepared for the Ecote Polycenimque. The studying mathematics, poetry was not neglected by him; and in 1817, having previously composed a short poem, he completed a tragedy called "Istamine," written after the classic model. Between the years 1819-22 he three model. Detween the years 1618-22 he three times carried off the poetry prizes of the Aca-démie des Jeux Floraux, at Toulouse. These three odes first attracted public attention to him; the appearance of Lamartine's "Medita-tions" quickened his poetical genius into the production of a volume of "Odes and Ballads, which, given to the world in 1822, stamped his reputation permanently as a genuine poet. His next publication was "Hans of Iceland." A next publication was "Hans of Iceland." A second edition of the "Odes and Ballads" apsecond edition of the "odes and barrais ap-peared in 1826. Hitherto he had composed after the manner of Racine and the classical school; but in 1827 he produced "Cromwell," a play, not written so much for the stage as to combat the principles of the classic school of dramatists. His magnificent collection of lyrics, entitled, "Les Orientales," was brought out in 1823. "Marion Delorme" and "Ernani" were his two next Delome" and "Ernani" were his two next works for the theatre, both written in the "romantio" manner; as also were his "Lucretia Borgin," "May Tudor," "Esmeralda," and "Ruy Blas," His best romance, "Notre Dame de Paris, "say published in 1831, and his finest set of lyrics, "Autumn Leaves," in 1832, in 1836 he was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe. Returned by the city of Paris, after the revolution of 1848, to the Assemble's Autonale, he took his seat among the extreme demonstration of whose shifts franter she recover. mocrats, one of whose chief orators he became. On the coup d'stat of December 2, 1881, he was among the first individuals to be expelled from France, and went to reside in the island of Jersey, where he never ceased to compose burn-ing philippies in prose and verse against Na-poleon III. "Napoleon the Little" and "Les poleon III. "Napoleon the Little" and "Les Châtimens" being the best-known of these. In 1856 he was compelled to leave Jersey, and went to reside in Guernsey, where he wrote another poetical work, "Contemplations;" and in 1862 published "Les Misérables," a social romance. in 1864 he produced a work on the life and writ-In 1854 he produced a work on the life and writings of Shaksyeare; in 1865, "Chansons des Rues et des Bois"; in 1866, a romance called "The Tollers of the Sea"; and, in 1869, an instorical novel, the seene of which is laid chieflyin England entitled, "By Order of the King," in 1802.

Hoso, François Victor, a French littlers, son of the above, who, after completing his education at the University of Paris, became a writer of notifical articles for the French

a writer of political articles for the French papers; he afterwards assisted his father in editing a democratic journal, which the latter had ing a democratic journal, which the latter had established in 1849. He was sent out of France with his father, on the coup a state of 1851, and went to reside with him in Jersey, and afterwards in Guernsey, where he occupied himself with historical research. He published "The Island of Jersey, its Monuments and its History," in 1857; but his best work is a fine French translation of "Shakspeare's Somnets,"

of which in France was forbidden. B. at Paris, 1829

HUMBERT, Joseph Amable, hoom'-bair, a French revolutionary general, who owed his rise to his fine person, bravery, and bold demeanour. After having received some little education, he became a strolling workman, and afterwards a became a strong workman, and anterwards a hawker of rabbit-skins; but, entering the revo-lutionary army in 1792, he rapidly rose to the position of colonel. In 1793 he was made a general of brigade, and served in that capacity against the insurgents of La Vendée. He was with General Hoche when he attempted to invade Ireland in 1796; but when that expedition was disorganized by a violent storm, he re-turned to France. In 1793 he was again sent to Ireland at the head of 1500 men. He landed at Killala, of which he took possession. General Lake marched against him three days after-Lake was beaten at Casdebar, and Humbert sought to raise the country in behalf of the French, but met with little success. In a short time the advanced guard of Lord Cornwallis met and defeated him, taking himself and whole force prisoners. He returned to France in 1799. and was sent to St. Domingo a few years after-wards under General Leclerc, with whose widow he returned to France in 1804. Bonaparte was so enraged at this act, that he ordered him to leave Paris, and threatened more severe measures. He field to America, and led an adventurous life in the Spanish settlements. B. at Rouvrsy, 1787; D. at New Orleans, 1823. HUMBOLDT, Frederick Henry Alexander,

Baron von, hoom'-boldt, a distinguished German philosopher and traveller, was the son of a wealthy soldier who had served under Frederick the Great of Prussia. Having previously received an excellent rudimentary education at home, he was sent with his elder brother, in 1786, to the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, to study the natural sciences. In 1788 he quitted Frankfort for Gottingen, at which Heyne, the great classical scholar (see HEYNE), was then a professor. Heyne's son-in-law, George Forster, had accompanied Captain Cook in his discoveries in the South Seas, and his glowing descriptions of those regions made a deep impresasscriptions of those regions made nuce in pres-sion on the young man's mind. In 1750 Ilumbolds accompanied Forster in a tour through the Rhine districts and Holland, and afterwards visited England with him. His scientific obser-vations made in Germany were afterwards published in 1790, under the title of "Mineralogical Considerations on Certain Basaltic Formations on the Rhine." His intention being to seek employment in the civil service of the Prussian kingdom, he subsequently went to Hamburg to study book-keeping and the other forms of commercial knowledge, and afterwards studied in the mining academy of the eminent Werner, at Freiburg. In 1792 he obtained the rost of mining superintendent in the works at Baircuth, in which situation he remained till the year 1795, during which time he wrote many scien-1795, during which time he waste many screen tific articles for the German periodicals, and published a botanical work in Latin, called "Specimens of the Flora of Freiburg." Soon after the production of this work he resigned which he brought out with an introduction in his post as mining superintendent, having de-1857. In 1862, after the appearance of his termined to explore those parts of the world

which had been left unvisited by travellers. "had, from my earliest youth," he says, "felt a burning desire to travel in distant lands unexplored by Europeans." The disturbed state of the continent at the time, owing to the wars consequent on the French revolution, prevented himfrom executing his design for about two years, during which time he resided at Jena, and became acquainted with Göthe and Schiller, and occupied himself with the composition and publication of "Investigations on the Muscles and Nerve-fibres, with Conjectures on the Chemical Process of Life," and "On Subterranean Gases;" two small works which established his reputation as a natural philosopher. A short visit to Italy was made in 1709, and, in the same year, he went to Paris, with the view of accompanying the expedition about to be despatched from that capital to Egypt. The expedition was abandoned; but Humboldt made the acquaintance of Bonpland, who was to have been the maturalist of the journey, and the two learned men resolved to undertake a great enterprise together. Their first idea was to explore Northern Africa; but, being prevented by the English cruisers in the Mediterranean, they landed in Spain, and obtained permission from the government to travel in the Spanish pos-sessions of South America. In the month of May, 1799, the two travellers embarked at May, 1799, the two travellers embarsed at Corunna, and, eluding the English cruisers watching the port, reached Teneriffe, where they ascended the peak and collected some valuable scientific data. Going on board their vessel again, they sailed for Cumana, in South America, which was reached in July, Humboldt and his companion now proceeded to explore the great South American continent and to go the great South American continent and to. the great South American continent, and to collect a body of scientific information, during five years of adventurous research, theretofore un-paralleled. For 65 days, Humboldt navigated, in an Indian cance, the Orinoco, the Rio Negro, and the Atrabapo, discovering the connexion be-tween the Orinoco and the Amazon. The botany, mineralogy, geology, the physical aspects of the country, and the habits of the natives, were all observed and noted during this great journey. He now returned to the coast and embarked for Havannah, where he so-journed for some time. Returning to South America in 1801, he travelled southward till he reached Lima, crossing the Cordilleras and Andes five times during the journey. In June, 1802, he ascended Chimborazo to an elevation of 19,300 feet, the highest point of the mountain ever attained by a human being. In December, 1802, he embarked for Guayaquil, and in the 1802, he embarked for Guayaquil, and in the April following reached Mexico, in exploring which and the adjoining countries he spent a year. Wishing to complete his scientific observations of the island of Cuba, he once more est sail for Havannah, in 1804. A visit to the United States, and a short stay in Washington and Philadelphia supposed of fire which has and Philadelphia succeeded, after which he quitted America for France, and arrived at Bor-deaux in August, 1804. He spent nine months in Paris arranging his notes, and assisting Gay-Lussac (see Gay-Lussac) in making experiments relative to the chemical composition of the atmosphere. After spending a short time in Italy and at Berlin, where he obtained per-mission from the king to take up his residence in the French capital while his works were being printed, he returned to Paris. In 1807 appeared the first of a large number of volumes,

all published under the general title of "Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in the Interior of America between the years 1799-1804." In this magnificent undertaking, composed partly in Latin, partly in French, he was assisted by Datin, partly in French, he was assisted by Othmans for the astronomical, Arago and Gay-Lussac for the chemical and meteorological, Cuvier for the zoological, and Klaproth for the mineralogical divisions. It was mainly divided into six great sections, which again were subdivided into many more, the botanical portion divided into many more, the obtained portion alone consisting of twenty rolumns, embellished with 1200 plates. He spent a portion of the years 1827-28 at Berlin, whither he had been invited by the king of Prussia; in 1829 he, at the express desire, and at the sole expense, of the emperor Nicholas, set out with Kose and Ehrenberg to emplore the eastern provinces of Russia, and in nine months travelled, between St. Petersburg and the Chinese frontier, over a distance of 2320 geographical miles. The results of this expedition were published by him at Paris in 1343, under the title of "Central Asia; Researches on its Mountain-chains and Asia; Researches on its Mountain-comms and Climatology." Between the years 1830 and 1848, although he desired to keep aloof from politics, he was intrusted by the king of Prussia with several diplomatic missions to the court of Louis Philippe. In 1848 he went to reside near the king of Prussia, whose court he ornamented the king of Prussia, whose control of commenced his great work, "Kosmos, or a Physical Description of the Universe," which was concluded in 1851, and which has become exceedingly popular in an English translation. He was a member of almost every scientific body in the world; an associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and Berlin; was decorated with many orders. and was a grand officer of the French Legion of Honour. By the labours of his long and valuable life he carned the title of creator of the science of comparative geography, and reviver of the study of the natural sciences. In addition to those already quoted, the titles of a few of his most imarready quoted, the titles of a lew of his most im-portant works may be given: "Essay on the Che-mical Analysis of the Atmosphere;" "Pictures of Nature;" "Essay on Electrical Fishes;" "Essay on the Geography of Plants;" "Causes of the Difference in Temperature of various Por-tions of the Earth's Surface;" "Fragments of tions of the Earth's Surface; "Fragments of Asiatic Geology and Climatology," and "The Progress of Nautical Astronomy during the Frifeenth and Sixteenth Centuries," B. at Berlin, September, 1769; p. 1850.
HURSDOR, Charles William, Baron von, a distinguished philologist, classical critic, and diplomatist, was alder brother of the above, with whom he pursued an educational career as the universities of Geithers and here. When

HUMBOLDE, Charles William, Baron von, a distinguished philologist, classical critic, and diplomatist, was elder brother of the above, with whom he pursued an educational career at the universities of Gottingen and Jena. When very young, he wrote many essays on the Groek poets and philosophore; but his first work of consequence was a critical essay on Göthe's Hermann and Dorothen. In 1802 he was nominated to the post of minister plenipotentury to Rome; resigning this in 1803, he became head of the department of public instruction, which he quitted to retrie into private life, two years afterwards. In 1812 he became Prussian ambassador at the court of Vienna; represented his country at the conforence of Prague, in 1813; and signod, with Hardenborg (see Haddenby Remedia), the treaty of Paris. In 1819 he was recealed from England, where he was mubassador, to Berlin, to assume the functions of minister and privy councillor; but not agree-

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Huma

ing with his sovereign as to his retrograde policy. ing with his sovereign as to his recrograde policy, he tendered his resignation, and once more sought a retired life. He now occupied himself with the study of classical and semi-civilized languages and comparative grammar, varying these pursues with critical essays on poetry, philosophy, and the fine arts. He published t small number of poems, but, on the advice o Schiller, he abandoned creative for critical authorship, for which his mind was more fitted. He wrote critical essays on Sanscrit poetry, and on Wolf's edition of Homer's "Odyssey;" pubon Wolf's edition of Homer's "Odyssey;" published "An Examination of the Basque Language," and a treatise on the Celts and Iberians; besides a very large number of smaller works on classical literature and on classical literature and on speculative physiology. The latter years of his life were occupied with the study of the Malay and American languages; but failing health caused him to abandon the American in order that he might conclude his researches in the Malay tongue. At his death, in 1835, he had almost completed his task, and his work was afterwards published by Dr. Buschmann, in 1836. B. at Potsdam, 1767.

HUMB, David, hume, a celebrated English his-torian and philosophical writer, was destined for the law, but having little inclination for that profession, he tried mercantile pursuits, and be-came, in 1731, elerk in an eminent house at Bristol. But he did not continue long in that Bristol. But need a now common one in that situation; for, having a strong propensity to literature, he went to France, where he wrote his "Treatise on Human Nature," which he published at London, in 1733. This metaphysical work, however, met with an indifferent recep-tion; nor were his "Moral Essays," which ap-peared in 1742, more successful. About this time he resided with the marquis of Annandale as a companion, but soon afterwards became secretary to General Sinclair, whom he attended to Vienna and Turin; and while he was abroad, to Vienna and Turn; and while he was accoun-his "Enquiry concerning the Human Under-standing" was published at London. In 1752 appeared his "Political Discourses," and his "Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," the latter of which he accounted the best of his writings. In 1754 he published the first volume of the "History of England, from the Accession of James I. to the Revolution." This volume of James I. to the Revolution. This volume was poorly received; but the second, which came out in 1756, met with a better fate, and "helped," as the author said, "to buoy up its unfortunate brother." A bout the same period he published his "Natural History of Religion," which was smartly answered by Dr. Warburton, in a pamphlet which Mr. Hume attributed to Dr. (afferwards lishop) Hurd. In 1759 appeared his "History of the House of Tudor," and in 1761, the more ancient part of the English hisand in The work had now acquired considerable celebrity, and the writer gained largely by its popularity; for, besides the profit it brought him, he obtained a pension through Lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the earl of Hertford on In 1705 he accompanied the eart of Hertford on his embasy to Paris, where, in 1765, he remained as charge d'affaires. The year following he re-turned home, and became under-secretary of state to Mr. Cowway. In 1769 he retired to his native country on a small, but to a man of his frugal habits, independent income. After his death appeared a work by him, entitled "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion." His History, although written in an excellent style, this seat in 1837: but through the influence of is not to be relied on, by reason of its partiality and inaccuracy. He left a charmingly-written Kilkenny to be their representative in Parlia-

autobiography. B. at Edinburgh, 1711; D. in the same city, 1778.

Hume. James Deacon, a commercial statistician, and writer on financial and commercial questions, and compiler of the Customs-statute Code, after receiving his education at West-minster School, obtained, in 1790, 2 clerkship in the custom-house, and displayed so much zeal and telent that, although very young for the post, he was appointed to a responsible office in the department. On his marriage, in 1798, he rented a large piece of land at Pinner, from the farmer, where he set up as a scientific farmer, on a very extensive scale. He continued to fulfil his custom-house duties, and in 1822 was induced by the government to abandon his farm and take up his residence in London, where he was employed in the preparation of reports on the revenue. Up to this period the customs legislation consisted of 1500 different statutes, mostly contradictory—an "intricate and labyrinthian chaos," as it was termed. He was requested to reduce this confused mass into one harmonious and intelligible code, a task he performed after three years of the most unre-mitting labour. The ministry of that day, fully alive to the importance of his task, rewarded him, on its completion, with a sum of £5000, in addition to the salary of his office in the custom-house. In 1823 he was appointed joint assistant-secretary of the Board of Trade; but in the year 1840, after he had passed 49 years of the most untiring and zealous service in the commercial department of the government of his country, he was allowed to retire on the full salary of his office. He still, however, continued to give valuable evidence on revenue questions in committees of the House of Commons. In 1842 his constitution, worn out by hard work, gave signs of breaking up; an apoplectic stupor ensued, and he was carried off. B. at Newington, 1774; D. 1842.

HUME, Joseph, a distinguished financial re-former and politician, was the son of a poor widow who kept a shop in Montrose, her husband, the master of a small coasting vessel, having died while Joseph was quite young. In his 14th year he was apprenticed to a surgeon, and having obtained a medical diploma from the university of Edinburgh, and passed at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, he relegist of bargeon to an East-legist of the street as surgeon to an East-legist of the street of th and became successively Persian interpreter, paymaster, and postmaster to Lord Lake's army operating against the Mahrattas. He laboured so energetically and successfully in his various employments that he was enabled to return to England in 1811, still a young man, with a fortune of about £30,000. Having trawelled in Spain, Turkey, Greece, and Egypt, he was, in 1812, elected an M.P. for Melcombe Regis; but on the dissolution of Parliament, soon after, he was not returned again. Upon this he turned his attention to the establishment of savings'-banks, schools on the Lancasment of swings - banks, schools on the Landse-terian principle, and other schemes of social amelioration and utility. He was returned to Parliament again in 1818 for the Montrose burghs, which he represented till 1830, in which year he was returned for Middlesex. He lost

ment. In 1842 his old constituents of the Monment. In 1822 his old consisteems of the Mon-trose burghs returned him to the House of Commons, and he sat for his native place till his death. During his Parliamentary career he energetically struggled for financial reform, energeneasy struggled for mandal reform, advocated the reduction of taxation, and watched the expenditure of the national funds with more perseverance and disinterested industry than any member of the House of Commons before or after his time. Military, naval, ecclesiastical, fiscal reforms were his constant effort. The abolition of military flogging, imprison-ment for debt, and numberless other ameliorations, found in him an untiring advocate. In 1835 he greatly assisted in the discovery of a remarkable Orange plot, the object of which was to secure the throne of England for the was to secure the throne of England for the Duke of Cumberland, instead of giving it to the Princess Victoria, whose education was con-ridered of too liberal a tendency. When his remains were consigned to the tomb, speakers of all shades of political opinion in the House of Commons acknowledged the value of this uncompromising labourer for reform, and enemy of extravagance, privilege, and monopoly. B. at Montrose, 1777; D. at Burnley Hall, Norfolk, 1855.

HUMMEL, John Nepomuk, hoom'-mel, a German composer and pianist, who, displaying great musical talent from his earliest youth, great musical talent from his earnest youth, became chapel-master to Count Esterhazy in 1903, and afterwards to the King of Wurtem-berg in 1816. He was only excelled in instruberg in 1816. He was only excelled in instru-mental composition by Beethoven. He com-posed four operas, two masses, and a large quantity of smaller musical pieces. B. at Pres-

burg, 1778; D. 1837.

Humphur, Ozias, hum'-fre, an eminent miniature painter, first settled at Bath; then went to London, by the advice of his friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was made a royal acade-mician. In 1780 he proceeded to India, where he was held in high esteem by Sir W. Jones and Warren Hastings, and was chosen one of the first members of the Asiatic Society. B. at

Honiton, Devonshire, 1742; D. in London, 1810. Hunnertc, hun'ne-rik, king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded his father Genserio in 477. He was a violent Arian; and though he at first gave the orthodox Christians toleration, he afterwards commenced a persecution against them, and caused upwards of 40,000 to be put

to death in the most cruel manner. D. 484. HUNNIADES, John Corvinus, hun'-ne-a'-dees, valvode of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was born in the beginning of the 15th century. He fought against the Turks heroically, and for many years rendered himself so formidable to them, that they surnamed him the Devil. The sultan, Ma-homet II., was compelled, in 1456, to retire from the siege of Belgrade, owing to his energetic de-fence of it. He died in the same year, the acknowledged hero of the Christian cause. n.about 1400.

Huxy, Henry, M.P., hunt, was born at Uphaven, Wilts, where he was well known as an opulent farmer, and a regular attendant at the Devizes market. When Mr. Hunt was a young man, he was a decided loyalist; and in 1801, when the whole country was apprehensive of an invasion, he voluntarily tendered his entire stock worth £20,000, to the government, for its use, if it were needed; besides which he en-

as volunteers into any regiment of horse that might make the first charge upon the enemy; and for this proffered service he received the thanks of the lord-lieutenant of the county. thanks of the lord-lieutenant of the county.

Mr. Hunt joined the Marlborough troop of cavalry, but owing to some missuiderstanding between Lord Bruce, its commander, and himself, he challenged his lordship; for which he was indicted in the Court of King's Bench, found—"1-" fined £100, and imprisoned six weeks. Owing to this, or some other cause, Mr. Hunt became a "radical reformer," and was looked up to by many of their cause, & "lord of the manor of Glastonbury," he acted fairly at his court-leet; and, as a popular cortor, obtained much nother, but he reduced the course, or control with a property of the county of the coun orator, obtained much notoriety; but a radical meeting at Manchester, where he presided and meeting at manchester, where he presided and declaimed, having been interrupted by the yeomanry, the "Peterloo massacre" was the consequence, which has always been bitterly resented by the people of the district, and by since. Hunt, for his share in this affair, was indicted as the ringleader of an unlawful assembly of the people; tried, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Ilchester gaol—a sentence which was condemned by thinking men at the time, and has certainly been reversed by popular opinion since. But, though in confinement, Hunt was not idle; he discovered and made known to the public some flagrant malpractices going on at the gaol, which, through his means, were afterwards cor-rected. He long tried for a seat in Parliament, but was unsuccessful at Bristol, Westminster, and for the county of Somerset. He was, row-ever, twice elected for Preston, in 1830 and 1831; but, the year after his second return, his constituents declined his further services. He was seized with paralysis while alighting from his phaeton at Alresford, Hants, where he died, Feb. 12, 1835. B. about 1773

HUNT, James Henry Leigh, an English poet, essayist, and critic, was the son of a West-Indian gentleman, who was resident in America when the war of independence burst forth. Being a stanch royalist, he was com-pelled to seek refuge in England, where he entered into orders, and afterwards became tutor to Mr. Leigh, nephew to the duke of Chandes. Leigh Hunt was educated with Lamb, Coleridge, and Barnes at Christ's Hospital, London, which he left at fifteen. He had already written verses, which were published under the title of "Ju-venilia; or, a Collection of Poems written be-tween the Ages of Twelve and Sixteen." After leaving school, he first became assistant to his brother Stephen, an attorney, and afterwards obtained a derkship in the War-office. In 1895 his brother John started "The News," and for this paper Leigh wrote reviews of books and theatrical criticisms. These last were composed in threat craces ms. A rese ms. were compassed as a more elegant style than had been the case with such literary performances hithorto; and, in 1807 he edited them, and published the scries, under the title of "Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres." A year afterwards, he resigned his situation in the War-office, to undertake the joint editorship of the "Examiner" newspaper, which he and his bro-ther John had established. The bold political strictures of this print caused its proprietors to munded to enter, with three of his servants, all undergo three government prosecutions. The well mounted and equipped, and at his own cost, first was in 1810, for an attack on the regency.

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Hunter

borough, for alleged seditious sentiments expressed in an article on military flogging. On this occasion, the remarkable defence of Lord (then Mr.) Brougham greatly contributed to their acquittal by the jury. A third article, in which the quitted by the jury. A third article, in which the prince-region was severely criticised, and called "an Adonis of fifty," led to their being con-demned to two years' imprisonment, with a fine of \$500 each. This sentence caused Hunt to of 2500 cach. This sentence caused Hunt to become very popular, and to receive the sympathy of Byron, Lamb, Keats, Shelley, and Moore. While in prison, he wrote "The Descent of Liberty, a Masque," "The Story of Rimini," and "The Peast of the Poets," and, on his release, Keats addressed to him his fine sonnet, "Written on the day that Mr. Leigh Hunt left "Written on the day that Mr. Leigh Hunt left "Delicen", "Us user literare hone was "Eti. Frison," His next literary labour was "Foliage; or, Poems Original and Translated from the Greek of Homer, Theoeritus, &c." In 1819 he commenced a small periodical after the model of Addison's "Spectator," &c., called the "Indica-tor." In 1823, the "Quarterly Review" attacks tor." In 1823, the "Quarterly Review" attacks on the "cockney school" of poets, to which he belonged, elicited from his pen a satire against Mr. Gifford, its editor, called "Ultra Crepidarius." His fortunes were at this period at a very low cbb, and he was induced to accept the kind invitation of Shelley to go to Italy, where himself and Lord Byron then were. But Shelley minister and ford byron then were. Due Sheiney meeting his death almost as soon as Hunt had reached Italy, he, for some time, resided with Lord Byron, leaving his house, however, with feelings less friendly than he had entered it. In 1828, after his return to England, he published "Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries, "Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries, with Recollections of the Author's Life and his Visit to Italy," a book which contained severe criticisms of Lord Byron's personal character, but which, at a later period, Hunt admitted were of too harsh anature. During the subsequent ten years he edited the "Companion," a sequel to the "Indicator," wrote "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," contributed to the magraries and reviews, and published a play.—"The Legend of Florence." In addition to these, he superintended the publication of the dramatic works of Wycheley. Rarouhar, and Congrese: wrote "The Wycherley, Farquhar, and Congreve, wrote "The Palfrey, a Love Story of Old Times;" produced a volume of selections, called "One Hundred Romances of Real Life;" and wrote a second novel of a more ambitious nature than the first, under the title of "Sir Ralph Esher; or, Memoirs of a Gentleman of the Court of Charles II." Leading, henceforth, the uneventful life of a studious man of letters, the record of his career studious man of letters, the record or nus career is nothing more than a catalogue of the names of his literary productions, with the dates of their publication. Firstly, there are his essays and criticisms on poets and poetry. Of these the chief are "imagination and Faney;" "Wit and Humoury." "Wan, Women, and Books," "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla;" and "A Book "The Course," A mount his great of the first of the course of the cou

This was, however, abandoned; but, next year, became the recipient, in 1847, of a pension of the Hunts were again tried by Lord Ellen £200 per anumn from the crown. B. at Southborough, for alleged seditions sentiments ergate, Middlesex, 1784; p. 1389.—His eldest son, pressed in an article on military flogging. On this Toornton Hunt, also a literary man of talent, occasion, the remarkable definee of Lord (then was for many years connected with the news-Mr.) Brougham greatly contributed to their account of the provinces, quittal by the jury. A third article, in which the B. 1810.

Horry, Robert, a scientific writer and lecturer, who was brought up for commercial pursuits, but, urged by an enthusiastic love of science, became an earnest student of natural philosophy, &c., and obtained the appointment of secretary to the Coruwall Polytechnic Institution. His lectures and writings on science, chiefly on geology and mineralogy, recommended him to Sir Henry de la Beche, who obtained for him the post of keeper of the mining records in the Museum of Economic Geology. He wrote an excellent "Mannal of Photography," and published some profound researches into the laws and nature of light. One work by him,—The Poetry of Science," attracted considerable attention; his elementary "Treutise on Physics" is also a popular book. He was one of the most active of the scientific men engaged in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and wrote an essay on the industrial sciences involved therein. He was formerly professor of mechanical philosophy in the Museum of Economic Geology, but after his resignation that post, was chiefly engaged in writing on science and delivering lectures on natural philosophy in various parts of the kingdom. D. at Devonport, 1807.

sophy in various parts of the singuon. n. u. Devonport, Island.
HUNT, William, an eminent English water-colour artist, unrivailed for his transcripts of simple rural life, his healthy, ruddy peasant boys, his rustic interiors, and his bits of still life. His works, both in the exhibitions of the Water-colour Society and in engravings, were among the most popular art-productions of the time. He was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1827, his previous career as an artist being very obscure. p. 1790; p. 1864.

being very obscure. D. 1780; p. 1884. Erriss being very obscure. S. 1780; p. 1884. Erriss being very obscure. S. 1780; p. 1884. Erriss being very obscure. S. 1780; p. 1884. Erriss and one of the founders of the new school of art generally known as the Pre-Rashalite. On concluding his studies at the Royal Academy, he exhibited his first picture in 1846, which was called "Hark!" The "Seene from Woodstock," the "Erro St. Agnes," and subject from Bulwer Lytton's "Rienz!, were his subsequent works, all being painted after the usual mode; but in 1850 he, with Millais and other young artists, sought to protest against the old conventional style of art, by an earnest and vigorous attempt at founding a new mode of pilotrial representation. These young men called themselves the "Pro-Rafiaelite Brethren;" and their works inaugurated a new era in art. Hunt's first work in this new style was aclled "A Converted British Pamily Sheltering a Christian Minister." "Valentine Rescuing a Christian Minister." "Valentine Rescuing Sylvia from Proteus," and the "Awakenet Conscience," were subsequently produced. His last great works are the "Seagogoat," the "Licht of the World," the "After-Giov," and the "Festival of Sk. Swithin." E. 1827.

HUNTER, Robert, kur'ter, an English gentleman, who wrote the famous "Letter on Enthusissm," which was ascribed to Swift and to Shaftesbury. He was governor of New York and the Jerseys several years, and afterwards of

&c. His last efforts were his Autobiography, in 3 vols., published in 1950, and "The Religion of the Heart; a Manual of Faith and Duty." He 529

Jarof Honey from Mount Hybla," and "A Book for the Corner." Among his genial, chatty, antiquarian sketches, we have "The Town; its Remarkable Chracters and Events," and "The Old Court Suburb; or, Memorials of Kensington, Regal, Critical, and Anacodotal," "Stories from the Italian Poets, with Lives," and the

dramatic works of Sheridan, were of a similar character with his former editions of Congreve,

Henter, John, a celebrated English anatomist and surgeon, worked for some time as a cabinet-maker; but solicited his brother William, the celebrated physician, to take him as an assistant, which was granted, and in 1748 he removed to London. The year following be became a student at Chelsea Hospital, where he assidnously studied the rudiments of surgery. He afterwards attended St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and in 1756 was appointed house-surgeon of St. George's Hospital. In the same year he assisted his brother in his school, and acted as demonstrator to his course of lectures. He laboured for 10 years on human anatomy, and not only made himself master of the science as it was then known, but added to it several important discoveries. He also dissected a large number of animals, which laid the foundation of his collection of comparative anatomy. In 1760 he was appointed an army surgeon, and in that capacity went to Belleisle and Portugal. On his return to England, he fixed his residence in London, and taught anatomy and surgery with the highest reputation. In 1767 he was admitted fellow of the Royal Society, me was aumitted ichiow of the Royal Society, and the year following his brother resigned to him his house in Jermyn Street. In 1768 he was chosen one of the surgeons of St. George's Harsteld and the surgeons of St. George's was enosen one of the surgeons of all deorge s Hospital; and in 1766 was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to his majesty. His collection having become extremely large, he took a house maring occume extremely large, he took a house in Leicester Square, and reeted a building adjoining it for a museum. In 1790 he was appointed inspector-general of hearmy. He made more than 10,000 preparations, illustrative of human and comparity entering the state of the state and comparative anatomy. His contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions" were numerous and interesting. His other works are, a treatise on the "Natural History of the Human Teeth," "Observations on the Animal Economy," a treatise on the "Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot-wounds." E. at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, 1728; p. in London, 1793.

Huxun, William, bother of the preceding, as celebrated Sharlish andronist and physician, was educated for the church, but an acquaintance with Dr. Gullen inclaims; him to the study of physic, he resided with the doctor three years. In 1749, he removed to Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London: soon after this he was taken by Dr. Douglas into his house as dissector, and also so tator to his son. In 1748, he was appointed London: soon after this he was taken by Dr. Douglas into his house as dissector, and also so tator to his son. In 1748, he was appointed lecturer to a society of suspense in Covent Garden, and the year following was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons. In 1750, he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow, and became very distinguished as a physician, particularly in midwifery. In 1764, he was appointed physician-extraordinay to the queen, and the same year he published his we chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and furnished the "Transactions" of that body with many valuable papers. In 1768, he was appointed physician extraordinay, which office he discharged with great repartion, adapting his anatomical knowledge to the arts of painting and sculpture. In 1781, he was exceeded Dr. Dothergill as president of the Society of Physicians in London, and his fame

member of several foreign societies. Dr. Hunter formed a splendid anatomical museum in his house in Windmill Street, at an immense expense; after which, he extended his collection to natural history and general science. He also possessed a magnificent collection of Greek and Latin books, a cabinet of anciers medals, and a large stock of shells, corals, and other curious productions. This museum he bequeathed, at his death, to his nephew Dr. Baillie and Mr. Cruikshank, for thirty years, after which it was to go to the University of Clasgow. n. at Long Galderwood, 1718; p. 1783.

Hower, Henry, a Sootch divine and bibliot writer, who, after completine his school and college education in Sootland, became, first, a minister of the Sootch church, in his native country, and afterwards at the Sootch church at London Wall. He was a good scholar, a sound divine, very liberal in his principles, and an eloquent preacher. His works are, "Sacred Biography, or Sermons on the principal Characters recorded in Seripture," 6 vols; two vols. of Miscollaneous Sormons, translations of Lavater's "Physiognomy," 5t. Pierre's "Stadies of Mature," Saurin's Sermons, &c. n. at Culvoss, Perthshire, 1741; p. at Bristol Wells, 1802.
Hubstropon, Selina, Countess of, hust'ing-

HUNTINGDON, Selina, Countiess of, hunti-ing-don, one of the great patrons of Methoidism, was the second daughter of Washington Shirley, Earl Ferrers, and was married to Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, in 1728. After a danger ous illness, she became deeply religious, and during the remainder of her life, supported a number of itnernat preachers, and built several chapels in various parts of the kingdom. Her religious sontiments were rigidly Calvinistic, and she was the patroness of all of that persua-

and saw was the brokens of an of man persuasion. B. 1707; D. 1791.
Husp, Richard, hard, bishop of Worcester, an English divine and writer, who, after leaving the university of Cambridge, in 1767, became rector of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. In 1775 he was ordained bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence he was translated to Worcester in 1781. In 1783 he refused the archbishopric of Canterbury. His literary works are numerous; "Letters on Romance and Chivalry," "Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry," and "Twelve Discourses on the Prophecies," being among the chief of them. B. in Staffordshire, 1720; p. 1809.

1720; D. 1808. Froderick Yeates, hund-ston, a modern English painter, who completed his studies at the Royal Academy in 1829, othnbiting his first picture in 1821. In a short time he became extensively employed as a portrait-painter, and was very popular for his Spanish, Italian, and historical pieges. A quarrel with the hanging committee of the Royal Academy in 1839 induced him to join the Society of British Artists, to whose annual exhibitions he afterwards sent his works. He subsequently became president of this body. His best pictures are, "Arthur and Constance," the "Game of Morra," an Italian subject, a "Spanish Beauty and a Young Moorish Peasant." B. in London, 1801.

professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy, Which office he discharged with great reputawhich office he discharged with great reputation, adapting his anatomical knowledge to the in 1790 as secretary to Lord Gower, ambassador arts of painting and sculpture. In 1781, he to the French court. He was under-secretary succeeded Dr. Fothergill as president of the of state for War, and secretary of the Transury, Society of Physicians in London, and his fame in the Pitt administration. In 1823 he became having spread through Europe, he was chosen

Hutchinson

where he had sat from 1796, distinguished him-self by his profound knowledge of finance and political economy. As a follower of Adam Smith, he combated the prohibitive system of com-merce, and advocated the relaxation of customs duties and those on colonial produce. He met duties and those on coional produce. He met his death in an unfortunate manner, having been knocked down and run over by a locomotive at Parkside, near Liverpool, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. B. at Birch-Moreton Court, Worcestershire, 1770; p. 1830.

HUSS, John, Asses, a martyr, was educated at Parkside when have accladed in 1400 and

at Prague, where he was ordained in 1400, and became rector of the university, and confessor to the queen. Meeting with some of the writings of Wickliffe, he perceived the errors of popery, and by his means a reformation was commenced in the university of Prague, to check which, the archbishop issued two decrees, whereby the new doctrines spread the more. The pope then granted a bull for the suppression of these errors, and Huss being cited to appear at Rome, was excommunicated for disobedience. He continued to propagate his principles, and was supported therein by Weneslaus, king of Bohemia, till 1414, when he was summoned to appear before the council of Constance. The remptor signature state into a saccondace, promising to preserve him in going to and returning from the council; but the members of that assembly, in violation of this pledge, decreed, "that no faith is to be kept with heratics;" and as Huss refused to retract his opinions, he was degraded, and burnt alive. After his death a civil war broke out in Bohemia. in which those who followed the martyr's doc-trines, and who were called Hussitos, fought against King Wenceslaus. The struggle lasted till 1437. Huss's works were printed at Nuremberg in 1558. B. at Hussinatz, Bohemia, about 1370; suffered 1415.

HUSSEY, Giles, hus-se, an English painter, born at Marnhull, Dorsetshire, who studied in France and Italy, possessed considerable talents, and painted some good pictures; but was somewhat eccentric, and met with little encouragement in proportion to his merits. B. 1710:

D. 1788.

HUTCHESON, Francis, hutch'-e-son, a philoso-phical writer, who received his education at Glasgow, after which he became pastor of a dissenting congregation in Dublin, where he dissenting congregation in Dublin, where he also kept an acaieny, till 1729. He afterwards removed to Glasgow, on being appointed professor of philosophy in the university of that city. His chief works are, "An Inquiry into the Ideas of Icantry and Virtue;" "A Treatise on the Passions," "A System of Moral Philosophy," five vols. B. in Ireland, 1604; D. at Glasgow, 1749. Glasgow, 1747.

HUTCHINSON, John, hutch'-in-son, a philologi-cal and biblical writer, who received a liberal education, after which he became steward, first education stee which he desired steerard, most to a country gentleman, and next to the duke of Somerset. Having a love for natural history, he made a large collection of fossils, which he intrusted to Dr Woodward, to be arranged, and an account published of them. The doctor never began the work, which induced Hutchinson to rely upon his own pen. He therefore quitted the duke's service, who, however, made him his rid-ing purveyor. He also gave him the presentaing purveyor. He also gave him the presenta-tion to the living of Sutton, in Sussex, which

the ministry and in the House of Commons, Hutchinson bestowed on his friend Mr. Julius Bates, a zealous defender of his doctrines. In 1724, he published the first part of his "Moses's 1724, he phonshed the first part of his Lausers Principia," in which he ridiculed Woodward's "Natural History of the Earth." He also attempted to refute Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of gravitation. In the second part he maintained, in opposition to the Newtonian system. that a plenum and the air are the principles of scripture philosophy. In this work he inti-mated that the idea of the Trinity might be system,—fire, light, and spirit; which is said to have made an impression on the mind of Dr. Clarke. Mr. Hutchinson was a great admirer of the Hebrew language, and maintained that all its radicals were to be explained by their etymologies; by the aid of which he fancied that he had discovered the true system of natural philosophy in the writings of Moses. For a time, his notions occasioned some warm controversy. being supported by several ingenious and pious writers, but they were zealously opposed in the universities. His works, which are very curi-ous, though observely written, have been printed in 12 vols. B. 1674; D. 1737.

HUTCHINSON, Thomas, lord-chief-instice, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of the colony of Massachusetts, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and had been much respected in that province for his able conduct on the judicial bench; but having covertly taken part with Great Britain against the American colonies, it was found necessary to remove him and place General Gage in the post of governor. Hutch-inson accordingly came to England, where he lived in a retired manner at Brompton. Gover-nor Hutchinson was the author of a "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," &c. B. 1711;

D. 1780.

HUTCHINSON, John Hely, an Irish statesman and lawyer, who became secretary of state, and was a man of powerful eloquence and great and varied ability, which he devoted to the acquire-ment of a vast number of lucrative employ-ments. So great, indeed, was his avidity for office and emolument, that Lord North said, "If

once and emolument, that Lord North said, "It England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potato garden." a JIJIS p. 1794. HUTCHINSON, John Hely, Earl of Donough more, the second son of the preceding, entered the army in 1774 as a corner in the JiM dragoons, and role as a corner in the best proposed to the property of the proposed to the property of the pro tenant-coloneley in the 77th, in 1783. At the commencement of the French revolution, he visited the French camp at a very interesting period, and saw Lafayette compelled to leave those troops of which he had been the favourite, and seek safety in flight. When war was de-clared against Fronce in 1793, he raised a regi-ment, and obtained the rank of colonel. He served in Flanders as aids-de-camp to Sir Ralph served in Fiancers as since-de-camp to Sir Raiph Aberromby, and subsequently in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1796 he was made a major-general, and in 1799 was wounded at the Helder. In the expedition to Egypt, in 1801, he was second in command to Sir Ralph Abercromby; and when that gallant officer was killed at the battle of Alexandria, the chief command devolved on Major-General Hutchinson; who, receiving reinforcements, advanced upon the enemy, and having pursued them to Cairo, a capitulation took place, and the expedition terminated in the evacuation of Egypt by the

Prench. For his able services in this campaign. 17.000. For ms aggregate as Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklotty, in the county of Tipperary, with a pension of 2000/. acounty of Typically, what a perhaps to 2000 per year. In 1806 he was sent on an extraordinary mission to the Prussian and Russian armies afterwards to the Court of St. Petersburg; and at a later period, to meet Queen Caroline at St. Omer's, as the personal friend of the king. In 1313 he become a full general, and in 1825 succeeded his brother as Earl of Donoughmore,

Kee. B. 1757; p. 1832.

HUTTEN, Ulric von, hoof-ten, a German writer. He studied at Cologne and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he took the degree of M.A. at the age of 18. He then went to Italy; but receiving no supplies from his parents, he enlisted in the army, and served at the siege of Parma. In 1509 he returned to Germany, and was reduced to such poverty as to be obliged to beg his bread. In 1512, he published a Latin poem in praise of the emperor Maximilian, which gained him reputation and friends. The same gamed nim reputation and friends. The same year he went to Pavia to study the law, but falling into indigence, he again entered the army. He soon obtained his discharge, and returned to his native country, where he embraced the doctrines of Luther, and wrote some elegant pieces in Latin. For his epigrams the emperor knighted him, and made him poetlaureate. In 1518, he discovered a manuscript of Livy, which he published, as he afterwards did Pliny, Quintillian, and Marcellinus. His writings against the church of Rome were so severe, that the Pope sent orders to the inquisitor to seize him; but Hutten fled into Switzerland with Erasmus. B. at Steckelberg, Fran-conia, 1488; D. at Ufinau, near Zurich, 1523.

HUTTEN, Jacob, a native of Silesia, who, in the 16th century, founded the sect called the Bohemian or Moravian Brethren. These were the descendants of the Hussites, and appear to have given rise to the anabaptists. Hutten is supposed to have been burnt as a heretic at

Innspruck.

HUTTON, James, hut'-ton, an English chemical Hirrox, James, hult-ton, an English chemical philosopher, who took the degree of doctor of medicine at Leyden, in 1749. He wrote many works after his return to England, principally on agriculture, mineralogy, mathematics, and chemistry. His "Dissertation on the Philosophy of Light and Heat," was first published in 1794. B. at Edinburgh, 1736; D. 1797. Hurrox, William, an ingenious and self-educated writer, was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver; and at the expiration of his time employed his leisure hours in bookbinding. In 1756 he armed a shorn for the sale of did books.

1750 he opened a shop for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library, at Birmingham; succeeded so well as to embark in the paper-making business; and by frugality and industry arrived at opulence. He wrote and industry arrived at opulence. He wrote several ingenious works, among which were Histories of "Birmingham," "Derby," "Black, "Bloom of Desworth Field," and the "Battle of Bosworth Field," "Tour to Scarborough," "Remarks on North Wales," "Pooms," &c. n. 1793; p. 1815. Hurroox, Charles, an English mathematician, who after prequiring some activation hearth.

who, after receiving some education, became teacher of a school at Jesmond, near Newcastleupon-Tyne. He afterwards removed to the latter place, and opened a school on his own account, meeting with considerable success in his undertaking. He published several mathe-matical works, and, in 1773, offered himself as a candidate for the professorship of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. and passed his examination for the post in the and passed in the was made fellow of the Royal Society, and, a few years afterwards, foreign secretary to the same body. His mathenatical works were both numerous and valuable, He was made LL.D. of the university of Edin-burgh in 179, and is said to have received the sum of £6000 for condensing the "Philosophical Transactions." His "Course of Mathematics" is still one of the text-books of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. B. at New-castle-upon-Tyne, 1737; D. 1823.

HUNGENS, Constantine, hoi-gens, lord of Zuylichem, was secretary to the Prince of Orange, and president of the council, and is known by fourteen books of Latin poems, under the title of "Momenta Desultoria," consisting of epigrams and miscellaneous pieces. B. at the

of epigrams and missellaneous pieces. B. at the Hague, 1586; b. 1687. HUVGENS, Christian, an eminent mathematician, son of the above, who, from his youth, evinced great aptitude for mathematical science, and in 1681 gave a specimen of his abilities in a book on the "Quadrature of Circles, Ellipscs, &c." Not long after, he published a treatise on horology, in which he described the model of a norther, in which he described the hold of a prewig-invented pendulum for clocks. In 1656 appeared his "System of Saturn," giving an account of the discovery which he made of a satellite attending that planet. In 1681 he account of the discovery which he made of a satellite attending that planet. In 1661 he visited England, and was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. He afterwards resided at Paris, Royal Society. He atterwards resulce at rears, on the invitation of Collect, who gave him a pension, and he was also admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. His "Cosmothecros, or a Treatise on the Plurality of Worlds," was printing in 1895, the year of his death; and in 1700 appeared his "Opnscula Posthuma," in 1 vol. 4to. He wrote other works on geometry, reaching a stronger and cotter. In 1895, the works on geometry, and the stronger and cotter.

mechanics, astronomy, and optics. 2. 1020.
Huysum, John van, hoi'-sum, a Dutch painter of Mower and fruit pieces. His reputation was so great that he fixed immoderate prices on his works. He would never suffer any person to see, him while he was painting; so that his method of mixing his colours was an impene-trable secret. His flower-pieces are exquisitely beautiful, as are also his landscapes and animals. B. at Amsterdam, 1682; D. in England,

1749.

HYDE, Earl of Clarendon. (See CLARENDON.

Edward Hyde, Earl of.)

HYDE, Thomas, kide, a learned divine, who tudied at King's College, Cambridge, where he applied himself to the mastery of the Oriental languages. Dr. Walton employed him in his great work, the Polyglot Bible, and in the pre-ace greatefully acknowledged his assistance. In 1668 he was admitted of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., and was made under-keeper of the Bodleian Library. In 1665, he translated from the Persian, into Latin, Ulugh Beg's "Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the Fixed Stars, with Notes," and soon after he obtained a probend in the thurch of Salisbury. In 1678, the archdeaconry of Gloucester was conferred on him; in 1682 he ook his degree of D.D.; in 1691 he was chosen Arabic professor; in 1700 appeared his most celebrated work, entitled "Veterum Persarum, celeorated work, entitled "Veterum Persarum, Magorum Religionis Historia," Besides the above preferments, he was made regius professor of Hebrew and canon of Christ-

Hyder-Ali-Khan

church. B. at Billingsley, Shropshire, 1636; p. at Oxford, 1703.

HYDER-ALI-KHAN, hi'-der-a-lee-kan, a celebrated Indian chieftain, who became commander in-chief of the troops of the rajah of Mysore, and supplanted his master as ruler of this province in 1761. In 1767 he entered into an alliance with the Mahrattas against the British, but after concluding a peace with the latter in 1760, he turned his arms against his former allies. Once more obtaining their aid, after a contest which lasted about ten years, he suddenly invaded the presidency of Madras in 1750, and even threatened the annihilation of the British power in India. The war was carried on with great vigour, and the issue of the contest seemed doubtful, when, in 1782, Hyder died, leaving his territory to his son, Tippoo

Saib, who concluded a peace two years after.

B. about 1730. HYPATIA, hi-pai-she-a, an illustrious female, was the daughter of Theon, an eminent mathematician of Alexandria, whom she succeeded in the government of that school, had a number of disciples, and became very celebrated for her betures on Plato and Aristotle, both at Alex-andria and Athens. Synesus in particular, who afterwards became a Christian bishop, celebrated her praises in the most glowing terms. Orestes, the governor of Alexandria, had a high respect for Hypatia, and frequently mat a near respect for raypana, and frequently ensualted her on matters of importance. Between the governor and the patriarch Cyril there was a bitter enmity, which broke out into onen war, and the months siding with their chief, assembled in a riotous manner against Orestes, who was obliged to fly from the city. They then seized Hypatia, and having torn her in pieces, burnt her mangled limbs to ashes. She wrote a commentary on Diophantus, and other works, which have been lost. B. at Alexandria, between 370-380; killed at the same place, 415.

HYPERIDES, hi-per'-i-dees, an Athenian orator, the disciple of Isocrates and Plato, was for a long time the rival of Demosthenes, and distinguished himself by his eloquence, and the active part he took in the management of the Athenian republic. After the battle of Cranon, he was taken alive, and, that he might not be compelled to betray the secrets of his country, he cut out his tongue. Only two of his numerous orations remain, which are admired for the sweetness and elegance of their style. D. 322 B.C.

HYRCANUS, John, her-kai'-nus, high priest and prince of the Jews, succeeded (B.C. 135) his father Simon Maccabaus, who was murdered by his son-in-law Ptolemaus. The same traitor then invited Antiochus into Judæa, and that monarch accordingly laid siege to Jerusalem, which, however, held out against all his attempts. At length a peace was concluded on condition of the Jews becoming tributary to Autiochus, after whose death Hyrcanus restored his country to independence. p. 106 B.C. He was succeeded by his son, Aristobulus, who did not long survive him.

Hystaspes, his-tas-pees, a noble Persian, of the family of the Achæmonides. His son Darius reigned in Persia after the murder of the usurper Smerdis. Hystaspes was the first who intro-duced into Persia the mysteries of the Indian acquitted, several times, on the charge of fa-Brahmins; and to his researches in India the vouring the heresy of Nestorius,

sciences were greatly indebted.

Thbetson

HYWEL AP OWAIN GWYNEDD, hoo-cl, a prince of North Wales, some of whose poems are in-cluded in the "Welsh Archwology." On the death of his father, in 1169, he endeavoured to ascend of his rather, in 1103, he endeavoured to ascend the throne in place of his brother, but was de-feated and wounded; on which he went to Ireland, where he died in 1171.

HYWEL AP MORGAN MAWE, prince of Glamorgan, in 1030, is represented as having been one of the wisest and best of the British princes. B. 913; D. 1043, at the great age of 130 years. In this line we have the following instances of longevity:-Morgan Mawr, aged 129; Hywel ab Rhys, 124; and Arthvael ab Rhys. 120.

HYWEL DHA, or Howel the Good, a cele-brated prince and legislator of Wales, who went to Rome with the purpose of revising the code of laws for the government of his country.

For names not found in I. look in J and Y Russian names in JE are sometimes begun with a simple E.7

IAMBLICHUS, i-am-ble'-kus, king of Arabia, who was deprived of his estates by Augustus, after the battle of Actium, for supporting the cause of Mare Antony; but his son was re-stored to the throne by the same emperor, D.C. 22.

BELICHUS, a Greek author, and a musician by profession, wrote several works in Greek; among others, one entitled "Babyloni-cus," preserved make library of the Escurial in

Spain. Lived in the 2nd century.

IAMBLICAUS, a Platonic philosopher, who
studied under Porphyry, and gained many dis-

gainst Porphyry's letter on the Egyptian mysteries. Lived about 350.

IAMBLICHUS, a Greek author, was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and flourished in the reign of Constantine and Julian the Apostate. D. about 363.

IAROSLAV, George, yar'-os-laf, grand-duke of Russia, son of Vladimir I., dethroned his brother Swiatopolk in 1015, and reigned till 1054. He suppressed several insurrections, and defeated Bolesias, king of Poland, and the emperors of Constantinople. He encouraged architecture and painting, built schools, made many salutary laws, and rendered the Russian church independent. Henry L, king of France, married his daughter, Anne. Iaroslav founded the city which bears his name.

IBARRA, Joachim, e-bar'-ra, a Spanish printer, whose editions of the classical authors of his country are regarded as marvels of the typogra-phical art. B. at Saragossa, 1725; D. at Madrid, 1785.

IBAS, e'-bas, a bishop of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the 5th century, who is noted in ecclesiastical history on account of the opposite decisions of different councils, relative to the orthodoxy or heterodoxy of his opinions.

IBBLTSON, Julius Clesar, ilf-bet-son, a land-

duter, t England, from the su-cess with which he imi-tated the style of that painter. B. in Scarbo-

rough, Yorkshire; D. 1817.

IBBINISON, Agnes, a lady who devoted her attention to the study of astronomy, geology, and Lotany, particularly to that branch of the lastnamed scence which deals with the physiology of plants. She made many highly interesting interescopical observations on the structure of vegetables, which were published in the "Annals of Philosophy" and other periodicals. She was the daughter of A. Thompson, Esq., of London, and had been married to Mr. Ibbetson, a barrister, by whose death she was left a widow. D. 1523.

IDER, Cotheddin Ibek, i'-bek, the chief slave of Scheliabeddin, sultan of India, on whose death he usurped the throne, and added to his dominious many provinces of Hindostan. An account of his conquests was written in a volume entitled "Tage al Mather."

Chiling "lage a mather."

Inex, Azeddin Ibek, or Ibeg, first sultan of
the Manneluke Turks in Egypt, had been an
efficer in the court of Malek-al-Saleh, sultan of Egypt. On the latter's death, Ibek married his widow, and became partner with her in the in 1257.

IBBAUM, ib'-ra-hem, the son of the caliph Mahadi, brother of Haroun-al-Raschid, and uncle of Armi and Mamun. He was an excel-lent poet and musician, and the first orator of his time. He was proclaimed calibh at Bagdad. on the death of his nephew Amin, in 817; but with a powerful army, Ibrahim thought it prudent to abdicate the throne. D. at Samara, in 839.

IDRAHIM, the son of Massoud, eighth caliph of the dynasty of Gaznevides, succeeded his brother Ferokzad. He acquired great reputation as a just and pious prince, notwithstanding the frequent wars he made on the borders of Hindostan, in which he gained such advantages and letters. D. 1098.

M, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Achnet, and succeeded his brother Achmet IV. in 1640. He besieged and took the capital of Candia from the Venetians, in 1644; but his crucities and debaucheries were so great that

the soldiers strangled him in 1649.

IBRAHIM IMAM, the chief priest of the Mohammedan religion, was a descendant of the illustrious house of the Abassides. His reputation and authority became so great, that Marvan, or Hemar, the last caliph of the Omniades, in of riemar, the has campin of the chimnaces, in Arabia, caused him to be put to death by thrust-ing his head into a bag of lime, a.d. 748. IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a native of Poland, who attained by his courage and talents to the

highest dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing-press in Turkey, in 1728. The Count de Bonneval furnished him

by West the Berghem of Strasburg. He had served in the French recess with which he imipublican hussars, but became so violent a punican nussins, but became so violent a royalist, that he was imprisoned. In 1802 he went to Constantinople, embraced Mohamme-danism, and instructed the Turkish troops in the European system of discipline. He subsequently travelled through the north of Europe, and, under the name of Medelshim, held & government office in Westphalia; afterwards was engineer to Ali Pacha; and, on quitting that employ, wandered through various parts of Asia. Africa, and America. He ultimately, being in a state of absolute destitution, shot himself at Paris, in 1826. He wrote a "Memoir of Greece and Albania during the Government of Ali Pacha."

IBBAHIM BEY, a famous Mameluke chieftain. who for some time governed Cairo, in conjunction with Mourad Bey, but afterwards became sole ruler, and head of the Mamelukes. The French, when they invaded Egypt, defeated him, in 1799, at Al-Arish. He escaped the general massacre of the Mamelukes in 1805, by refusing to accept Mehemet Ali's invitation to visit Cairo with the rest of his ill-fated followers, B. in Circassia, about 1735; D. in exile in Nubia.

1816.

IBRAHIM PACHA, vicercy of Egypt, step-son and successor of Mehemet Ali, was inured from infancy to the toils and turmoils of a camp, and at an early age displayed the adventurous spirit, high courage, and undaunted resolution, which distinguished his subsequent career. In 1919 he became generalissimo of the Egyptian army; and, charged with the task of remodelling and and, charged with the task of removering and disciplining it after the French fashion, pro-ceeded vigorously to work, and soon produced a marked change in the character of his troops. In the course of a few campaigns he completely defeated the Wahabees in Arabia, who from 1818 to 1824 had resisted all the efforts of the Egyptian forces to subdue them. During the struggle for Greek independence, Ibrahim was conspicuous as leader of the Turks. His army overran the whole of the Morea, and committed as to acquire the name of the "Conquerer" frightful devastations and cruefties; but the He reigned forty-two years, during which time battle of Navarino, October 20, 1827, when the creeted a number of cities, mosques, and hose combined British, Russian, and French navies, pitals, he was also a liberal encourager of arts, under the command of Admiral Codrington, under the command of Admiral Codrington, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet, sent him back to Egypt, shorn of his conquests, and paved the way for the independence of Greece. In 1831 he marched to the conquest of Syria: and having completely routed the sultan's troops at Konich in 1832, was only restrained from Adding in 1832, was only restrained from marching to Constantinople by the intervention of Russia; but his subjugation of Syria was complete, and a few abortive attempts made by the population to throw off the Egyptian yoke only ended in riveting their chains more firmly than before. In 1839, the sultan having made another effort for the recovery of Syria, was completely overthrown by Ibrahim at Nizil. But the European powers now interfered. An English fleet, under the command of Admirals Stopford and Napier, was sent to the Syrian highest dignities in the Ottoman empire. He Stopford and Napier, was sent to the Syrian established the first printing-press in Turkey, coast, and having reduced Acre, forced Irabity, in 1728. The Count de Bonnevel furnished him to conclude a treaty, by which Syria was once with the types, the first work he produced being nor given up to the suitan. In 1846, Ibrahim a treatise on the military art. He afterwards visited England and France. On September published the account of an expectation against 1st, 1845, he was noninated vicercy of Egypt, the Afghans, a Turkish grammar, and a lustry in the room of Mehemet All, whom increasing of Turkey; D. 1744.

IBRAHIM AINSOUR EFFENDI, whose real name was Cerfbere, was the son of a Jew at

Thrahim of Schiraz

excesses, and unbounded indulgence in his ripe: years, cut Ibrahim off after a short reign of two months and ten days. B. in Albania, 1789 D. 1848.

IBRAHIM OF SCHIRAZ, a Mussulman doctor o law, who wrote several works on jurisprudence in Arabic.-There was another of the same name, surnamed Merouzi, some of whose works are extant.

ICILIUS, Lucius, i-sil'-e-us, a Roman tribune, to whom Virginia was betrothed. When the latter was carried off by the decemvir Appius-Claudius, Icilius raised an army against the De-cemvirs, and, having caused their fall, was created, by the people, tribune for the second time, B.C. 449. Sheridan Knowles has founded a tragedy, called "Virginius," upon these incidents; and Macaulay, in one of his ballads, commemorates the story of Virginius.

Ictinus, ik-ti'-nus, an Athenian architect, who lived in the 5th century B.C., and was employed by. Pericles in the erection of the Parthenon. He also built the temple of Ceres and Proserpine at Eleusis, and the temple of Apollo Epicurus in Arcadia.

IDRIS GAWR, i'-dris-gour, a Welsh astronomer, who is ranked with Gwidion ab Don and mer, who is ranked with Gwiddon at Don and Gwyn ab Nudd, as the three great astronomers of Britain. A high mountain in Wales is still called Cader Idris, or the "Seat of Idris," When he lived is unknown.

IERMAE, yer'-mak, hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, at the end of the 16th century, who, in 1580, undertook, at the head of six thousand men, the invasion of Siberia. After many fierce ongagements, he penetrated with 500 horsemen as far as Sibir, the capital, which he took; very soon afterwards, the khans of the neighbouring tribes tendered him their submission. Iermak fearing that he should not be able to retain his conquests, solicited the aid of Ivan IV., czar of Russia, promising to become his vassal. The czar sent him reinforcements, but he was slain

by a Tartar chief, in 1583. IFFLAND, Augustus William, if'-fland, a German author and actor, who became the leading comedian of Germany. He subsequently pro-duced a great number of dramas, was appointed director of the theatre at Mannheim, and afterwards of the court spectacles at Berlin. He brought out several adaptations from the French, and from the Italian comedies of Gol-

doni. B. at Hanover, 1759: D. 1814.

IGNATIUS, St., ig'-nai-she-us, a father of the Church, and martyr, was a native of Syria, and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, by whom he was made bishop of Antioch, a.p. 63. After discharging the episcopal office with great zeal discharging die episcopia onee with great zear for forty years, the emperor Trajan, passing through Antioch, in his Parthian expedition, sent for him, and endeavoured to prevail upon him to renounce his religion. Ignatius continued inflexible; on which the emperor sent him under a guard of soldiers to Rome, where him under a guard of sources to the amphi-he was exposed to wild beasts in the amphimartyr joyfully heard his sentence, and endured harry formly heard in sentence, and control his sufferings with fortitude. Two plous deacons of his church gathered up his bones, and conveyed them to Antioch, where they were carefully preserved. Seven of his genuine opis-Oxford in 1645. Some others have been attri-buted to him: but these are generally accounted ties are stain, and were published by Usher at 100.1 B. 1/25, Some others have been attended to the stain to the search are been attended to their but these are generally accounted behalf on the stain the stain the search accounted by the stain t

Imperiali

that they were genuine, and that the others were forgeries or abridgments. Suffered mar-tyrdom between 107 and 116.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was son of the emperor Michael Curopalates, and of Procopia, daughter of the emperor Nicephorus. When his father was deposed by Leo the Armenian, he and his brother were confined in a man, he and his brother were commed in a monastery. Ignatius, whose original name was Nicetas, took the religious yows, and in 847 was raised to the patriarchate; but having rebuked Bardas, one of the principal lords of the court, he was banished to the isle of Terebinthos, and Photius appointed in his stead. A council was called at Constantinople to compel Ignatius to resign, which he refused to do for some time; but close confinement and rigorous usage in-duced him to yield. When Basil became emperor, he restored Ignatius to his dignity; upon which he immediately excommunicated Photius, and caused the eighth general council to be called at Constantinople. B. 799; D. 878. IGNATIUS-LOYOLA. (See LOYOLA.)

IGOB, e'-gor, grand-duke of Russia, succeeded his father Rurick, and, after making war a long time against his neighbours, proceeded to ravage the East, deluging with blood Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia. He left his throne

Taphagona, and haryna. He teet his throlle to his wife Olga, who, in her old age, embraced Christianity. p. 235. Latra, Jacob, Wite, an English printer and letter-founder, who published some singular pieces, such as appetended translation of the book of Jasher, an oration proving that this world is hell, that men are fallen spirits, and that the fire to destroy them at the day of judgment

will be immaterial, &c. D. 1768.

ILLIYD VARCHOG, ill'-tud var'-chog, or, "Iltutus the Knight," a saint who accompanied Garmon to Britain, and was placed at the head of the Congregation of Theodosius, so called from being established by that emperor. He introduced an improved method of ploughing among the Welsh. p. about 480.

among the Weish. D. 20001480.

IMBERT, Bartholomew, im-bair, a French
poet, who became a member of the Academy of
Nismes, and cultivated literature, particularly
poetry, with success. He wrote a poem entitled "The Judgment of Paris," and also
published a volume of fables, which, though
excellent, cannot be compared with La Fontinica. He was literated he author of Fontinica. He was literated he author of Fonexcellent, cannot be compared with La Fontaine's. He was likewise the author of a novel entitled "The Mistakes of Love," and some other pieces. n. at Nismes, 1747; n. at Paris,

790. IMPERT, Jean, an advocate, who published "Enchiridion Juris scripti Galliæ," 1559; "In-

"Enchiridion Juris scripti Gallie," 1559, "Institutiones Forense," 1541. D. about 1599.
Lunber, Joseph Gabriel, a French painter, who was instructed in his art by Yander Mellen and Le Brun. At the age of 34 he entered into eorder of 85. Bruno, but still continued to paint. n. at Marseilles, 1654; p. 1749.
Luntorg, James William, war-hofe, a celebrated genealogist, of a noble family. He published—1. "De Notitia Procerum Gormania;" 2 vols.; 2. "Historia Genealogica Italiae et Hispaniae;" 3. "Familiaram Italiae, Hispaniae, Gallie, et Portugallie;" 4. "Magna Britanniae oma appendice," 2 vols. folio; 5. "Recherches sur les Grandes d'Espagne." E. at Nuremberg, 1651; p. 1729. 1651; D. 1728.

important affairs, and in the conclave of 1730 was within one vote of being elected pope himself. Few excelled him in liberality, probity, and love of literature. B. 1651; D. 1737.

and love of literature. 2. 1651; p. 1737.

184, 1-na, king of the West-Saxons, one of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, famous for the laws he instituted and for his expeditions against neighbouring princes. In 228 he went on a pilgriunge to Rome, where he is said to have regreted an English collect. I have a heart for the property of erected an English college. He was a benefactor

English authoress, who, at the age of 16, ran away from her home in Suffolk, and tried ineffectually to obtain an engagement as actress in a London theatre. She subsequently found employment on the provincial stage, and, after a varied career, married Mr. Inchbald, an actor, who died in 1779. In 1780 she obtained an engagement to play minor parts at Covent Garden Theatre, and remained in that position till 1789, when she retired from the stage. A few years before, she had written a faree, which, being successful, she continued to write for the theatre, and produced in succession 19 plays, receiving large sums for several of them. Between the years 1806 and 1809 she edited "The British" and "Modern" Theatres, and a "The british" and Modern Theatres, and a collection of farces, in all 42 vols. But the works which cause her name to be remembered are two novels—"A Simple Story," and "Nature and Art." She had written her autobiography, for which £1000 had been offered and refused by her, and which was destroyed at her request after her death. Her maiden name was Simpson. B. in Suffolk, 1753; D. 1821.

INCHOFFER, Melchior, inch'-hofe-er, a German Jesuit, who at first studied the law, but abandoned that profession and entered the Jesuits' college at Rome in 1607. In 1630 he wrote a book, entitled, "The Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Messina Proved to be Genuine." Having quarrelled with his brethren, he wrote a satire against them, which was printed after his death, under the title of "Monarchia Folipsorum." He also wrote the "Ecclesiastical History of Hungary." B. at Vienna, 1594; D.

at Milan, 1648.

INCLEDON, Benjamin Charles, ink'-el-don, a INCLEDON, Benjamin Charles, **xx*-t-t-don, a famous English singer, was born at 5t. Keverne, in Cornwall, where his father practised as a surgeon. When only eight years old, the astonishingly fine tones of his voice induced his parents to article him to Jackson of Exeter, under whose tuition he remained as a chorister in Excer cathedral until he was 15. Not liking the restraints to which he was there subject, he quitted Exeter in 1779, and entered as a common sailor on board the Formidable, of 98 common sattor on board the Formidolle, of 189 grus, and remained in the royal navy five years, during which time he went to the West Indies, and saw some service. His rocal abilities having attracted notice, he was advised to try his fortune on the stage. He accordingly joined a company at Southsampton, in 1783, and next year accepted an engagement at Bath, where the manager introduced him to the acquaintance of Rauzinui, who did much towards perfecting him in the vocal art. In 1790 he made his début at Covent Garden

and an irregular mode of life, compelled him to quit the stage. His voice combined uncommon power, sweetness, and flexibility, both in the natural tones and in the falsetto, and his intonation was remarkably correct. His execution of "The Storm," "Black-eyed Susan," or any of the better sort of the old English ballads and hunting songs, was such as, once heard, was never forgotten. B. 1764; D. 1826.
INDIBILIS, in-dib'-i-lis, prince of the Hergetes

of Spain, entered into an alliance with the or spann, entered into an attracted with the Carthaginians, and assisted to gain a victory over Publius Scipio, father of Scipio the Great, who was killed in the battle, 212 B.C. Subsequently, he became the ally of Scipio the Great (see Scipio), and fought under his banner against the Carthaginians, hoping thus to be allowed to retain his kingdom by the Romans. But being deceived in these expectations, he revolted, and, after various struggles, lost his

life in battle, 205 B.C.

life in battle, 205 B.C.

INDULTRUS, in-dulfus, supposed to be the seventy-seventh king of Scotland, began his reign in 953. The first few years of his reign were peaceable: but afterwards his kingdom was several times invaded by the Danes, who were enraged against him for entering into an alliance with the English. On the Danes landing in great force in the north, Indulphus marched against them, and compelled them to fly to their ships; but, pursuing them too eagerly, he was slain by an arrow; p. 961.

eagenty, ne was sain by an arrow; b. 901. INZZ DE GASTRO, d'noisé aké af-tro, a noble lady of Castile, famous for her beauty and her misfortanes. Don Pedro, son of Alphonso IV., king of Portugal, fell in love with and secretly married her. The king, on discovering their union, desired his son to abandon her, but on his reflusing to do so, caused liner to be assasting. sinated, in 1355. On succeeding to the throne, in 1357, Don Pedro executed the most summary vengeance upon the murderers of his former wife, and causing her body to be disinterred, crowned her remains, and proclaimed her his queen. The Portuguese poet Camöens (see CAMÖENS) founded a tragedy upon this incident, and an excellent play has been written upon the same subject by Mrs. Hemans.

INGEMANN, Bernhard Severin, in -ger-man, a Danish poet and novelist, whose father, the Protestant pastor of Torkildstrup, in the island of Falster, died while his son was very young. His mother contrived, however, to send him to the university of Copenhagen, where, at the age of 23, he carried off the gold medal for his essay in answer to the question "What relation do poetry and eloquence bear to each other?" and dioquence bear to cach other?" A year previously he published a volume of lyrics, and, in 1814, produced "The Black Knights," an epical and allegorical poem, on the model of Spenser's "Faeric Queenz." Subsequently he wrote two tragedies, "Masaniello" and "Bianca," which became very popular on the Danish stage. A third drama, "The Shepherd of Tables." were represented by a deliberation of Calcars." of Tolosa," was unsuccessful; and, although he afterwards wrote several dramas, none were composed with a view to theatrical representation. After having travelled in Europe between the years 1818 and 1820, he wrote a volume of poems, and commenced a series of romances, embodying historical and traditional incidents Theatre, with great success, as Demot, in in the mediaval history of his native country, "The Poor Solder," and rose at once into These romances, several of which have been popularity, which he continued to enjoy till the translated into English, were written in imitalinfirmities consequent upon advancing years, tion of Sir Walter Segtt, and became exceedingly

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popular in Denmark. In 1822 he was nominated professor of the Danish language and literature at the college of Söröe, near Copenhagen, and, in 1842, was appointed director of the same institution, which may be called the Eton of Denmark. B. at Torkildstrup, island of Falster, 1789; D. 1862.

INGERMOUSZ, Johann, ing-en-hoos, an eminent Dutch physician and chemist. Going early to

England, and learning the Suttonian method of inoculation, he went to Vienna, on the recommendation of Sir John Pringle, to inoculate the

mendation of Sir John Pringle, to inoculate the daughter of the emperon, for which he was made imperial physician, and obtained a pension. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote,—I. "Experiments upon Vegetables;" 2. A Latin Translation of Hulme's Treaties on the Stone, Scurry, and Gout; 3. Several Chemical Treatiess on Impregnating Water, e., with Find Air; 4. Papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. n. at Breda, 1730; 7, 1750 1799.

INGHEN, William Van, ing-hen, a Dutch historical painter, who, after being the pupil of Anthony Grebber, studied in Italy, and, on his return, settled at Amsterdam, where his works are held in great esteem. B. at Utrecht, 1651 : D. about

1720.

INGHIRAMI, Cavaliere Francesco, in-ge-ra'-me, an eminent Italian archæologist, who applied himself assiduously to the study of ancient art. His great work, entitled "Monumenti Etruschi in six volumes, published in 1826, has been the source from which writers on Etruscan antiquities have derived their knowledge. He was also author of a number of other works on the art and remains of antiquity, and, for a long period, was keeper of the Laurentine library at Florence. B. at Volterra, in Tuscany, in 1772; D. 1846.

INGLIS, Sir James, in'-glis, author of a famous ork, entitled the "Complaint of Scotland." work, entitled the "Complaint of Scotland," published in 1548, was descended from an old family of Fifeshire. He was an adherent of the French faction against the English, the conten-tions of these two parties having distracted the Scottish councils of the period. He distinguished himself in some skirmishes which preceded the battle of Pinkey, and was knighted on the field. B. in the reign of James IV.; D. 1554. INGLIS, John, D.D., a Scottish divine, who,

in 1796, succeeded Principal Robertson as minister of Grayfriars parish, Edinburgh, and was for about 30 years the leader of the moderate party in the Scottish Establishment. Besides minor publications, he wrote two works of conminor publications, he wrote two works of con-siderable importance, one being on the "Evi-dences of Christianity" and the other a "De-fence of Church Establishments." B. in Perth-

shire, 1763; D. 1834.

Inguis, Henry David, a writer of some eminence, whose earliest works were published in the name of Derwent Couway, was a native of Scotland, and, impelled by the ardent desire to visit foreign countries which distinguishes so many of his countrymen, and also by an eager love of literature, he travelled over most parts of the Continent, carefully recording his obser-vations. His first work was entitled "The Tales of Ardennes," which was followed by " Solitary Walks through many Lands;" after which appeared his "Travels in Norway and Sweden," "Spain in 1830," "The New Gil Blas," &c.
After his return from Spain, he made a tour through Ireland, the result of which was an

excellent work entitled "Ireland in 1834." His literary labours impaired his constitution, and having been seized with a disease of the brain, he died in 1835. B. 1795.

INGLIS, Sir Robert Harry, an English poli-tician, who for a long period represented the University of Oxford in the House of Commons. After an educational career at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1808, and subsequently became private secretary to Viscount Sidmouth. In 1824 he was returned to Parliament as member for Dundalk, and, two years later, sat for Ripon. When Sir Robert Peel introduced the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in 1829, he resigned his seat for Oxford University, which Inglis henceforth represented, till his retirement from public life, in 1853. He was a steady supporter of church and state, opposed the Reform Bill, the emancipation of Catholics and Jews, and,

throughout his career, exhibited a perfect example of the thorough Conservative. B. in

London, 1786; D. 1855.

INGLIS, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, K.C.B., the "Hero of Lucknow," a designation conferred upon him in consequence of his gallant defence of the British residency in that city against the insurgents in 1557, having succeeded to the command there on the death of Sir Henry Lawrence. Sir John was the son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, bishop of Nova Scotia, and entered the army as ensign in the 32nd regiment, in 1833, and continued in the same corps, passing through every grade from ensign to full colonel, which latter rank he held in it at his death. He first saw active service in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, afterwards passed through the campaigns in the Punjab in 1848-49; succeeded to the command of one of the columns of attack at the siege of Mooltan, and was made brevet at the sigle of intofain, and was made brette of Goojerat. He was afterwards appointed assistant to Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow; and after that distinguished officer's death, held the post till relieved by Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram. He was created a baronet, and made brevet major-general for his conduct on this occasion, and was subsequently placed in command of the troops in the Ionian Islands. His health, however, had been shaken by the terrible anxieties, privations, and fatigues he had undergone in defending Lucknow; and, notwithstanding every attention was bestowed upon him, he never recovered, and died at Homburg, where he had gone in the hope of reinvi-gorating his exhausted system, on the 27th of September, 1892. B. in Nova Scotia, 1814. Sir John was married to a daughter of Frederick Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford; and in him the British nation lost one of its most able, honest, and distinguished officers.

INGRAM, Robert, in'-gram, an English divine, who entered at Corpus Christi College, Cam-bridge, of which he became fellow, and took there his degrees in arts. His first preferment was the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, in Kent; after which he obtained, successively, the small vicarage of Orston, in Nottinghamshire, and the vicarages of Wormington and Boxted, in Esser. He wrote a work called "Accounts of the Ten Tribes of Israel being in America, ori-ginally published by Manasseh Ben Israel; with Observations thereon." This was published in

Observations thereon. 1792. B. 1727; D. 1804. John Philip, in-gras'-se-a, a phy-

country from the fury of the plague. B. 1511; D. 1581.

INGERS, Jean Dominique Auguste, ängr, a distinguished French painter, whose father, a painter and musician, sought to inspire him with a love of the musical art. His predilection for painting was, however, so strong, that he was allowed to study it exclusively. After After having spent some years in the atcher of David, he won, in 1901, the second great prize for painting. In 1802 he produced one of his most celebrated works—"The Bather." In 1804 he painted a portrait of Napoleon as first consul, and again in 1806 as emperor. He resided for and again in 1909 as emperor. He resided for fifteen years at Rome, and four years at Flo-rence, in both of which cities he painted many of his best works. So great is the estimation o'Ingrès in France, that, in the great Exposition at Paris, in 1:55, an entire department was alletted to him for the exhibition of his numerous paintings. He was made chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1831, and commander in 1845. p. at Montauban, 1781.

INGULPHUS, in-qul'-phus, abbot of Croyland in the 11th century, and favourite of William the Conqueror, to whom he was secretary. He rebuilt his monastery, and obtained for it many privileges. His supposed work, the "History of Croyland Abbey," has been translated from the Latin, and published in Bohn's Antiquarian

Library. B. about 1030; D. 1109.

INMAN, Rev. James, in-man, an eminent mathematician, many years professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth dockyard. He was the oldest of Cambridge senior wranglers, his degree dating as far back as 1300, and was long celebrated in naval circles for his application of science to navigation and shipbuilding. He laboured very many years un-obtrusively, but zealously, in his country's service. He sailed round the world with Flinders, as astronomer, was wrecked with him, and took part with the late Sir John Franklin in that celebrated action in which a fleet of British merchantmen beat off the French Admiral Linois. While professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, he reduced to system the previous ill-arranged methods of navigation, and published several valuable works now in general use in the naval service; but he was best known by his having been the first person in England who built ships on scientific principles, and by his having educated a class of men at whose hands the promised "reconstruction" of the British navy is to take place.
Dr. Inman's translation of "Chapman," with his valuable annotations, is the text-book on which all subsequent writers on naval architec-ture have proceeded. p. 1772; p. 1859.

INNOCENT I., in'-no-sent, pope, was a native of Albano, and elected to the pontifical chair in 402. He proceeded to Ravenna to request the emperor Honorius to make peace with Alaric; but during his absence the latter plundered

Rome. p. at Ravenna, 417.

INNOCENT II. ascended the throne in 1130. He was elected by part only of the conclave, the rest choosing Peter de Leon, the son of a Jew, who took the name of Anacletus II., and Jew, Who book the name to American I., and were acknowledged by the kings of Scoldand and elected for the princes of Europe. Being driven from I taly, and to the princes of Europe. Being driven from I taly, and to have die locils. On the death of his rival and the addies 2. 165: j. 1.724. 538

sician of Palerno, who, in 1575, delivered his tion of his successor, Victor III., he returned to Rome, and held the second Lateran council in 1139. D. at Rome, 1143.

INNOCENT III. (Lothario Conti) came of a On account of his learning he noble family. was made cardinal, and, in 1198, elected pope. He encouraged the crusades to the Holy Land. promoted one against the Albigenses, laid the kingdom of France under interdict, and excom-municated John, king of England. He greatly extended his temporal dominions, and raised the papal authority to its highest degree of power. B. at Anagni, 1160; D. at Perugia, power. 1216

INNOCENT IV. was a Genoese, and became chancellor of the Roman church. Gregory IX, created him a cardinal in 1227. He succeeded Celestine IV. in 1243, at which time the court of Rome was engaged in a contest with the emperor Frederick II. Innocent was obliged to retire to France, where he held the council of Lyons, in which Frederick was excommunicated. He is said to have been the first who gavered hats to the cardinals. p. at Naples, 1254.

Innocent V., a Dominican, became arch-bishop of Lyons, cardinal, and lastly pope, in 1276, but died five months after his election.

Some religious pieces of his have been printed.

INNOCENT VI., cardinal bishop of Ostia, was advanced to the papacy in 1352. He was a man of great learning and liberality, and some of his letters are extant. D. at Avignon, 1862. INNOCENT VII. was elected pope in 1404, but

not without great opposition. B. at Abruzzo.

1336: p. 1406

INNOCENT VIII., a noble Genoese, of Greek extraction, obtained the tiara, in succession to Sixtus IV., in 1484. He endeavoured to organize another crusade, but without success. B. 1431; D. 1492.

INNOCENT IX. ascended the papal throne on the death of Gregory XIV., in 1591, but died two months afterwards. B. at Bologna, 1519;

Two months attended. In at Dologia, 1995, p. at Rome, 1591.

INNOCENTY. (John Baptist Pamfill), a Roman, succeeded Urban VIII., in 1614, at the age of 73. He condemned the doctrines of Jansonius, and prosecuted the Barberini family with great

violence. B. 1571; D. 1655.

INNOCENT XI.—Innocent X. gave him a cardinal's hat and a bishopric. He was elected pope in 1678, and reformed many abuses in the ecclesiastical state. He had a contest with Louis XIV. of France about the right of disposing of benefices and church lands, claimed posing of senences and curren infas, claimed by that monarch, and confirmed to him by an assumbly of his dergy, which nearly terminated in a separation of the French church from the Roman communion. This pope effected a condition between Germany, Foliand, and Venice, against the Purks. n. at Comp. (ii) n. 1699.

Invocant XIII. (Antonio Fignatelli), a Nea-fivocant XIII.

politan of a noble family, succeeded Alexander VIII. in 1691. He abolished the extraordinary distinctions paid to the nephews of popes, and condemned the "Marins of the Saints," written by Fénélon. B. at Naples, 1614;

p. at Rome, 1700.

INNOCENT XIII. (Michael Angelo Conti), a Roman, and the eighth pope of his family, was elected to the papal chair in 1721. He gave a pension to the grandson of James II., and is said to have died of chagrin for having been persuaded to bestow a cardinal's hat on Du

INTAPHERNES, in-ta-fer'-nees, one of the in business as publisher of illustrated books of seven lords of Persia who conspired to dethrone Smerdis the usurper, 521 B.C. He afterwards endeavoured to seize the crown, for which Darius condemned him to death, with all his family. The wite of Intaphernes presented her-self before Darius in a suppliant posture, and not only obtained a pardon for herself, but for any one of her relations whom she might name. She chose her brother, saying she might have another husband and other children, but that, as her father and mother were dead, she could not have another brother. On this, Darius par-doned her brother and son; but Intaphernes was executed.

INWOOD, William, in'-wood, an English surveyor and architect, who, with his sons, designed many churches and private buildings in London. He and his son Henry were the architects of St. Paneras church, Euston Road, London, the lower portion of which is an adaptation from an Ionic temple named the Erechtheion, at Athens. The tower is also a copy of the Tower of the Winds at Athens. The Westminster Hospital was his design, in which he was assisted by his son

Charles. B. about 1771; p. 1843.

lxwood, Henry William, was educated for the architectural profession, and spent several years copying and executing plans of the most cele-brated buildings at Athens, &c. The designs for St. Paneras church were prepared after some of these drawings. He published a splendid work, called "Fragments of Athenian Archi-tecture," and commenced a second work on tecture," Grecian and Egyptian architectural art; but, owing to his unexpected death, the work remained unfinished. n. 1791; lost at sea, 1843. Ixwood, Charles Frederick, brother of the above, assisted his father William in many of

his works, and was himself architect of the church of All Saints, at Great Marlow, Bucking-

hamshire. B. 1798; D. 1810.

IOLO GOCH, e-o'-lo goch, a Welsh bard, who lived with Owen Glendower, by whom he was employed to compose warlike songs to rouse his countrymen against the English. Lived be-

tween 1370 and 1420.

IPHICEATES, i-fik'-ra-tees, a celebrated Athenian general, who, by introducing some novel improvements in warfare, defeated the Thebans and Spartans. He was the son of a shoemaker, and once, when reproached with the meanness of his origin, answered that he would be the first of his family, whilst his detractor would be the last of his own. He was at the height of his fame between 400 and 360 p.c.

IPHITUS, king of Elis, in Greece, if-e'-tus, memorable as the institutor of the famous Olympic games, about the year 884 B.c. These Olympic games, about the year SSIs.. These games, at first consisting only of athletic exercises, but afterwards including horse and charicating, and even the trials of skill among rival candidates in music, poetry, cloquence, &c., were celebrated every 4th year, in the month of July, near Olympia, a city of Elis.

Ilaria, Augustin Simon, e'-rail, a French ecclesiastic, who wrote a tragedy called "The Trumpet of Heroism," "Memoirs for a History of the Republic of Letters," and a "History of the Re-union of Brittany with France." 2. at Puy, Upper Loire, 1719; p. 1794.

Puy, Upper Loire, 1719; p. 1794.

LEBLAND, Samuel, ire-land, a miscellane-ous writer and publisher, was originally a mechanic in Spitalfields; but, having a taste for drawing and engraving, he established himself that his fortune should benefit both religion and

home and continental travel. He produced "Picturesque Tours" in Holland, France, and on the Thames and Medway. But the affair which gained him notoriety was his publication of a volume purporting to contain letters and papers of Shakspeare. 'In e whole collection was a forgery by his son; and the exposure of the fraud is said to have hastened the old man's death, p. in London, 1800.

IRBLAND, Samuel William Henry, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, notorious for his forgeries of Shaksperian documents, and for producing a play purporting to be Shakspeare's, but which was soon discovered to be a gross forgery, was the son of the last-mentioned person. After receiving a fair education in London and in France, he was articled to a lawyer in New Inn. His father was an enthusiastic collector of Shaksperian relics; and it would seem that this first induced him to forge a legal document, to which the autograph of Shakspeare was attached. His simple-minded father was imposed upon; and he soon afterwards supplied him with several more papers, which were published in a volume. William Henry even went so far as to concoct a play called "Vortigern," and to palm it off upon the public as an original work of Shakspeare's. It was produced at Drury-lane Theatre, with John Kemble as Vortigern, and was most unequivocelly condemned, being sorry trash. The whole of the forgeries were soon afterwards exposed by Malone and others, and he was expelled his father's house. He subsequently gained a live-lihood by writing a number of indifferent novels and romances, and executing hack-work for booksellers. B. in London, 1777; p. 1835. IRELAND, John, an ingenious writer on works

of art, was brought up to the watchmaking of art, was prought up to the watchmaking business, but afterwards became a dealer in paintings and prints. He was the author of "Hogarth Illustrated," 3 vols.; and the "Life and Letters of John Henderson," the actor. B.

at Wem, in Shropshire, in the same house as Wycherley the poet; D. 1808.

IRELAND, John, dean of Westminster, eminent for his learning and for his intimacy with some of the most distinguished men of his time, received the first rudiments of education at the free grammar-school of Ashburton, in Devon, along with Gifford, author of the "Mewiad" and "Baviad," and editor of the "Quarterly Review." Ireland completed his education at Oxford; and after holding a small curacy in Devonshire, travelled with the son of Sir James Wright, by whose interest he was in 1793 appointed to the vicarage of Croydon in Surrey. In 1802 he was made a prebend of Westminster, which promo-tion was followed by his succeeding to the deanery of Westminster on the death of Dr. Vincent in 1816. He was a voluminous author; besides writing some important papers in the earlier numbers of the "Quarterly Review," he published "Five Discourses containing certain Arguments for and against the Reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks, "Vindicis Regise, a Defence of the Kingjy Office," "Paganism and Christianity compared," Mupting Scares, an Inquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Divorce," and other works, exclusively theological. As his life had been distinguished by his patronage of litera-ture, so his will evidenced that he was desirous

B. at Ash-

literature after his death. Besides many charitable bequests for the benefit of the various table bequests for the benefit of the various places with which he had been connected, he left £2000 to his college, Oriel, Oxford, for an exhibition; £5000 for a chapel in Westminster; and the munificent sum of £10,000 to the university of Oxford, for a "Professor of the

Exegesis of the Holy Scripture."

button, Devon, 1762; D. 1842.

IRENÆUS, Sr., i-re-ne'-us, bishop of Lyons, and the disciple of Polycarp, by whom he is said to have been sent into Gaul. He was at first a priest in the church of Lyons; and on the mat-tyrdom of Pothinus, succeeded him in the bishopric, in 177. He had a disputation with Valentinus at Rome, and held a council at Lyons, in which the Gnostic heresy was condemned. Ircneus was a great lover of peace, and laboured to allay the controversy, which then raged with violence, respecting the time of celebrating Easter. B. in Asia Minor about 140; p. at Lyons, about 202.

IRENE, i-re'-ne, empress of Constantinople, and a saint of the Greek church, was the wife of Leo IV., after whose death she was acknowledged sovereign, in conjunction with her son, Constantine V. She displayed great talents, but committed some atrocious murders on the relatives of her husband; and, in order to insure her power, deprived her own son of sight. The people, irritated by her conduct, placed Nicephorus on the throne, who banished her to

Lesbos. B. at Athens; D. at Lesbos, 803.

IBETON, Henry, ire'-ton, a republican general, and son-in-law of Cromwell, greatly distinguished himself in the civil war, on the side of the Parliament. He studied at Oxford, in which university he took the degree of B.A., and subsequently became a student of the Middle Temple. When the revolution broke out, he entered the parliamentary army, and soon rose to the rank of colonel. At the battle of Naseby, he, after fighting very bravely, was taken prisoner by the royalists, but escaped. He was appointed to command in Ireland, where he died. His to command in Francia, where he decl. List body was conveyed to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey; but, at the Restoration, it was taken up and hung at Tyburn, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. B. in Nottingham-

of Cromwen and Brausnaw. B. In rotting man-shire, 1610; D. at Limerick, 1651. Inving, Rev. Edward, ir-ving, a minister of the Scottish church, and founder of the sect called Irvingites. After finishing his education the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A., he is said to have led the life, for a short period, of a strolling player. In 1811 he became master of the mathematical school of Haddington, and, a year afterwards, was appointed head of the academy at Kirkcaldy, where he remained for seven years, being then ordained minister of the Scottish church. After having preached in several churches, he was appointed Dr. Chalmers's assistant at St. John's church, Glasgow, gaining so much reputation for eloquence that he was installed minister of the Scottish church in Hatton Garden, London. His tall figure, impressive style of preaching, and vigorous discourses, caused him to attain great popularity in this church; the most wealthy and

Square, Grav's-Inn Road. This was opened in 1829, and he preached in this place with the same success as formerly. In November, 1830, he was charged with heresy by the presbytery of London. and a course of proceedings, extending over eighteen months, was instituted against him. About this time he introduced into his church what he termed "supernatural inspiration," but what he termed "supernatural inspiration," but which his opponents called "the extravagances of the unknown tongues." In 1932 the London presbytery pronounced him unfitted for his charge, and the trustees of his church declared that "the Rev. Edward Urving had rendered himself unfit to remain a minister, of the Caledonian church, Regent Square, and ought to be removed therefrom." On being suspended from his duties, he preached to small congregations in Gray's Inn Road, and in Newman Street, Oxford Street. In 1833 the presbytery of Annan sentenced him to be deposed from the ministry. by Mrs. Oliphant, published in 1862.)

Invine, Washington, a distinguished Ameri-

can author, whose parentage on both sides was British. His father, originally a petty officer in his Britannic majesty's naval service, was a native of Shapinsha, one of the Orkney Islands; and his mother, born at Falmouth, was grand-daughter of an English elergyman. The descent of the Orendian Irvings (or Irvines) has been traced, without a break, "through James the 'Lawman,' or chief judge of the Orkneys in 1560, and 'John off Erwyne' of 1438, mentioned 1860, and 'John off Erwyne' of 1435, mentioned in 'Wilson's Archeological and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,' to the first Orkney Irvin, an inhabitant of Kirkwall in 1389, while the islands yet owned the sway of Magnus V., the last of the Norwegian carls," Win. Irving, having settled as a merchant in New York, where he was a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, became the father of eleven children of whom Washington (born in 1783) was the youngest. He was sent to school in his fourth youngest. He was sent to school in his fourth year, and at a very early age evinced a passion for reading. He was particularly fond of vorgages and travels, which produced such an effect on him that at the age of 14 he was on the point of eloping from home and engaging as a sailor. This predilection for the sea was probably inherited, as an inseparable part of his natural constitution, from his ancestors, the adventurous domizens of the "stormthe adventurous denizens of the "storm-swept Orcades," His father having died while Washington was still young, his education, which thenceforth took place at home, devolved upon his elder brothers, young cation, which thenecforth took place at home, devolved upon his elder brothers, young men of considerable attainments. His health, during youth and early manhood, was exceedingly delicate; and though his studies were retarded by this circumstance, his imagination and perceptive faculties gained by it; for, unable to sit dosely to his books, he spent a great deal of his time in wandering about Manhattan Island, observing the picturesque aspects of nature in that place, and listening to the odd traditions of the old Dutch and other settlers. It is to these first impressions of his youth, that so much of the quality liquancy of his popularity in this church; the most weathly and it is to these first impressions of his youth, accomplished Londoners crowing to hear him. that so much of the quaint piquancy of his Between the years 1823 and 1827 he published writings is due. His literary career was comseveral discourses, lectures, and sermons. His menced in 1802, with a number of sketchass church in Hatton Garden having been found too contributed to the "New York Morning Chromall for his congregation, a new building was nick;" entitled "Letters of Jonathan Oldstje," erected for him by subscription, in Regent His health was, however, so fruit that he was

compelled to travel, with a view to its renova-tion. He crossed the Atlantic, and visited France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and England. On his return to New York, he, together land. On his return to New York, he together with Mr. Kirke Paulding, commenced a series of humorous and graphic sketches, which were published under the title of "Salmagundi." This work obtained a considerable degree of popularity, but was suddenly stopped at the end of 1807. After this he wrote a number of tales and essays for the magazines and newspapers, and about the same time began to study the law; but although he was admitted to the bar, he never practised as a barrister. In 1809 was published the humorous "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerboeker," which instantly made Irving one of the most popular of American writers. On the breaking out of war between England and the United States, a few years afterwards, he was attached, with the rank of colonel, to the staff of General Tomkins, governor of New York. On the establishment of peace, he went to Liverpool to represent of peace, he went to Inverpost to represent the commercial house of Irving, Brothers, a firm which subsequently failed; whereupon Washington Irving occupied himself exclusively with literature. After having travelled over England, he commenced his "Sketch-Book," England, he commenced his "Sketch-book, forwarding his manuscript in instalments to New York, where it was published. The very favourable manner in which the London critics spoke of this work induced Irving to seek a publisher for it in England. He was for a long time unsuccessful in this attempt, and having already met with an hospitable reception at Abbotsford, by Sir Walter Scott, he now sought that gentleman's advice. Although Scott could that gentleman's advice. Although Scott could not help him to a publisher, he offered to procure him the post of editor for a periodical then about to be started in Edinburgh. Irving de-head this kind proposal. "Aly whole course of lite," he said, "has been desultory, and I am unfitted for any periodically-recurring task, or any stipulated labour of body or mind. I have no command of my talents, such as they are, and have to watch the varyings of my mind as I should those of a weathercock. Practice and training may bring me more into rule, but at present I am as useless for regular service as present I am as useress for regular service as one of my own country Indians, or a Don Cossack." He afterwards purposed to issue an English edition of his "Sketch-Book," at his own risk, but his publisher failed when the first volume only had been produced. The book became so rapidly popular, however, on both sides of the Atlantic, that Mr. Murray resolved to become its English publisher, and henceforth Irving's reputation was made. A second volume of the "Sketch-Book," "Bracebridge Hall," and the "Tales of a Traveller," succeeded, the last work appearing in 1824; the author's residence during the interval of their composition being at London and Paris. In 1826 he set out for Madrid, for the purpose of examining some important documents relative to Columbus, which had just been discovered in a Jesuit college in that city. His researches in the His researches in the Contege in the cary. In research as the symbol spanish archives, as well as his explorations of the old cities of Spain, resulted in the publication of several of his most popular books,—the "History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus," the "Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," and "Tales of the Alhambra," In 1829 he was appointed secretary of the American legation in

London, the Royal Society of Literature awarding him one of its gold medals, and the univer-sity of Oxford conferring upon him its honorary degree of LL.D. about the same time. In 1832, "after an absence of seventeen years, he saw again the blue line of his native land," as he has said, and on landing, a most enthusiastic reception awaited him. Leaving New York soon afterwards in company with Mr. Eilsworthy, atterwards in company with Mr. Lusworteny, the Indian commissioner, he travelled in the Far West, his knowledge of Indian and prairie life being reproduced in a series of entertaining works, the chief of which were "Tour on the Parlies;" Astoria, or Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains," and the "Adventures of Captain Bonneville." These were followed by a variety of sketches supplied to the American periodicals. In 1841 he was nominated minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, representing his country with distinguished success at Madrid, till 1846, when he was, at his own wish, recalled. Washington Irving hereupon retired to his beautiful estate on the banks of the Hudson, about 25 miles from New York, which he had purchased a few years before. In this charming retreat he lived, engaged in literary labour, till his death; narrating the rise and progress of Mahometanism in his "Lives of Mahomet and his Successors," and the adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, in his biography of that poet and essayist. Besides these, he revised his complete works, and published a collected edition of them. His last productions collected edition of them. This last productions were "Chronicles of Woolfert's Roost," a series of sketches in the style of the old "Sketch-Book," and the "Life of Washington," the first volume of which was published in 1855; and this, as well as the concluding volumes, was hailed with an enthusiastic reception in America, while in England it became as popular as the previous efforts of its author. B. at New York, 1783; D. at Sunnyside, 1859. (See "Lite," by his nephew, published in 1862.)

Inwir, Eyle, or evis, a distinguished civil servant of the East India Company, was bron of Irish parents in Calcutta, and seeleved his education in England. He obtained an appointment in the E.I.C.'s civil service in 1767, but was suspended in 1777 for his adherence to Lord Pigot. He was afterwards reviously, however, and in 1799 was appointed superintending of the company's affairs in China, where he rout in the company's affairs in China, where he rout in the company's affairs in China, where he rout in the company's affairs in China, where he rout in the company's affairs in the was the author of "Adventures during a voyage up the Red Sea, and a journey scross the Desert." Eastern Eciogues, "Epistic to Mr. Hayley," An Inquiry into the Feasilility of Bompart's Expedication to the East," "Ode on the Death of Hyder Ali," "Napoleon on the Vanity of human Ambitton," &c. p. 1791; p. 1817.

Hyder All, "Asponent on the range of rammamolition," &c. B. 1743; D. 1817. III. I SALC COMNENUS, 44'-aik com'-ne-me, a Grece emperor, was proclaimed in 1657, in room of Michael Stratiotes, who was deposed. His conduct was marked by valour and prudence, till he meddled with the property of the ecclesiastics, who excited general discontent against him. He then retired to a monastery, and ceded the crown to Constantine Ducas in 1069, p. 1061.

ISAAO ANGELUS, aw'.jel-us, a Greek emperor, who obtained the erown after putting to death Andronicus Comneuus, in 1186. He was a voluptuous prince, and his brother, Alexius, having gained over his officers, seized the throne, and threw him into prison, where he was deprived

of his eyes in 1195. After the death of Alexius. he was released from confinement, and again placed on the throne. B. 1154; D. in 1204.

ISAAC KARO, ka'-ro, a Spanish rabbi, who was

forced to quit Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1499, which compelled the Jews to leave that country within four months, or turn Christians. He first went four months, or turn Christians. The hist went to Portugal, and thence to Jerusalem, where he led a retired life. He wrote a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," printed at Amsterdam, in

ISABELLA, is a-bell-la, daughter of Philip le Bel, king of France, married in 1303, Edward II, king of England. Neglected by her husband, who gave himself up to the guidance of un-worthy favourites, Isabella sought assistance on the continent, and returning at the head of on the continent, and retaining a the head of 8000 men, took her husband prisoner, and confined him in Berkeley Castle, where he was shortly afterwards murdered. Isabella having given herself up to loose manners, her son, Edward III., seized and hanged her paramour, Mortimer, and committed his mother to a fortress, where she died in 1358. B. 1292. It was mainly in right of Isabella that Edward founded his pretensions to the French crown-a claim which led to the long and sanguinary wars of the Edwards and Henries in France.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, queen of Spain, was the daughter of John II., and married, in 1469, for daughter of John 11, and married, in 1805, Ferdinand V, king of Aragon. The conquest of Granada, and the discovery of America by Columbus, distinguished their reign. She was a woman of great abilities. B. 1250; D. 1504.

(See FERDINAND.)

ISABELLA II., queen of Spain, succeeded to the crown in 1833, on the death of her father, Ferdinand VII., in accordance with a decree of the Cortes, made three years previously, by which the salic law, or law excluding females from the throne, was set aside. Her uncle Don Carlos, who would have succeeded to the throne had not the salie law been repealed, refused to had not the sale haw been repealed, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and a civil war broke out in consequence. This was terminated in 1810, the Carlists being totally defeated, and the chiefs of the party expelled the kingdom. She did not attain her majority till the year She did hot actum mer majorny the one year 1843, her mother having been appointed queen-regent meanwhile; but, in 1840, she was com-pelled to resign in favour of Espartero, who was nominated regent in her stead. In 1846 the queen married her cousin, Don Francisco de Assis, her younger sister becoming the wife of Assis, the younger sister becoming the wise the Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of the late Louis Philippe, king of the French. Her reign was troubled by repeated insurrections, and at last, in 1868, in consequence of the revolt of the army and navy, and a general rising of the people under Prim, Serrano, and Topete, she was compelled to quit Spain and retire to Paris. B. at Madrid, 1830.

I BLEELE, M. RE JABET C., 1850.

TARRELLA OF ALREON WAS the daughter of Alphonse, duke of Celabria, the son of Ferdinand, king of Naples. In 1489, she was esponde to John Galeazzo Storza, then a minor under the guardinaship of his unel, Luigi Sforza, who, on seeing Isabella, fell in love with her. The lovers having been married by proxy only, Luigi contrived by divers means to keep them asunder, and declared his passion to Isabella, who repulsed him, and exhorted her husband to shake off his uncle's yoke. Luigi soon after-wards married Alphonsina, daughter of the 542

duke of Ferrara, a woman of an ambitious and duke of regrars, a woman of an amotions and intriguing; spirit, and, by their contrivance, John Galcazzo was poisoned. Luigt then as-sumed the sovereignty, and Isabella sought refuge at Naples, which soon after was taken by the French, and she had to lament the loss of all her family. She then retired to a small town in the kingdom of Naples, which had been assigned her for a residence. D. 1524.

ISABELLA, queen of Hungary, was the sister of Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, and in 1539 married John Zapolski, king of Hungary. In 1540 she was delivered of a son while her husband was besieving the castle of Forniras. and he was so delighted at the news, that he gave a splendid feast to his troops, and died of intemperance on the occasion. Isabella, unable to cope with the forces of Ferdinand of Austria. with whom her husband had engaged in war, called to her aid Solyman, sultan of the Turks. who treacherously seized the capital of her dominions, and obliged her to retire to Transylvania, which country she was afterwards forced to yield to Ferdmand. She was then obliged to retreat to Cassovia, and on the road wrote these Latin words on a tree, -Sic futa volunt,-" Su fate decrees." in 1556 she recovered Transylvania; but, when her son came of age, she refused him a share in the government, p. 1561.

ISEUS, i-se'-us, a Greek orator of Chalcis, who went to Athens and became the master of Demosthenes, who imitated his style in preference to that of Isocrates. Sir William Jones translated his ten orations in 1780, the remainder of his 64 great speeches having been lost,

ISEUS, another Greek orator, who went to Rome about 97 A.D. Pliny the younger states him to have been a great master of eloquence and rhetoric.

and ractors. Iscarrs, Joseph of Exeter, is'-ki-Iscarrs, Josephus, or Joseph of Exeter, is'-ki-nus, a distinguished writer of Latin poetry, who accompanied Richard Courde Lion to Palestine, and was the author of an eple poem entitled "Antiocheis," or the deeds of Richard which the poet had himself witnessed. This is unfortunately lost; but another, on the Trojan war, is still extant. Warton styles Iscanus "the miracle of his age in classical composition." p. 1224,

ISDEGERDES, is-de-ger-dess, king of Persia, succeeded his uncle Sapor, and was debanched, cruel, and avaricious. He made war on the Eastern emperors, who refused to pay him tribute, obliged Theodosius the younger to make peace, and persecuted the Christians with sewriter. All of the control of the control

make peace, and persecuted the Christians with severity. D. 420. II. ish-ma-le, founder of the dynasty of the Sophis of Persia, was a descendant of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed, and began his reign in 1605. He gained many victories, and established the Persian throne

victories, and established the Persian throme upon a solid heals. D. 1523. Thamas on the Ishnake II. succeeded Thamas on the Ishnake II. succeeded Thamas on the Ishnake II. succeeded the to the brothers. He was poisoned, in 1579. by his sister, out of zeal for the Turkish religion, Ishnael being of a seet held heretical by the other Mohammedans.

ISIDOH, Sr., e'-se-dor, bishop of Seville, a celebrated Spanish prelate, and one of the most learned men of his time, wrote a number of books on biblical and classical subects, and some commentaries on the Old



ISABELLA OF CASTILE.



JEFFERIES, JUDGE.



JACKSON, STONEWALL,



JAMES I. OF ENGLAND.

Isidore

Iturbide

and New Testaments. B. at Carthagena, 566; sisting of members nominated by himself, and

ISTDORE, St., surnamed of Pelusium, from his retiring to a cell near that place, was the disciple of St. Chrysostom, and, when young, embraced the monastic life. He wrote letters, and other pieces, some of which are extant. D. about 440.

ISIDORUS OF CHARAX, is'-i-dor'-us, a Greek historian and geographer, who wrote a "De-scription of the Parthian Empire." He is said to have lived during the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, three centuries before the Christian era.

ISINGRINIUS, Michael, i-sin-grin'-e-us, a celebrated printer of Bale, in the 16th century, who executed in Greek the works of Aristotle, with paper and types superior to those of Aldus Manutius. He published, also, with the same elegance and correctness, "The History of Plants," by Fuchs.

ISMENIAS, is-me'-ne-as, a Theban general, who was sent on an embassy to the king of Persia. No person being admitted to the ring of presence without prostration, Ismenias was resolved not to commit an action so degrading to his country. At his introduction, he dropped his ring on the ground, and the act of taking it up was mistaken for submissive homace, in consequence of which he was favourably received .- A Theban musician, who being taken prisoner by the Scythians, and playing before their king, the monarch observed that he liked the music of Ismenias better than the braying

ISOCRATES, i-sold-ra-tees, a celebrated Greek orator, who, although master of a sweet and graceful style, was prevented by a certain weakness of voice from haranguing in public. It was to his power as a teacher of oratory that his reputation was due. His orations, 21 of which are extant, were intrusted to others for delivery. The defeat of the Athenians at Cheronea, by Philip of Maccdon, so affected Isocrates' spirits that he refused to partake of food, and died after four days of fasting. B. at Athens, 436 B.c.: D.

338 в.с.

ITURBIDE, Augustin, e-toor'-be-de, emperor of Mexico, was a native of Valladolid, in New Spain, and entered the military service at the age of 17. In 1810 he was a lieutenant in the provincial regiment of his native city, but his military skill and valour becoming conspicuous, led to his further advancement; so that by 1816 he had risen to the command of the army which ne had rised to the command of the army which occupied the provinces of Guanaxuato and Valladolid. He was, however, accused of want of fidelity to the royal cause; and, though acquitted of the imputation, the disgust which he felt in consequence of the charge led him to retire for a time from active service. Events subsequently opened a new career for his ambition. He was invited to take the command amotion. He was invited to take the command of an army destined for the South, and marched to Acapulco, in the latter part of 1819. There he matured a plan, the professed object of which was the emancipation of Mexico from the yoke of Spain, the independence of the country, the protection of religion, and the union of the Spaniards and Mexicans. On the strength of this project, Iturbide continued his march to Queretaro, and was soon joined by Vittoria, the most devoted of the friends of liberty. The road to power was now fairly opened before Iturbide. He took possession of the capital in the name of the nation, and established a regency, con-

wholly under his control. Finding that the republicans saw through his intentions, and were opposed to his domination, he resolved to were opposed to ms commutation, are resoured to preserve his authority by boldly usurping the crown, and accordingly, through the devotion of his troops, and with the concurrence of a portion of the deputies, he was pro-laimed emperor, May 18, 1822. It was decreed that the crown should be hereditary in the family of the community of the control of t Iturbide; that a million and a half of dollars should be his yearly dotation; the title of prince was conferred on his sons, and an order prince was conterved on his sons, and an order of knighthood and other accessories of a monarchy, were established. The friends of free institutions, overawed and kept down by the power of the usurper, fled to their wonted creteats, or acquiesced until a fitting season should arrive for resisting with union and success. But they did not long submit to a state of things so adverse to their wishes, Iturbide was driven by his necessities to make fresh exactions, which exasperated the minds of the people, already disgusted with successive usurnations. Defection became general among usurpations. Defection became general among the officers of the army, and in all the provinces, so that Iturbide saw that his cause was hopeless, and hastily assembling at the capital the dis-persed members of Congress, he tendered to them his abdication of the crown, March 20, 1823. them mission and of the rown, March 27, 1825. Congress agreed to grant him a large yearly pension, on condition of his leaving the Mexican territory for ever, and residing somewhere in Italy; they also made suitable provision for his Itary; they also made suitable provision for his family in case of his death. He proceeded to the coast, under the escort of General Bravo, and embarked, May 11, 1823, for Leghorn. He micht have lived comfortably in a beautiful villa in Tuseany, had he not been impelled by ambition to attempt the recovery of his empire. With this object he left Italy for England, and embarked for Mczice, May 11, 1824, precisely a year after his departure from it, and arrived in sight of the port of Soto la Marina, July 14. During Iturbile's absence, the Mexicans had established a republican constitution, and the ex-emperor found no adherents or friends in the nation. The government having been in-formed of his leaving Italy, suspected his design, and a decree was passed, dated April 28, 1824, declaring him to be proscribed as a traitor, and enacting that, in case he landed in the country, the mere fact should render him a public enemy. Deceived in regard to the reception which awaited him, Iturbide landed at Soto la Marina, accompanied only by his secre-tary, Beneski, and was immediately arrested by order of La Garza, commander of the province of New Santander, to whom he had applied for bassports, pretending that they were for persons who had visited Mexico on a mining speculation. La Garza conducted his prisoner to Padilla, the capital of the province, and demanded instructions how to act from the local legislature. Iturbide's fate was delayed only a short time; sentence of immediate death was pronounced; and while preparations for was pronounced; and while preparations for recenting the sentence were making, he addressed the assembled people, protesting his innocence of treasonable purposes, and chroting them to observe the duties of patriotism, religion, and civil subordination. This person is admitted to have possessed high military talents, and considerable force of character; and had he been less swayed by personal ambition, he might have

Tyanof

won the fame of being the Washington of South America—a character and title which some were, at one time, inclined to accord to him. B. 1784; shot, July 19, 1824. IVANOF, Feodor Feodorovitch, e-van-ov, a

Russian dramatist, first served in the army, from which he was afterwards removed to the commissariat department. He was the author of several comedies, and a tragedy called "Martha, or the Conquest of Novgorod." B. 1777; D. в. 1777; р.

IVAN (or JOHN) I., e'-ran, succeeded Jurie, or George II. in 1328, in the principalities of Viadimir, Moscow, and Novgorod, and reigned during twelve years, with the title of grand-duke of Moscow. He was succeeded by Simon, surnamed the Proud. D. 1310.

IVAN II. reigned between the years 1353-59. He was a mild and wise ruler, and warred

with success against the Tartars.

Ivan III., Vasilivitch, reigned from 1462 to
1505. He delivered his country from the Tartars in 1481, brought all the provinces of Russia under his sway, and took possession of Novgorod after a seven years' siege. He introduced the arts of civilization into his dominions. His second wife was Sophia, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. Ivan was the first to adopt the title of czar, having for his arms the double-

headed eagle of Constantinople.

IVAN IV., surnamed the Terrible, ascended the throne at the age of four years, 1533. His mother was appointed regent, and sustained, in his name, a great struggle against the nobles of the kingdom. He attained his majority in 1544, and made war against the Poles, the Swedes, and the Tartars, all of whom were in turn vanquished. He committed numberless cruelties upon these peoples, as well as upon his own subjects. He killed with his own hand his eldest son; but his reign was marked by a great advance in civilization. He definitely adopted the title of "czar," and added to it that of "autocrat," m. 1529, p. 1594.

IVAN V., Alexievitch, succeeded to the throne

on the death of his brother, Feodor Alexievitch, in 1632; but being of weak intellect, he was placed in a monastery, and the sceptre given to his brother Peter. The Princess Sophia, hoping to reign in the room of Ivan, excited an insurrection, which ended by the appointment of Ivan and Peter as joint sovereigns, and Sophia as co-regent. This government lasted six years, when Sophia having projected the death of Peter, that she might reign alone, the conspiracy was discovered, and the princess confined in a convent. From that time Peter reigned sole

monarch. B. 1661; D. 1696. IVAN VI., of Brunswick-Bevern, was declared czar when but three months old, after the death of his great-aunt, Anne Ivanovna, in 1740. Anne let him to the guardianship of the duke de Biren, who being deposed shortly after, the regency was transferred to the emperor's mother. In 1741 he was dethroned and conther. In 1741 he was dethroned and confined in a fortress, whence he was carried away by a monk; but was retaken and placed away by a monk; but was retaken and placed away by a monk; but was retaken and placed away by a monk; but was retaken and placed in prison, 1764

published, in addition to works on heraldry and antiquities, "Remarks on the Garianonum of the Romans, the Site and Remains fixed and

Jablonski

described." in 1774. B, at Yarmouth, 1716; D. 1776.

IVETAUX, Nicholas Vauquelin, Seigneur de. evel-to, a French poet, who became preceptor to the duke de Vendôme, son of Gabrielle d'Estrées, and afterwards to Louis XIII, when dauphin; but his life was so irregular, that he was banished from court; on which he took a house in nished from cotts on when he took ahouse in the Faubourg Saint-Germain, where he lived in luxury and debauchery. He wrote "The Insti-tution of a Prince," and a number of stanza, sonnets, and other poetical pieces. B. at Fres-

naye, 1559; D. at Paris, 1649. Ivory, James, i'-vo-re, an eminent mathematician, was the son of a watchmaker in Dundee. and was sent to the universities of St. Andrews and of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being educated for the Scottish church, but was enequated for the Souther turner, but was engaged in 1786, as teacher in an academy at Dundee, and was subsequently a partner in a flax-spinning factory in Forfarshire. His unwaried pursuit of science, however, enabled him to undertake the duties of professor of nim to undertake the dudes of professor of mathematics at the Royal Military College in Buckinghamshire; and when that institution removed to Sandhurst, in Berkshire, he was conreinvect to sandaust, in Berssine, he was con-tinued in his post, and remained in it till his retirement into private life, in 1819. While professor at Sandhurst, and afterwards, he wrote a great number of very valuable mathematical a great number of very valuation mathemater books, besides contributing fifteen papers to the "Transactions of the Royal Society of London." An edition of Euclid; "A New Series for the Rectification of the Cube;" "A New Method of resolving Cubic Equations;" and a host of mathematical and astronomical treatises, were the result of his laborious life. He was fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a member of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and cor-responding member of the learned societies of Paris, Berlin, and Göttingen. He enjoyed a pension of £300 per annum, from the year 1831 till his death, and was invested by William IV. with the Hanoverian Guelphic order of knight-

what the Hanoverine designe order of anight-hood. In at Dundee, 1765; D. in London, 1842, IZHACKS, Richard, '-zā'z, an English anti-quary, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards became chamberlain and townclerk of Exeter, his native city, the history and memorials of which he wrote. This work was

continued by his son. p. about 1723.

AAPHAB-BBN-TOPHAIL, ja'-a-far-ebn-to-fail, an Arabian philosopher, supposed to have been an Araban Junosopher, supposed to have been the same with Averroes, who wrote a philosophical romance, called "The History of Hai-Ebn-Yokhdan," which was published in Latin by Pocock, at Oxford, in 1671, and in English by Ockley, in 1708. D. about

Jablonski, Theodore, ya-blons'-ke, coun-sellor of the court of Prussia, and secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, published.—"A French and German Dictionary," 1711; "A Course of Morality," 1713; and "A Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences." D. about 1740.

Jablonski, Daniel Ernest, a native of Dant-, after studying at several universities, among which was Oxford, eventually became an eccleendeavouring to promote a union between the Lutherans and the Calvinists. He wrote several theological works, and translated Bentley's "Boylean Lectures" into Latin. B. 1660; D.

1741. JABLONSKI, Paul Ernest, nephew to the preeeding, was the author of a very erudite treatise on the mythology of ancient Egypt, in 3 vols., and other able works, theological and antiqua-

rian. p. 1757.

Jackson, Thomas, jak'-son, a learned divine, who became president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and dean of Peterborough. His chief work was a "Commentary on the Apostles' Creed." B. at Durham, 1573; D. 1610.

Creeu. H. at Jurinam, 1675; D. 1010.

JACKSON, Arthur, a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the living of St. Faith's, in London, in 1662. He was fined £500 for refusing to give evidence against Christopher Love, and also imprisoned. At the Restoration Love, and also imprisoned. At the restoration he was chosen by the assembly of ministers to present a Bible to Charles II. He was also one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference. He wrote a judicious Commentary on the Dible. D. 1666.

statical counsellor at Berlin and president of became a prehendary of York, regius professor the Academy. He was an able divine, and of Greek at Oxford, preacher to the society, and inhoured carrestly, though without success, in Lincolvis Inn, canno in Christchurch, and, in Lincoln's Inn, canon of Christchurch, and, in 1812, bishop of Oxford. He translated a tract on the "Sieve" of Eratosthenes into Latin, published some sermons, and was a sound mathematician. B. 1750; D. 1815.

Jackson, Robert, a physician, who, while in

Jamaica, applied with success the affusion of cold water in fevers. He subsequently served as a regimental surgeon in the army, and finally settled at Stockton, near Durham. He wrote several treatises on the treatment of fever, perticularly on the advantages of the application of cold water in that class of disorders. B. 1751; D. 1827.

JACKSON, John, an eminent English portrait painter, was apprenticed to his father, who was a tailor; but discovering a decided talent for the art in which he afterwards excelled, his abilities procured him the protection of Sir George Beaumont, through whose means he removed to London, and studied at the Royal Academy. At the time he entered the great theatre of art, Lawrence, Opie, Beechey, and other eminent masters, pre-occupied the par-ticular branch he had chosen, and for a time Jackson contented himself with painting por-JACKSON, John, an English divine, who traits in water-colours, in which he was very

Arianish, and wrote some traces against the doctrine of the Trinity, and others against Collins and Tindal; but his best work is his "Chromological Antiquities," published in 2 vols. 400, 1752. p. at Lensey, Yorkshire, 1686; D. 1763.

JACKSON, William, a musical composer and ingenious writer, who, having received a liberal education, was placed under the tuition of the organist of Exeter Cathedral, and afterwards with Mr. Travers, an eminent musician in London. In 1777 he was appointed organist in the London, In 1777he was app intectorganists in the cathedral of his mutive city, Exeter. He published many excellent songs, canzonets, hymns, and sonatas, of his own composition. His chief literary productions were, "Thirty Letters on various Subjects," "On the Present State of Nusie," and "The Four Ages," Svo.—One of Mr. Jackson's sons was secretary to Lord Ma-cartney in his embassy to China; another was ambassador to the king of Sardinia, and afterwards at Paris and Berlin. B. at Exeter, 1780: D. at the same place, 1803.

JACKSON, William, an Irishman, and a clergy-

man of the established church, who became notorious for his intrigues against the government towards the end of the 1sth century. In early life he was chaplain to the duchess of Kingston, but going to France, became intimate with some of the revolutionary leaders, who sent him on a mission to revolutionize Britain. Failing in England, he went to Ireland, and was there detected in carrying on a treasonable correspondence with France. He was tried and convicted

Wigston's Hospital, in Lancashire. He was an copied the works of the old masters surprised acute metaphysician, but a zealous advocate for his contemporaries. He was elected royal Arimism, and wrote some tracts against the academican in 1817; and in 1819 travelled his contemporaries. He was elected royal academician in 1817; and in 1819 travelled through Italy, visited Rome with Mr. Chantrey, and was chosen a member of the Academy of St. Luke. Jackson "had an uncommon readiness and skill of hand, a rapid felicity of finish, which enabled ham to dash off, at a few sitting. whatever he undertook; his colouring was deep, clear, and splendid; and in this he more resembled Reynolds than any artist since his day," B. in Yorkshire, 1778; p. 1831.

Jackson, Andrew, an American general and president, was the son of an Irishman, who emigrated to America in 1765. At the breaking out of the War of Independence, he was studyout the Waxhaw Academy; but this event made himself and his two Irothers soldiers. On the termination of the war with stoners. On the termination of the war wine the mother country, he resolved to study the law, but abandoned it after a short time to resume his military earer, tighting, on this occasion, against the Indians on the frontiers of the civilized settlements. In 1797 he was chosen senator, and shortly afterwards was ap-pointed by the legislature of Tennessee major-general of the forces of that state. Up to the year 1812 he resided upon his farm at Nashville. on the Cumberland River; but on the renewal of hostilities between England and America in that year, he put himself at the head of some three thousand volunteers, and took up a dedississippi. In 1314 the United States govern-ment conferred the rank of major-general upon him, and the next year he repulsed the British once with France. It was true and convicted inti, and the next year he repulsed the British on this charge, April 23, 1795; and on being forces in their attack on New Orleans. For brought up for indement on the 30th of the same several subsequent years he commanded expendent, the compact of the several subsequent years he commanded expendent, Carran and Ponsonby, were about to crucity and recklessness in some of his promove an arrest of judgment. On investigation, ecclings. In 1821 he was nominated governor it was found that Jackson had taken porson.

Jackson, Dr. William, bushop of Oxford, after holding it for a year, was again elected to \$450.

represent the state of Tennessee in the senate. Jackson was elected president in 1828, and again in 1832. n. at Waxhaw, South Carolina,

again in 1832. B. at Waxnaw, South Carolina, 1767; D. at Nashville, Tennessee, 1845. Jagssox, Thomas Jefferson, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, was born in Virginia. In 1842 he entered West Point Military Academy as a cadet, and was breveted second lieutenant in the 1st corps of Artillery in 1846. When the Mexican war com-menced he was attached to Magrader's Battery, and distinguished himself on several occasions. He obtained the rank of first lieutenaut in 1947, and was breveted captain for his gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco. He resigned his position in the national army in 1852, and subsequently offichied as professor of mathematics and military science in the State University of Virginia. When war broke out, in 1861, between the Federal and Confederate States, Jackson was appointed to a command in the Southern army, and proved himself an efficient and enterprising commander. He led the Southern troops at the battle of Ball's Bluff, where the Federals were completely defeated. He shortly afterwards made a dashing raid into the Shenandoah valley, then occupied by large numbers of Federal troops, carrying off considerable quantities of provisions and other stores, and completely building the efforts of General Frecompletely bealing the efforts of General Fro-mont and others to intercept his retreat. In the series of battles which led to General M'Clellau's retreat to Harrison's Lending in July, 1962, Jackson played a distinguished part; and shortly afterwards made a forced march, with 40,000 men, carrying provisions for a few days only, and placed himself on the flank of General Pope's army at Manassas, the result of which daring manœuvre was the complete defeat of the Federal army and its retreat to the lines around Washington. The Confederates now carried the war into Maryland, but not meeting with the support they expected were retreating into Virginia, when attacked first at South Mountain, and afterwards at Autictam, where desperate battles were fought. Jackson was not engaged in these encounters, having gone to attack Harner's Ferry, a mili-tary store-station of considerable importance, which he reduced, captured large quantities of stores, which he secured, and then rejoined the army in time to cover the retreat of General Lee across the Potomac, which was accom-plished under Jackson's direction without the slightest loss either of men or material. In suggest loss entrier of men of material. In suggestion operations he continued to play a prominent part until May 2, 1863, when, after the battle of Chancellorsville, he was fired on by his own men by mistake, and died in hospital a week after. B. 1826.

JACOB, Ben Naphthali, jai'-kob, a learned Jew of the 5th century, was educated in the school of Tiberias, in Palestine. The invention of the Masoretic points and accents is ascribed to him and Ben Aser.

JACOB, Al Bardai, a disciple of Severus, patri-

According to the Large and assigned severus, parti-arch of Constantinople, was one of the principal leaders of the Latychians; on which account that seet gained the name of Jacobites. Jacob, Ben Hajim, arabbi of the 18th century, who published a cellection of the Masorn at Venice, in 1825, in 4 vols., with the text of the Bible a work-central section. Bible, a work greatly esteemed by the Jews.

JACOB, a Cistercian monk of Hungary, who JACOB, a CHEUTCHIN MOINT OF TAILIGHTY, WHO quitted his order in 1212, under pretence of being called to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels. He gathered together a prodigious number of fanatics in Germany and France, who being chiefly peasants, obtained the name of the Shepherds. When St. Louis, king of France. was taken by the Saracens, Jacob pretended that the Holy Virgin had commanded him to preach a crusade for his deliverance. The queen for some time tolerated this extravagance, but at last caused the rabble to be dispersed, and Jacob was shortly afterwards slain by a butcher.

Jacob, Henry, jai'-kob, a learned divine, was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A., after which he obtained a living. He is said to have left the church, and to have esis said to have the the tunter, and to have es-tablished the first congregation of Independents in England. B. 1561; D. about 1625. Jacob, Henry, son of the above, was educated

under Erpenius, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the Oriental languages. On his return to England, he entered at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, but was de-prived of this in the civil wars. He wrote some works, which were never printed; but Wood ascribes to him the "Delphi Phæniciantes," published by Dickenson, B. 1608; D. at Canterbury, 1652.

izrbury, 1682.

Jacon, Giles, an industrious English lawyer, who published, among a great variety of works, a Law Dictionary, and the "Lives and Characters of English Poets." n. 1690; n. 1744.

Jacon, John, the distinguished commander of the Scinde Horse. His first appointment was to the Bombay artillery, which he entered in 1827, and with this corps, composed not of natives, but of Europeans, he passed his first average ways of Service. At the symbolic of this

seven years of service. At the expiration of this period, he was intrusted with a small detached command, comprising a company of native artillery and a field battery; after which essay of his powers, he proceeded, in the usual way of Indian promotion, to assume civil instead of military duties, and served for a short time in the provincial administration of Guzerat. From these employments, however, he was soon summoned by the outbreak of war; and participated, as an artillery officer, in the perils and lories of the Affghan campaign. He did not owever, accompany the expedition all the way to Cabul; for, before the disastrous retreat from that city had been consummated, he received his appointment in the peculiar sphere of duty with which his name was inseparably connected from that hour to the day of his death. In the year 1839, when all north-western India was in a ferment, it was determined to raise some squadrons of irregular horse for service in those sparts; and the idea had been so for developed, that some 500 swarthy cavallers stood enrolled, that some 500 swarthy cavallers stood enrolled, in 1841, as the Seinde Horse. This regiment was afterwards augmented, and Colonel Outram, perceiving Jacob's abilities, selected the young artillery lieutenant for the chief command. The ampaigns and conquest of Scinde officred, of course, the most admirable opportunities for further distinction; and, on the field of Meane, Jacob's Horse, and Jacob himself, established a name which was never afterwards sullied or obscured. After Scinde had been annexed, it became necessary to protect it as a frontier province, and in this service a prominent part was assigned to the Scinde Horse. Owing partly to the anomalous character of the territorial

Jacobens

government, and partly, no doubt, to the confidence reposed in Jacob's personal abilities, the Seinde Horse were left almost entirely to themselves. The results soon became most remarkable. From a few troops, the force was gradually expanded till it included two strong regiments, and mustered 1600 of the best horsemen in India, the commander of the whole being Brigadier Jacob, assisted by four Europeans and a number of native officers. But, although formidable to those whose occupation was rapine and plunder, Jacob was a benefactor to the people over whom he virtually ruled. On the spot where his troops had encamped, which was a sterile waste for miles around, Jacob, in less than thirteen years, had built a town containing 30,000 people, and the district was transformed into one fertile garden. This city was called Jacobabad. It was here that he ruled, wrote, made experiments in gunnery, and invented the valuable rifle called after his name. invented the variable rine cancel titler its name. But, although still a young man, he, in the year 1958, gave sudden signs of a break-up of constitution. The ardent soldier had exhausted even his iron frame; a brain-fever ensued, and in a few days he was carried off. p. 1913; p. at Jacobabad, 1853.

JACOBEUS, Oliver, jū-ko-be'-us, a Danish physician, who became professor of philo-ophy and physic at Copenhagen. He wrote a compendum of medidine, and a number of Latin poems. B. in the isle of Jutland, 1650; D. at Copenhagen, 1747. JACON, Frederick Henry, we'-ko-be, a German

metaplysical hillosopher, who occupied several distinguished pasts under the government of Dusseldorf, and, in 1504, became president of the Academy of Sciences at Munich. He published a great number of literary and philosophical works, in some of which he oembated the doctrines of Kant. His principal works or "Letters on the Doctrines of Spinoza," "Humes and Belief, or Idealism and Realism," and "Letter to Frinte," His complete work were published at Leipsic in 1820. B. at Dusseldorf, 1743; p. 1819.

JACONI, John George, a German poet, was a native of Dusseldorf; studied at Göttingen; was professor of philosophy and eloquence at Halle, and, subsequently, of the belief lettres at Friburg, which he retained during his life. The style of Jacobi was fermed on that of the lighter French poet, and possessed much ease metaphysical philosopher, who occupied several

Interstited of account was refined out and of one lighter French poets, and possessed much ease and galety. E. 1749; D. 1814.

JACOB., Lucas, July-L. L., commonly called Lucas van Leyach, a painter, studied under his Indeas van Levuen, a panner, studiet under forselins father, Hugh Jacobs, and next under Cornelins Engelbrecht. Many of his pictures in cil and distemper are to be found on the continent; but he is now best known by his engravings.

but He is now best known by his engravings. H. at Leyden, 1191; D. 1533. JACOBS, Juriun, a painter of the Flemish school, was the disciple of Francis Soyders, whose manner he imitated. In his historical pieces he introduced animals painted in a mas-terly manner. p. in Switzerland, 1610; p. 1664.

Jacobs, Frederic, an eminent philological writer, became, in 1785, a teacher in the gymnasium of his native city, Gotha, in Saxony, where he published a number of excellent works, of which, besides those of a critical or philological character, may be noticed his "School for Women," 7 vols., and "Tales," 5 vols. B. 1761; D. 1847.

Jacquin

divine, who was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity College. In 1617 he removed to London, and had the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1623. He was then taken into the family of the counters of Exeter. He wrote several theological works. B. in Leicestershire, 1622; p. 1637.

shire, 1822; D. 1897.

JACOPOWB, or Jacopo da Todi, ya'-co-po'-nai, an Italian poet, famous for his "Sacred Canticles," and for being the author of the "Stabat Mater." His canticles were printed at Venice

Mater." 1118 can in 1617. D. 1306.

JACOTOT, Jean Joseph, zhak'-a-to, originally a captain of artillery in Napoleon's army, and subsequently sub-director of the Polytechnic subsequently sub-director of the Polyteonia, School, was deprived of his office at the Restoration for having been a member of the chamber during the "hundred dray." Estings to Belgium, he there conceived and put him partial practice a new system of education, on the principle that all intelligencessor count, the only difference between man and man being the result of circumstances more than of nature. He left several works upon the subject, which are inte-recting for ingenuity, if not for correctness. B. 1770; p. 1819.

Jacquand, Joseph Maris, MV-art. a celebrated mechanician, and inventor of the Jacquard loom, was the son of a poor weaver, and is said to have had no school education, having taught himself to read and write. From an early caugh evined a great and table for mechanical studies. After having inherited his father's looms and stock in trade, be, for some time, worked as a weaver; but was subsequently companied to the studies of the studies of the some time. pelled to sell all his working apparatus, having contracted many delets through his unfortunate contracted many dense through his anniversal experiments in weaving, cullery, and type-founding. He served with the republican army in the defence of Lyons and on the Rhine; but afterwards returned to his native city, and applied himself energetically to perfect the splendid piece of mechanism which bears his name, and which is now extensively employed, n. at Lyons, 1752; D. at Oullins, near Lyons, 1834.

JACQUELOT, Isaac, zhak-lo, a learned JACQUILOT, isaac, znak-to, a learned French Protestant, was the san of a minister at Vassy. At the age of 21 he became assistant to his father; but, on the revocation of the Edit of Nantes, he went to Heidelberg and thence to the Hague. The Heidelberg and thence to the Hague The king of Prussia invited him to his capital, where he became his unject's chaplain, and had a pension. He wrote "Dissertations on the Exist-nce of Gol," three pamphiets against "Dayle's Dictionary," "Dissertations on the Messiah," "A Treative on the Institution of the Surje-tures," "Letters to the Hishops of France," sormon, a work against Sociinaism, &c. B. 1447; D. 1708.

 Jacquet, Louis, zha'-kai, a French writer and ecclesiastic, who wrote an ingenious parallel between the Greek and French tragic poets, and some prize essays, which were rewarded by the Academy of Besançon. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Rousseau, whom in disposition and manners he greatly resembled. B. at Lyons. 1732 ; D. 1793.

which desides more of a criateat or pinion-cal character, may be noticed his "School State", Nicholas Joseph, ya'-quin, a cele-fromen, '7 vols., and "Tales," 5 vols. p. 1704; Thomas, jad'-komb, a nonconformist occurryman, Van Swicten, to visit Vicand, when

the emperor Francis I. sent him to the West Indies to collect plants for the botanical gardens of Vienna and Schoenbrunn; and after an abor vienna and schoenorum; and are an access as sence of six years, he returned with a superb collection. Two years afterwards appeared his "Catalogue of Plants growing in the Neighbourhand of Vienna;" and in 1773 a magnificent work, entitled "Flora Austriaca," with 500 coloured eneravings. He was appointed to various effices, and was created a baron in 1806. B. at Leyden, 1727; D. 1817. Jappus, jad-dus, high priest of the Jews, who,

JADUS, Jau-aus, nign priest of the Jews, who, when Alexander the Great intended to pillage Jerusalem and the temple, went to meet him in his pontifical robes, and the sight so struck the victor, that he fell at the feet of Jaddus, declaring he had seen in a vision a man dressed in precisely the same garments, who had promised him the empire of Asia. This so altered Alexander's sentiments, that he offered sacrifices

to the God of Israel.

JAPELOR, Nicolas, zhad'-lo, a French physician, who wrote "The Picture of Animal Economy," a "Complete Course of Anatomy," and a "Pharmacopeia for the Poor." B. at

Nancy, 1736; D. same place, 1793.

JAEGER, John Wolfgang, yai-jer, a Lutheran divine, who became preacher of the cathedral in his native city, chancellor of the university, and provost of the church of Tubingen. He wrote several works, the chief of which are,—" Eccleseveral worse, in each of which are, eccusionated History compared with Profame; "A Compendium of Divinity;" "The Life of Spinoza." n. at Stuttgardt, 1647; p. 1720.

JAGELDOS, jú-gel-los, the name of an ancient dynasty of the grand-duchy of Lithu-

and the state of the grand-ducty of Institution and which afterwards gave monarchs to Poland, Hungary, and Boh mia. Its founder was the grand-duke Jagellon, who, in 1336, married Hedwige, daughter of the king of Hungary and Poland. He subsequently embraced the and Poland. He subsequently embraced the Christian religion, and became king of Poland, under the title of Ladislas V. His descen-cauts reigned both in Lithuania and Poland, but Alexander Jagellon united both crowns in 1501.-Several Jagellons reigned at a later

Jago, Richard, Jai-go, an English poet, was clausted at University College, Oxford, entered into orders, and in 1724 Johnson of the vearage of Suittersfield, in Warwickshire. In 1771 he was presented to the living of Kilmcote, in Leiesstrahire. His "Elegy on the Black-birds," first published in the "Adventurer," was attributed to different writers. His prin-

"cpal performance is a descriptive poem, entitled
"Edgehili" z. in Warwickshire, 1715; p. 1781.
JAHN, Johann, yon, a learned German orientalist, who was professor of theology and of the Criental languages at the university of Vienna; wrote grammars of the Arabian, Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldean tongues; and, in 1800, published an important work on Biblieal Archwology, which has been translated into English. B. at

Taswitz, Moravia, 1750; p. at Vienna, 1815.

Jaun, Otho, a German writer and archæologist,
who was born at Kiel, in the now Prussian duchy of Holstein, and studied under Lachmann and or Hoistein, and studied under Laciniania and Gerhardt, at Berlin. After lecturing in his na-tire own on ar heology and philology, he was made professor of the latter science at Leipsic, but was deprived of his office for the part he took in the attempts to sever Holstein from Denmark in 1813 and 1849. He has written a life of Mozart. B. 1913.

JAILLOT, Hubert Alexis, zhail'-lo, geographer to the French king, was at first a sculptor; but having married the daughter of a map-colourer, naving married the dadgater of a map-coourer, he turned his attention to geography. He engraved many maps and charts, particularly the great maps of France, that of Loraine being his best work. In 1669 he published a set of maps, drawn by Sanson, and engraved by himself. D. 1712.

Jamblichus, jum'-ble-cus, (see Iamblichus) a Platonic philosopher.

James, Sr., of Compostella, jaims, the patron saint of Spain. This is the name given by the Spanish Roman Catholics to St. James the Great, the inhabitants of Compostella, in Spain, pretending to possess his body enshrined in their cathedral.

SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND.

JAMES I., king of Scotland, the son of Robert III., was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement 18 years. In 1423 he obtained his liberty on marrying Joanna Beaufort, daughter of the earl of Somer-set, whom he had fallen in love with from seeing set, whom he had fallen in love with from seeing her walking in the royal gardens at Windsor while he was a prisoner there, and who is believed to be the lady alluded to in James's pleasing poem of the "King's Quhair." On his return to Scotland, he severely punished his uncle, the duke of Albany, and others, who had misgoverned the country in his absence, in consequence of the country in the absence, in consequence of which a conspiracy was formed, and he was murdered in his private apartments in 1437. B. 1394. James I. was a most accomplished gentleman, and a poet of no little merit. He invented a sort of plaintive melody, which was greatly admired and imitated in Italy, in which country he was, in consequence, long remembered with respect. He was one of the most skilful harpers of his time, and excelled all competitors in the use of that instrument. Three compositions of his have come down to us—"Chris's Kirk on the Green," the "King's Quhair," and "Peebles at the Play"—which exhibit no mean degree of intellectual power

exhibit no mean degree of intellectual power and literary skill.

Jamas II., king of Scotland, succeeded the preceding king, his father, at the age of seven years. He assisted Charles VII. of France against the English, and punished rigorously those lords who had revolted against him. B. 1813; killed by the bursting of a gun at the circum of English.

siege of Roxburgh, 1460.

James III. was the son and successor of the above, and ascended the throne in 1460. He was a weak, priest-ridden king, and was charged with having committed so many cruelties, an I being so entirely guided by favourites, that his subjects revolted, and defeated the king at Sauchie-Burn, near Stirling. James fled from the field, but fell from his horse, and was nur-dered in a mill near the battle-field. Some historians maintain that the character of James has been greatly misrepresented by his contempo-raries, and consequently misunderstood by posterity. According to their view, James was more of a scholar and man of taste than was suited to the rude and turbulent times in which he lived, the rude and turbulent times in which he lived, and that his partonage of art, particularly architecture, and the favour he bestowed on its professors, provided the hostility of the barrons, and led to his melancholy fate. (See Counax, Robert; and Douglas, Archibald, "Bell-the-Cat.") n. about 1153; killed, 1493.

JAMES IV. succeeded his father, the last mentioned, at the age of about 15 years. He had been made a tool of by the discontented and turbulent barons, who, having levied an army, placed the prince at the head of it, and the result was the defeat and death of the king near Sauchie-Burn, as mentioned above. James IV. never forgave himself for his share in this transaction, and, it is said, wore an iron belt round his waist as a penance for his filial disobedience. He afterwards defeated the rebel-lious lords, induced the barons to relinquish the gloomy isolation in which they lived on their estates during the reign of his father, intro-duced order in the administration of the law, and greatly encouraged the development of the industry and commerce of the kingdom. Under the advice of Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo, he formed a navy, which even then proved itself formidable to that of England. With the ruler of that country, however, Henry VII., James cultivated amity, and married his daughter, the Princess Margaret. But after the death of the first Tudor king, the relations between of the first Tudor king, the relations servecine the two countries became loss cordial; and, on Honry VIII. invading France, James gave assistance to Louis XII., and having ruised an army, including almost every man capable of bearing arms, marched into England, but we defeated at Flodden Field, in 1513, by the earl of Surrey, and himself and nearly the whole of his army perished. B. about 1473. This monarch's character and tragic fate are strikingly depicted by Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion."

by Sir Watter Scott in "airmon.

James V., the son of the above, was only a
year old at the time of his father's death. At
the age of 17 he assumed the government, quelled the power, pride, and turbulence of the barons, particularly the Douglases, who had long held him in tutelage, and assisted Francis I. of France against the emperor Charles V., for which the French king gave him his daughter Which the French and gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease, he married Mary of Loraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. On his death, James left his crown to the beautiful and unhappy Mary queen of Scots, his daughter. B. 1512; D. 1522. James was of a romantic and adventure-seeking dispowas of a romand and accentive-seeking dispo-sition, which he indulged by wandering in dis-guise through the country, both to gratify his own inclination and to see for himself how the people were treated, for his care and protection of whom he was called the "Commons' King." Many songs, ballads, poems, and plays have been founded on the adventures of James V.— among which may be mentioned the "Lady of the Lake," by Sir Walter Scott; a drama called "The Laird of Pallangrich," in which the late Mr. Mackay used to perform with great applause on the Scottish stage; and a humorous but somewhat indelicate ballad, the "Jolly Beggar, or We'll gang nae mair a roving," which, pruned of its objectionable passages, was occasionally sung by the late popular vocalist, Mr. John Wilson.

James I, of England, and VI. of Scotland, and with the habit of the Cisterian was the son of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, by Mary queen of Scots, dangter of James V. N. 12.76. When only a year old, he was proclaimed king, on the forced resignation of his mother, and in 1903, succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the English throne. A pilot was soon after disco- and united Catalonia Secondary of the Company of the Comp

Lady Arabella Stuart, upon the English throne in his stead, for which Lords Cobham and Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh, were indicted. But, in 1605, the more desperate attempt to blow up the king, the prince, and both houses of Par-liament, known as the Gunpowder Plot, was discovered, for which Guy Fawkes and many other persons were executed. In 1800 he established episcopacy in Scotland, and made peace with Spain. In 1612, his son, Prince Henry, by Anne of Denmark, died, and the same year his daughter was married to Frederick, the electorpalatine. One of the greatest blots of his rei; was the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, fifteen years after sentence. James was a man of learning, and affected to be a profound scholar, particularly in theology, being not indifferently acquainted with polemics, of which he was so fond as to found Chelsea College for the maintenance of learned men, who were to employ themselves in managing controversies, especially with the church of Rome. Charles II., however, applied it to the better purpose of affording a home for soldiers worn out in the affording a nome for southers work out in the service of their country. James wrote, among other books, a "Commentary on the Revelation," in which he calls the pope Antichrist; Logi, 'in which he calls the pope Antichrist; Basilicon Doron; or, Advice to his Son;' 'Demonology; or, a Discourse on Witchcraft,' James I, held very strong opinions as to the "divine right of kings," with which he induced his son Charles II, a rigid adherence to which not only beauth the strong was a some control of the contro brought that unhappy monarch to the scaffold, but led to the expulsion of the Stuarts from the English throne. B. at the Castle of Edinburgh, 1506; D. in England, 1825.

James II., king of England, was the second JAMPS II., king of England, was the second son of Charles I., and was declared duke of York soon after his birth. During the civil war he resided in France, where he inhibed the principles of popery. At the Restoration he returned to England, and secretly married Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Charendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England : viz., Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war he signalized himself as commander of the English fleet, and showed great skill and bravery. On the death of his first wife, he married Mary Beatrix of Modena. He succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles II., in 1635; but his zeal for his religion leading him into measures subversive of the constitution, the Prince of Orange, who had married his doughter Mary, was invited to England by several of the nobility; and the king, finding himself abandoned by his friends, withdrew to France, 1688. B. in London, 1633; b. at St. Germains, 1701.—His son James, commonly called the Old Pretender, died at Rome, in 1766.

JAMES I., king of Aragon, called the War-rior, succeeded his father, Peter the Catholic, in 1213. He conquered the islands of Majorca and Minorca, Valencia, and other provinces, from the Moors. Before he expired, he resigned the crown to his successor, and took the habit of the Cistercian monks, in accordance with a superstition of the age, B. 1206;

JAMES II., king of Aragon, succeeded his brother, Alphonso III., in 1291. He carried on a long war against Navarre and the Moors, and united Catalonia to his crown. n. about

JAMES DE VITRI, a cardinal in the 13th centurn, attended the crusaders to the Holy Land, and was made bishop of Ptolemais; after which Gregory IX. roked him to the purple, and employed him as legate. He wrote an "Eastern and Western History." n. at Vitri, near Paris; D. 1244.

JAMES OF VORAGINE, a Dominican and bishop, who became provincial of his order, and archibishop of Genoa, compiled a Golden Legend, full of pious fables, which has been many times reprinted. B. at Genoa, about 1330;

D. about 1398.

D. about 1898.

JAMES, Thomas, a learned divine, was educated first at Winchester school, and next at New College, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow, with the degree of D.D. He was chosen first keeper of the Bodleian Library, and made sub-dean of Wells. He collated MSS, of the unclear fathers, with a view to publish them, but failed in his design, for want of encourage-ment. He wrote several learned books, the chief of which is, "A Treatise of the Corruption of the Seriptares, Cometis, and Fattlers."

1. at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1571; D. at Oxford, 1633.

JAMPS, Richard, nephew of the above, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, whence he removed to Corpus Christi, of which he became a fellow. He travelled in Russia, and published a narrative of his journey in 1619. He was of a narrative of its journey in 1919. He was of great service to Selden and Sir Robert Cotton, being a man of extensive learning, and profoundly acquainted with ancient MSS. He published several books in Latin. p. 1592; p. in

London, 1631.

James, Thomas, an English navigator, who, in 1631 and 1632, attempted to discover a northwest passage. He wintered on Charleton Island. in Hudson's Bay, and next summer proceeded on his voyage, but was unable to penetrate far-ther than 65 decrees and a half north. He made some discoveries on the coast of Hudson's Bay; to the country on the western side of which he gave the name of New South Wales. On his return to England he published an account of his expedition, entitled "The Strange and Dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James, for the Discovery of a North-West Passage to the South Sea.

sage to the South Sea."

JAMES, Bobert, an English physician, who received his education at St. John's College, Oxford. After practising in the country, he removed to Loudon, and, in 1743, published his embedded to Loudon, and, in 1743, published his "Modical Dictionary," in 3 vols. 6016, in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson—a work of considerable merit in its day. He also published other works in connexicn with his profession; but he is best known buy a valuable medicine unit. but he is best known by a valuable medicine, universally celebrated under the name of "James's powder," which gave a fortune to his family. B. at Kinverstone, Staffordshire, 1703; D. 1776.

B. 21 K. HIVETSTONE, STATOTISHITE, 1703; D. 1776.

JAMES, THOMBAS, a learned divine, who was educated at Elon, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to his degree of D. D. in 1780. He was, for many years, a public tarter in that college. In 1776 he became master of Ingiby school, which station he filled, with great because master a striped on the second master of the process of the process of the second master of the process of the pr honour and satisfaction, till 1793, when he resigned. For his great services he was preferred to a prebend in Worcester cathedral, and the

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the Fifth Book of Euclid by Algebra," and two Sermons. B. at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire; D. at Harrington, Worcestershire, 1804.

James, William, was the author of a valuable work, entitled "The Naval History of Great Britain, from the Declaration of War by France, in 1793, to the Accession of George IV.," &c. Every accessible source of authentic informa-tion was made use of by Mr. James in writing this history, which has gone through several editions, and has now become a standard work on the history of the British navy. The freedom with which he criticised the conduct of some of those engaged in the occurrences he had to relate, however, involved him in litigation, which considerably impaired the pecuniary success of

his work. D. 1827.

James, William, a land agent and surveyor. was the original projector of the Manchester and Liverpool railway; and may in some re-spects be regarded as the father of the railway system, having surveyed numerous lines at his own expense, and been an active promoter of these undertakings, at a time when they were considered to be mere speculative innovations, B. at Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, 1770; D.

1837.

James, John Thomas, D.D., bishop of Cal-cutta, was educated at Rugby School, and the Charterhouse, London; and, in 1804, entered at Christchurch College, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and for a time acted as a college tutor. In 1813 he left the university to make the tour of the north of Europe with Sir James Riddell and on his return published an account of his travels, with illustrative sketches of scenery, engraved and coloured by himself. In 1816 he visited Italy, to study the works of art in that country; and the result of his observations appeared in an account of the Italian school of painting, which was followed by another on the French, Dutch, and German schools. He took French, Dutch, and German schools. He took orders soon after returning from Haly; and in 1826 published a tract, entitled "The Senisceptic, or the Common Sense of Religion considered." At this time he only held the small vicange of Filtron, in Bediovalshire; but on the death of Bishop Heber, was nominated to the see of Calcutar, received the degree of D.D., and embarked for India in 1827, but did not long survived the delectrium similarogs of the climate survived the delectrium similarogs of the climate survive the deleterious influences of the climate and the anxieties attendant on his new position. B. 1786; D. 1829.

B. 1769; D. 1829.

JAMES, George Payne Rainsford, a modern English novelist, historian, and poct, received the rudiments of his education at a school in Greenwich; but was sent, about the age of 15, to Paris, where he remained several years. When only 17, he wrote several Eastern tales, which was a Governor's which does not have been appropriately and the positive of the property .thich were afterwards published for the benefit of the Literary Fund. From that period till the year 1825, he continued to contribute anonymously to the magazines and periodicals; but, encouraged by Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving, he wrote and published an historical novel, in the style of the former, called "Richelieu." This met with a very decided success This met with a very decided success, and the young author rapidly produced a num-ber of other works of the same character. During the succeeding quarter of a century, he wrote with great industry; novels, fairy tales, poems, and historical works issuing in quick to a process in writesect cancerna, and one poems, and insorrem works assuing in quick living of Harrington, in the same county. He succession from his rapid and fertile pen. Of published a "Compendium of Geography for his novels, it will be sufficient to enumerate a the use of Rugby School," "An Explanation of few of the best: these are, "Darnley," "Henry

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Masterman," "Philip Augustus," "The Gipsy,"
"The Smuggler," and "Morley Ernstein." The
most successful of his historical works are,
"The Life of the Black Prince," "The History of Charlemagne," and the Lives of some Forcign Statesmen, which he contributed to Lardner's Cyclopedia. During the period of his greatest popularity, he had been appointed historiographer of England by William IV.; but soon resigned the office. Mr. James was appointed by the company of the co resigned the office. Mr. James was appointed British consul at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1852. He wrote and published several novels in America, besides sending three or four to be pro-duced in England. He was afterwards sent to Venice as the British consul-general for the Venice as the Bittins consul-general for the Adriatic ports. D. in London, 1801; D. in 1800, at Venice, where he was buried, and the follow-ing epitaph, written by Walter Savage Landor, placed upon his grave in 1802, "George Parue Rainsford James, British Consul-General in the Adriatic, died at Venice, agod sixty, on the 9th of June, 1800. His metric sas writter are known of oune, 1880. His merits as a writer are known wherever the English lauruage is, and as a man they rest on the hearts of many. A few friends have creeted this humble and perichable monument."

JAMESON, George, Jaim'-con, a Scotch pair ter, termed by Waipole the Vandyck of Scot-land, studied under Rubens, with Vandyck, at Antwerp, and, on his return to his native country, painted the portraits of many of the most distinguished Seatch noblemen then living, as well as one of the English king, Charles I. B.

at Aberdeen, 15:6; p. 1614.

JAMESON, Robert, one of the most eminent naturalists of his time, studied for the medical profession, but soon abandoned the pur-suit of the healing art, and devoted himself with ardour to geology, mineralogy, and the kindred sciences. In 1793 he published the "Geology of Arran and the Shetland Isles." This was followed in 1800 by the "Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles," in two volumes 4to; and shortly afterwards by the "Mineralogy of Dumfriesshire." With a spirit of enterprise rare at that time in Scotland, he went, in order to perfeet himself in his favourite studies, to Friburg, in Saxony, where the celebrated Werner had established a school which attracted pupils from all parts of Europe. Jameson remained at Friburg two years, and shortly after his return was appointed professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh on the death of Dr. Walker in 1804. From this period death of Dr. Waiker in 1202. From this period his publications were numerous, and his class-books in particular rose specially into high reputation. We cannot afford space to give an entire list of his works, but the following will show the zeal and energy with which he devoted himself to the investigation of his favourite sciences: "The Characters of Minefavourite sciences: "The Characters of Mine-rals," 1805; "System of Mineralogy," two vols., 1806, to which a third volume was added it 1809, on Geology, then termed "Geognosy," "Notes to Black's Translation of Von Buch's Travels in Norway and Lapland," 1813; "System of Mineralogy," enlarged, without the Geognosy, three vols. 1816; "Characters of Minerals," new edition, 1816; "Manual of Minerals," and Description of Mountain Rocks," 1821, one vol. In 1819 he commenced the "Edinburch Philosonbieal Journal," which the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," which he continued till his death. It extends to seventy volumes, and has attained to a European reputation. B. in Leith, 1773; D. 1853.

JAMESON, Mrs. Anna, a modern English authoress, was eldest daughter of Mr. Murphy, an artist of Dublin, who afterwards became paintar-in-ordinary to the Princess Charlotte.
A distinguished disciple of art himself, he early inabued his talented daughter with its principles. As a young woman, Anna Murphy occupied the post of governoss in two or three families of distinction; but, at the age of 25, she married Mr. Robert J. meson, a barrister, who, several years afterwards, was appointed to an official post in Canada, Mrs. Jameson joined an online past in Canada. Ars, Jameson Johned her hu-band subsequently; but a separation eventually took place by mutual agreement; upon which she returned to London, and devoted herself henceforth to literature and the fine arts. She had already made her appearmes area. She had already made the appearance as an authoress, having published the "Diary of an Emuyée," in 1926, a work which was reprinted, with many additions, under the title "Visits and Sketchasat Home and Abroad."

title "Visits and skelchas at Homeanii Abroad." In 1820 appeared her "Loves of the series of imaginative skelches; after that, "Fernale Do rephy." Homanes of Biography." Boants of the Court of Charles H., "Formle Syceologis," and "Charesteristics of Women," awork similar to the "Loves of the Posts," but of a higher and more ambittons character. In 1829 site published "Winter Staties and Summer Randbles in Canada, which emissing a room of the visit to Canada. which contained a record of her visit to Canada; and, in 1810, she put forth a translation of In all her works of foreign travel hitherto published, social and artistic criticisms were to be found; but, about this time, she commenced writing books of an exclusively artistic character; the first of these being her "Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London, which was published in 1812. Akin to this production were her "Companion to the most production were her "Companion to the most Celebrated Private Gallerius of Art in London;" "Lives of the Early Italian Painters;" a colle-tion of casays, chiefly artistic, called "Memoirs and Essays;" "The Poetry of Sacred and Le-gendary Art," "The Legends of the Momattic Orders," and "The Legends of the Mad "," this last appearing in 1852. All these works displayed a profound acquaintance with the principles, and a refined appreciation of the great examples, of art. Indeed, her labours greate examples, of art. Indeed, her labours may be said to have been the precursor of that enlarged and discriminative fine-art criticism which has since sprung up in England. The "Handbook to the Courts of Modern Sculpture at the Crystal Palace" was written by her; but, in addition to her article criticisms, she was author of a few small works, in which she sought to ascertain "whether there was any sought to ascertain "whether there was any hope or possibility of organizing, into some wise and recognised system, the taleut and energy, the piety and tenderness of our women for the good of the whole community." For two years before her death she had been assiduously engaged upon "The Life of our Lord," and it was while prosecuting her researches for this purpose at the British Museum, that she caught a cold which caused her death. B. in Dublin about 1797; p. in London, 1860.

JAMIESON, John, D.D., jul'-me-son, a Scotch antiquarian and lexicographer, who was sent by his father, at the early age of nine years, to the university of Glasgow, and subsequently attended lectures at the university of Edinburgh. In 1779 he obtained a licence to preach from the

Scotch claimets, authough without any appointment. After having writh, as several poems, sermons, theological works, and many autiquarian researches, he produced, in 1809, his "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," and in 1818, "An Abridgment of the Scottish Dictionary," which last are valuable on account of the very large collection of old words, theore and workers promptiles to his public to the contractions. idioms, and customs, peculiar to his native country, contained therein. He had, for several years before his death, been in receipt of a years before its death, been in receipt of pension, first from the Royal Society of Literature, and afterwards from the civil list. B. at Glasgow, 1759; p. at Edinburgh, 1838.

Jamen, Amadis, zha'-meen, a French poet, and secretary to Charles IX., who, besides his poetical works, wrote academical discourses in prose, and completed the translation of Ho-mer's "Iliad" into French verse, which was left imperfect by Salel. B. about 1530; D. about

1585.

JANEWAY, James, juin'-a-way, a noncon-formist divine, who was educated at Christchurch College, Oxford; and being deprived after the flestoration, opened a meeting-house at Rotherhithe, when the act of indulgence was passed. Among his works are, "Heaven upon Earth," "A Token for Children," which has gone through numerous editions; "The Saint's Encouragement to Diligence," and "A Legacy to my Friends." B. in Hertfordshire; D. 1674. JANET-L'ANGE. zhu'-net-lanzh, commonly so

called, his real name being Ange Louis Janet, a modern French painter and designer on wood. After having studied for several years in the u'cl-ers of Ingrès and Collin, he afterwards became a pull of Hornec Vernet, whom he assisted in making the designs for the illustration of the history of Napoleon I. Between the years 1836-46, he painted several pictures, which were hung in the Paris exhibitions; but about the latter year he was engaged by the proprietors of the French "Illustration" to undertake the artistic direction of that journal. During the ten subsequent years he made a very large number of designs for illustrated newspapers, and for French peri-odicals, and even for English publishers; but odicais, and even for raights phonsiers; out afterwards, returned to his oil-painting; and executed several historical pieces, which ob-tained considerable success in his own country. n, at Paris, 1818.

JANICON, Francis Michael, zha'-ne-kawng, a French political writer, who settled in Holland, and was the author of "The present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and their Versellands". Dependencies." B. at Paris, 1674; D. at the

Hague, 1730.

Janin, Jules-Gabriel, zha'-nă, a modern critic and author, who evinced in his earlier years a great aptitude for study, and acquitted himself to well at the college of St. Etienne, in the department of the Loire, that his father decided to send him to Paris, to finish, at the college Louis-le-Grand, an education thus asspiciously commenced. Shortly after leaving this college, the "Figaro," and continued to do so until that publication was suppressed by the government in 1825. His vivacious and fearless pen was next employed in the columns of the "Messager des Chambres," and so trenchant were his attacks upon the despotic Polignac ministry of following propositions extracted from it:—That Charles X., that, in 1829, the journal to which there are divine precepts which even good men 553

prosbytery of Glargow, after which he acted as he contributed was subjected to a heavy fine, postor to a number of congregations in many. In this year appeared his first novel, "The Dead Sectich districts, aithough without any appoint.

Donkey and the Guillotined Woman," which ment. After having written several poems, was nothing else than a satire upon the style of was nothing east than a starre agon the style of Victor Hugo, as head of the "romantie" school. So highly did his own party already esteen him, that, although only 25 years of age, he was styled by them "the Prince of Critics." During the three or four following years he published two novels,—"The Confession" and "Barnave," as well as a couple of volumes of short tales. In 1833 he commenced what has since proved to be the greatest of all his literary undertakings, -the dramatic notices and literary reviews for the "Journal des Débats." Every Monday morning, for upwards of a quarter of a century, morning, for upwards of a quarter of a century, appeared a witty, sparkling, and pointed criticism on dramatic literature and the stage. These feuilletons, or foot-articles (they being always inserted at the bottom of the newspaper columns), soon made a European reputation for their author, who throwing aside the dogmatic severity of his predecessors, quickly became a public favourite, by the grace, the polish, and the intuitive justice which characterized his articles. The monarch of critics met with one reverse, however: in 1841, on the occasion of reverse, nowever: in 1841, on the occasion of his marriage with a young and beautiful heiros, he, instead of his usual literary feuilleton, sup-plied to the "Journal des Débats" a most complete and minute narrative of his happiness. This imprudence brought upon his head a slashing article in the "National," and for a long time Janin was never mentioned in the French newspapers but as the "married critic."
He also wrote many introductions, biographics, and critical essays for republications of classic French authors. To the "Revue de Paris" he contributed two remarkable sketches, one of Mirabeau, the other of Lord Byron. He likewise composed, compiled, and edited more than a score of illustrated tours in France, novels, essays, and works of general in France, novels, essays, and works of general literature; bosides writing a sories of letters on the Great Exhibition of 1851. A collection of his dramatic fauiltons has been published, under the pretentions title of "Dramatic and Literary History." n. at St. Etienne, in the department Loire, 1904.

JANSENTUS, Cornelius, jan-sen-e-us, bishop of Ghent, took part in the Council of Trent, and became remarkable there for the modesty of his demeanour, as well as for his great learning. He was the author of a "Harmony of the Gospels," and other works. B. at Hulst, Flanders,

1510; D. at Ghent, 1576.

Jansen, or Jansenius, Cornelius, jan'-sen, a celebrated Roman Catholic prelate, was educated at Utrecht, whence he removed to Louvain, where he was chosen principal of the college of St. Pulcheria. Being deputed by his university to go on a mission to the king of Spain, that monarch employed him to write a book against France, for which he was rewarded, in 1635, with the bishopric of Ypres, in Flanders. He wrote several books; but that by which he is best known is his "Augustinus," which was published after his death, and occasioned a fierce contest among the divines of the Romish church, which even the papal bulls could not suppress. In 1841 the inquisitors prohibited the perusal of the book; Urban VIII, censured it as herotical; and Innocent X., in 1653, condemned the

Jansonius

Jasmin

cannot obey without the assistance of God: set up by public subscription in St. Martin's That no man can resist the influence of divine church, at Bolsword, in 1823. B. at Bolsword, That no man can resist the influence of divine grace on his mind: That to render human actions meritorious, it is not necessary for them to be free from necessity but constraint: That the doctrine of free-will is a gross error: That Jesus Christ died not for all men, but only for the elect. These doctrines the pope declared heretical, and a violent persecution was excited against all who maintained them. Jansenism, notwithstanding, found numerous disciples in France and the Low Countries. B. near Leer-

JANSENS, Abraham, yans'sene, a Dutch painter, whose colouring was so superior, that a picture of his, representing the descent from the cross, in the church of Ghent, has been taken for the work of Rubens, and is scarcely inferior to the works of that painter. B. at

Antwerp, 1509; n. 1631.

JANSENN, Victor Honorius, an historical painter, who was patronized by the duke of Holstein, who sent him to Rome for inprovement. On his return to his own country, he adorned the churches and convents with his works. D. at Brussels, 1064; D. 1739. JANSSENS, Cornelius, a Dutch painter, who

resided in England many years, and, in several respects, was equal to Vandyek. He painted

perfects, was edital by vandes. The parties of the English nobility. D. 1005.

JANGARUS, Sr., shan-air'-cas, bishop of Denevento, who was beh aded at Puzzuoli, in the persecution under Diocletian, about the end of the 3rd century. His body was removed to Nuples, where a beautiful chapd was erceted to his memory in the cathedral. What renders his name remarkable is a pretended miracle exhibited yearly by the priests, who have what they term his blood in a phial. On bringing out what is called the head of the saint, the blood, hitherto in a congealed state, liquifics. This mummery is always practised when Vesuvius shows signs of a convulsion, and the people devoutly believe that the influence of the

propie devoluty believe that the inherice of the saint will prevent an earthquake.

Japix, or Japicks, Gysbert, jai-pix, a Frisian poet, of whose touching and simple lyries Dr. H. Habburgers, a distinctible. J. H. Halbertsma, a distinguished Frisian writer, says, "For any one who has a feeling for true poetry, it is worth the trouble to learn Frisian, to enjoy the beauties of Gysbert Japix." He was the son of a poor carpenter of Bolsword, in Friesland, his family name being Holekania, which the poet changed into Japix, that word signifying "son of Jacob," which was his father's Christian name. Little is known of the pret's life, except that he was a schoolmaster and parish-clerk in Bolsword. His chief poems in manuscript are to be found in the Bodleian library. Boswell, on obtaining for Dr. Johnson

treatise of devotion, nor even any of the bal-lads and story-books which are so agreeable to country people." The literature of Friesland does not, even at the present time, include a translation of the Holy Scriptures: the "Merhowever, been reproduced in the Frisian tongue.

JASHIN, James, abas'-md, a Gaseon post of In 1889, Sir John Bowring translated and published some poems of Jajin in the "Foreign a tallor, and was himself early put to the trade Quarter Roylew." A bust of the poet was of a hairdresser, which, despite his successful tasks.

Friesland, 1603; p. at the same place, of the plague, 1666.

JARCHAS, Jur'-käs, the most learned of the Indian Brahmins, and a great astronomer according to Jerome. He is said to have given Apollonius Tyaneus seven magical rings called by the names of the planets.

JARCHI, Solomon-Ben-Isaac, Jur'-ki, a celebrated rabbi, who spent thirty years in travel-ling through Europe and the castern countries. He wrote "Commentaries on the Bible," which are highly esteemed by the Jews. B. at Troyes,

France, 1104; D. 1180.

JARDYN, Karel de, yar'-dine, a Dutch landscape-painter, who studied and worked in Italy, where he acquired a great reputation; and so highly was he esteemed, that, though a Protestant, his remains were interred in consecrated ground. B. at Amsterdam, 1640; D. at Venice, 1678.

Jarnac, Guy de Chabot, lord of, zhar'-nak, a French gentleman of the chamber to Francis I. and Henry II., who fought a duel with a courtier named La Chateignerale, in 1547. His adver-Jamae gave him a mortal thrust under the hough. The title corps-de-Jamae has since been given to treacherous blows.

1570.

JARNOWICK, OF GIORNOVICHI, GIOVARDI Mane, yar'-no-vik, a celebrated violinist, the most accomplished pupil of Lulli, for several years resided in Paris, and was considered at the head of his profession; he afterwards went to England, where he was very popular; but on being invited to settle at Petersburg, he went thither. He was very irritable and eccentric, and many anecdotes illustrative of these traits are recorded of him. B. at Palermo, 1745; D. in St. Petersburg, 1804.

JABRY, Nicholas, zhar'-re, an eminent French caligraphist, who was appointed "Master Penemealigraphist, who was appointed "Master Peneman" to Louis XIV., and executed for that king, and for the chief lords of his court, many works which rank as masterpieces of the art of caligraphy. His "Garland of Julia," which he executed in 1811 for the duke of Montausier, executed in 101 for the duke of monadater, consisting of 30 follo leaves, was sold, in 1714, for the sum of £580. He also completed the "Hours of Nôtre Dame," in 120 leaves, in 1647.

B. at Paris, about 1620.

Jars, Gabriel, zhars, a French mineralogist, who visited, with Duhamel, the mines of Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, and Carinthia, also those of England, and other countries. In 1768 he became a member of the French Academy of Sciences. His brother published his observa-tions, under the title of "Voyages Metallur-giques," in 3 vols. B. at Lyons, 1732; B. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1769.

JARVIS, John, jurious, an artist, whose paint-

ings on glass were famous in their day, was a native of Dublin, where he practised his art for some time, and then removed to London, where he soon made himself a high reputation. The west window of New College, Oxford, which he painted from designs by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is his most celebrated performance. B. 1749;

D. 1801.

career as a poet, he always continued to praccareer as a poet, he always continued to practise. He wrote and published several collections of songs and poems, all of them written in the patois, or rural dialect, spoken on written in the paties, or thrist disease, spoker on the banks of the Garonne. Soon after the pub-lication of his collection of poems, "Les Papil-lotes,"—"the Curlpapers" he was elected member of the Academies of Agen and Bordeaux. Two of the most celebrated critics in France, Charles Nodier and Sainte-Beuve, have written critical comments upon Jasmin's productions, which they state to be full of feeling and joyous grace. The poet usually recited his poems in his native town, and, having a fine voice and manner, the delivery of these lyries, varying in dialect but little from those of the old troubadours of the 11th and 12th centuries, is said to have produced a very great effect upon his hearers. Jasmin received many presents; Louis Philippe and the duke and duchess of Orleans bestowed upon him handsome gratuities : Toubestowed upon him handsome gratuities; Tou-louse gave him a golden laurel-wreath; Pan marked its sense of his worth by sending him a service of china. When he began to write poetry, all his family, he says, laughed at him, but, afterwards, his wife, selecting the best pen and paper for his use, would observe, "Every verse you write, Jacques, puts a fresh tile on the rooft." B. th Agen, 1789; 1.1864. Javoovar, the chevalier Louis de, zho'-koor, member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academies of Berlin and Stockholm, fur-nished the French Enverlowatia with articles

nished the French Encyclopædia with articles on medicine and natural philosophy. He also compiled a "Universal Dictionary of Medicine," He also in 6 vols., but the MS. was lost on board a ship,

no vois, but the abs. was 10st on board a sing, which foundered on her passage to Amsterdam.

n. at Paris, 1704; p. at Compilegne, 1779.

JAUDA, Auguste François, kolite, a French physician, and professor of Syriac in the Royal Collego of Paris, who translated into French, among other works, "Sharp's Surgery" "Ockley's History of the Saracens," and "Floyer on Asthma." p. 1707; p. 1707.

JAUBEGUY Y AGUILAR, cha'-oo-rai-goi e a-goo'-e'/-lar, a Spanish poet and painter, who resided for a long time at Rome, forming himself upon the best Italian models in both poetry and painting. On his return to his native land, he published some excellent translations of Tasso, and from the Latin. His pictures were distinguished for the Latin. His pictures were distinguished for their beautiful colour, for their fine gradations of light and shade, and for the beautiful flesh-tints in them. B. near Toledo, 1566; D. at Madrid,

JAY, Gui Michel Le, zhai, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who printed a polyglot Bible at his own expense, and thereby impoverished himself. Subsequently entering into versined himself. Subsequently entering into holy orders, he was made dean of Vezeli. His polyglob Bible is elegantly printed in 10 vols., and has the Syriac and Arabic versions, which are not in that of Ximenes. p. 1675.

JAX, John, jai, an American jurist and statesman, who, after studying at Columbia (then King's) College, was admitted to the bar, and in 1774 was elected a delegate to the first American congress, at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was chosen president of the congress; in 1777 he was a member of the convention which

peace with Great Britain. The definitive treater having been signed in September, 1783, he re-turned to the United States; and in 1784 was sent as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain. sent as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and concluded the frasty which has been called after his name. In 1795 he was elected governor of New York State; this post he continued to occupy till 1801, when he declined a re-election as well as a re-appointment to the office of chief-justice of the United States, and passed the remainder of his life in retirement. B. at New York, 1715; D. 1829.

JAY, William, son of the preceding, a cele-brated American slavery abolitionist, was designed for the profession of the law, but an affection of the eyes forced him to relinquish its study; whereupon he retired to his father's country seat at Bedford, Massachusetts. From the year 1819 he was one of the most active advocates of the abolition of slavery in the United States, and wrote several works in aid of the same cause. These were collected and published at Boston in a complete form, with the title, "Miscellaneous Writings on Slavery," in 1854. He was one of the founders of the American Diblical Society, and served as president of the Pence Society. In 1832 he edited his father's correspondence, and wrote a biography of him, publishing the work under the title of "The Life and Correspondence of John Jay." B. 1779; D. 1858.

Jax, Rev. William, an eminent Independent preacher, was the son of a stonecutter, at which trade he himself worked during his early years; but, while still young, was placed in the Marlborough Academy, with a view of being educated for the ministry. At sixteen years of age he commenced preaching, and, before he had age ne commenced preacting and, before the first reached his twentieth year, was appointed mi-nister of Argyle Chapel, Bath, where, for sixty-two years, he officiated. On completing the fiftieth year of his ministerial labours, in 1841, he was presented with a service of plate, and a purse containing £650, at a public meeting in Bath. His volumes of sermons met with considerable success, and passed through several editions. He wrote also an Essay on Marriage, "Lectures on Female Scripture Characters," and an Auto-biography, which was published in 1834. All his works have been issued in a complete form, in twelve volumes, Svo. B. at Tisbury, Wilts, 1769; D. 1853.

JAYADEVA, jai-a-de'-ra, a Hindon poet, of whose life or pursuits nothing certain is known. Only one of his poems is extant, this being the "Gita Govinda;" or, Poem in Honour of Govinda," one of the names of the Hindoo god vinda, one of the names of the Indiod government (Krishna, It is an amatory and voluptuous lyric, and Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, and other commentators, assert that it is only to be interpreted in an allegorical sense. Sir William Jones published a translation of the "(lita Go-vinda," in the 3rd vol. of the "Asiatic Re-searches."

searcnes."

Janookze, Caleb, jé-kek, a baker in High-street, St. Giles's, London, who for many years distinguished himself as president of a dis-puting society held at the "Robin Hood tavern," hear Temple-bar. He had considerable powers as a speaker and is said to have often op-posed with success the celebrated Burke, and framed the constitution of New York; and in posed with success the celebrated Burke, and the following was appointed chief-justice of the state. He was next sent as minister themselves at the bar and in the senante. Mr. plenipotenting to Spain; and in 1783 was appeliance one of the commissioners to negotiate a titled, "A Vindication of the Moral Character

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of the Apostle Paul from the Charge of Insincertiy and Hypocrisy brought against it by Lore Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton, and others." He became a director of the Hand-in-Hand fireoffice, and was enabled to retire from his busi-

once, and was enabled to retire from his dust-ness on a small fortune. D. 1796.

JEANNIN, Peter, zhan-nä, a French states-man, who was educated for the law, and be came president of the parliament of Paris, Henry IV. made him member of his council, and kept him at court, where no great enterprise was undertaken without consulting him. His memoirs were published in 1659. B. at Autun, 1540: p. 1622.

JEBB, Samuel, jeb, an English physician, was educated at Cambridge, and subsequently set-tled as physician at Stratford, in Essex, where he resided till a short time before his death. He edited an edition of Roger Bacon's works, and of several other learned authors. B. at

and or several other fearmer authors. B. at Nottingham, 1809 p. 1772.

JEBB, John, a divine and physician, the son of Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashel, studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and Peter-house, Cambridge; obtained church preferment, Cambridge; obtained church preferment, which, however, he resigned, and then commenced practice as a physician, in which he was very successful. He was a violent partisan in whatever he concerned as a characteristic partisan. whatever he engaged; and, though conscientious in his religious opinions, their peculiar complexion, and the freedom with which he indulged in the political squabbles of the day, obstructed his professional progress, and greatly impaired his usefulness. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, a contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions;" and his works, theological, political, and medical, form three vols. B. in London, 1736; D. 1786.

JEEJEEBHOY, Sir Jamsetjee, Bart., je'-jeeb-hoi, an eminent Parsee merchant of Bombay, was born of humble parents, and had to make his own way in the world; but by the time he was sixteen he was fully prepared to do so. That way was at first rough and hard; yet, undiscouraged, he went right on. The early life of the wealthy and honoured baronet was strongly in contrast with the calm which enveloped his later years. He made five mercantile voyages to China: in one of these, the ship in which he sailed formed one of the fleet which, under the command of Sir Nathaniel Dunce, beat off a French squadron under Admiral Linois. In another voyage, the vessel on board which were himself and his fortune, was captured by the French, and he was carried to the Cape of Good Hope, whence, with the loss of all his property, and after enduring many privations, he found his way in a Danish vessel to Calcutta. For tune smiled on him afterwards, however; and as his wealth increased, the tendency to share it with the needy, or to spend it for the benefit of the public, began to develope itself. In 1822 he released all the poor debtors confined by the Court of Requests from the Bombay gaol, by the simple process of paying their debts. From that time to the day of his death, the stream of his beneficence scarcely slacked in its flow. He dispensed in philanthropic services the vast sum of £300,000; his charity not being limited by the bounds of the community to which the munificent donor belonged. Parsee and Chrisvices, no less than for his philanthropic cilores. he was created a baronet, B. at Bombay, 1753; D. same place, 1859.

JEFFERIES, or JEFFREYS, George, Lord, jeffree, an English judge, notorious for his cruelty and injustice, was educated at Westminster school, after which he removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law with great application. By attaching himself to the duke of York, he obtained the appointment of Welsh judge, the honour of knighthood, and the chief-justiceship of Chester. In 1683 he was appointed chief-justice of the King's Etne's, and, in 1683, lord chancellor. His crudities on the western circuit towards the deluded followers of the duke of Monmouth were excessive; yet they gave great satisfaction to James II., who, with heartless mirth, called this "Jefferies's campaign." He supported all the arbitrary acts of the court, and rendered himself so obnoxious to the people, that, when James abdicated the throne, he attempted to leave the kingdom in the disguise of a sailor, but was recognised while drinking in a cellar in Wapping. Perceiving himself discovered, he feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot of beer in his hand; but information of his presence being communicated to the mob, they rushed it, and carried him before the lord

Acton, Denbighshire, about 1610; D. in the Tower, 1689.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, jef-er-son, third president of the United States, after receiving his education at the college of William and Mary, at enteation as one conege or winding an anary, as Williamsburg, which, at the end of the 1sth century, was the capital of Virginia, he studied the law under Mr. Wythe, a celebrated barrister of that day, and, at the ago of twenty-four, began to practise at the General Court in 1767. In the stirring events that preceded the American revolution, he took a foremost and distinguished part, though he was never engaged in any military operations. He was governor of Virginia between 1779-81; three years afterwards, he was appointed minister to France, and remained at that post during five years. Shortly after his return to America, in 1789, he became secretary of state under the presidency of General Washington. He had lived some ime in retirement previous to the year 1790, when he was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1801 he became president, and after being elected a second time, refin d, in 1809, to his estate near Montheello, in friginia. Mr. Jefferson was author of a book alled "Notes on Virginia". Dat Shadwell, Jirginia, 1743: D. in Virginia, 1820. In Jurgary, 30th, jof-yie, an English divine, ducated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. Archishop Thildson appointed him archiceacon of Norwich, in 1694. He published a volume of Cermons, and was the editor of "Christian dorals," a posthumous work, by Sir Thomas Bowne, and the sermons of Dr. Whicheota. Bowne, and the sermons of Dr. Whicheota. at Jurysch, 1647; D. 1730. ime in retirement previous to the year 1796,

in diswind, 1647; D. 1720.

JEFFERNS, George, Jef-fres, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who was educated at Westminster school and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a followship. He drewwards studied the law, and was called to the lar, but never practised. His "Miscellanies" tian, Hindoo and Mussulman,—indeed, people bridge, where he obtained a followship. He of all classes and creeds, allike shared in his beneficence, the largest outlay being for the poor our, but never practised. His "Miscellanies" and for the public. For his great public ser- in prose and verse contain, among other pieces,

Jeffrey

Jehanghir

the tracedies of "Edwin" and "Merope." B. at Waldron, Northamptonshire, 1678; D. 1

Review," was the son of Mr. George Jeffrey, a clerk-depute of the Court of Session, and at eight years of age was sent to the High School of Edinburgh, where he was remembered by a fellow-pupil as "a little, clever, auxious boy, always near the top of his class, and who never lost a place without shedding tears." At fourteen years of age, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where, in the debating societies of the college, he soon distinguished himself above his fellow-students by his fluent speech and severe criticisms on the efforts of his opponents. While at Glasgow, he formed a habit of making notes and abstracts from books, and writing essays, which had its advantage in his after-career. This practice was continued when he returned to Edinburgh, in 1759; and his biographer, Lord Cockburn,

was a pupil in the law classes of the Ediuburgh was a pupi in the law classes of the Endodryn university, and attended them till 1791, when he went to Queen's College, Oxford, to finish his studies. He left the English college in has strates. He left the larginal conlege in the nondris, and very pleased to do so ne appears to have been; for, "except playing and drinking," he wrote, "I see nothing that it is possible to acquire in this place." On his roturn to his native city, his friends preceived a great change in hum: instead of speaking his thoughts in his broad native Doric, he had a new forthing a conference as high ministra way of uttering a sentence in a high mineing tone. Lord Holland said afterwards, "Jeffrey had lost his broad Scotch at Oxford; but he had only gained the narrow English." His great intellectual powers, however, and kindliness of heart, soon caused his friends to overlook what they had at first regarded as a piece of affectation. His father seems to have been, for some time, undecided whether to make a lawyer or merchant of his son. The former was eventually resolved on, and, in 1702, he was once more sent to the law classes of the was once more sent to the law chases of the Edinburgh university. In 1792 he became a member of the Speculative Society, and there formed the acquaintance of Scott, Brougham, Horner, and other young men who afterwards came to be distinguished. In 1794 he was called to the Scottish bar; but, being unknown, and, above all, a Whig, there was small chance of his obtaining briefs. About this time he began writing for the "Monthly Review" and other Magazines. His income in 1801 was other magazines. This medica in 1901 was about £300 per annun; he, however, entered into matrimonial bonds, and took an upper story in a house in Edinburgh, where, one eyoning, Sydney Smith suggested to Jeffrey and evening, sydney Smith suggested to Jeffrey and the other guests, Horner and Brougham, the idea of starting a new journal, to be called the Edinburgh Review." The first number ap-peared in October, 1802, under the editorship of Sydney Smith, but, after the third number, Jeffrey was placed at its head. During the subsequent twenty-six years, Jeffrey continued to edit and contribute to this celebrated review. It will be unnecessary to enter here into the many political and literary controversics which brated for her wit arese out of the criticisms of Jesirey and his the theme of nun colleagues in this organ. His contributions poems. D. 1627.

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were unquestionably dictated by honesty; but many of them were eminently unjust—to Wordsworth and his kindred authors most especially. Throughout Jeffrey's editorship. he was the main support of the Review: but although his contributions, like those of Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Carlyle, and others, have been published, in four volumes, they have not obtained an equal success with those authors' productions. In the interval he had won for himself a place almost at the head of the Scottish bar. Once, when making a speech for the prosecution in a libel case, the defendant, pulling out his watch, said, Jeffrey "had actually spoken the English lauguage twice over in three hours." This was in aliusion to his m three hoars. And was in musson to mis rapid and fluent style of cloquence. His income had increased with his practice, and on the death of his tirst wife in 1805, he was in easy circumstances. In 1806 he visited London, and, while there, fought the famous duel with Moore, at Chalk Farm, which Byron, in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," has hus munortalized :-

Can none remember that eventful day, That ever glorious, almost fatal fray, When Little's leadless pistol met his eve,

And Bow Street myrmidons stood laughing by?"

Though this meeting had arisen out of Jeffrey's severe treatment, in the Review, of some of Moore's early poems, both the criticism and the duel were afterwards forgotten, and the poet and essayist became the best of friends. In 1813 he went to America to marry Miss Charlotte Wilkes, an American lady, but the grandniege of the eclebrated English politician Wilkes, (See Wilkes.) Soon after his return. he took up his residence at Craigerook, a delightful little estate at the foot of the Corstorphine Hills, some two miles from Edinburgh, Here, till his death, he gave hospitable reception to every visitor to the Modern Athens who was distinguished in literature, in art, or in science. In 1821 he was chosen lord rector of the university of Glasgow, and, eight years afterwards dean of the Faculty of Advocates; upon which he resigned the ciliurship of the "Edinburgh Review." He was returned to "Edinburth Review." He was returned to Parliament for the Perth, Forar, and Dundee Farilament for the Fertin, Fortar, and Dunder burghs in 1850; but, Ioshig his seat the next year, he was, through the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam, chosen as the representative of the borough of Malton. He sat for this borough, and for his native city, till 183k, when he was made a Scotch judge, with the courtesy title of lord. He sat upon the Scottish bench until a short time before his death. The biography of Jeffrey, with his correspondence, was published by Lord Cockburn, in 1852. p. at Edinburgh, 1773; p. at Craigerook, 1850.

JEHANGHER, Abul Muzaffer Noureddin Mo-hammed, jun-jen, emperor of Hindostan, son of the famous Akbar, succeeded his father on the Delhi throne in 1605, and, unlike most the Deint throne in 1000, and, unince mose Eastern rulers, was affable, generous, and easy of access to his subjects; he was, besides, a liberal patron of learning and the arts. He composed memoirs of the first seventeen years of his reign, and made additions to the historical commentaries of the famous Sultan Baber. His wile, Nourjehan, was equally eclo-brated for her wit and her beauty, and has been the theme of numerous Oriental romances and

Jekvl Jenkins

JEKYL, Sir Joseph, je'-kil, an English lawyer and patriot, who distinguished himself in the reign of William III. by his attachment to the Whigs, and was one of the managers on the trial wings, and was one of the managers of the tale at a of Dr. Sacheverell. At the accession of George I. he was knighted, made master of the rolls, and a privy councillor. He successfully maintained the independence of his office against lord-chancellor King, in a pamphlet entitler "The Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls Stated and Vindicated." B. in Northamp-

Rois Stated and Windrated. B. In Normani-tenshire about 1664; p. 1738.

JENYL, Thomas, D.D., brother of the above, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became vicar of Kowd, in Witshire, lecturer at Newland, in Gloucestershire, and minister of St. Margaret's chapel, Westminster. He wrote and published a number of sermons, all very popular in their day, and an Exposition of the Church Catechism.

JEKKL, Joseph, an eminent barrister, was the son of a captain in the navy, and a scion of the same family as the preceding. He was called to the bar in 1778; was returned as M.P. for Caine in 1787, and retained his seat during several successive Parliaments. He was curing several successive Farlaments. Re was appointed solitor-general tothe Prince of Wales in 1805; and, at the time of his death, was senior king's counsel, sonior bencher of the Imer Temple, F.R.S., and F.S.A. He erloyed a fair reputation for forensic power; but his fame was chiefly acquired by his ready talent in epigram and repartee, his bon-most often convulsing the bar with laughter, and his eversparkling wit delighting all who came within his convivial sphere, B. 1752; D. March S. 1837.

JELLACHICH VON BUZIM, Baron Joseph, jell-la-chik, the l'an, or military commander-in-chief of Croatia, was the son of an Austrian general, by whom he was sent to the military academy of Vienna, on leaving which he entered the Austrian army as sub-heutenant of dragoons, in 1819. Six years afterwards, he was a lieutenant, and occupied his leisure with the composition of a small volume of poems. which was printed for private circulation. In 1830, he went to Italy, as captain in a regiment of Hulans, and remained there four years; in 1837 he obtained the commission of major of infantry, and afterwards became, first, licutenant-colonel, and then colonel, of the 1st Banat frontier regiment. In 1848 the Court of Vienna secretly induced the Croatians, the Dalmatians, and the Servians to attack the Hungarians, whose constitutional form of government was distasteful both to the Austrian emperor and to the more despotically ruled Servians and Croats. These latter requested that Jellachich might be appointed their ban, and this being complied with by the Austrian emperor, an army of irregular, but well-armed troops, to the number of 40,000, was assembled. Jellachich, as ban, put himself at their head, and led them across the Drave, at Zegrad, in September, 1848. In less than a month he was met by the Hungarians and defeated; but, having arranged an armistice to Raab, and by this movement secured the high road to Vienna for his line of operations. Shortly afterwards, he went to reinforce, with 18,000 picked troops, Prince Windischgratz, who was then besiecing Vienna, which was defended by the insurgents. He then commanded the which the Hungarians were worsted. Throughout the remainder of the campaign he fought under General Haynau's orders, but did not exhibit any extraordinary talent for war. All illustrated edition of his poems was published at Vienna in 1857, the proceeds of which were applied towards an invalid fund he had founded in that capital. B. at Peterwardein, Austrian

in time capital. B. at Peterwarden, Austran Slavonia, 1801; p. 1839.

Jellinger, Christopher, jel-lin-jer a Presbyterian divine, who studied at Bâle and Leyden, was some time a soldier; after which Leyden, was some time a sometry mean invited he went to Geneva, whence he was invited to England, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the language, and obtained the knowledge of the language, and obtained the living of Brent, in Devonshire, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1683. He wrote, "Fifteen Conferences with Christ," "A New Way of Living and Dying," "The Spiritual Merchant," and other works of a like nature, JEMSITD, Jüm-shed a Persian sovereign, who reigned about 800 n.o., and is said to have founded to be a support of the provided with the christian conditions of the contraction of the c

founded, or at least greatly embellished, the famous city of Istakhar, called by the Greeks Persepolis. He is also celebrated for instructing his subjects in astronomy, and the mystecies of Sabeism, or the worship of the heavenly bodies. Being unfortunate in war, he was dethroned by Zohak, an Arabian king, and spent the latter part of his life in obscurity.

JENISCHUS, Paul, jonis'kens, a learned Dutch author, who was persecuted and banished for writing a book entitled "Theatrum Animarum." B. at Antwerp, 1558; D. at Stuttgardt. 647.

JENKIN, Robert, jen'-kin, a learned English divine, educated at the king's school at Caudivine, educated at the king's school at Cau-terbury. In 1674 he was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected 'cllow in 1680. In 1711 he became master o is college, and Lady Margaret professor of divinity. Dr. Jenkin wrote some theological works, the best known of which is entitled, he "Reasonableness and Certainty of the laristian Religion." n. in the isle of Thanct, 656; D. 1727.

JENKIN, William, a nonconformist divine, was the son of a puritan minister, and was eduwas the son or a perform market, and was con-cated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1641 he was chosen minister of Christ Church, near Newgate, London, of which he was deprived for nonconformity a year afterwards. He was sent to the Tower for being concerned in Love's plot, but was released on petitioning Cromwell. In 1684 he was committed to Newgate under the Conventiele Act, and died there four months afterwards. He wrote a great many theological works, and "An Exposition on the Epistic of Jude." B. at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1612; D. in London, 1685.

JENKINS, Henry, jen'-kins, an Englishman, remarkable for longevity, having lived to the age of 169 years. He remembered the buttle of Fludden Field, and gave evidence at the assizes to a circumstance within his recollec-Drace, a zegrada, are expendence, see a sessee of a creamstance wanth its recommendation than a month he was met by the fungarians iton which occurred one hundred and Sary and defeated; but, having arranged an armistice parts before. He retailed his faculties to like with his upponents, he made good his retreat last; but as he was born before parchal registers were kept, no parish would support him; so that he subsisted by begging. In the parish church of Bolton, Yorkshire, to which in reality he belonged, is a monument recording these particulars. B. in Yorkshire, 1501; D. 1670. JENKINS, Sir Leoline, an English statesman,

Austrian regire at the battle of Schwechat, in who was educated at Cowbridge school, whose

he was sent to Jesus College, Oxford, where he continued till the death of King Charles I. He afterwards became tutor to a young gentleman, with whom he travelled through France, Holland, and Germany. At the Restoration he returned to hissollege, of which he was a surgeou's apprenties at storation he returned to hissollege, of which he was shosen fellow, and in 1602 elected principal. In 1668 she was appointed jadge of the third the Percegative Court of Canterbury, and in 1670 received the honour of knighthood. He had a principal share in negotiating the peace of Kimeguen, and, on his return to England, was chosen one of the representatives of the university of Oxford in Parliament, where he opposed the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York from the succession to the crown. He was soon after made several experiments, or youngloon. The bequeathed to charitable tusted the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York from the succession to the crown. He was soon after made several experiments, or youngloon. The bequeathed to charitable tusted in 1721, n. in Glamorganshire, 263, n. 1685.

January Anthony, jen'-kin-son, an English traveller in the 16th century, who, between the years 1545-70, travelled in linesia, and was one of the first Englishmen who penetrated into the interior of Asia, where he lived for some time with the Uzbeck Tartars. On his return, he was sent to represent Eitzberth, queen of England, at the court of the care of Russia. His travels are included in Purchas's collection; but the truth of many of his statements has been expertised. In 1554.

been questioned. D. 1584.

JENKINSON, Charles. (See LIVELPOOL,

Earl of).

JINKINS, David, jen'-kinz, an English judge, who commenced his university education by being admitted a commoner of Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1697. After taking his back-lot's degree, he removed to Gray's inn, and became eniment as a barrister. Charles I. appointed him a Welsh judge. In 1646 he was taken prisoner as Hereford for his activity in the royal cause, and sent to the Tower. Being brought to the bar of the House of Commons, he denied their authority, and refused to kneed; for which he was fined show, and remanded to prison. In 1890 an act was passed for his trial; but Harry Marlin, it is said, prevented the measure by a droll speech. Jenkyns, who cape to do be hanged, declared that he would die with the Bible under one arm and Magna Charta under the other. In 1656 he obtained his librty, n. at Hensol, Glamorgaushire, 1856; p. at Cowbridge, 1967.

JENNENS, Charles, jen'-nens, an Eurlish gentieman, who, being very rich and fond of display, was called by his irriudis "Solinam the Magnifreat." He affected to be though! Jearned, and wrote the works of some of Handel's oratorios, particularly the "Messiah," and published part of an intended cilition of Sonkspeare, D. al Gopsal, Leicestershire, 1773. JENNER, Edward, M.D., jen'-ner, a celebrated

ANNAEL, KOWING, A. U., Jen-ner, a colourated English physician, who ranks among the great benefactors of the human race, as the discoverer and propagator of vaceination. He was the son of a vicar in (douestershire, and after receiving his school education in Chrecester, was appendiced to a surgeon at Sudbury. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to London, and became a student of medicine at St. Goorge's Hospital, living for two years as pupil with the celebrated John Hunter. In 1773, he returned to Glouostershire, and established blinself as a surgeon in the village

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Sudbury, Jenner was one day much struck at being fold by a milkmaid that she could not take the small-pox. He made inquiries, and discovered that this was a common belief in the district. When he went to London, he mentioned the circumstance to Hunter and many other dis-tinguished medical men, but they all regarded it as a popular error. Jenner, however, never forgot the subject, and when he set up as surgeon in Berkeley, made several experiments. which proved that in some instances it was impossible to give small-pox to persons who had had cow-pox : while in others, although certain individuals had lad cow-pox, they, nevertheless, took small-pox. The result of long study and took small-pox. The result of four study and careful experimentation, was that Jenner found that, while the udder of the cow was subject to several cruptions, there was but one true cowpox, which, further, could only be taken by the milkers at a paracular period of its course, About the year 1780 he conceived the idea of propagating the cow-pox, from the eow, in the first instance, and then from one person to another, and, consequently, secure to every individual so treated immunity from small-pox, For sixteen years he followed up this grand conception, and endravoured to enlist the sympathy and aid of the eminent practitioners of the healing art in its favour; but they only replied by ridiculing the idea as an absurdity, Jenner persevered, however, and, in 1796, had the good fortune to make an experiment which could not be gainsaid; he vaccinated a boy, cight years old, with the matter taken from a milkmaid's hand. The child recovered from the infection in a satisfactory manner, and was immediately afterwards inoculated for smallpox, without the slightest effect. Many similar experiments were subsequently made, all ending successfully; and, in 1798, Jenner put forth his first work on the discovery, "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ (Cow-pox)." Although the author successfully demonstrated the soundness of his views, they met with great opposition from medical men at the outset. In about a year, however, some seventy leading physicians and surgeons signed a declaration stating their entire concurrence with him. An attempt was now made to rob Jenner of the merit of his discovery; but it proved signally abortive, and henceforth fame and fortune were within reach of the retired country surgeon; but Jenner refused every offer; and as a desire to benefit his fellowcreatures, and not an ambition of worldly honours, had been his endeavour, he would not quit his native village, where he practised as physician. "Shall I," he wrote to a friend, "who, even in the morning of my life, sought the lowly and sequestered path of life-the the lowly and sequestered path of line—the valley, and not the mountain—shall I, now my evening is fast appreaching, held myself up as an object for fortune and for fame? Aly fortune, with what flows from my profession, is amply sufficient to gratify my wishes." The grand discovery rapidly spread over England, France, and the other continental nations, and throughout the world. The House of Commons, by way of recompensing the long and disinterested labours of Jenner, voted him, in 1802, £10,000, and £20,000 in 1807. He wrote several works



Johnson, Dr. Samuel.

JENNER, DR. EDWARD.



Jones, Sir William.



Jones, Owen.

and papers on his discovery, on general medi-

cine, and on natural history. B. at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, 1749; D. 1823.

JENNINGS, David, jen'-ings, a learned dissent-ing minister, was the author of "An Appeal to Reason and Common Sense for the Truth of the to iteason and commonsense for the Fruit of the Holy Scriptures, "An Introduction to the Use of the Globes and Orrery," "Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals," "Jewish Antiquities," 2 vols. 8vo. n. at Kibworth, Leicestershire;

D. 1762. JENNINGS, Henry Constantine, an antiquary and virtuoso of most eccentric habits and chequered fortune, was the only son of a gentleman of considerable property at Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. He was educated at Westminster School, and at seventeen became an ensign in the foot-guards; but resigned his commission, and travelled on the Continent, where he collected, while in Italy, a number of statues and other antiques, with which he decorated his scat at Shiplake. He now led the life of a man of fashion and fortune, indulging in the most expensive follies; the consequence of which was that he became an inmate of the King's Bench. Freed at length from his pecuniary embarrassments, he settled on an estate he had in Essex. where he gave himself up with enthusiasm to the collection of scarcebooks, pictures, and curiosities. He was, however, again unfortunate. Having borrowed a sum of money from a person who was indebted to the crown, his museum was hurriedly indetication count, his muscum was nurriedly sold for a small sum, to satisfy the claim of government. For many years afterwards, Jennings was a prisoner in Chelmsford gool; but on examining his foredom, resumed his former liabits, and settled at Chelsea; where, to use the words of a goutleman, who visited him in 1803, and who graphica'ly described his singular appearance, he sat "enthroned in all the majesty of virtue amidst his books, his pictures, and his shells." In consequence of fresh embarrassments, these precious relics were all sold in 1816, and Jennings was once more a prisoner within the rules of the Bench, where he died in

or Jansonius, Nicholas, zhen'-sawng, a celebrated French printer and letterfounder in the 15th century. He was the first who fixed the form and proportion of the Roman character; and his editions of books, printed between the years 1470 and 1481, are highly valued on account of the beauty of the typo-graphy. The first book which came from his press was a volume in 4to, entitled "Decor Puellarum," 1471. D. about 1481. Jenyns, Soame, jou'-ins, an English writer on

1819. p. 1731.

religions subjects, who was educated at a private religious subjects, who was educated at a private school, where he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1728 he published a poem on the Art of Danieng. He was elected member of Parliament'in 1741, and sat in the House till 1780. In 1755 he was appointed one of the Lords of trade, which place he held till that loard was abolished. His works are,—"Poems," "A break Pounity that he Uniting of Full; "A

Footh was aboushed. His works are,—"Poems," A Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil," "A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion." B, in London, 1704; b. 1787.

JEPISON, Robert, 267-80n, a drematic writer, was an officer in the army, and many years master of the horse to the lord-lieutenant of Treland. He was also for some time a member of the Trieb Horse of Couragn. His description. of the Irish House of Commons. His first dramatic piece, "Braganza," was read with suc-cess at Drury-lane, and printed in 1775. "The acceding, he went to the Mauritius once more, 559

Law of Lombardy," a tragedy, was performed nine nights at Brury-lane, in 1779. "The Count Narbonne" was well received. He wrote also "The Campaign; or, Love in the East Indies," an opera; "Julia; or, the Italian Lover," a tragedy; "Two Strings to your Bow," a farce; "The Conspiracy;" and "Roman Portraits," a poem in heroic verse, with historical remarks and illustrations. n. in Ireland.

1736; p. in Dublin, 1803.

JERDAN, William, jer-dan, a modern English littérateur, was the son of a small land-owner of Kelso, in Roxburgh-hire, and was educated at a Scotch parochial school, afterwards receiving some instruction from Dr. Rutherford, author of the "View of Aucient History." His family designed him for the law; but, at his own request, he was allowed to go to London, where, in 1801, he entered a merchant's counting-house, at a salary of £50 per annum. He quitted this employment the next year, and went to Edinburgh to attend the law classes of that university; but abandoned this classes of that university; our adamonate and study in loss than a year, returning once more to London, where he became embarrassed by debts, was released by his uncle, a naval officer, and taken on board his ship at Portsmouth as surgeon's clerk. While serving in this capacity, some verses of his were inserted in a Portsmouth paper; upon which he borrowed a sum of money and went to the metropolis, resolved to push his fortunes as a literary man. In 1805 he push nisiorumes as a interary man. In 1900 no obtained an engagement on a nowly-started paper,—the "Annora;" and, after being employed as contributor to several journals, he, some years afterwards, joined the stail of the "Sum," of which he eventually became editor. In 1817 he was engaged by Mr. Colburn to edit the "Literary Gazetic," of which paper he was embeaned; but no now its he has embeaned; but no now its his most has been as the contributors. subsequently the proprietor, but ceased to have any connexion with it in the year 1850. Soon

any connexion with it in the year 1850. Soon afterwards, a subscintion of nearly \$2700 was raised for him, and Lord Aberdeen granted him a pension of 100 guineas a year. Mr. Jerdan published his autobiography in 1850, and "Men I have Known" in 1866. n. 1782; p. 1860. JERNEME, Sir John, jo'-t-e-mie, an entinent colonial judge and anti-slavery advocate, who, after receiving his deacation at Elimdell' grammar school, Tiverton, returned to Genensey, his mative place, and bogan to study the law, which he afterwards continued at Dijon, in France. In 1815 he attracted the notice of the government, by his evidence before the royal compisioners sent to Guernsey to investigate the missioners sent to Guernscy to investigate the administration of justice in that island. In 1824 he was nominated chief justice of St. Lucia, West Indies, and, from what he observed in that became an energetic advocate for the holition of slavery, and published his views in our essays on Colonial Slavery. In 1832 he was made advocate-general of the Mauritius; but his abolitionist views being known to the planters, his appointment was the signal for almost open insurrection, the colonial Assembly

potilioning the governor not to allow him to land upon the island. The entire naval and force was required to protect him when he did so, after two days' delay. So general was the discontent during his short term of office, that the governor was compelled to order his return to England. On his arrival in London, he declared his willingness to return and

and remained, notwithstanding every opposi-tion, till 1835. This year he was appointed puisne judge of the supreme court of Ceylon, an collice he resigned to assume the governorship of Sierra Leone in 1840, in both of which countries he never ceased to labour for the amelioration of the condition of liberated negroes. He published several works against slavery. Guernsey, 1795; p. at Sierra Leone, 1841.

JERNINGHAM, Edward, jer-ning-ham, a poet and miscellaneous writer, descended from an ancient Roman Catholic family of Norfolk, was educated at Douay and at Paris, but on returning cducated at Donay and at Paris, but on roturning to England, abjured popery and entered the communion of the Anglican Church. He wrote the tragedy of "Margaret of Anjou," the "Siege of Berwick," and other plays and poems, in four volumes, besides an "Essay on the Mild Tenour of Christianity;" "The Dignity of Human Nature;" "The Alexandrian School," &c. z. 1727; p. 1812.

JEROME, S.R., jer'-ome. (Soe HISBONYAUS.)

JEROME, S.R., jer's ome. (Soe HISBONYAUS.)

ILLIUS, and a man of considerable learning. The Council of Constance etded him to appear before

Council of Constance cited him to appear before it with his master; but, finding that Huss was thrown into prison, he retired to Oberlingen, where he applied for a safe-conduct, which was refused. On his journey to his own country, he was arrested, and sent to Constance in chains. After being cruelly tortured, he was consigned to the flames, which he endured with great fortitude, in 1416. B. 1378.

titude, in 1416. B. 1878.

JEROME OF S. FATTI, a Spanish Jew, named, before his conversion to Christianity, Joshua Larchi, became physician to Peter de Runch the anti-pop Benedict XIII., in whose presence, and that of many cardinals and prelates, he discussed in the many cardinals and prelates, he discussed with came lawned withing at Top. he disputed with some learned rabbins at Tortova, in 1414. The result of that conference, and of a treatise on the errors of the Talmud by him, is said to have been so deeply felt, that about 5000 Jews were converted. Jerone's

book was printed at Frankfort in 1602,

JUNEAUD, Douglas, jet-rold, a modern Eng-lish novelist, dramatist, and essayist, was the son of the manager of the Sheerness Theatre during the latter years of the war between Frame and England. Sheerness was, in those days, a very busy arsenal; ships of war were constantly arriving and departing, and young Jerrold was enabled to hear many a stirring "yarn" about the Nile and Trafalgar. On the other hand, there was the strange life of the strolling player, in the midst of which he was being reared. The drama and the sea were thus the two great circumstances of his earliest years; and with one or other of these his life was afterwards connected. While still a boy, his father obtained for him an appointment as midshipman in a ship of war com-manded by Captain Austen, brother of Miss Austen, the celebrated novelist. In this capacity he served till the termination of the war, when, coming ashore, he was sent to London, and apprenticed to a printer. For several years, while working as a compositor, he devoted his leisure hours to the task of intellectual improvement, acquired several languages, and the habit of expressing his thoughts in writing. One night, rifter he had witnessed a performance of "Der Freischutz," he sat down, wrote a criticism of the play, and inclosed it to the editor of the paper upon which he was working as a compo-500

sitor. The "copy" was handed over to him to be put into type, and further, an editorial notice was inserted, asking the anonymous corre-spondent to continue his contributions. This event fixed the vocation of Douglas Jerrold. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he had written his play of "Black-eyed Susan," the most popular of all modern nautical dramas, Mr. T. P. Cooke, the original William, having acted in it upwards of seven hundred times. This first success induced Jerrold to produce, during a quarter of a century, a succession of original, witty, and thoroughly English plays, which in these respects presented a marked contrast to the works of other English playwrights; they, the works of other fagnish playwrights; they, for the most part, depending upon the French for their plot, dialogue, and sentiment. The best of these dramas are,—"The Inter-day," "Nell Gwynne," "The Housekeeper," and "The Prisoner of War." "Time works Wonders," and "The Bubble of the bay" are two of his most popular comedies, and deservedly so, for they sparkle throughout with wit, humour, and keen satire. As a novelist, he gave to the pub-lie—"Clovernook," "St. tilles's and St. James's." "The Man made of Money," and "The Story of a Feather." He was intimately connected with that most successful of all humorous periodicals, "Punch," having regularly written for it, from its second number till within a year or two of his death; and nothing that ever anpeared therein, even in its best days, when Thackerny and Gilbert halle ket were among its contributors, was more popular than the famous contributors, was more popular main the names "Caudle Lectures" of Jerrold. In the same periodical also appeared "Pauch's Letters to his Son," besides a constant succession of terse, engrammatic, shorday. His novels, plays, and most important miscellaneous writings, were collected and published, in 8 vols., a few years since; "Men of Character," which originally appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," being included in the number. During the last three or four years of his life, Jerrold had been the editor of "Lheyd's Weekly Newspaper," n. i.a London, 1803; p. at the same place, 1857.

Jenusalem, J. Frederick William, a Lutheran

theologian and preacher, who was charged by the duke of Brunwick with the education of his son, and appointed preceder to his court. During his successful career as a teacher of youth, he founded the Caroline College, at Brunswick. He wrote "Letters on the Mosale Religion," "Considerations on the Truth of Religion," and a great number of sermons. B. at Osnabruck, 1709; D. 1789.—His son Charles William, a young man of great promise, killed himself in a fit of melancholy in 1773. He is said to have been the original of Göthe's "Werther."

Jervas, Charles, jer-vas, an English portrait-painter, who studied for a short time under Sir Godfrey Kneller. By the generosity of a friend, he was enabled to continue his studies at Paris and Rome. On his return, he obtained considerable employment, more, perhaps, from the friendship of Pope and other celebrated men then from his own merit. He published a translation of "Don Quixote," to which Dr. War-burton added an appendix on the "Origin of Romances and of Chivairy." B. in Ireland, about 1675; D. 1739.

JERVIS; John, Earl of St. Vincent. VINCENT, Earl St.)

TEESEY, Henry, jes'-se, a nonconformist

minister. He joined the Independents, for which minister. He joined the Independents, for which he was imprisoned in 1641, but was released by the Parliament. In the civil war he officiated at St. George's, Southwark, but was ejected at the Restoration, and sent to prison. He wrote "The Glory and Salvation of Judah and Israel," at Description of Jerusalem," and "The English Greek Lottoon." B. at West Rowton, Yorkshire, 1282. a. 1029.

1627: p. 1663.

JESTYN AB GWRGANT, jes'-tin, prince of Gla-morgan, who was rejected by his countrymen as their sovereign, on the death of his father, in 1030, in consequence of his violent temper, his uncle Howel being chosen in his stead; but, on the death of the latter, in 1043, he succeeded him. Having made war on Rhys-ap-Tudor, a neighbouring prince, he sent Einion, his ally, to invite the English to his assistance, who defeated Rhys; but Jestyn refusing to give his daughter to Einion, as he had promised, the latter applied to the English, who turned their arms against Jestyn, and obliged him to quit his do-minions, which they divided among themselves.

JESUA, Levita, chai-soo'-a, a Spanish rabbi in the 15th century, who wrote a curious book called "Halichot Olam;" or the Ways of Eternity, an edition of which, in Hebrew and

Latin, appeared in Hanover in 1414. JEUFFROY, R. V., zhoo'-froi, an eminent gem and medal engraver, whose taste and genius for the art were such, that while he was at Rome, as an assistant to Pichler, his employer was in the habit of selling the productions of the young artist as antiques. On his return to Paris, he was made director of the school of gem engraving, at the institution of the deaf and

graving, at the institution of the deaf and dumb. as though 1749, p. 1826.

JEWELL, John, ju'-d, a learned prolete, and a father of the English Protestant church. In the reign of Edward VI. he avowed the Protestant religion, and became an admired preacher; but, in the succeeding reign, his doctrines brought him into imminent danger. Evelogies the 19th the Horney was decisies more problems. Finding that Bishop Bonner was devising means to apprehend him, he went abroad, and resided with Peter Martyr at Strasburg, and afterwards at Zurich. On the death of Mary he returned home, and was appointed one of the sixteen Protestant divines to dispute with as many Romanists before Queen Elizabeth. In 1559 he was preferred to the bishopric of Salisbury, and, in 1565, received the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford. His conduct as a bishop was exemplary, and he paid great attention to the work of reformation in his diocese. His application to study was so intense as to lay the foundation of an illness, which ultimately proved fatal. His learning and abilities were celebrated over Europe by his admirable "Apology for the Church of England," which was attacked by his countryman and schoolfollow, Thomas Harding, and defended by the author. His works were collected into one volume folio, and deemed of so much importance as to be placed in churches for the edification of the people. It is said these writings are sometimes to be met with, chained

writings are sometimes to be met with chained to the pope to canonize him, but to the reading-desk in churches, even in the jeeped on account of some suppose. In the provided on account of some suppose present day. B. at Berryarbor, Devonshire, 1822; p. at Monkton Farleigh, 1871.

Jawsburn, juse-leve-g Miss Geraldine Endon, 1871.

Jawsburn, juse-leve-g Miss Geraldine Endon, 1872.

Jackfur, George, amathematic too was directed by Miss. Filetiene, herself an authoress of some mark. Miss Jewsbury's first authoress of some mark. Miss Jewsbury's first authories Cao, or the History of Two Lives, premiens. He was the author of a novel full of passion and finely-graduated nomical works. p. 1614; p. 1876.

character, the success of which fixed her vocation as an authoress. This work, which appeared in 1845, was followed by a second three years afterwards, called "The Hall-Sisters," a years atterwards, called "The Half-Sisters," a novel superior even to the first. In 1850 ap-peared her "Marian Withers," in 1832 the "History of an Adopted Child," and In 1856, the "Sorrows of Gentility," end. of which was an advance in art upon its predecessor. Indeed, this lady, by her steady progress towards a high standard of perfection as a novelist, established standard of perfection as a novelet, established for herself a sound and lasting reputation. B. at Measham, Warwickshire, about 1820. Jezin I., je'-zid, the seventh caliph, or successor

of Mohammed, and the second of the race of Omor nonammed, and the second of the race of Orminades, began his reign in 650. The Arabs, in the second year of his reign, elected Hussein, son of Ali, to the caliphate; but Jezid caused him to be assessinated. He also persecuted the whole house of Ali, and put a number of persons to death. Jezid, though a cruel tyrant, had a

taste for poetry, and wrote some amatory verses of merit. D. 653.

JEZZAB, jed-zar, surnamed The Butcher, whose JEZZAB.jed.zer, surnamod' The Buttener, wnose real name was the famous pacha of Saida and Aere, who defended the latter place-against Bonaparte. In his youth he was purchased by the celebrated All Bey, at that time master of Egypt; and from being a common mancluke, Ahmed, in a few years, became governor of Grand Cairo. In consequence of a variety of occurrences, which need not be detailed here, Jezzar was appointed pacha of Acre and Syria, on the death of Daher; and for his and syrin, on the death of Daner; and for mis zead in opposing a redoubtable shelk, who had long defied the power of the grand seignor, he was made a pacha of three tails, with the title of vizier. This advancement gave him an opportunity of extending the boundaries of his portunity of extending the boundaries of his government, and in spite of the efforts of the Turkish court to displace him, he retained his authority to the last. After Bonaparte had vanquished the mamelukes, he made friendly overtures to Jezzar, but they were indignantly rejected by him, and with the aid of the English squadron, under Sir Sidney Smith, he valiantly defended the city of St. Jean d'Acre against the incessant attempts of the French to take posnecessan attempts of the Fritten to thate pos-session of it; so that, after a siege of sixty-one days, the "conqueror of Egypt" was obliged to withdraw his forces, and leave Acre in undis-puted possession of its brave defenders. Jezzar died, at an advanced age, in 1804, possessed of immense treasures; and, it is said, particularly pleased with the sanguinary title which he had acquired by his numerous acts of ferocity.

JOACHIM. jo'-a-kim, a celebrated Italian monk, sunamed the Prophet, who went barefoot on a pilgrimage to the lioly Land, and, on his return, entered into the order of Cistorcians. He founded entercia mto the order of Cistereans. He founded several monasteries, which he governed with discretion. He wrote many predictions, which were printed in a book entitled "The Everlast-ing Gospel." His followers pretended that mracles were wrought at his tomb, and applied to the pope to canonize him, but this was re-jected on account of some supposed errors in his works. z. at Celleo, near Cosenza, 130; zo.

JOACHIM, George, a mathematician, otherwise named Rheticus, obtained the mathematical chair at Wittenberg, where he zealously esponsed and defended the astronomical system of Co-pernicus. He was the author of several astro-

JOAN OF ARC, properly Jeanne Darc, the Maid of Orleans, joan, a French heroine, whose pa-rents were peasants. She was servant at an inn, when she imagined that St. Michael, the tutelary angel of France, had commanded her to raise the siege of Orleans, then closely pressed by the English under the duke of Bedford. Her py one singuish arter the date of bettoot. Her pretended visions made a great noise, and she was introduced to Charles VII., whom she is said to have discovered amidst his courtiers, though he was drossed like them. She promised to relieve Orleans, and to procure the co-ronation of Charles at Rheims. Her offers were accepted, though the Parliament treated her as an impostor. Clad in armour, she headed the troops, who were animated by her professions and example. The siege of Orleans was raised, after which she marched to Rheims, and assisted at the coronation of the king, who ennobled her family, to which he gave the name of Du Sys, with large grants of land. Joan, after heading with large grains of land. Joan, after neading a sortic, was taken prisoner at the siegoof Complegne, by the English, who, to their disgrace, tried and condomned her for scorery. The story of Joan of Are's life has furnished a them to many writers. A large work, called the "History of Joan of Are," in four volumes, was a trible of the Dark the Jary Soldly has compared to the property of Joan of Are, in four volumes, was

published in Paris in 1817. Schiller has composed a tragedy, Casimir Delavigue a touching elegy, Southey a fine poem on her life and death; Voltaire, with bad taste, wrote a burlesque and immoral poem on the heroine. B. at Domremy, in Loraine, 1412; burnt at Rouen in 1431.

JOAN, Pope, a fletitious character, though the John Yope, a neutrous canadary though the contrary is asserted by Platina, who calls this pope John VIII. There are several versions of the story. In one it is said that, about the middle of the 9th century, a woman named Joan, born at Mentz, and who had long worn men's clothing, obtained so great a reputation as a doctor, as to be elected to the papal chair on the death of Leo IV. It is further stated, that having become pregnant, she was taken in labour, as she was going in procession, between the Colosseum and the church of St. Clement, and died in the street. In order to avoid the like disgrace, it was said that every new pope was placed in a was said that every new pope was placed in a perforated chair to be examined. The whole of this riddeulous story, however, is now abandomed as fabulous by Catholies as well as Protestants. David Blondel, in particular, published, in 1649, David Biondel, in particular, published, in 16-19, an able rollutation of it in a work called "Familiar Explanation of the Question, Was a Woman seated on the Papal Throne, between Leo IV, and Benedict III. !"
JOAN I., queen of Naples, was the daughter of King Robert of Naples. At the ago of sixteen

she assumed the government, being at the time married to her cousin, Andreas of Hungary. She was a very handsome and accomplished young woman; but she evinced little sympathy with her husband's tastes and temper. She allowed a number of conspirators, who were all nobles of the court, to murder Andreas, in 1345. Soon after this event she married her relative, Prince Louis of Tarentum; where-upon Louis of Hungary, brother of Andreas, marched with an entry to avenge his brother's death. Joan's troops were worsted, and the queen fled to Avignon, where she appeared before Pope Clement VI., and protested her innocence of her husband's murder. The pope

out soon after at Naples, Louis and his Hungarians fled; upon which Jean returned to her capital, where herself and husband were crowned in 1351. Up to the death of her second erowhed in 1801. Up to the death of her second husband, which took place in 1802, Joan reigned in peace over her subjects. In the same year she married the prince of Majorca, who died in 1370; after this she married her fourth husband, Otho, duke of Brunswick, Having no issue by any of these matrimonial unions, the queen gave her niece Margaret in wavering the Charles which of the Parkers. unions, the queen gave her nece stargares in marriage to Charles, duke of Durazzo, whom she further nominated to be her successor. A schism, between Clement VII. and Urban VI., breaking out soon after. Joan embraced the cause of the former; whereupon Urban excommunicated her, and proclaimed Charles Durazzo Charles, ungrateful to his benefactress. marched against, defeated, and took her primarched against, defeated, and took her pri-soner. After vainly endeavouring to induce Joan to abdicate in his favour, he slut her up in the eastle of Muro. Joan, notwithstaming, would not accede; but named Louis of Anjoa, brother of Charles V., king of France, as her successor on the throne of Naples. Shortly afterwards Charles caused her to be smothered

in her prison. B. 1827; D. 1382.

Joan II., queen of Naples, was daughter of Charles Durazzo, and sister of Ladislaus, whom Charles Durazzo, and sister of Ladislaus, whom she succeeded in 141; being at the time forty-four years of age, and notorious for her scanda-lous life, which became still more open and disgraceful after her gaining the erown. She married James, count de la Marche, who, how-ever, was soon compelled to retire from the court, proceeding, it is stated, to France, where he took a religious habit and died. A succession of paramours next divided the throne with this weak and wicked queen; murders, court intrigues, and barefueed profligacy reigning supreme at the court. At her death, her kingdom was left in a most miscrable condition. в. 1370; р. 1435.

Joanes, or Juanes, Vicente, goo-a'-nes, a colorated Spanish painter, who studied in Italy, and, as appears by his works, principally followed the Roman school. He was one of the best artists Spain has produced, and is some-times termed the Spanish Rafaelle. His drawing is correct, and exhibits numerous instances of successful foreshortening; his draperies are well arranged; his colouring generally sombre (he was very fond of chocolate colour); and his expression mostly in perfect keeping with his themes, which were generally those of devo-

tion or impassioned resignation, such as in his "Baptism of Christ," which is in the cathedral at Valencia. He painted religious subjects exclusively, and it is said was so pious that he always took the sacrament before beginning an altar-piece. His best works are in the cathedral of Valencia, where he principally resided, and had many pupils; some good specimens of his style, however, are in the Prade at Madrid.
B. in the province of Valencia, 1523; p. 1579.
Johan, Louis, sho-la, a French Jesuit, remarkable for his knowledge of ancient coins

and medals, upon which subject he wrote an elaborate treatise, printed in 1739. B. 1617;

Jode, Pieter de, zhode, a celebrated engraver innocence of her husband's murder. The pope of Antwerp, was instructed in his art by and his cardinals acquitted her; and Joan, out Golzius, after which he studied in France and of gratitude, yresented the pointif with the see Italy. His engraving of Cousins "Last Judgand county of Avignon. A pestilence breaking ment" occupied twelve sheets, altogether about sixteen feet square. D. at Antwerp, 1634.—Pieter de, junior, was taught his art by the above, his father. He excelled him in som respects, and many of his prints, after portrait by Yandyek and Rubens, are regarded as very valuable by connoisseurs. D. at Antwerp, 1696 vacuation of commonsteries. B. at Antwerp, 1006 b. unknown when—Arnold de, son of the above, was also an engraver. He is said to have engraved a print, "Mercury instructing Cupid," for Charles I. D. at Antwerp about 1638; b. unknown when.

Jodelle, Stephen, sho'-del, lord of Lymo din, a French poet, was the first who wrote tragedies on the Greek model in the French language; but one of them was so long that it occupied ten mornings in its representation. He also wrote sonnets, elegies, odes, &c. B. af

Paris, 1532; D. 1573.

JOECHER, Christian Theophilus, zhe(r)'-ker, an crudite German lexicographer, who first an crudite German lexicographer, who first studied medicine, but subsequently applied him self to theology and the art of cratory, and delivered courses of lectures on rhetoric be-tween 1715 and 1720. He afterwards filled the chair of philosophy and of history at the univer-sity of Leipsic, and became, in 1742, librarian of the same institution. His principal work is the "Allgemeines Geleiter-Lexition" (Uni-versal Dictionary of Learned Men), which con-tained unwards of 60000 apress and was pubversal Dictionary or Learned aron, make tained upwards of 60,000 names, and was published in 4 vols. at Leipsic, in 1750. This dictionary has since been re-edited and enlarged on several occasions. B. at Leipsic, 1694: p. 1758.

JOFFERDY, GEOFFEOT, or JOUFFEOX, Car-dinal, choof-froi, a celebrated dignitary of the Romish church. At an early age he entered upon a religious vocation, and rapidly rose to the highest posts in his church. On the accession of Louis XI, to the throne of France, in 1461, he was bishop of Arras; but, desiring to obtain a cardinal's hat, Pope Pius II., who was anxious to procure the abolition of the "Pragmatic Sanction" promised him the cardinalship if he could induce Louis to repeal that act. He accomplished this task, and obtained the bishop-ric of Alby and was created cardinal, in recom-

rie of alby and was created cardinal, in recom-pence for so doing. He also filled many high political posts under Louis XI. n. at Franche Comté, about 1420; p. 1478.

JOPEND, 1947-Pid, abbot of Croyland, in the 12th century. In the continuation of Inculpit's account of Croyland, by Peter de Blois, he says that abbot Juffid sont a deputation of three larged Pumple and Pumple maybe named the learned French or Norman monks, named Odo, Terrick, and William, to his manor of Cottonham, near Cambridge, to teach the people in ham, near camoriage, to teach the people in that neighbourhood grammar, logic, and rheto-rio; and that these three monks went every day from Cottenham to Cambridge, where they lired a barn, in which they taught those sciences to a great number of scholars, who resorted to them from all the country round. If De Blois can be relied on, Joffrid may therefore be considered as the original founder of the university of Cambridge.

university of Cambridge.

JOHANNO, Alfred, &cho-lam'-no, a French
painter, who designed many excellent pictures,
and made a large number of sketches and
drawings on wood, in illustration of books.
n. 1800; n. 1837—70ny, a French artist and
designer of book-engravings. He was brother
of the above, like whom, he also painted many
superior pictures; the best of which are—"The
Battle of Fontenoy," "The Siesta," and "The

Pillage." His designs upon wood were marked Filiage." His designs upon wood wore marked by great skill, refinement, and fancy, and were all in correct drawing. His principal illustrations were to "Werther," "Manon Loseaut," "Jerome Paturet," the "Vicer of Wekefield," and the nevels of George Sand, many of which have been reproduced in England. B. at Offenbach, 1803; p. 1852.

John I., king of England, jon, surnamed Sansterre, or Lackland, was the fifth son of Henry II. He deprived his nephew Arthur of the throne, to which he was heir, and confined him in prison at Rouen, where he was mur-dered. The French Court of Peers demanded justice from Philip Augustus of France against his lands in that country. The pope also ex-communicated him, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. He for some time re-sisted the papal authority, but in 1213 made his submission. The English barons invited over Louis, the son of Philip, and crowned him at London in 1216; but he did not continue long in England. John signed the great charter, confirming the national liberties, com-

ly called Magna Charta, in 1215 : his si

at Oxford, 1166; D. at Newark, 1216. John I., king of France and Navarre, was the posthumous son of Louis X. At his birth the postnumous son of Louis X. At his birth he was proclaimed king, but died when only a few days old, upon which the crown devolved upon his uncle, Philip V. n. 1316.

JORN II., surnamed the Good, king of France, succeeded his father, Philip of Valois,

in 1350. He obtained a victory over the Engish in 1835; but the year following he was afetated and taken prisoner at Poittiers by Edward the Black Prince, who sent him to London, where he remained till the peace of Bretigny, in 1360. His ransom was three million crowns of gold and eight provinces; but, before the sum could be raised. John died suddenly in the Savoy in London, aged fortyfive. He was a prince of great courage and

irvo. He was a prince of great courage and virtue. n. 1319; p. 1304.

Joun I., Pope, was a native of Tuscany, and scended the panal chair on the death of Horisidas, in 523. Theodoric, king of the Goths, violent Arian, threw him into prison at Racana, where he died in 536.

John II. was a Roman, and succeeded Boni-ace II. in 52. He opposed the Eutychians and Mestorians, and died in 535. John III., a Roman, succeeded Pelagius I. in

500. D. 574.

JOHN IV., a native of Dalmatia, was elected to succeed Severinus in 640. D. 642. JOHN V. was a native of Syria, and ascended

the papal throne, in succession to Benedict 11.,

The paper arrone, at succession to School 12, 1555. D. the next year.

John VI., a Greek, succeeded Sergius I. in 701. He held a council at Rome, to consider the charges by the English clergy against Wil-fred, archbishop of York, who was acquitted.

D. 705.

D. 705.

JOHN VII. was also a Greek, and succeeded the above. p. 707.

JOHN VIII., a Roman, was elected to the pontificate on the death of Adrian II., in 872. He crowned the emperor Charles the Bald in 875, and, three years after, went to France, where he held a council at Troyes. In his time that was award by the Sexoner who obliged Italy was ravaged by the Saracens, who obliged the pope to pay tribute. He corresponded with 0 0 0 2

Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, who had driven Ignatius from his seat and usurped the dignity. John, imposed upon by the pretences of the intruder, acknowledged him patriarch; but, on discovering his error, excommuni-cated him. D. 882. This pope has been styled

are extant

JOHN IX. became pope in 893. p. about 900.

John IX, became pope in 1983. Datout 1840.
John X, archibishop of Ravenna, was elected to the paper in 915. He was a turbulent pre-tie, and defeated the Saracens, who had deolated Italy a long time; but he was himself driven from Home by Guy, duke of Tussenty, who was supported by the Roman people. He

was put to death in 927.

JOHN XI. was made pope at the age of twenty-five, in 931, through the influence of his twenty-nve, in 951, through the indicate of this mother Marozia, wife of Guy, duke of Tuscany; but his brother Alberico afterwards threw both him and her into the eastle of St. Angelo,

where John died, in 936.

JOHN XII., a Roman of noble birth, named Octavianus, was elected pope in 956, and was the first who changed his name on that occasion. At that time Berenger tyrannized over Italy, and the pope implored the assistance of the emperor Otho I., who delivered the country. John crowned Otho at Rome, and promised him fidelity, which, however, was of short duration, for he united with the son of Berenger against his deliverer. Otho returned to Rome in 903, and called a council, in which the pope was accused of adultery, sacrilege, and other crimes, which, being proved, he was deposed. On the departure of the emperor, John entered Rome, and exercised dreadful crudities on his enemies. He was assassinated in 964, by a man whose bed he had defiled.

John XIII. was elected pope in 965, through the instrumentality of the emperor Otho, against the will of the Roman people. Peter, prefect of Rome, drove him thence in 966; but the emperor restored him, and Peter became an

crite in his turn. D. 972.

John XIV., bishop of Pavia, and chancellor to the emperor Otho II., obtained the papal chair effor Bracklet XIV. after Benedict VII., in 983; but three months after his election he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo by the usurper, Pope Boniface. D.

of poison, 984.

John XV. became pope in 985. p. 996. This pope is styled XVI. by those that maintain he succeeded one of the same name who died a few

days after his election.

JOHN XVII. was a Calabrian, and nominated to the papal chair by Crescentius, the Roman consul, in 997. Otho III., however, went to Rome, and put to death Crescentius, and imprisoned John.

John XVIII. was elected pope, in succession to Sylvester II., in 1003. D. four months after his election.

JOHN XIX, succeeded the above. D. about 1009.

JOHN XX., son of Count Gregory of Tuscany, became pope after his brother Benedict, in 1024.

John XXI. was a Portaguese, and the son of a physician. He became pope in 1277, but died cight months after his election. Some works of his on philosophy, medicine, and divinity, are extant.

Jour XXII, was elected pape, at Lyons in 1316. He founded several ableys and hishop-ries, but his pontificate was disturbed by urels with the emperer and the Cordeliers,

ich order the pope endeavoured to suppress.

to order the pope endeavoured to suppress, y his works he seems to have been better little if or a physician than a pope. They are—"The aurus Pamperum;" or a Collection of Romelia sfor the Prosy, "Tre utice on Disorders of the Eyes;" "On the Formation of the tus;" "On the Gout;" "Addies for Proserving Health," no. at Avience, 1834.

Juny XXIII., Cardinal Cossa, a Nempolitan, studied at Bolerna, and hearm obrambacion to

studied at Bologna, and became chamberlain to Boniface IX., who made him cardinal. He was

selected pope in 11to, after the death of Alexander V., during the great schism, and mised to resounce the pontificate, if gory XII, and Peter de Luna would drop

ir pretensions. Not fulfilling his engage-nts, he was deposed by the council of Constance, in 1415, and imprisoned at Heidelberg, where he remained three years, and was then released at the request of Martin V.

D. 1119

JOHN I., surnamed Zimisees, emperor of Constantinople, was of an illustrious family. He stabled the emperor Nicephorus Phoens, in 939, and obtained many victories over the Russians, Bulgarians, and Saracens. He was poisoned by Basil, the Eunuch, in 978.

John H. (Comnenus) succeeded Alexis Comnenus, his father, in 1118. He gained several battles over the Turks and Servians, and governed with great prudence and liberality. He died in 11-83, of a wound which he

received from a poisoned arrow.

John 111. (Ducas) was crowned at Niccus, in 1222, at the time when the Latius were in possession of Constantinople. He was a prince of great virtue, gained many battles, defeated the Seythians, Tartars, and Bulgarians, and extended his empire on all sides. p. 1255. John IV. (LASCARIS) son of Theodore the

Young, whom he succeeded in 1259, at the age of 6 years; but, in the same year, the despot Michael Pakeologus deprived him of his crown and his eyes, and imprisoned him for life.

D. 1254.

JOHN V. (PALEOLOGUS) succeeded his father, Andronicus the Younger, in 1341, but his throne was for a long period usurped by John Cantacuzenus, whose daughter he married, after recovering his throne. His son Andro-nicus revolted against him, the Geneese made themselves masters of the isle of Lesbos, and Amurath I, took the city of Adrianople. D. 1391.

JOHN VI. (CANTACUZENTS) was the minister and favourite of Andronicus Palasologus, who made him guardian of his children John and Emanuel, with whose mother, Jane of Savoy, he governed for some time with great wisdom he governed for some time with great wisdom and moderation. But, in 1815, he assumed the imperial title in Thrace, and, in 1317, took Constantinople, compelling John Palseologus, who had been crowned in 1841, and who had married his daughter, to retire to Salonica. The exiled monarch, however, with the help of the Genosee, defeated the lefest of the usurper, and obliged him to quit his throne and capital. It then retired to time monastery of Mount Athos, where he devoted himself to literary studies, and wrote a valuable history of the studies, and wrote a valuable history of the empire, and a defence of Christianity against the Mohammedans. D. 1411. John

John VII. (Palæologus) succeeded his father Emanuel, in 1425. His reign was ver unfortunate, and the Turks made such progres. in his dominions, as to reduce him to the necessity of imploring the succour of the Latins. He consented to a union between the two churches, which was performed at the council of Ferrara, in 1439, at which Joh

John I., king of Portugal, was the natural son of Peter, and, in 1383, ascended the throne, son to Peter, and, in 1995, ascended the throng, to the prejudice of Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand I., his brother. John I., king of Casille, the husband of that princess, disputed the crown, but was defeated at the battle of Alju-

barota, in 1385. He then turned his arms against the Moors of Africa, and took Ceuts

and other places. D. 1433.

John II, succeeded his father, Alphonso V., in 1481. He discovered several plots that were formed against him at the beginning of his reign, and put the principal conspirators to death. He gained some places in Africa, and distinguished himself in the battle of Toro, and distinguished himself in the batile of Toro, against the Castillans, in 1476. His acts procured him the titles of the Gract and the Perfect. He encouraged newigation; and it was during his reien that Bernal Diaz sailed round the Cape of Good Hope; he also despatched colonies to India. p. 1455; p.1495. JOHN III, succeeded his father Emanuel on

the throne of Portugal in 1521. He greatly en-couraged navigation, commerce, and the arts. His navigators discovered Japan; and he sent Francis Xavier to India as a missionary. Francis Xavier to India as a missionary, During his reign a terrible earthquake oc-curred at Lisbon, by which 30,000 persons

perished. D. 1557.

John IV., called the Fortunate. The Spaniards rendered themselves masters of Portugal in 1580, and kept possession of it till 1640, in 1894, and kept possession of it till 1640, when the Portuguese revolted, and placed the crown on the head of the duke of Braganza, John IV., who held it till his death, in 1656. John V., successor of Peter II., was crowned king of Portugal in 1706. He entered into an

alliance with Charles of Austria, who laid claim to the crown of Spain, and fought against Louis

XIV. D. 1750.

JOHN VI., second son of Peter III., was appointed regent when his mother, Maria I, lost her reason, in 1799. In 1807 he was driven by the French from Portugal; whereupon he took up his residence in Brazil, with the title of emperor. On the death of his mother, in 1816, he was proclaimed king, but did not return to Portugal till 1821. D. 1826.

John I., king of Castile and Leon, succeeded his father, Honry II., in 1879, at the age of twenty-one years. He made war in Portugal, for the purpose of placing his son on the throne of that country, but was unsuccessful. He was surnamed "father of his country," for his generous and just rule of his kingdom. D.

1390.

JOHN II., king of Castile and Leon, was son of Henry III., and was proclaimed king when of Henry III., and was proclamed sing when less than two years of ag, his uncle Ferdinand being appointed regent. He made war successfully against the kingdoms of Aragon and Navarre, and the Moors of Granada, He greatly assisted in the restoration of Spanish iterature, and was futher of the celebrated Labella and of Henry IV. n. 1405; p. 150. LOWN. I have of Aragon suppossible that the control of the celebrated supports the support of the celebrated supports John I., king of Aragon, succeeded his John

father, Peter IV., in 1387. Throughout his reign he was continually at hostilities with his subjects, whom he governed with great in-

Justice and severity.

John II., king of Aragon and Navarre, was son of Ferdinand the Just, and ascended the son of Fernman the Just, and ascenared the throne of Kavarre on marrying Blanche, daughter of Charles the Noble, in 1425, and that of Aragon in 1459, after the death of Alphenso, his brother. He was for a long time at war with his son Don Carlos, to whom Blanche, his mother, had left the crown of Navarre at her death, in 1441. He died in 1479, leaving the kingdom to his son, Ferdinand the Catholic.

JOHN I., king of Navarre. (See John I., king of France.)

John II., king of Navarre, (See John II.,

king of Aragon.) JOHN III., king of Navarre, married, in 1484, Catherine of Navarre, the heiress to the grown, Catalerine of Nature, and nerves a frie drown, and through this marriage he obtained the crown of that kingdom in 1494; but being a prince without any energy, but all his jossessions with the exception of Bearm. He died in France, in 1616, leaving a son, Henry II., titular king of Nature, whose dampite, Jenne Calbrick, was mother of Henry IV. of Prance.

John, king of Bohemia, the son of the emperor Henry VII., was elected to the throne in 1310, at the age of fifteen. He was a warlike prince, and, after defeating the Lithuanians, assumed the title of king of Poland. He lost an eye in that expedition, and a Jew doctor, who pretended to be able to restore him to sight, deprived him of the other. His military spirit, prived him of the other. His military spirit, however, continued unabated, and he necompanied Philip of France, in 1346, to the battle of Cressy, where he was guided between two brave knights, each holding his bridle. He full in that action, and was buried at Luxembourg. He was succeeded in his kingdom of Bohemia

He was succeeded in his kingdom of Domenia, by one of his sons, who became emperor under the title of Charles I.

John I., king of Poland, was the second son of Casimir I.Y, whom he succeeded in 1492. He was the friend of letters and of peace, and during nis reign there were few military events of im-portance. He was succeeded by his son Alexinder, grand-duke of Lithuania. B. 1450; D.

JOHN II., OF JOHN CASIMIR. (See Ca-

HMIE V.)
JOHN III., John Sobieski, king of Poland,
vas youngest son of James Sobieski, gov ruor of Cracow, and was educated at Paris. In 1665 he vas made grand marshal and general of the Polish armies, after which he was appointed naster of the royal house, and prelate of Cra-ovia. He retook several cities from the robellious Cossacks of the Ukraine, and disinguished himself in many gallant actions. In 673 he gained the memorable battle of Cheezim, pon the Dniester, in which the Turks lost 28,000 aen. The year following he was elected king

of Poland, on the death of Michael, and likewiso ompelled the Turks to sue for peace. In 16:25 be forced them to raise the siege of Vienna, which otherwise would inevitably have been

aken. D. at Warsaw, 1896. John I., or Joanics, king of Bulgaria, usurped the throne to the prejudice of his brother's son. Che emperor, Baldwin I., having refused the illiance of John, he marched against, defeated, d took him prisoner at Adrianople. Baldwin

John John

was kept in close confinement, and shortly afterwards died. John subsequently turned his arms against Boniface, marquis of Monferrat, and king of Thessalonica, but was compelled to beat a retreat. He again resorted to arms on the death of Boniface, in 1207, and had almost reached Thessalonica, when he was assassinated

by one of his generals, in 1207.

John I., king of Sweden, was son of Swerker
II., and successor of Eric II. He organized, with small success, an expedition into Esthonia, for

He was the last of the royal race of Swerker.

the propagation of Christianity in that country. D. 1222

John II., king of Sweden and Denmark. (8.e John I, king of Denmark.) John III., king of Sweden, was son of Gus-tavus Vasa. He dethroned his brother, Eric XIV., in 1568, on account of his tyranny and crucities. He terminated the war against Denmark that had been commenced under the previous reign, and endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to banish Lutheranism from his dominions. between the years 1570 and 1580. He afterwards made war against Ivan Vasilivitch, and gained over him many advantages, but signed a peace

over him hindy accordance on the signed a peace in 1533. He named Signsmund, his son, king of Poland, in 1587. p. 1597; p. 1592.

John I., king of Denmark and Sweden, succeeded, on the throne of Denmark, Christian I., his father, in 1481, dividing the duchy of Holstein with Frederick, his brother. He became king of Sweden in 1483, but the Swedes revolted against him in 1501. He reigned in Denmark till 1513.

JOHN I., duke of Brittany, reigned between the years 1237 and 1286.

John IJ, was successor of the above, and

ruled from 1286 to 1305. Jorn III., called the Good, reigned from 1312 till 1341. Being without issue, he nominated, to the prejudice of his own brother, John de Montfort, Charles de Blois, to whom he gave his niece in marriage, an act which led to many

sanguinary conflicts.

Joun IV., more commonly known as John de Montfort, was brother of the preceding. He had already secured from his rival, Charles de Montfort, was brother of the preceding. He had already secured from his rival, Charles de Blois, the greatest part of Brittany, when the Court of Peres of France adjudged the duchy to his rival, Charles, in 1341. John surrendered to the duke of Normandy, whom Philip de Valois had sent against him at the head of an army. He was confined for four years at the Louve. At the end of that time he contrived to make his escape, and rejoined Joan of Flanders, his wife, who had continued the war with heroic ocurage. He, however, died a few months afterwards, leaving Brittany under the rule of Charles. In 1346.

Jonn V., sumanued the Valiant, termed John IV. by those who exclude de Montfort from the dukes of Brittany. He was son of the preceding, and hrought up at the court of Edward III. of England, whose daughter had had supposessed his father of the duchy a Brittuny, and defeated him, at Auray in 1844, whereupon Charles asknowledged him to be the rightful duke. In 1389.

rightful duke. D. 1399.

rightiu duke. D. 1000.

JOHN VI. was son of the above, and attained his majority in 1414, being then only fourteen years of age. He assisted the English in their expeditions against the French king, and, in return, Charles VII. aided his rival, the duke

de Penthièvre, who, in 1419, drew John into an an buseade, and kept him personer for the years, when he was released by his barons. Inconstant and feeble, he allied himself in turn with Charles VII, and with Henry VI. of England, who, at that period, was master of almost the whole of France. D. 1112.

JOHN, duke of Burgundy and count of Nevers.

meceded his father in 1404, at the are of thirtythree. The houses of Burgundy and Orleans at that period disputed the government of France, during the insanity of Charles VI. In 1407 he caused the assassination of the duke of Orleans. and, by that act, became absolute master in Paris: but it was also the commencement of the fearful internal struggle between the Burgundians and the Armagnaes. He was driven from Paris, but re-entered it in 11% committed many horrible massacres, possessed himself of the king's person, usurped all authority, and favoured, by the troubles he excited, the con-quests of the English in France. He was invited by the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., to a conference on the bridge of Montereau, and there assassinated by a favourite of Charles, in revenge of the assassination of the duke of Orleans, in 1419.

John, secretary to the emperor Honorius, usurped the empire of the West, on the death of his master, in 423, and overram Italy, Gaul, and Spain. Valentinian III., to whom the throne belonged, attacked him, at the head of a large army, and defeated him: he was afterwards taken by treason at Ravenna, where he was put

to death, in 425.

JOHN, surnamed Philoponas, "the lover of study," a learned grammarian of Alexandria, in stary, a reamen grammarian of Aresandria, in the 7th century. It is said he was appointed conservator of the celebrated Alexandrian library, and he retained the post till Omar ordered the destruction of the whole by fire, He wrote a treatise on the creation of the world. and edited several of Aristotle's works. D. about 660

JOHN OF ARBAS, secretary of the duke de Berry, composed, in 1387, by order of Charles V., and for the amusement of the duchess de Bar, the romance of "Melusine," which was printed

for the first time in 1500.

JOHN OF AUSTRIA, DON, natural son of the emperor Charles V., was brought up without the knowledge of his birth till his father, on the death-led, had revealed the secret to his son Philip III, king of Spain, who caused John to be brought to his court, and publicly acknowledged the his court, and publicly acknowledged to the secret of the son. brought to his court, and jubility acknowledged him as his brother. In 1570 he was sent into Granada against the Moors, where he terminated the war with great glow. The year following, he was appointed by the Christian princes commander of the fleet against the Turks, and gained the eclobrated battle of Lepanto, where the Turks is 30,000 mm and 200 versels. The 1573 he took Tunis, and in 1576 was made governor of the Low Countries, then in a state of revolt. After taking Namur, Charlemont, and Marienburg, he was vigcrously opposed by the archduke Matthias and the prince of Orange.

'Rise of the Dutch Republic.') Casimir Delavigne, the celebrated French anthor, has written a beautiful play on the incidents of Don John's early career. u. at Ratisbon, 1545.

John of Bologna, a French sculptor, who

studying the Michael Angelo a statue, finished with all the care of which he was capable, the latter destroyed it, saying that he should learn to carve before he finished. This caused John to work with redoubled ardour, and soon he became one of the best sculptors in Italy. He took up his residence at Bologna, and there took up his residence as bologia, and tated executed a great number of works, one of the most celebrated of which is the group, "Rape of the Subines," exhibited at Florence. The bronze horse in the statue of Henry IV., on the

brouze horse in the statue of Henry IV, on the Pont Neuf, at Paris, is also his work. B. at Dugai about 1520; D. 1008.
John of Brugas, (See Ercs, John van John of Galvas, or Ghravt, duke of Lacester, was the fourth son of Edward III, single of England. He took, for his second wife, Constance, a natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile and Leon, and, on the death of that monarch, laid claim to the throne in right of his wife, in opposition to Henry of Transtamare, but without success. He served with great glory in France, with his brother the Black Prince, and, on the latter's death, had the management of affairs during the life of his father. On the accession of Richard II., he retired; but the envy of the courtiers, particularly the ecclesiastics, who hated him for protecting Wickliffe, followed him with false accusations of a design to usurp the throne, from which he satisfactorily cleared himself. In 1386 his only daughter was married to the heir-apparent of the king of Castile, and John renounced his claim to that erown, in consideration of a considerable sum and a pension. He took for his third wife, Catharine Swynford, sister to the wife of his friend Chaucer, the poot. John of Gaunt was a man of great valour, prudence, and generosity. His son afterwards became king, by the tide of Henry IV. B. at Ghent, 1340; D.

1399.

John of Leyden. (See Boccold.) John of Paris, a learned professor of theo-John OF PARIS, a tearned profession of theo-logy in the 13th century. In the dispute be-tween Pope Boniface VIII. and Philip the Fair, king of France, he took the part of the latter, and defended his cause with zeal and ability. He also started objections to the doctrine of transubstantiation, for which he was cited to Rome. He wrote,—"De Regia Potestate et Papuli;" "De Mode existendi Corporis Christi

Papuli; "De Modo existenti Corporis Unriti in Sucramento Marisi," D. 1394. Joun ov Salisburx, a learned English monk of the 12th century, became bishop of Chartres in France, about 1164. He studied at Oxford, but also visited Paris, where he ai-tended the lectures of Abelard. He likewise went to Italy, and, at Rome, lived some time under the patronage of Pope Adrian IV. On his return to England, he became secretary to Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, whom he accompanied in his exile to France. After the tragical death of a Becket, he became bishop of Chartes. In learning he is said to have had no living superior, and wrote several valuable works on theology, politics, and philosophy. n. at Salisbury, about 1110; n. at Chartes, 1128.

Jounn, Sr., Chuxusorsom. (See Churusorsom, Journey, Thomas, Jons, and Baglish gentleman distinguished for his attachment to literary meanits was columed at his chip and Jesus College.)

for Cardigan, and afterwards for Radnorshire. At an estate he possessed at Hafed, in Cardi-ganshire, he built a splendid mansion, furnishing canshire, he built asplendid mansion, furnishing it with a magnificent library, and a complete typographical establishment, where his literary works were printed. He translated the Chronicles of Froissart and Monstreit, "ion-nicles of Froissart and Monstreit, "ion-nicles in Factoria of Louis, and France" in Factoria of Louis, "Bertrand de la Broquiero's Travels in Palesting," and St. Palay's "Life of Proissart," His original writings were not numerous commontant as I Lulliw Stronshire 1738. or important. B. at Ludlow, Shropshire, 1748; p. 1816.

JOHNSON. Thomas, jon'-son, an English botanist. became an apothecary in London, and, according to Wood, was the best herbalist of his age. the wrote the first local catalogue of plants pub-lished in England. But his great work was an improved edition of Gerard's "Herbal." In the civil wars be entered the royalist army, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. At the siege of Basing House, he received a wound of which he died. Besides the above, he wrote a treatise on the hot springs of Bath, and other pieces. B. at Selby, York-

shire, 1561; D. 1644.

Johnson, Samuel, an English divine, who was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1670, he obtained the living of Corring ham, in Essex, but resided in London, where he made himself conspicuous in opposing the succession of the duke of York, afterwards James II., and the measures of 1 ors, atterwards dames 11., and the measures of the court. Having written a book against the doctrine of passive obedience, under the title of "Julian the Apostate," in which the duke was attacked, he was condemned to pay a fine of five hundred marks. When the army was encamped on Hounslow Heath, he published a remonstrance to the soldiers in behalf ished a remonstrance to the soldiers in behalf of the Protestant religion, for which he was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory, to pay a heavy fine, to be degraded from his function, and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. This sentence was rigorously inflicted, but at the Revolution the Parlament declared the proceedings illegal. He was also rewarded with a pension, and was offered the deanery of Durham, which he considered as inadequate to his merits.

which he considered as intacquate to his merits, b, in Warwickshire, 1640; n. 1703. Johnson, Martin, alandscape-painter of great merit in the reign of James II., whose views in England being scarce and valuable, are only to be found in the collections of connoisseurs.

Johnson, Richard, an English grammarian. Motingham from 1707 to 1720. He published, "Noctes Nottinghamies," and "Grammatical Commentaries." He was a Master of Arts, but of what university does not appear. He drowned himself in a fit of despondency in a rivulet near

Jourson, John, a learned divine, was odu-cated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Corpus Christi College. Archbishop Sancroft gave him two livings in Kent, and archbishop Tenison presented him to that of Margate. He had also the vicarage of Cranbrook. He was twice chosen proctor in convocation for the sopay. B. at Sanssury, Bout 1119 Jb. at twose chosen proctor in convocation for the Chartres, 1828.

John, Str., Christostom, (See Chiptosotom).

Googo I, he refused to take the oaths, but Johnes, Thomas, Jones, an English gentleman afterwards submitted. He wrote,—"The Clergy-distinguished for his attachment to literary man's Vade-Mecum;" "A Collection of Ecclesi-parsuits, was educated at Elon and Jesus Collection attack Laws, Canons, &c.;" "The unbloody lege, Oxford; and was member of parliament Sacrifice and Altar unveiled and supported;"

"A Paraphrase on the Psalms in the Lituray."

A raraphrase on the reads in the heargy.

B. near Rochester, 1662; D. 1725.

Johnson, Charles, a lawyer and dramatic writer, who acquired some wealth by his plays, writer, who acquired some weathin by his plays, and having married a wealthy widow, set up a tavern in Bow Street, Covent Garden. Pope ridiculed him in his "Dunciad," on account of

his unusual size. B. 1679; D. 1748.

Johnson, Thomas, a learned Englishman, who for some time was engaged at Eton, and afterwards set up a school at Brentford. He produced editions of Sophocles and other an-

Johnson, Maurice, an English antiquary, who was educated as a barrister. He established a literary society at Spalding, in 1712, and, in 1717, was one of the revivers of the Antiquarian Sowas one of one reviews of the Antiquarian So-ciety, to which he sent numerous contributions. B. at Spalding, Lincolnshire, about 1687; D. 1755. Jourson, Samuel, first president of King's College, New York, was educated at the college

oblego, New Tork, was encauted as the contege of Saybrook; first preached at West Haven, then became an episcopalian, and went to England to obtain ordination. On his return to America he obtain ordination. On his return to America he settled at Stratford, where he preached to an episcopalian congregation; received the degree of D.D. From Oxford, in 1743; and was chosen president of the college at New York on its establishment in 1754. He held this situation with much credit, until 1763, when he resigned with much credit, until 1763, when he resigned was at time of the best reached places at Stratford. and returned to his pastoral charge at Stratford, where he continued till his death. B. at Guildford, Connecticut; D. 1772.

JOHNSON, Samuel, a dramatic writer and per-

former of eccentric character, was the author of "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural," and various other laughable extravaganzas. D.

1773.

Jourson, Samuel, a learned English critic. lexicographer, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a bookseller at Lichfield. His edu-cation was commenced at the free school of Lichfield, and in 1728, he was admitted of Pembroke College, Oxford; but being too poor to remain at the university, he, in 1731, quitted it without a degree. He soon afterwards lost his father, who left him in such poor circumhis father, who left him in such poor circum-stances that he sought the post of usher of a school at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, where, however, he did not continue long. He next resided with a printer at Birmingham, where he translated Lobo's account of Abys-siona. In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, a wildow lady of that fown, who was possessed of the sum of £800; and with this capital he the the sum of \$500; and with this capital he the same year opened a school at Édial, near Lich-field; but he obtained only three scholars, one of whom was David Garrick. About this time he began his tragedy of "frene." In 1787 he set out for the metropolis, accompanied by Garrick. On fixing his residence in Londou, he formed a connection with Cave, the publisher of the "Gentleman's Magazine," for which was the award during serveral way his variety. of the "Gentleman's Magazine," for which work herwote during several years, his principal employment being an account of the partiamentary debutes. At this period he contracted an intimacy with Richard Savage, whose name he has immortalized by one of the finest pieces of biography ever written. In 1749 appeared his "Vanity of Human Wishes," an imitation of Jurenal's tenth Sathre. Two years previously, he had printed proposals for an elition of Shakspeare, and the plan of his English dictionary addressed to Lord Chestorfield. The price agreed upon between himself and the hookprice agreed upon between himself and the book-

rick produced his friend's tragedy upon the stage of Drury Lane Theatre, but it was unsuc-cessful. In 1750 he commenced his "Rambler," cossful. In 1750 be commenced his "Rambler," a periodical paper, which was continued: "Il 1752. In this work only five papers were the production of other writers. About the period of his relinquishing the "Rambler," he lost his wife, a circumstance which greatly affected him, as appears from his "Meditations," and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1754, he visited Usford. The next year appeared his dictionary, which, instead of three, had occupied eight years. Lord Unbestiful undexyment. eight years. Lord Chesterfield endeavoured to assist it by writing two papers in its favour in the "World;" but, as he had hitherto neglected the author, Johnson treated him with contempt, The publication of his great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labour had been consumed in the progress of its compilation, and the year fol-lowing we find him under an arrest for five guineas, from which he was released by Richardson, the printer. In 1758 he began the "Idler," which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother, in 1759, he wrote the romance of "Rasselas," to defray the expenses of her funeral, and to pay her debts. In 1702, George III. granted him a pension of £300 per annum. In 1703, Beswell, his future biographer, was introduced to him, a circumstance to which we owe the most minute account of a man's life and character that has ever been or a man's line and character that has ever bown written. Boswell, though a very ordinary mer-tal, has immortalized himself by this perform-ance. In his book, everything about Johnson is supplied to us; in Lord Macanlay's words, we have "his coat, his wig, his fluer, his face, his secrotula, his St. Vitus's dance, his rolling walk, his blinking eye, the outward signs which too clearly marked the approbation of his dimer, his insatiable appetite for fish-sauce and veal pie, with plums; his inextinguishable thirst for tea; his trick of touching the posts as he walked; his mysterious practice of treasuring up scraps of orange-peel; his morning slumbers; his midnight disputations: his contortions; his matterings; his gruntings; his puffings; his vigorous, acute, and ready eloquence; his sarcastic wit; his vehemence; his insolence; his fits of tempestuous range; his queer inmates— old Mr. Levett and blind Mrs. Williams, the eat Hodge, and the negro Frank—all are as familiar to us as the objects by which we have been surrounded from childhood." Johnson had the honour of a conversation with the king in the royal library, in 1765, when his majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works. To this he answered, that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, "So should I too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the Literary Club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. In 1773 he went on a tour with Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly afterwards published an account, which occasioned a controversy between him and Macpherson, relative to the poems of Ossian. In 1775 to university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D., which diploma, ten years before, had been conferred on him by the university of Dublin. In 1779 he began his "Lives of the English Poets," which was the last of his literary labours. After a long illness, during part of which ho

had fearful apprehensions of death, his min became calm, composed, and resigned, and he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated in his writings. Hie remains were interred in Westminster Abbey and a statue, with an appropriate inscription and a stance, with an appropriate inscription has been erected to his memory in St. Paul'. Cathedral. A complete list of his works is prefixed to Boswell's "Lih!". As a writer, fou have done such essential service to his country, by fixing its language and regulating its morality. In his person he was large, robust, and unwieldy; in his dress he was singular and slovenly, in correspondent continuous distribution of distributions of the standard control of th slovenly; in conversation positive, and impatien of contradiction. But with all his singularities he had an excellent heart, full of tenderness and compassion, and his actions were the result o. principle. He was a stout advocate for truth, and a zealous champion of the Church of Eng

land. B. at Lichfield, 1709; D. in London, 1784. Johnson, Andrew, a self-educated man, who became president of the United States from April, 1865, to March, 1869, served his apprenticeship to a tailor in early years, and worked as a journeyman for a long period of his life. After holding various offices of minor importance, he was returned to Congress for Tennessee in 1843, becoming governor of this state in 1855 and 1857, and a member of the United States Senate in 1863. In 1864, when Abraham Lincoln was elected president for the second time. he was chosen vice-president, and succeeded to the presidency on the murder of Lincoln in

1865. B. 1909.

JOHNSON, Reverdy, a distinguished American statesman, and member of the American bar, who succeeded Mr. C. F. Adams as United States ambassador to England in 1868, and arranged

ambiassator to Engano in 1995, and arrangea with Lord Stanley a treaty for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims, B. shout 1900, Joinston, George, a modern English naturalist, commenced his medical education as the apprentice of Dr. Abercrombie; and subsequently practised as surgoon at Berwick upon-Tweed. While at Edinburgh he was an attactive at the state of patients before and constitution of the state of patients before and constitution of the state of patients. attentive student of natural history, and continued afterwards to follow up the pursuit. In 1838 he published his "History of British Zoo-1393 no published his "History of British Zoo-phytes," and four years afterwards his "History of British Sponges" appeared. He contributed many valuable articles, chiefy on the lower forms of animal life, to the Transactions of various provincial scientific societies, to the "Magazine of Zoolozy and Botany," and to the "Annals of Natural History." In 1850 he pro-duced one of his best work—the "Introduction" to Conchology, or Elements of the Natural History of Molluscous Animals," and soon after-wards put forth an interesting work "On the Botany of the Eastern Borders." The latter portion of his life was visited with some severe trials, under which his mind gave way. B. 1798; D. 1855.

D. 1850.

JOHNSON, Or JOHNSON, Charles, an ingenious writer, and a native of Ireland, was bred to the bar, and went over to England to practise; but being afflicted with deafness, was compelled to quit that profession. It is first literary teampt was the famous "Chrysal, or the Advantares of a Guines," a political romance, in which the leading characters were drawn from real life, and from their being generally known, produced a great sensation. This work having been exceedingly well received, the author produced others of a similar class, viz., "The

Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," 2 vols.; "The History of Arbaces, Prince of Bedlis," 2 vols.; "The Pligrim, or a Picture of Life," 2 vols.; and the "listory of John Juni-per, Esq., alias Juniper Jack," 3 vols. In 1732 he went to India, where he engaged in literary and other speculations, and obtained consider-

able wealth. D. 1800. Johnston, Jas. J. F. W., an eminent modern chemist. Under circumstances by no means favourable, he succeeded in obtaining an education that enabled him to gain his livelihood by giving private instruction to pupils of the university of Glasgow. Removing to Durham, in 1825, he opened a school there. Five years later he married a young lady, whereby his circumstances were so much improved that he was enabled to retire from teaching, and give himself up entirely to chemistry, in pursuit of which intention he went to Sweden, where he became the pupil of the great chemist Berzelius. In 1833, upon the establishment of the Durham University, he was invited from abroad, to oniversity, he was invited from abroad, to assume the readership of chemistry and mino-ralogy in the new seat of learning. Shortly afterwards he went to Edinburgh, and was appointed chemist to the Agricultural Society of Scotland, but eventually resided exclusively at Durham, where he commenced a series of works on chemistry as applied to agriculture, which have become famous throughout the world. His "Catchism of Agricultural Chemistry" has passed through thirty-six editions, and has has passed through thirty-six editions, and has been translated into every European language. A similar work was his "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology." Having travelled in the New Word, he published 'Notes on North America," in which much valuable information is given as to the agricultural of that country. He was peculiarly qualified to make scientific 'knowledge attractive to the variance of the country. He was preclienced by the vasticulation of his 'Chemistry of Common Life," me of his latest works. He also wrote scientific articles for the "Edinburgh Review," and contributed to the Transactions of many clearned societies. He was fellow of the Koral Soci. 15. and member of many other learned bodies. B. at Paisley, 1796; D. at Durham, 1853.

Jounston, Alexander Keith, an eminent modern geographer, whose first studies were lirected towards fitting him for the pursuit threetest towards utting him for the pursuit of medicine; but a strong predilection for delign caused him to become apprenticed to an agraver. From early youth he was an attentive student of geography, and, in order to make thimself master of all that was to be learned with espect to it, he acquired, in succession, French, within Shanish and German. The result of within Shanish and German. italian, Spanish, and German. The result of o much well-directed industry, was the publiation, in 1848, of his first great geographical vork, "The National Atlas," in folio, which procured for him election as fellow of the Royal Focured for him electron as renow of the Anyland Scographical Society, and the appointment of geographer to the queen in Scotland. A close study of the writings of Humboldt, and other great German and French writers on his avouritie art, enabledhim to produce, in 1813, his avouritie art, enabledhim to produce, in 1813, his

woutre art, enabled nim to produce, in 1813, his Physical Atlas," a splendid work, characterized by the "Bulletin of the Paris Geographical ociety," as "one of the most magnificent octety, as one or the moss magnitude to numents which the scientific genius of the 9th century has raised." He was soon after-rards made honorary member of the Geogra-hical Societies of Paris and Berlin, He was likewise elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, to whose papers he contributed "An Historical Notice of the Survey of Sectland." The "Dictionary of Geography" was his next work, first published in 1851, and since produced in an enlarged and corrected form.

James over, George a naval commander, was the som of a Stotch humone, and duvozed himself to the seasorvice. After passing through the subordinate ranks, he was, in 1769, made master and commander, and, in 1762, post-capitain. He was subsequently appointed governor of West Florica, and, on his return to England, took an active part in the affairs of the East India Company, particularly in opposition to Lord Clive. In 1771 he worto "Thoughts on our Aequisitions in the East Indias." He sat in Parliament first for Cockermouth and afterwards for Appleby, and had a duel with Lord George Germaine, through some reflections which field from him in the House respecting his lordship. He was one of the commissioners sent to treat with the Americans. p. 1787.

JOINSTONE, Chroniler de, an adherent of the Preteuder, was the son of a merchant at Edinburgh, and having at an early age owinced an inclination for a military life, and having been brought up in Jacobite principles, be left Edinburgh privately on the breaking out of the robellion in 1745, and joined the insurgents. Its was appointed aide-de-camp to Prince Charles Edward; fought at the battle of Preston Pans; and raised an independent company, with which he served throughout the campaign. After the battle of Culoleden, he sought safety in light; and, disguised as a pediar, travelled through the battle of Culoleden, he sought safety in light; and, disguised as a pediar, travelled through the prejand, and at lengthe second to the Continent. He subsequently entered into the service of France, and acted in the spacety of aide-decamp in Canada; on the conquest of which the British he returned to France, and did there at an advanced age. a. 1720. His "Methoccupied his latter years, is a very interesting work."

JOHNSTONE, James, a physician and physiological writer, studied at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1750; and settled at Kidderminster, where he acquired considerable

reputation by his successful treatment of a malignant fover then raging there, and by having discovered the good effects arising from the use of mineral acids, in counteracting contained, in the ment of this discovery, however, has been disputed. Dr. Johnstone subsequently removed to Worcester. He was the author of "Medical Essays and Observations," Disquisitions relating to the Nervous System," and also several medical papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." n. at Anaan, Dumffreshire, 1730: n. at Worcester, 1892.

"Philosophical Transactions." n. at Annan, Dumfrieshire, 1730; n. at Worcester, 1962.

Joinstone, Dr. Bryce, an eminent Sected, divine, was a son of John Johnstone, Esta, a highly respectable magistrate of Annan in Dumfrieshire. He entered the university of Edinburgh in 1762; in 1771 he was appointed minister of Holywood; and in 1786 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him. He was the author of a "Commentary on the Revelation of St. John the Divine," 2 vols. 8vo; an "Essay on the Indiance of Religion on Civil Society and Civil Government," and some valuable someons. He also assisted Sir John Shedar in drawing up the statistical account of Scotland; and greatly contributed towards the improvement of the agricultural and sonial multilon of

his native country. n. 1747; n. 1805.

Johnstone, John Henry, a celebrated comic actor and vocalist, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, where his father was a small farmer. At the age of eighteen he culisted in a regiment of Irish dragoons, and soon attracted the notice of arisa uragious, and soon attracted the notice of his comrades by his fine voice and good-hamoured liveliness. The colonel of the regiment having had proofs of Johnstone's yound powers, and hearing that he had an inclination for the and hearing that he had an incimation for each stage, granted him his discharge, and gave him a recommendatory letter to Mr. Ryder, then manager of the Dublin theatre, who engaged him for three years, at two guineas per week, which was soon raised to four. His fame as a vocalist increased rapidly; and having married a Miss Poitier, who possessed a thorough knowledge of the science of music, he profited by her instructions, and soon became a finished singer. Macklin, the famous actor, advised him to try the London boards, and wrote a letter to Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, so strongly in his favour, that he engaged Johnstone and his wife, for three years, at a salary of £14, £16, and £18 per week. He accordingly made his appearance at Covent Garden Theatre. in October, 1783. There were, however, other aspirants for vocal fame at that time on the stage; and though Johnstone continued to sing for several seasons with undiminished success, he perceived that a better field was open for him in the personation of Irish characters. His utmost efforts were therefore directed to that end; and it was soon found that his native humour, rich brogue, and fine voice carried him to a pitch of excellence in the path he had chosen which of excellence in the path he had chosen which clife overy competitor far behind. He quitted Covent Garden for Drury Lane, in 1803, and in the summer of that year visited Dublin, where, martial law being then in force, the company performed in the duytine. On his roturn from Ireland his wife died; and he married Miss Doulton, by whom he had a daughter, who afterwards became Mrs. Wallack. Few public porformers have passed a long career with such uninterrupted success as John Henry Johnstone. As an actor. he stood alone in his reculling ratch. As an actor, he stood alone in his peculiar path, personating his buoyant and blundering country.

Joinville

men, both patrician and plebeian, with a degree of fidelity quite unequalled. He was of prudent habits, and acquired a considerable fortune, which enabled him to enjoy life in a free, frank, and generous sociability with his friends. B

JOHNSTONE, John, M.D., a distinguished physician of Birmingham, who acquired a high reputation for his success in treating fevers, 750; D. 1828. reputation for his success in treating fevers, and for the sparing use he made of modicine. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr, whose life hewrote, a performance which shows that Dr. Johnstone was as distinguished for literary ability and fearloss advocacy of what he believe to be truth as he was for his professional stell. He also wrote several treatises on medical subto be truth as he was for his professional skill. He also wrote several treatises on medical subjects; was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and was held in high estimation for his professional ability, general acquirements, and amiable character. Ho was the son of Dr. James Johnstone of Worcester, in which city he was hown in 1882 - 1822

he was born, in 1768; p 1836.

JOINVILLE, John, Sire or Lord de, teel, a French historian, was counsellor and friend to Louis IX. king of France, whom he accompanied in his first crusade in 1248, sharing his captivity after the battle of Massoura, in which Louis and his army were taken prisoners. On the king's return to France, Joinville received a pension, and was constantly retained near his majesty's person. His "History of St. Louis IX, King of France," is a valuable and interesting work, wherein the simple grandeur of the mg work, wherent the sample grandent of the good king's character is minutely painted. The best French edition is that by Ducange, which was translated into English by Johnes, in 1807.

was translated into English by Jonnes, in 1897.
n. about 122½; n. about 1319.
JONYLLE, François Ferdinand Philippe
Louis Mario d'Orleans, Prince de, was third son
of the late king of the French, Louis Philippe.
When he had completed his education, he was

appointed to the French navy, and voy son the coasts of France a nt a public

f Brest. In 1837 joined at Constanti

Jomini

ral sketches on the French navy, besides a rai sections on the French may, besides a pamphlet on the feasibility of invading Eng-land, which caused considerable sensation at

land, which caused considerable sensation at the time. At Neuliy, 1819. Journary, Jean Raphiste Moyes, Count de, Journary, Jean Raphiste Moyes, Count de, Nobles Previous fot the great French revolution as an advocate, and having been cleated to the Lordinite Assembly, he, in 1792, 184 thou to Lordinite Assembly, he, in 1792, 184 thou for the count oncough to escape the perils of that dangerous spooth. He was made a member of the Countie of State after the rise of Napoleon, and was charged with the organization of twu new denartments created on the 18th bank four new departments created on the left bank of the Rhine. Having successfully performed this duty, he was, on his return to Paris, made a commandant of the Lerion of Honour, and continued to hold the office of Councillor of State till 1814. He was the author of several works on statistics and finance. B. 1754; p. 1818.

zho'-le, a French political D. 1818.

Joly, Claude, zho'-le, a French political writer, was at first a lawyer; but was afterwards made precenter of the cathedral at Paris. He wrote a book entitled "Maxims for rais. He wrote a pook entitled "Maxims for the Education of a Prince," which, speaking too boldly of the rights of the people, was burnt by the hangman, in 1655. n. at Paris, 1607; n. at

the hangman in 1655, n. at Paris, 1607; p. at the same place, 1700.

JOIN, GUN, 1700.

JOIN, GUN, 1900 and preceding, was, for some time, the location of the preceding with for Cardinal Boltz; but, quarrelling with him, attact Historical Memoirs" about 1865, which were intended to give the opposite view of the Cardinal Paris.

de Retz.

Joux, Mare Antoine, a French comic author, JOLX, Mare Antoine, a French comic author, who became, in 1753, censor-royal. He wrote, among other plays, the "School of Lovers," and "The Jealous Wife." B. at Paris, 1672; D.

1758.

menced her career on the stage attained an eminent position She especially excelled in soubrettes of the French mprisoned, among other po-

batteries of St. Jean d'Ulioa, with the Créole; and, shortly afterwards, at the head of his sailors, stormed the gate of Vera Cruz, or ms sanors, stormed the gale of vert cruz, and took prisoner General Arista; for which he received the cross of the Legion of Honour, and was appointed post-captain. In 1841 he brought to France from St. Helena the remains

years. B. at Versailles, 1761; D. 1 JOHELEI, Nicolo, yo'-mel-le, an sical composer, who produced his f Naples, when twenty-three years brought him so much fame, that afterwards summoned to Rome, where he be-

came the especial favourite of the cardinal duke of York. He afterwards visited Venice and brought to France from St. Heiena unterlained st. Apoleon I. In 1835 he married, at Rio Angoleon I. In 1835 he married, at Rio Angoleon I. and was the same year leading the Princess Francesca of Bragauza, of York. He afterwards visited Venice and Jameiro, the Princess Francesca of Bragauza, of York. The after yeleo being engaged as sister of Don Pedro II., and was the same year viewing at the latter place being engaged as sister of Don Pedro II., and was the same year viewing the property of the property which are the

Mogad Durin e Algica l his ublicans, t, and l America ephews, rires, to

Catholic French

appointments on the stait of Guinea as tailan after the battles on the Chickshominy in 1882, colonel at 20; but, on the French invasion after the battles on the Chickshominy in 1882, colonel at 20; but, on the French invasion after the battles on the Chickshominy in 1882, colonel at 20; but, on the French invasion after the battles on the Stain and t

had already established himself as a stockbroker in Paris, when he became acquainted with General Ney, who, discovering his great qualifications for military study, obtained for him an appointment which allowed him leisure to pursue it. When only 25, he wrote the early portion of his "Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires," upon which Ney obtained a post for him in the army, and soon afterwards apfor him in the army, and soon atterwards appointed him his adic-de-camp, and he accompanied his patron through his campaints during the few ensuing years, distinguishing himself by his bravery and skill. At the battle of Jena, in particular, he rendered good service to Ney, for which he was made a baron. In 1938 he marched with Ney into Spain, but fell under the displeasure of that general in the fell-mider the displeasure of that general in the felllowing year, and was superseded. Intending to enter the Russian army, he now applied to be discharged; but Napoleon refused, and made him a brigadier instead. Soon afterwards, he was appointed to write the history of the grand | army then about to invade Russia, and throughout the campaign exhibited such great talent, that Ney, after the battle of Bautzen, requested the emperor to make him general of division; but Napoleon found some cause for displeasure in his conduct, and again superseded him. Mortified at this treatment, Jonnini resolved to enter the Russian service, and soon afterwards was made lieutenant-general therein, but wards was made licutenant-general therein, but never took an active purt against Knyodeen, Mennwhile, he was tried by court-martial, and, in his absence, condemned to death by the French. In 1815 he went to Paris, where he strove, by every possible means, to prevent the execution of his old benefactor, Marsinal Ney. He subsequently went to reside in Russia, and occupied himself with the composition of milioccupied himself with the composition of military works, which have since become great text-books of the science of war. The care for Russia allowed Jomini to settle in Brussels in 1855. His chief works are, "History of the Wars of Proderick II," "Principles of Strategy," "Political and Millitary Life of Napoleon," "Tractisco on the Art of War," and "The Millitary Atlas." n. at Payerne, in the canton of Vand. 1797, p. 1849.

A a rayen, in the cannot have of Iceland, and a writer of some philosophical and historical works, was coadjutor to Gundelvand, bishop of Holum, who was a disciple of Tychu Irahe. Jonas refased the see of Holum after

the death of his friend. n. 1545; n. 1640.
Jonas, Justus, a learned Protestant, who became principal of the college of Wittenberg, assisted Melanethon at Marpurg, and zealously defended the doctrines of Luther. n. in Thuringia 1493; n. 1555.

Jones John, Jones an English physician, who wrote "The Dial of Agues," 1556; "A Discourse of the Natural Beginning of all Growing and Living Things;" and translated Galen's four books of Elements. D. shout 1589.

course of the Natural Beginning of all Growing and Living Things;" and translated Galen's four books of Elements. D. about 1850.

JONES, John, a Welsh antiquary, who continued transcribing old manuscripts for about forty years, as appears from some of his volumes dated from 1890 to 1800. Of his collection above fifty large volumes are still in existence.

nity large volumes are used in eastence.

Joxus, Richard, a Welsh divine, who compiled, in his native language, a curious work, cailed "Germa Cambricum," containing a summary of all the books and chapters of the Bible. He matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1621.

b. 10 in Ireland, about 1652,

Joses, Inica, a famous English architect, of whose youth very little is known, till he attracted, by his skill in drawing, the notice of William, earl of Fembrode, who sent him to Haly, where he negated a great knowledge of architecture, Janes I, appoint a limb surveyor general of the works, and, in the succeeding releas, he had charge of the polation of Paul's embeddind. He was also made manage of the masqu's and incritates at court, which bought upon him the after of Ben Jonson, who rifleuded it in it has centrely of "Barthachead. He saftered co., ider. by for his loady in the fine of the great evit war. In 165 he words "A biscourse of Stee heave," in which he attempted to prove that it had he, the Bonan temple of C he. He designed he palace of Whitchell and the hampeting-load place of which held and the hampeting-load other haddings. It is designed the 1127, John, and other safety, and other safety, and other safety, and other safety, and other safety.

in 172, 1010, that can be a considered to the landom about 1573 by 16. Joseph Sandom about 1573 by 16. Joseph Sandom about 1573 by 16. Joseph Sandom Pleas in the release of Charles II, and James II. When it is lest monarch consulted him on his dispon in a power, and said that he could soon have twelve jude as of his ophion, Sir Thomas artweet, "Twelve judges touring possibly find, sire, but not tack by larges?"

Joses, Wiliam, an Furil in mathematican, settled in London as a schoolmaster, and, having instructed Lord Macchischol's son in mathematics, that moldenam made him his secretary, and appointed him depart-feller of the Exchequer. He was very intinate with Sr. Isaa-Kwetton, and was chosen as filow of the loyal Society. He wrote "A Comp nation of the Art Of Navigation," "A New Introduction to Mathematics," some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and an analysis of several of Sr. Isaaco Newton's papers. Ir. In the Isle of Antelesa, 1680; p. 1749.

Joseph Germanda, a learned dissenting divine, Joseph

JONES Jorenniah, a learned diss nting divine, who became minister of a congregation at Avening, in Glonestershire. He wrote, in 1710, "A Vindication of St. Matthew's Gospel," "A new and full Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the Oid Testament," which works were reprinted at the Clarendon press, Oxford.

JONES, Henry, a dramatic writer, was originally a bricklayer. Some of this proctical attempts attracting the notice of Lord Chesterfield, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he took him under his patronage, and brought him to Londen, where he published his poems by subscription, and produced his tragedy of the "Earl of Essex," which gained him wealth and reputation. B. in Ireland, about 1720 p. 1770.

5001. B. In Irestia, about 1739, p. 1770.

JONES, Griffilth, w.s. namy jears editor of the "London Chronicle," and other papers, the was proprietor of the "Literary Magazine," and, with his brother, projected those useful publications for children, which were os successfully printed by that Mr. Newberry to whom Dp. Johnson introduced Goldsmith. 1721; p. 1786.

JONES David a Wolsh most who edited two

Jones, David, a Welsh poet, who edited two volumes of Welsh poetry, and collected a large number of ancient MSS, in that language. D. about 1785.

JONES, Paul, a naval adventurer, who had been a common sailor in some vessels that left the port of Kirkembright, but settled in Jones

Jones

America in 1773, and subsequently obtained the As a judge he was indefatigable and im-command of an American ship under Commo-tore Hopkins, and distinguished hinself in country, and became so versed in the Sanserit several engagements, for which he received his and the codes of the Brahmins, as to gain the command of an American sinp under Commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which he received his commission as captain of the marine. He then commission as captain of the manue. He then sailed to France, and being well acquainted with the Scotch coast and the northern part of England, he conceived the design of effecting a descent. He accordingly landed at Whitelatern and, having dismantled a fort, set fire to some shipping in the harbour. Thence he sailed for the opposite coast of Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the earl of Selkirk, and plunon the estate of the eart of Senirr, and plant dered his lordship's house of all the plant. He next took the Druke sloop of war, with which he returned to Brest. He afterwards sailed round Ireland to the North Sea, with three ships—the Richard, Pallas, and Venpeanes. Having committed great mischief on that coast, well with the coast. he fell in with the Ballic fleet, convoyed by the Scrapis frigate and the Countess of Scarborough armed ship, both which, after a severe action, he captured off Flamborough Head. For these services the king of France conferred on him the order of Merit, and gave him a gold-hilted sword. His active career finished with the American war, and some private affairs calling him to Europe, he resided at Paris till his death.

Jones, Sir William, an Indian judge and learned Oriental writer. Losing his father in his infancy, his education devolved on his mother, a woman of great virtue and under-standing, from whom he learned the rudi-ments of knowledge, and was then removed to Harrow school, where he made such great to Harrow sensor, where he made such great progress in his studies, that Dr. Sumner, the master, affirmed that his pupil knew more freek than himself; a previous master hav-ing said, "If Jones were left naked on Salisbury plain, he would nevertheless find the road to fame," In 1764 he was entered at road to fame." In 1763 he was entered at University College, Oxford, where to his classical pursuits he added the study of the Persian and Arabic languages, also the Spanish, Italian, and Portugueso. At the age of nineteen he became tutor to Lord Althorp, and, during his residence at Wimbledon, in Earl Spencer's family, he greatly enlarged his acquirements in Oriental literature. In 1760 he made a tour in France, and about the same time undertook, at the request of the high of Darwark, by translate. request of the king of Denmark, to translate the history of Nadir Shah from Persian into French. In 1770 he entered on the study of the law at the Temple, but continued his ap-plication to Oriental learning and general literature. In 1774 he published his "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry," dedicated to the University of Oxford. In 1783 he obtained the appointment of a judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, a post which had been the object of his anxious wishes. The honour of knightof his anxious wishes. An about a sample hood was on this occasion conferred on him, and he soon after married a daughter of the bishop of St. Asayh. In April of that year he embarked for India, from which he was destined never to return. On the voyage his active mind projected the establishment of a society in Bengal for the purpose of illustrating Oriental antiquities and literature. This scheme he saw antiquities and interactive. This scheme he saw carried into effect; and under his auspices, and by his direction, the society acquired a high reputation. The volumes of its "Transactions"

admiration of the most learned men in that country. In 1799 his works were collected and published in 6 vols., and his life written by Lord Teignmouth, in one volume, 1804. A beautiful monument has been creeted to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral by the East India Company. 1794. B. in London, 1746; D. at Calcutta,

JONES, Rice, an eminent Welsh poet, who in 1770 published a "Welsh Anthology," in quarto, containing selections from the poets of different periods. B. in Wales, 1716; D. 1801.

JONES. William, an English divine, received his education at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to University College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and, in 1749, entered into orders. He wrote an answer to Bisher. Clayton's "Essay on Spirit," "The Catholic Doutrine of the Trinity," "Ssay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy," in which he espoused the Hutchinsonian system. This work be completed in 1781, by his "Physiological Disquisitions; or, Discourses of the Natural Philosophy of the Elements." When Dr. Horne became bishop of Norwich, he appointed Mr. Jones his domestic chaplain, and he embalmed Johns and the employer and the chromators the memory of his patron by an excellent memoir of his life. When the French revolution bruke out, and democratic principles began to spread in England, he wrote some pamphlets, and published a collection of tracts, entitled "The Scholar Armed." D. 1726; D. 1800.

JONES, Ernest, was educated in Germany, and having kept his terms as a law-student of the Middle Temple, was called to the bar in 1844. In the following year he joined the Chartist movement, and soon became one of the most con-spicuous and active leaders of the party, re-maining so until Chartism expired in 1858. During this period he edited the "People's Paper," and other Chartist periodicals. In 1848 he was tried for making seditious speech, and condemned to two years' imprisonment. He stood for Halifax in 1847, and Nottingham in 1833 and 1857, without success. In January, 1889, when it was supposed that Mr. Hugh Birley would lose his seat for Manchester. through being a Government contractor at the time of his election, Mr. Jones was chosen by ballot to fill the expected vacancy against Mr. Milner Gibson, but died a few days after. He was an honest politician, for he refused a large fortune rather than give up his principles. He wrote the "Revolt of Hindostan," "The Battle ' and other poems. B. about 1820.

JONES, John Gale, was by profession an apothecary, but is far better known as a political At the breaking out of the French orator. revolution he became a leading member of the London Corresponding Society; and, until a few years before his death, was known as a low years before an equal, was snown as a popular declaimer at the various political meeting held in the metropolis. The part he took in advocating republican decrines subjected him to a trial at the Warwick assizes, when he obtained a verific of acquitital, mainly through the skillul advocacy of his counsel, Sir Samuel Decoults University surfaces himself the part of the property was a subject of the property was a subjec by his direction, the society acquired a high [konilly, Having subsequently rendered him-reputation. The volumes of its "Transactions" self obnoxious to the government by his vioral near inestimable, and are enriched by several cluse, and impugned the proceedings of the valuable productions from Sir William's pen. [House of Commons, he was committed to New-573]

gate in February, 1810, and there remained till his liberation was effected by the prorogation of Parliament, June 21. As a public speaker Jones was fluent, energetic, and impressive; in private life he is said to have been an unassum-ing and instructive companion. B. 1771: D. 1838.

JONES. Colonel Leslie Grove, was, in early life, a midshipman; but having humanely, though very insubordinately, interfered respecting the punishment of one of the seamen, he was so severely consured, that he guitted the was so severely construct that he dutted the navy in disgust. Shortly afterwards he was presented with an ensign's commission in the 1st Foot Guards, served throughout the Peninsular war, and was a favourite aide-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, an idea of whose high opinion of his zeal, discretion, and gal-lantry may be formed from the fact that, previous to the battle of Waterloo, the honourable and responsible office of commandant of Brusand responsible onice of commandant of Brussels was intrusted to him. Being put on half-pay at the peace, Colonel Jones engaged in lite-rary composition, and occasionally produced some essays, &c. In the great struggle for the Reform Bill he appeared before the world as a political writor, and contributed a series of letters to the "Times," which had all the vio-lence of those of Junius, without being always characterized by their redeeming vigour, sar-casm, and eloquence. B. 1779; D. 1839.

JONES, Owen, a modern English architect, distinguished for his skill as an ornamental decorator, who, after studying under Mr. Valliamy, an architect of some celebrity as an ornamental designer, travelled for four years in Egypt, Turkey, and Spain, where, in conjunction with M. Jules Goury, a French artist, he made numerous designs from the Alhambra. On his numerous designs from the Amaniora. On his return to London, he, after considerable pains and expense, succeeded in producing an elabo-rate work, in lithography and colours, on the rate work, in innography and colours, on the Alhambra. This great work was published in parts, and concluded in 1842, from which time Mr. Owen Jones was an authority on the subject of chromatic decoration. A work on "Mosaic Pavements" was next published by "Mosaic Pavements" was next published by him. Upon the organization of the official staff of the Great Exhibition of 1851, he was ap-pointed one of the superintendents of the works, being charged with the internal decoration of the structure. The plan he pursued was a novel one, and though generally admitted to be supcessful, was, nevertheless, opposed in principle by other architects and decorators. In advocating his own views, Mr. Jones gave loctures on decoration at the London Institution, the Society of Arts, and other places, besides having source of a ris, and other places, besides naving published a number of works on the subject. When the Crystal Palace Company was formed, he was appointed, with Mr. Digby Wyatt, to select, on the continent, the valuable collection of casts and works of art, for which the People's Palace at Sydenham is so deservedly celebrated. The Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Alhambra courts of the same structure were completed under his superintendence. But, in the case of the Egyptian and Greek departments, some controversy was aroused by his mode of

Hall, completed in 1858, was built after his do-

Hall, completed in 1853, was built after his designs. n. in Wales, about 1800.

JONES, Thomas Rymer, an eminent English anatomiss and writer on medicine, was educated for the profession of surgery in London and Paris, and passed at the College of Surgons in 1833; but an adliction of dealness manifesting itself, he resolved to abundon the practical for the theoretical departments of medical science. He began his literary career by architacture of the wavefullings of the Vaulogue of the College of contributing to the proceedings of the Zoological Society some papers on comparative anatomy. In 1838 he produced "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," which was the first com-plete treatise on the subject in the English language. Subsequently he was appointed Fullanguage. Subsequently no was appointed rulerian professor of physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and examiner in comparative anatomy and physiology in the London University. His "Natural History of Animals" was commenced in 1845; he also lectured, and contributed articles to scientific publications, on natural history, with considerable success. In 1811 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. Jonson, Benjamin, jon'-son, commonly known

as Ben Jonson, an English poet and dramatist. His father was a elergyman, and died about a month before the birth of the poet, who received

his education at Westminster school; but his mother marrying again, his father-in-law, who was a bricklayer, compelled him to work at his business. On this, he collisted for a soldier, and went to the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself by his courage. After his return, he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, but did not remain there long, owing to his extremo not remain there long, owing to his extreme proverty. He then turned his attention to the stage, and became a player and dramatic write, with indifferent success. During this part of his career, he was so unfortunate as to kill a man in a duel. His first printed play was the comedy of "Every Man in his Humour," after which he produced a new piece annually for several years. He engaged with Chapman and several years. In engaged with Chapman and Marston in writing a comedy commonly called "Eastward Hoe," which being deemed a satire on the Scotch nation, had nearly brought its authors to the pillory. At the accession of James I. Jonson superintended a spectacle for his entertainment in his passage from the Tower to Westminster Abbey, and continued to have the management of all the massages and public shows during that and the succeeding reign. In 1619 he was made poet laureate; the reign. In 1049 he was made poet naticacy the salary of which, during his term of office, was raised from a hundred marks to as many pounds, with a butt of Canary wine. In 1617 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A. Notwithstanding his pension and the profits of his plays, he was generally poor, and was frequently relieved by the king's bounty. He was buried in Westmuster Abbey; on his gravestone is the following inscription:— "O rare Hen Jonson."

Mr. Gifford's edition of his works is the best, on account of the rich store of clucidatory notes which it contains. B. at Westminster, 1574; D. 1637.

"Holy Family" by him in the National Gallery, royal father. Shortly after this she retired to B. at Antwerp, 1594; D. at the same place,

JORDAN, Thomas, jor'-dan, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote two come-

dies and a masque, mentioned by Langbaine with respect. Jordan, Sir Joseph, a gallant English admi-

ral, who, by his presence of mind and valour, gained the battle of Solebay, in 1672. The advantage was long on the side of the Dutch fleet, the English being overpowered by numbers; but Sir Joseph dashed into the midst of the enemy, and throwing them into confusion, the fortune of the day was reversed, and the Eng-

Jordan, John Christopher, an antiquary, was privy conneillor to the king of Bohemia. He wrote several chronological works, and annotated some of the audent historians. p. 1749.

Jordan, Charles Stephen, yor'-dan, a Prussian writer, of French origin, became vice-president of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Frederick the Great caused a monument to be creeted to his memory with this inscription: "Here lies JORDAN, the friend of the muses and of the king." That monarch also composed a culogy upon him, in which he bestowed a great encomium upon his talents and virtues. He wrote, "Travels in France, England, and Holiand, with Satirical Ancedotes;" a "Miscellany of Liferature, Philosophy, and History," and the "Life of De la Croze." n. at Berlin, 1790; p.

"Lite of Do is Croze." B. at Levin, 1730 f. at the same place, 1746,
Johnn, Dorothea, or Dorothy Bland
(Jordan being only an assumed name), jor-dan,
an actress, and mistress of the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., made her theatrical début on the Dublin stage, in 1777, in the part of Phabe, in "As You Like It." In the following season she appeared at Cork, where she was much admired for her archness and sportive much admired for her archness and sportive simplicity. In 1782 she went to England, and first appeared at the Leeds Theatre as Calista, in "The Fair Penitent." From Leeds she pro-ceeded to York, where she first played under the name of Mrs. Jordan, by which, though nover married, she was subsequently known. In 1785 she made her first appearance before a London andience at Drury Lane, as Peggs in "The Country Girl," and immediately became and a decided fearwrite that her salars was such a decided favourite, that her salary was doubled, and she was allowed two benefits. At the close of the season, she made a provincial tour, and visited nearly all the large towns in England, everywhere receiving the most enthusiastic welcome. When the duke of Clarence first made overtures to her, she was the mistress of a Mr. Ford; who refused to make her his wife, through fear of offending his father. Mrs. Jordan then entered into that connexion with the duke, which continued in an almost uninterrupted state of domestic harmony, until it was suddenly broken off in 1811. She was the mother of 10 children by his royal highness. A yearly allowance of £1100 was settled on her for the maintenance of herself and daughters; with a provision that if Mrs. Jordan should resume her profession, the care of the duke's four daughters, together with £1500 per annum allowed for them, should revert to his royal highness. In a few months afterwards she expressed a wish to return to the stage; and the four children, with the specified allowance for their maintenance, were surrendered to their

royal father. Shortry after this she retured to France, under circumstances of great embarrassment. She gradually sank under the weight of ner afflictions; and, in a state of extreme mental misery, died at St. Cloud, July 3, 1816. B. at Waterford about 1762. Hazilit, speaking of Mrs. Jordan's attractions on the stage, says: "Her face, her tones, her manner, were irre-sistible. Her smile had the effect of sunshine, and her laugh did one good to hear it. Her voice was cloquence itself; it seemed as if her heart was always at her mouth. She was all gaiety, openness, and good-nature. She rioted in her fine animal spirits, and gave more plea-sure than any other actress, because she had the greatest spirit of enjoyment in herself." The last surviving daughter of Mrs. Jordan and William IV. was Lady Augusta Gordon Hally-burton, who died at Hallyburton House, Cupar-Angus, Scotland, at the age of 62, in 1865. Sinc-held for some years the post of state house keeper at Kensington Palace.

JORDAN, Camille, zhor'-di, a brave French-man, who was one of the leaders in the rising of Lyons during the Reign of Terror. He was exiled. but subsequently returned to France, where he wrote several valuable works on religious and political questions. p. at Lyons, 1771; p. 1821.

JORDANO, Luca. (See Giordano.)
JORDEN, Edward, jor-den, an English physician, who took his doctor's degree at Padua,

and afterwards settled in London, whence he removed to Bath. He wrote "A Brief Discourse removed to Bath. He wrote "A Brief Discourse of a Discase called the Sufficiation of the Mother," and "Discourse of Natural Baths and Mineral Waters." B. in Kent, 1569; D. at Bath, 1633.

JORGENSON, Jorgen, yor -gen-sone, a Dane, who, for a time, usurped the protectorship of Iceland. He was the son of a watchmaker, and is said to have served as midshipman in the is said to have served as midshipman in the English navy during his early years. In 1809 he sailed in an English ship to Iceland, and forthwith proceeded, by proclamation and va-rious extraordinary measures, to assume the position of protector. After a life fall of adven-ture, he was at length confined in Newgato for

ture, he was at length comment in Aewigace for robbling his lodgings, and, in 1923, was sent to New South Wales, dying, it is supposed, soon after his arrival. D. at Copenhagen, 1770. Johnandes, jor-nän'-dees, a Goth, who em-braced Christianity, and became bishop of Ravenna about 552. He wrote the "History of

the Goths."

JOETTS, John, jor'-tin, an eminent English divine, who, while undergraduate of Jesus College, Cambridge, translated for Pope some of Eustathius's notes on Homer. In 1727, he of Eustahlus's notes on Homer. In '127' he published Latin poems, in 4to, under the titte of "Lusus Poetiel," which went through three editions. In 1730 he published four sermons on the truth of the Christian religion, and, the year following, "Miscelaneous Observations upon Authors, Andest and Modern." In 1734 appeared his "Romarks on Sponser's Poems, and on Milton." In 1731 he produced the first volume of his "Remarks on Ecclesia-tiell History," which he continued to 5 vols. His "Life of Erasmus" was published in 1758, in London, 1693: p. at the same place, 1770. B. in London, 1698; D. at the same place, 1770.

JOSEPH, Ben Gorion, jo-sef, a Jewish historian, whom the rabbins falsely confound with Josephus. He lived in the 5th century, and wrote, in Hebrew, a history of the Jews which bears evident marks of being an abridgment

a Latin version by Gagnier, at Oxford, in 1706, and in Hebrew and Latin, at Gotha, in 1707.

JOSEPH OF PARIS, a famous Capuchin, commonly called Father Joseph, who was employed by Cardinal Richelieu in most of his political intrigues, Louis XIII. procured him a cardi-nal's hat, but he died of apoplexy before he

nat's int, but he ded of appliexy before he received it, in 1639.

JOSHPH, FATHER, an apostate monk of Hungary, who, about 1678, headed a numerous bunditti, whom he called the people of God, assuming to himself the name of Joshua. He entered the Austrian dominions, where he comentered the Austran dominions, where he con-nitted dreadful outrages, burning churches, putting priests to death, and deilling nuns, under pretence of zeal for true religion. The motley crew were at last dispersed, on the sud-

den death of their leader.

Joseph I., twelfth emperor of Germany, of the house of Austria, was the son of the emperor Leopold I., and ascended the imperial throne on the death of his father in 1705. He engaged in his interests Savoy, England, and Holland against France, in support of the claim of the archduke Charles to the crown of Spain. In the war which ensued, the allies, under Eugene the war which ensued, the allies, under Eugene and Mariborough, were successful, gaining the britles of Ramilies, Oudcnarde, and Mariplauet. He made himself master of Italy, and levied contributions on Manta, Parma, Modena, Lucca, Genoe, and other places. His armies also defeated the revolted Hungarlans, headed by Prince Bagofski, who was forced to take refuge in Turkey. In the midst of these suc-cesses Joseph was taken off by the small-pox, in 1711.

Josuph II., emperor of Germany, was the son of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and archduches of Austria, and Francis of Loraine. He was crowned king of the Romans in 164, and the year following became emperor. He and the year following became emperor. He carly displayed great talents and activity, by remodelling the army and reforming all the departments of government. He also travelled through his dominions, and visited Prussia, Italy, France, and Russia. Among other excellent regulations which be adomined. cellent regulations which he adopted, was the setting apart one day every week to receive petitions and to hear complaints. In 1780, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to the erown of Hungary and Bohemia. The year following he issued a decree in favour of the liberty of the press, which was followed by others equally liberal, particularly one of religious toleration; he also abolished the system of vassalage. This measure was followed by an imperial edict, disclaiming all secular subjection to the court of Rome, the suppression of or the course of Robbs, the suppression of many monasteries, and the regulation of others. On this occasion Pope Pius VI. made a journey to Vienna, to induce the emperor to after his designs; but, though pompously received, he was completely unsuccessful. In 1786 the wis completely unsuccessful. In 1786 the princes at Ratiston, in which it was resolved to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the authority by an assembly of the ecclesiastical quities of the Jews," in which it is supposed are princes at Ratisbon, in which it was resolved some interpolations by modern transcribers, to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the proper in 1886 acclearation of var was issued saviour. He wrote likewise two books in deagainst the Turks, and the same year the ence of the Jews against Apion, and his own emperor in person reduced Schabatz: but this life, n. at Jerusalem, A.D. 37; n. at Rome, blondly buttle was fought between the Imperialists and the Turks, on the heights of flunds, e-cs-ka, a distinguished Illudania, in which neither could claim the Austrian army, and taking part in the campaign 576

of Josephus's larger work. It was published in victory. Joseph next made an attempt to posvictory. Joseph next made an accompt to pos-sess himself of Belgrade, but without success. Marshal Laudohn, however, assumed the com-mand of the army, took Dubieza and Novi, and, in 1789, reduced Belgrade. Soon after, a peace was concluded, chiefly occasioned by the peace was contented, emeily occasioned by the discontented spirit in Germany, at such a waste of men and trensure. Joseph was succeeded by his brollen, Peter Leopold, grand-duke of Tuscany, n. 1741, p. 1790.

JOSEPH EMAUUEL, king of Portugal, was son and successor of Charles V., and ascended the

and successor to Charles v, and ascended the throne in 1750. The great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, and the expulsion of the Jesuits from the kingdom in 1759, were the principal events of this rolen, during which Joseph was assisted by his clever minister the marquis de Pombal. Learning was encouraged, commerce and in-dustry received a fresh impulse, and the power of the Inquisition was diminished. B. 1715; D.

jo'-sc-feen, empress of France, OSEPHINE, s the daughter of Count Tascher de la Pagerie, and was married, at the age of 15 years, to the viscount de Beanharnais, by whom she had two children,—Eugene and Hortense de Beauharnais, After her husband had fallen by the guillotine, she was herself imprisoned, but was released through the intervention of Tallien. She was subsequently introduced to General became her husband in 1796. She shared the high destinies of her husband, ascended the throne with him, and received the title of empress, in which dignity she gained universal attachment; but, being childless, Napoleon divorced her. Josephine retired to Malmaison in 1809, where she died in 1814, soon after the fall of the emperor. B. at the island of Mar-

tinique, 1763. JOSEPHUS, Flavius, jo-se'-fus, a Jewish historian, who came of distinguished ancestors,

and received a liberal education among the Pharisees, after which he went to Rome, where he cultivated his talents to great advantage. On returning to his own country, he commanded the troops employed to defend Jotapata against Vespasian and Titus, and maintained the place bravely during seven weeks. Vespasian took Dravely during seven weeks. Vespeasan cos-him into his favour, and he was held in great esteem by Titus, whom he accompanied to the stege of Jerusalem, at the taking of which, Titus told him to ask for anything he wished. Ite requested that the sacred books might be given to him, and that the lives of his brother and flity of his friends might be spared. When Vespasian became emperor, he gave Josephus a palace, with a pension, the freedom of the city, and a grant of lands in Judea. Titus added to and a grant of lands in Judne. Titus added to these favours, and Josephus, out of gratitude, assumed the name of Flavius. During his resi-dence at Rome he wrote his "History of the Wars of the Jows," first in Syrinc, and after-wards in Greck. Its style approaches nearest to that of Livy. He also wrote the "Anti-quities of the Jows," in which it is supposed are some htempletime, by modern, theseculors.



Josephus.



Keats, John.



JOSEPHINE (EMPRESS OF FRANCE).



JUXON, ARCHBISHOP.



Kember, John Philip.

Josquin

of 1814-15, retired, in 1816, to his estate in sucd with such success, that the office of adjuterature. He wrote "Abafi," a national and such secretary of the School of Oriental Lanistorical tule; "The Last Batori," "The Bohemian in Hungary," "Zrinyi the Poet," "Biographic luiverselle," and other extensive and "Stephen Josika." He also translated in publications; and author of "La Perse, on Hungarian the English novel, "A Marriage in Tableau de l'Histoire, du Gouvernement, de la High Life." After the revolution in Hungary, Religion, de la Litterature, &c., dec et Campire;" in 1818, he resided at Brussels. B. at Torda,

In 1815, no restated at Britisets. B. at Toran, Transylvania, 1796; D. 1865. Josepur, Deprez, zho'-quene, a native of Bel-gium, an ecclesiastic, and called the father of grain, an economical and cancer the father of modern harmony, from his great ability as a composer, was a singer in the pontifical chapel in the time of Sixtus IV., but afterwards went to France, and was appointed chapel-master to Louis XII. The king having promised Josquin a benefice, but forgetting to give it, the chapel-master, on being commanded to compose a march, chose a portion of the 119th Psalm, "Memor esto verbi tui servo tuo," the setting of which was greatly admired by the king, who soon after granted Josquin's petition; on which the latter composed a hymn of thanksgiving from the same Psalm, "Bonitatem feelsti cum servo tuo, Domine." He was a giant among the musicians of his time, and was universally esteemed. B. about 1450; the date of his death

is unknown.

JOUBERT, Laurence, zhoo'-bair, physician to
Henry III., king of France. On the death of Rondelet, in 1562, he became regius professor of physic at Montpellier. B. 1529; D. 1583.

on payse at Montpellier. B. 1529; p. 1583.
JOHERT, Bartholomew Catherine, a French
republican general, who was educated for the
law, but quitted it for the army, and in 1789
commenced his military course as a greenadier,
and rose by degrees to the rank of general. He
was segend in commond to Democratic Me. was second in command to Bonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and signalized himself at Millesimo, Montebaldo, and Rivoli, and in the Tyrol. He was opposed to General Suwarrow, but was slain at the battle of Novi, in 1790, at a

time when the Directory was about to offer him the supreme power. B. 1769.

JOUFFROY, Marquis de, zhoo'froi, who dis-putes with Fulton and others the honour of having been the first to apply steam to the purposes of navigation, made his first attempt on the Doubs in 1776, and renewed it with more su cess on the Saone in 1783; but failed to carry it out, through want of means and support. He was equally unsuccessful at Paris in 1816: but the Academy of Sciences acknowledged his claim to the discovery in 1840; a distinction with which, whether merited or otherwise, he could not full to be gratified. B. in

Franche-Comté, 1751; D. 1832. Journov, Theodore, a distinguished writer on philosophical subjects, and professor of philosophy at Paris, was the author of numerous orisophy at Fairs, which are in great repute for clearness and depth, and elso translated into French the writings of Reid and Dugald Stewart. His "Cours du Droit Nature!" is an excellent work, and deserving of attentive perusal. p. 1796; p. 1842.

JOURDAIN, Amable Louis Michel Brechillet. zhoor'-duin, a distinguished orientalist, was the son of a surgeon-dentist at Paris. He was designed for the law, but hearing the splendid eulogies bestowed on Anquetil du Perron, the orientalist, he determined on cultivating the same branches of learning for which that scholar had been distinguished. This he pur-

Rolligion, de la Littérature, &c., de cet Empire; besides some others. n. 1788; p. 1818.

JOURDAN, Jean-Baptiste, zhoor'-dd, marshal of France, served in the war of American of France, served in the war of American independence at the age of 16 years, and in 1731 was appointed to the command of a battalin of volunteers. He fought under Dumourier in Belgrium, and became a general of division in 1738. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Hondschoote, and two days afterwards are according to the comment of the was named general-in-chief, but was deprived of his command by the Committee of Public Safety. Subsequently he was placed at the head of the army of the Moselle. He took Durant and Charleroi, and gained the celebrated battle of Fleurus, in 1794. Opposed by the Archduke Charles, he crossed the Rhine a second time; but, being defeated, was superseded in 1790. Named a member of the Council of Five Hun-dred, he proposed the law of conscription. dred, he proposed the naw of consentation, as sincere republican, he opposed the usurpation of Bonaparte, and, after the 18th Brumaire, was excluded from the Legislative Corps. He was, bowever, nominated by Napoleon marshal of France in 1804; but he was never again employed in any important capacity. He accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Spain, in command of the 7th military corps. B. at Limoges, 1762; p. in Paris, 1833.

Jousse, Daniel, choosee, a French lawyer, who

Jesuit, who published an apology, in which he defended Chastel, who attempted to assassinate Henry IV., and called him a martyr. He continued the "History of the Jesuits," and wrote some other works. B. at Paris, 1643; D. at Rome, 1719.

JOUVENET, Jean, shoore'-nai, a French painter, was descended from an Italian family of that profession. His first instructions were derived from his father, but he improved him-self under Le Brun. He passed through all the offices of the Academy, and became one of the

perpetual rectors. B. at Rouen, 1644; p. 1717.
Joux, Joseph Etienno de, 2800-01, a facile
and graceful writer, served in the French army
in America and India, and took part in the first campaign of the Revolution. But he soon abandoned the sword for the pen; and ross to great popularity by his vaudevilles and the librettes which he wrote for Spontini, Chera-bini, and Rossini. He was also distinguished as a political writer; but is best known in England by his amusing and satirical work called the "Hermit of the Chaussée d'Antin,"

called the "Hermit of the Chaussee d'Anta," translated into English many years aga. In 1879, Louis Philippe appointed him librarian at the Louvre. B. 1764; p. 1846.

SOVILLANOS, Don Gaspar Melebior de, yould and the control of the acquired, while at college, an extensive know-ledge of jurisprudence, his more especial object, but also made great progress in archmology,

languages, and the belies lettres. He became a member of the criminal branch of the audiencia memoer of the criminal branch of the authority in Seville; and advancing rapidly in his profes-sional career, was appointed to the dignified station of member of the council of the military orders at Madrid. About the same time he was orders as matrix. About one same affairs, and nominated counsellor of state, by Charles III. When, in 1994, Spain found herself loaded with debt, Joyellanes proposed, for the relief of the national difficulties, a tax on the property of the higher order of the clergy; for which he was exiled to the mountains of Asturias, though his project was afterwards carried into execution. In 1799 he was recalled, and made minister of justice for the interior; but before twelve months had passed, he was dismissed, and banished to the island of Majorca, where he was confined in the convent of the Carthusians. After the fall of Godoy, the Prince of Peace, in 1808, he recovered Goody, the Prince of Peace, in 1808, he recovered this Hberty, and subsequently became a member of the Supreme Junta. He was, however, suspected of favouring the French; and at length, being denounced as a traitor for endeavouring being denounced as a tratter for endeavouring to promote their plans for the subipgration of Spain, he was put to death in 1812, during a popular insurrection. p. 1744. He wrote "Lyric Poems;" "Polayo," a tragedy; "The Honourable Delinquent," a comedy; several works on subjects commetced with political converse of the property of th nomy; and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost

Lost."

JOYLANUS, Flavius Claudius, jo-ve-ai'-nus, a
Roman emperor, was elected by the Roman
soldiers, after the death of Julian, but refused
the dignity unless they turned Christians, to
which they consented. He made a disadvantageous peace with Persis, abut up the heathen
temples, and recalled the banished clergy. He
disadvanced the company of the control of t died, after reigning seven months, owing to the sufficiently vapour of burning charcoal in his room, 364. p. 331.

JOVINIAN, jo-vin'-i-an, a monk of Milan in the 4th century, who, after leading a life of great austerity, debauched a number of women, and procured many disciples. He held that the body of our Saviour was not real flesh, but a phan-tom, and that it was lawful to indulge in sensual pleasures, with other tenets equally offensive to good morals; on which account the emperor Honorius ordered him and his followers to be scourged and banished. He wrote several books, which were refuted by Jerome. D. in Dalmatia. 406.

Joyrus, Paul, jo'-vi-us, an eminent historian of the 16th century, who received a pension from Francis I, king of France, and Clement VII. gave him the bishopric of Nocera, which vil. gave min the bisnopric of Nocera, which disprised by his ourse of life. His greatest work is a "History of his Own Time," in folio.—He also wrote the "Lives of Illustrious Men." n. at Como, 1488; n. at Florence, 1552. His brother Benedict wrote the "History of Switzerland."

Jowert, Rev. Benjamin, M.A., jou'-et, Regius professor of Greek in (xford university, was educated at St. Paul's school, and was elected to a scholarship in Bulliol college, Ox. ford, in 1835, and to a fellowship in 1838. In 1855 he was appointed to the Regius professorship on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston. Professor Jowett wrote a "Commentary on the Enistics of Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians,

and Romans," and subsequently contributed an "Essay on the Interpretation of Scripture" to

the well-known volume entitled "Essays and

the well-known volume entitled "Essays and Reviews," in comexion with which his name made a great noise. B. 1817.

Joy, Right Hon. Henry, an eminent Frish judge, was called to the bar in 1783, and after acquiring great fame as a counsel, filled the office of attorney-general, and in 1831 succeeded Lord Guillanore as chief baron. Among the "sayings" of Lord Norbury, the following is related:—Being once requested by Mr. Hope, an attorney, to wait a few minutes for Mr. Joy, the leading commel in a risis wine case just called. leading counsel in a nisi prius case just called, his lordship did so until his small stock of mis lordship and so until his small stock of patience was exhausted; and, then, exclaiming "Hope told a flattering tale, that Joy would soon return," ordered the next case in rotation

soon return," ordered the nest case in rotation to be proceeded with. B. 1767; D. 1832. Joros, Jeremiah, joice, an ingenious and industrious writer, who was by profession a dis-senting minister, first attracted public notice as one of the persons included in the state prosecu-tion with Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and others for treason. He was the coadjutor of Dr. Gregory in the compilation of his "Cyclo-Dr. Gregory in the compnation of ms "cyclo-pædia," and subsequently produced another on a similar plan, which goes by the name of Nicholson. He was also the author of "Scien-tific Dialogues," "Dialogues on Chemistry." "Letters on Natural Philosophy," &c. B. 1761; D. 1816

JOEUSE, Anne de, zhwoi-e-(r)se, a French duke, favourite of Henry III., and admiral of France, who distinguished himself by many gallant exploits. He was killed in an expedition against the Huguenots in 1557. B. in France.

1861.

JOXYER, William, joi'-uer, otherwise Lyde, became fellow of Magralen College, but, on turning Roman Catholic, west abroad. He returned at the Restoration, and retired to a village in Buckinghamshire, where he led a life of devotion. He wrote the "Roman Empress," a cemedy, 1879; "beservations on the Life of Cardinal Pole," and "Miscellaneous Poems, baglish and Latin." n. at Oxford, 1822; n. 1706.

JUAN, Don, a natural son of Philip IV. of Spatin, and of Maria Calderona, an actress, was made grand prior of Castille; commanded the

Spanish and of Maria Canderona, an accress, was made grand prior of Castile; commanded the Spanish army in Italy in 1647, and took the city of Naples; subjugated Barcelona in 1652, but being afterwards unsuccessful, was exiled, Under Charles II. he was recalled to Madrid,

and made prime minister. n. 1629; p. 1679.

JUAN Y SANTACILIA, Don George, juan e santa-seel-ya, a learned Spanish mathematician and navalofficer, whose progress in mathematics was so great that, while a student in Cartha-gena, he obtained the appellation of Euclid; and, entering the naval service early, his repu-tation as a scientific man occasioned his appointment, with Antonio de Ulloa, to accompany Bouguer and Condamine to Peru, in 1735, to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator. He afterwards directed much of his attention to marine architecture, and his exertions to inprove the Spanish navy were highly successful. He published his "Observations on Astronomy and Physics, made in Peru," and treatises on navigation and ship-building. B. 1712; D. 1774.

JULEEZ, Benito, ju-ar'-ez, a Mexican, whose ancestors belonged to one of the many Indian tribes of Mexico, born near Oaxea, in 1802, at the village of Ixtlan. After filling various offices, he became governor of Caxaca from 1848 till 1852, when he was banished by Santa Anna.

Joining in the insurrection which overthrew and accomplishments were very great, on which SantaAnna's government in 1555, belocame first accounts she was her father's favourite, till be minister of justice, then secretary of state and licentious conduct allenated his affections. She minister of justice, then secretary of state and president of the high court of justice, and finally president of the republic in 1858. A protracted civil war ensued, but ultimately the French entered Mexico, caused Juarezto withdraw from the capital, and placed the Austrian archduke Maximilian on the throne, after proclaiming the empire. On the withdrawal of the French troops in 1866, Juarez, who had used every means to resist foreign invasion, renewed his attempts against the government of Maximilian, and having captured this unfortunate prince, by the aid of treachery, at Queretaro, in 1867, ordered him to be shot. On his return to power, he put to death hundreds of his opponents.

JUEL, Nicholas, joo'-al, a Danish admiral,

JUEL, Nicholas, joo'-al, a Danish admiral, who received his professional training in the Dutch navy under Van Tromp and De Ruyter. He then returned to Demmark; and, in 1689, greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Copenhagen. He captured Gothland in 1676, and again, in 1677, he defeated the Sweder sweet engagements. He was a brave and callent of figure and was a way a stranger.

severate engagements. He was a first and gallant officer, and was as much esteemed for his modesty as for his naval skill. D. 1697.

JURETHA, ju-quu'-tha, the illegitimate son of Manastabal, the brother of Micipsa. Micipsa and Manastabal were the sons of Massinissa, king of Numidia. Micipsa, who had inherited hing of Admidia. Sheljsa, who had interted his father's kingdom, educated his nephew with his two sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal; but, as Jugurtha was of an aspiring disposition, he sent lim with a body of troops to the assistance of Sciplo, who was besieging Numantia, hoping to lose a youth whose ambition seemed to threaten the tranquillity of his children. His designs were the tranquinity of in scatteria. This designs were and active, and endeared himself to the Roman general. Micipsa appointed him successor to his kingdom with his two sons; but the kindness of the father proved fatal to the children. Jugurtha

Adherbal, but Jugurtha's gold prevailed among the senators. Cæcilius Metellus was at last sent against Jugurtha, and his firmness soon obliged him to fly among his savage neighbours onigen min to hy among in savage neighbours for support. Marius and Sylla succeeded Me-tellus, and fought with equal success. Jugurtha was at last betrayed by his father-in-law, Boc-chus, and was delivered into the hands of Sylla, after a war of five years. He was exposed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterwards put in a prison, where he died six days after of hunger, 106 B.C.

Juigne Broissiniere, De, sieur de Molière zhween brois-sin'-c-air, a French gentleman, and an advocate in parliament, who wrote, in 1947, a "Theological, Historical, Poetical, and Chronological Dictionary."

Julia, ju'-li-a, a virgin martyr of Carthage. When that place was taken by Genserie, she

Julia, the daughter of Casar and Cornelia, was one of the most virtuous of the Roman ladies. She married first Cornelius Capio, and

was successively the wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Augustus sent her into banish-ment, and when Tiberius came to the throne, he suffered her to perish of want. She had a daughter of the same name, who was as vicious as her mother.

Julia Domna, a native of Syria, and the wife of Severus, emperor of Home, was a woman of great accomplishments, and well acquainted with philosophy and the sciences. On the death of Severus, her sons Caracalla and Geta succeeded to the imperial throne; the latter of whom was murdered by his brother in the arms of his mother, who was wounded in de-fending him. After the death of Caracalla, she s said to have starved herself to death on findng that Macrinus had assumed the imperial title, 217.

JULIAN, Sr., archbishop of Toledo, ju'-li-an, was a man of learning and picty. He wrote a treatise against the Jews. D. 690.

JULIAN, Cardinal, was deputed by Pope Eugene IV. to counsel Ladislas, king of Hungary to break the peace concluded with Amarath II. A long and disastrous war was the result, during which the Christian army was

in the reign of Edward III., who assumed the prophetical character. She was the author of a singular book, entitled, "Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love, showed to a Devout Servant of our Lord, called Mother Juliana, an Anchoret of Norwich, who lived in the days of King Edward III.," published by F. R. S. Cressy, 1610. She led a life of remarkable austerity, immuring her-

self between four walls during many years.

JULINUS, Flavius Claudius, ju'-li-ain-us, emperor of Rome, surnamed "the Apostate," was peror of Home, surnamed "the Apostate," was the younger son of Julius Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. In the massarer of his family by the sons of Constantine, he and his brother Gallus narrowly escaped. The two princes were educated in the principles of Christianity, under Mardonius, a learned cunuch, but with different effects; for, though Gallus pos-

sent to Athens at the age of twenty-four, he evinced this disposition by his application to evined this disposition of his application of astrology, marie, and other illusions. He attached himself particularly to a philosopher named Maximus, who flattered his ambition by promising him the empire. He commanded promising him the empire. He commanded with reputation in Gaul during the reign of Constantins, who, jealous of his success and popularity, recalled him. This gave so much effect to his soldiers, that they proclaimed him emperor, and, on the death of Constantins, in 301, he found himself in full possession of the When that place was taken by Genserie, she imperial throne. He afterwards marched to the was sold to a heathen merchant, and carried East, where his title was recognised as readily into Syria. Refusing to take part in some of his it had been in the West. He then threw off the festivals instituted in honour of the female the mask, publicly renounced Christianity, and deities, she was put to death about 440. opened the temples of the gods, in which he offered sacrifices; on this account he is called the Apostate. Soon after his accession, he resolved to chastise the Persians, who had freafterwards Pompey. D. about 53 n.c. quently made inroads on the empire in the pre-Julia, the daughter of Augustus. Her beauty ceding reigns. When he crossed the Tigris, he burned his ships, that his soldiers might pro-ceed with firmness and resolution. On his re-theories. He is ranked by Leibnitz as the equal turn, after marching through Assyria without of Copernieus and Gallice, and as little interior opposition, his army encountered that of Sapor, king of Persia, and Julian was mortally wounded. Theodoret asserts that he took some of the blood from his wound, and, casting it towards heaven, exclaimed, "Thou hast conquered, Galilean" a story which is hardly credible. Julian was virtuous and modest in his manners, and liberal in his disposition. He abolished the luxurious and indecent practices of the court of Constantinople, and was averse to public amusements. His "History of the Commercial Cassars' is the most colorated of inswirings, though it is very partial. His own lite has been many times written, but on no occasion so well as by Gibbon, in the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," B, at Constantinople, 331; D. 363.

JULIEN, Pierre, zhoo'-le-ain, a distinguished French sculptor, many of whose productions adorn the metropolis of France and whose chefd'auvre is "The Dying Gladiator." B. 1731; D. 1804.

JULIUS I., ju'-li-us, pope and saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded Marcus in 337. He strenuously supported the cause of Athanasius, and was a man of great learning and piety.

Julius II. (Julian della Rovere) succeeded Pope Pius III. in 1503. Sixtus IV., his uncle, made him cardinal and commander of his troops, a post which suited his enterprising genius. The emperor Maximilian, with the genius. The emperor Maximilian, with the kings of France and Aragon, endeavoured to de-pose him; but he frustrated their design, and formed an alliance with them at Cambrai in 1508. He then demanded from the Venetians the territories of Faenza and Rimini, which had been originally taken from them by Alexander VI., and on the death of that pontiff recovered v. in an on the death of that pointh recovered by the Venetians, who, for refusing Julius's unjust claim, were put under an interdiet. At last, being reduced to the greatest extremities, the state of Venice was obliged to submit. The pope then turned his arms against France, and besieged La Mirandola, which he entered in triumph in 1511; but, fortune turning, he was driven to Rome, and the council of Pisa declared him suspended. He was the patron of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Bramante. D. 1513.

JULIUS III., an Italian, obtained the tiara in succession to Paul III. in 1550. He had formerly presided at the council of Trent under Paul 111. and, on being elected to the papacy, joined the emperor against Octavius Farnese, duke of

Parma. B. 1487; D. 1555.

JUNCTIN, or GIUNTINO, Francis, joon-le'-no, n mathematician of Florence, was for some time a Carmelite, but quitted his order, went to France, and abjured the Roman Catholic reli-gion. He became a corrector of the press, and gion. He became a corrector of the press, and differwards a manufacturer of paper and a banker, by which means he gained a large fortune. He wrote some arithmetical works, commentaries on the Sphere of Sacrobosco, on the Reformation of the Calendar, and on the Age of the Loves of Petrarch. D. about 1859.

JUNGE, Josehim, yoong, a philosopher of the 17th century, who distinguished himself by his opposition to the Aristotelian philosophy, and, Like his famous contemporary, Bacon, substi-5.30

to Descartes. Among other works he wrote "Geometria Empirica," "Doxoscopia Physica Minores," and "Isagoge Phytoscope," from the latter of which it is believed that Linneus and Ray derived some useful hints, B. at Lu-

and they derived some useful films. B. at Lu-beck, 1587; D.1657. Juna, ju-ni-a, a nicee of Calo of Utica, who married Cassius, and died sixty-four years after her husband had killed himself at the battle

of Philippi.

JUNILIUS, St., ju-nil'-i-us, bishop of Africa, in the 6th century. He wrote two books on the Divine Law.

Junius, Adrian, ju'-ni-us, a learned Dutchman, who studied physic, and took his doctor's degree at Bologna, after which he went to England, where he wrote several works, particularly a Greek and Latin lexicon, which he dedicated to Edward VI. He afterwards returned to his own country, and practised physic. He wrote "Commentaries on various Latin Authors," "A Poem on the Marriage of Philip II., king of Spain, with Mary, Queen of England;" "Translatious from the Greek," &c,

England "" translations from the Greek, &c. b. at Hoorn, 1512; b. 1515.

Junius, Francis, professor of divinity at Leyden. He studied at Geneva, and, in 1505, became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, and afterwards chaplain to the prince of Orange; at last, he was made theological professor at Leyden. He is chiefly known by a Latin version of the Bible, with notes, in which he was assisted by Tremellius. B. 1545; p. at Leyden, 1602,

Leyden, 1602.

JUNIUS, Francis, son of the preceding, in 1620 visited England, and was taken into the family of Thomas, earl of Arundel. There he studied the northern languages, in which he attained to considerable proficiency. He left a valuable collection of MSS, to the library of Control was the Highlighton, 1504, not Window. Oxford. B. at Heidelberg, 1589; D. at Windsor.

1678.

JUNIUS BRUTUS. (See BRITUS, L. Junius.)
JUNIUS BRUTUS. (See BRITUS, L. Junius.)
JUNIUS, Andocho, duke of Abrantes, zhoe'no,
a French general, entered the army as a volunteer during the Revolution, and attracted the
attantion of Bonaparte at the siege of Prolou, in 1783. This was the origin of his fortune. he was appointed aide-de-camp, and went with the army to Egypt, where he so greatly dis-tinguished himself that, on his return, he became general of division, and, in 1804, governor of Paris. In 1805 he was appointed ambassador to Lisbon, and two years afterwards assumed the command of the army sent into Portugal. Junot rapidly made himself master of that kingdom, and was created governor, with the title of duke of Abrantes, but the next year he was defeated at Vimiera by the duke of Wellington, and compelled to sign the capitulation of Cintra, and obliged to abandon his conquest. This reverse brought him under the conquest. This reverse brought and undertheless took part, in 1810, in the Spanish campaign, and inta of Russia in 1812, becoming governor of the Hlyrian provinces. His reason suddenly failing, he was compelled to return to France. n. in France, 1771; n. 1813.—His widow, a woman of great accomplishments, wrote some "Memoirs on the Empire," which are full of interest. D. 1839.

, joon'-tu, Philip and Bernard, Italian

printers in the 15th and 16th centuries. They in the Environs of Paris," and was the author printed, at Lyons, the "Letters of Leo X. by of a book entitled "The Priend of Humanity, Benbo," and the works of Sante Paguno, or, the Advice of a Good Citizen to the Nation." and Florence. Phillip began printing at Geno, in 1497. D. about 5159. Bernard was either his brother or cousin. Phillip printed sentence was also a member of the Academy of Sciences on the Paris, and accompanded Condamine to Peru Canadam Authoritheast and accompanded Condamine to Peru 1735. He was not only a good naturalist and research and the properties of the Academy of Sciences. Eachern commins of Greek authors, as Pintarch, Xenophon, Aristophanes, Sophoeles, and Homer. Junya, Thomas, a Venetian physician, who published, in 1554, a learned book on the

Battles of the Ancients.

JURIEU, Peter, zhoó-re-e(r), a French Protestant divine, was the son of Daniel Jurieu, pastor of the reformed church at Mer, in the diocese of Blois. His mother was sister to the famous Peter du Moulin. He received his education partly in Holland and partly in Eng-land, and while there received episcopal ordina-On his return home, he became assistant to his father, and professor of divinity and Hebrew at Sedan, where he gained great reputation by his lectures and preaching. He wrote against Hossnet's "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church," and defended the moral character of his sect against the accusations of Arnauld. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and was chosen pastor of the Walloon church at Rotterdam. He there applied so assiduously to the study of the Revelation, as to fancy he had discovered most of the mysteries therein; and particularly with regard to Antichrist. He addressed William III., king of England, as the instrument appointed to destroy the kingdom of the beast. He embroiled himself in controversy with Bayle and others, who had objected to the extravagance of his opinions. Ilis chief works are, "The History of Calvinism and Popery, with a Parallel between them;" "Pastoral Letters," "On the Unity of the Church," "Treatise of Nature and Grace," and "Critical History of the Doctrines and Worship of the Church, and those of the Pagnas." B. at Mer, in France, 1937; b. at Botterdam, 1713. most of the mysteries therein; and particularly in France, 1637; D. at Rotterdam, 1713.

JURIN, James, ju-rin, secretary to the Royal

Society of London, and president of the College of Physicians, wrote papers on philosophical and medical subjects in the "Philosophical Transactions," and had a dispute with Michelloti on the motion of currents; with Keill and Senac on the motion of the heart; with Robins

upon distinct vision; and with the partisans of Leibnitz on the active forces. B. 1634; D. 1750. JUSSIEV, Antoine de, zhows we-u(r), a French botanist and physician, who, after travelling over botanistand physician, who after traveling over Europe, settled at Paris, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and pro-fessor of botany in the Royal Garden. He enriched the memoirs of the French Academy with several valuable papers on botany and mineralogy, the result of observations made during his travels. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort's "Institutions of Botany," and abridged Barrelier's work upon the plants of France, Spain, and Italy; he was likewise the author of a "Discourse on the Progress of Botany."

otany." B. at Lyons, 1686; p. 1758.

Jussieu, Bernard de, brother of the above, distinguished himself as an able physician and botanist. He became professor and de-monstrator in the Royal Garden, and was chosen a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of several foreign societies. He published an edition of Tournefort's "History of Plants

physician, but an excellent engineer. He published a journal of his voyages. B. at Lyon; 1704; p. 1779.

JUSSIEU, Antoine Laurent de, a celebrated French botanist, nephew of the preceding, was the greatest philosopher of his family, and author of the "Natural System of Botany." He went to Paris, in 1765, to complete his studies, under the direction of his uncle Bernard. In 1770 he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and was soon afterwards chosen professor of botany in the Royal Garden. In 1789, he published his great work, the "Genera Plantarum," in which, for the first time, the whole vegetable kingdom was arranged according to a natural classifica-He subsequently filled many important tion. The subsequency mice many important scientific posts in Paris, and continued till his eighty-eighth year to dictate valuable memoirs on the science of botany. The great work of Jussieu, in an improved and amended form, is

one of the chief text-books on botany, not only in France but in England. B. at Lyons, 1719;

D. at Paris, 1836.

Jussieu, Adrien de, son of the above, was educated for the medical profession, but devoted himself to the science which his father had so greatly benefited. In 1826 he succeeded his father as professor of botany; and, although he wrote no large work on the science, he contributed a great number of valuable memoirs relative to it to the scientific annals of France. He also contributed to the "Natural History" of Milne-Edwards. He was a member, and afterwards president, of the French Academy of Sciences. B. at Paris, 1707; D. at the same place, 1853.

place, 1853.

JUSTEL, Christopher, zhoos'-tel, counseller and secretary to the king of France, published "The Code of Canons of the Universal Church," and the "Councils of Africa, with Notes," and "The Genealogical History of thouse of Advergen," B. at Paris, 1880; p.

JUSTEL, Henry, son of the above, and his successor as counsellor and secretary, was a man of learning and liberality, and so partial to England that he sent his father's MSS, to the university of Oxford, which learned body com-plimented him in return with the degree of LL.D. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he went to London, and was appointed keeper

Just, John Henry Gottlieb von, yoo'-te, a German mineralogist, who devoted himself with assiduity to the study of mineralogy, and acquired such knowledge therein as to be named member of the Council of Mines. He afterwards became professor of political economy and natural his-tory at Göttingen. He wrote treatises on Miner-ellogy and on Money, for some free remarks in which, on the states of Prussia and Wirtemberg, he was confined for a considerable time in the castle of Breslau. He had projected a German

Encyclopædia, and wrote some pamphlets against eminent naturalists. B. about 1705; D. 1771. JUSTINIANI, Bernard, yoos'-teen-e-a'-ne, aVene tian noble, was sent as ambassador to Louis XI.

581

THE DICTIONARY

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of France, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1474 he was made procurator of St. Mark, the second dignity of the republic of Venice. He wrote a "History of Venice" and

of venue. He wroten "History of venue" and ether works. B. 1095; D. 1489.

JUSTINIANI, Augustin, bishop of Nebio, in Corsica. Francis I. of France made him his almoner and royal professor of Hebrew at Paris. He perished in a shipwreek in sailing from Genoa

JUSTINIANI, Fabio, bishop of Ajacet, wrote a Commentary on Tobit, and a nidex of all the authors who had written commentaries on

the whole or any part of the Bible.

JUSTINIANUS 1., jus-tin-c-ai-nus, emperor of the East, succeeded his uncle Justinus 1. in 527. lie was the protector of Christianity, and carried les arms with success against his enemies, for which he was chiefly indebted to his general Belisarius, who also preserved him from a formidable sarius, who also preserved munifrom a formulable conspiracy. Peace being restored, Justinianus formed into a body all the Homan laws, which was executed under the title of "Digests," or "Pandeets." After this great work was finished, the laws of modern date were collected into one volume, called the "Novella." He exerted himself against the ecclesiastical encroachments of Popes Silverius and Vigilius. He built many churches, particularly the Lamous Saint Sophia at Constantinople, and abolished the consulate. B. 483: D. 565.

JUSTINIANUS II. was the elder son of Constantine III., whom he succeeded on the throne of Constantinople in 685. He recovered several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them; but his exactions, cruelties, and debaucheries tarnished the glory of his arms. He formed the design of destroying all the inhabitants of Constantinople, which being discovered, the tyrant was deposed in 694, and banished to the Crimea. Leo the Patrician gained the throne, but he was displaced by Tiberius. About 704, Justinianus, being aided by the Bulgarians, regained his crown, but was slain, with his son Tiberius, in 711, by Philippicus Bardanes, his successor.

JUSTINIANUS, St. Lawrence, the first patriarch of Venice, was canonised by pope Alexander VIII. in 1600. He was the author of several devotional works, which were printed in 2 vols. folio, with a life by his nephew. B. 1381; D.

1485

JUSTINUS I., jus-ti-nus, emperor of the East, rose to the rank of general from being a private soldier, before which, he was a swincherd. soldiers of the prætorian band forced him to accept the imperial dignity on the death of Anastasius, in 518. He recalled the bishops who had been banished by the Arians, and published several severe edicts against that seet. Hearing of the destruction of Antioch by an earthquake, he laid aside the imperial robes, clothed himself in sackcloth, and passed several days in fasting and prayer, to avert Divine judgment. He rebuilt Antioch, and other places

Justinianus I. in 565. He caused his cousin Jus-tinus to be strangled, and put to death some of his senators from a suspicion of their being disaffected. He made war against Chosrose, king custody, to make of Persia, who, being defeated at the head of a numerous array, was obliged to sue for peace. tin, he was mu Justinus married Sophia, niece of Theodora, n, 1892; p, 1603

wife of the emperor Justinianus, a woman of high spirit, who, taking advantage of her husband's weakness, governed the empire in conjunction

weathess, governed the empire in conjunction with Tiberius. D. 578. JUSTINUS, a Latin historian of the 2nd century, who made an abridgment of the "Universal History" written by Trogus Pompeius, This work remains, but the original is lost.

JUSTINUS, commonly called Justin Martyr, a Christian philosopher and martyr in the 2nd century. His parents were heathens, and himself a zealous adherent to the Platonic philosophy; but, disputing with a Christian in 132, he was converted to that faith, though he still continued to wear the pallium, or cloak of the Grecian philosophers. He was an equal honour Greeian philosophers. He was an equal honour to Christianity by his knowledge, his firmness, and the purity of his life. A persecution breaking out against the Christians under Antoninus, Justinus presented to that emperor an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius, in which he defended his co-religionists against the calumnies of Crescentius, a Cynic philosopher. This last is said cerims, a Cynic Innosopher. This sake is said to have gained him the crown of martyrdom, about 135. Besides these apologies, his dialogue with Trypho, a learned Jew, and some other pieces in the Greek language, are extant. The best edition of his works is that of Jena, 1844.

JUVABA, Philip, yoo-cat-ra, an Italian archi-teet, who was employed by the king of Sardinia to build some fine structures at Turin. In 1731 the royal palace at Madrid being burnt, Philip V., king of Spain, sent for him to creet another, more magnificent; he made a design, which was approved of, but the commencement of the work being delayed from day to day, it is supposed the rehitect died of chagrin in 1735. B. at Messina,

1668.

JUVENCUS, Caius Vectius Aquilinus, ju-ven'us, one of the earliest Christian poets, was a native of Spain, and Hourished in the reign of Constantine. His principal performance was a life of Christ, entitled "Historia written in Latin verse.

JUVERAL, Decius Junius, ju-ve'-nal, a Roman satirical poet. He went to Rome when young, and was for some time a pleader, after which he applied himself to writing satires with great success. Domitian sent him into honourable

sveess. Domitian sent him into honourable citle, by appointing him to a military command on the frontiers of brynt. The best translations of his works are those of Dryden, Gindred, and Hodgson. n. about \$0; p. 120.

JENON, William, jut-on, archbishop of Canterbury, studied at \$f. John's College, Oxford, of which, in 1621, he was elected president. In 1633 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and the year following nominated to the bishoptie of Hereford, but, before consecration, he was advanced to the see of London. In 1635 he was appointed lord high researce, which excited great high excited present the see of London. In 1635 he was appointed lord high researce, which excited great high excite treasurer, which excited great indignation against Judgment. He rebuilt Anticch, and other places
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irrepresentable. He sufficed, in the civil war,
Irrepresentable He sufficed He suff but a great part of his temporal estate. In 1643 he attended the king upon the scaffold, after which the regicides caused him to be taken into custody, to make him reveal what Charles I. had secretly intrasted to him. At the Restoration, he was made archbishop of Canterbury, K

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Greek mariner, who, in the Greenan was of inde-pendence, signalized himself by conducting the fire-ships into the Turkish fleet. In 1824 he burnt a Turkish frigate at Samos, and a corvette in the port of Mitylene; after which he served under the Greek admiral as captain. In 1825 he attempted to destroy the squadron of Mehomet Ali, as it lay in the port of Alexandria preparing to embark troops for the Morea; but the fire-ships, driven back by a contrary wind, burnt themselves out

open sea, doing no injury to the enemy. 1827 he represented Ipsara in the Greek National Assembly; subsequently be commanded the Greek fleet, but on the assassination of the president in 1831, he resigned, and retired into private life. He was nominated minister of marine and president of the council in 1818-19. but again retired in 1855. He has been called the "Themistocles of Modern Greece," and and l Victor Hugo has popularized his daring deeds in verse. At the revolution in 1862, he became a member of the provisional government formed

after the expulsion of King Otho.

KANDLER, John Josehim, kan'-dler, master modeller in the porcelain manufactory at Moissen, executed many beautiful figures, particularly of the apostle Paul and the Death of St. Xavier. B. in Saxony, 1706; D. 1776. Kane, Elisha Kent, kuin, an American tra-

voller, who, after concluding his education at the medical college of Pennsylvania, was ap-pointed, in 18-85, assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and accompanied the first American embassy to China. He afterwards American embassy to China. It afterwards visited the Philippines, Coylon, and travelled into the interior of India. At Java his travelling companion, Baron Loã, a Prussian, died of fatigne. Dr. Kane subsequently visited — pt and explored the Nile as far up as the frontiers of Nulvi; he walked completely over Greece, and, after a short sojourn in the United States, set out for the coast of Africa, pene-trating to the slave-markets of Whydah. Prostrated by fever, caught in that country, he returned in an enfectied condition of health to his native land. He next served with the American army against Mexico, and experienced many fatigues and dangers throughout the campaign. In 1850 he accompanied the first American expedition, despatched by Mr. Grin-nell, a merchant of New York, in search of Sir John Franklin, and four years afferwards published "A Personal Narrative of the Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin." In 1853 he was appointed to the command of a second expedition to the Arctic regions, for the sucona expedition to the Arctic regions, for the same purpose, and was absent two years. In 1858 he published the results of his second voyage, under the title of "Arctic Explorations." The Royal Geographical Society of Loudon bestowed upon him its large gold modal z. at Philadelphia, 1822; D. at Hawlands, 1867.

Kane, Sir Robert, M.D., a distinguished Irish chemist and writer on medicine, after being educated for the profession of medicine, became professor of chemistry to the Apo-works is the "Crit thecaries' Hall of Dublin, and was subsequently has been translated elected member of the Medico-Chirurgical berg, 1724; p. 1804.

entined al being destroyed by lightuing in 1218, Society of the same city, and of the Pais he retried to a monastery, where he wrote his societies of Pharmany and Medical Chemistry. "Chranicle of the Polish Kingdoun." thological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever," which gained the prize offered by Dr. Graves; and the "Elements of Practical Pharmacy."

The following year he received the degree of M.D. from Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1811 became fellow of the Irish College of Physicians. In 1844 he published a work on "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," which excited considerable interest at the time. He was subsequently employed by government, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Taylor, to investigate the cause of the polato disease in Ircland; but the labours of these gentlemen have tenant of Ireland, in 1816, bestowed upon him the order of knighthood. He afterwards aided in the formation of the Museum of Irish Industry, and published several works on the application

and published several works on the applications, of chemistry to arrienture and manufactures. In 1818 he became president of Queen's College, Cork. n. at Dubla, 1810.

KANG-HI, keng/shi, emperor of China, succeeded Chount-chi, founder of the Mantchon dynasty, in 1698. He had a great love for the arts and sciences of the Europeans, and liberally patronized the missionaries; but, though he was found for coverantly, and directed the conwas fond of geography, and directed the con-struction of maps and charts, he would suffer none to be laid before him unless China was represented therein as the middle of the world, among other works, "Maxims for State Government," and "Moral Instructions for my Son." p. 1693. He was a voluminous writer, and composed,

Emmanuel, kant, an eminent Prussian pher. His father, who was a saddler, philosopher. was descended from a Scotch family, the name of which was spelt Cant; but it was altered by the philosopher to Kant. He received his education at the Gymnasium, and afterwards at the university of Königsberg. On the completion of his studies, he became tutor in a clergy-man's family, and afterwards in that of a nobleman, on quitting which he returned to the university, and subsisted by teaching private pupils. In 1755 he obtained the degree of M.A., and, commencing as public lecturer, obtained a number of scholars. He then became so prolifie a writer, that it is impossible, within these limits, to give a complete list of his publications in Natural and Metaphysical Philolications in Natural and Motaphysical range-sophy, Among his chief productions may be named, a treatise on the "Theory of the Winds," "Statch of Physical Geography," "New Principles of Motion and Rest," "Ex-amination of the Prize Question, whether the Earth, in turning round its Asis, by which the march, in turning round its Asis, by which the Succession of Day and Night was produced had undergone any Change since its Origin? what were the Causes of it, and how we could be assured of it?" and on Volcanoes in the Moon. But it was in metaphysics that he chiefly excelled, and upon which he published a prodigious number of works, which are ex-tremely refined and obscure. His principles attracted considerable attention in Germany, obtained many followers, and, atthough attacked by several writers, continue to exercise great influence still. One of his best known works is the "Critic of Pure Reason," which has been translated into English. B. 2 K

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of valuable manuscripts, which Sir Hans Sloane Sweden. B. in East Bothnia, 1715; D. 1770. published in English in 1897, under the title of "History of Japan." This work was afterwards translated into German and French. B. at elected inin their bishop, and ho founded sweral now probends in that and other churches. The

he retired to a monastery, where he wrote his "Chronicle of the Polish Kingdom." Kanes, Lord. (See Home, Henry) Kayasis, Constantine, kant-a-ris, a celebrated

Greek mariner, who, in the Greenan was of inde-pendence, signalized himself by conducting the fire-ships into the Turkish fleet. In 1824 he burnt a Turkish frigate at Samos, and a corvette in the port of Mitylene; after which he served under the Greek admiral as captain. In 1825 he attempted to destroy the squadron of Mehomet Ali, as it lay in the port of Alexandria preparing to embark troops for the Morea; but the fire-ships, driven back by a contrary wind, burnt themselves out

open sea, doing no injury to the enemy. 1827 he represented Ipsara in the Greek National Assembly; subsequently be commanded the Greek fleet, but on the assassination of the president in 1831, he resigned, and retired into private life. He was nominated minister of marine and president of the council in 1818-19. but again retired in 1855. He has been called the "Themistocles of Modern Greece," and and l Victor Hugo has popularized his daring deeds in verse. At the revolution in 1862, he became a member of the provisional government formed

after the expulsion of King Otho.

KANDLER, John Josehim, kan'-dler, master modeller in the porcelain manufactory at Moissen, executed many beautiful figures, particularly of the apostle Paul and the Death of St. Xavier. B. in Saxony, 1706; D. 1776. Kane, Elisha Kent, kuin, an American tra-

voller, who, after concluding his education at the medical college of Pennsylvania, was ap-pointed, in 18-85, assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and accompanied the first American embassy to China. He afterwards American embassy to China. It afterwards visited the Philippines, Coylon, and travelled into the interior of India. At Java his travelling companion, Baron Loã, a Prussian, died of fatigne. Dr. Kane subsequently visited — pt and explored the Nile as far up as the frontiers of Nulvi; he walked completely over Greece, and, after a short sojourn in the United States, set out for the coast of Africa, pene-trating to the slave-markets of Whydah. Prostrated by fever, caught in that country, he returned in an enfectied condition of health to his native land. He next served with the American army against Mexico, and experienced many fatigues and dangers throughout the campaign. In 1850 he accompanied the first American expedition, despatched by Mr. Grin-nell, a merchant of New York, in search of Sir John Franklin, and four years afferwards published "A Personal Narrative of the Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin." In 1853 he was appointed to the command of a second expedition to the Arctic regions, for the sucona expedition to the Arctic regions, for the same purpose, and was absent two years. In 1858 he published the results of his second voyage, under the title of "Arctic Explorations." The Royal Geographical Society of Loudon bestowed upon him its large gold modal z. at Philadelphia, 1822; D. at Hawlands, 1867.

Kane, Sir Robert, M.D., a distinguished Irish chemist and writer on medicine, after being educated for the profession of medicine, became professor of chemistry to the Apo-works is the "Crit thecaries' Hall of Dublin, and was subsequently has been translated elected member of the Medico-Chirurgical berg, 1724; p. 1804.

entined al being destroyed by lightuing in 1218, Society of the same city, and of the Pais he retried to a monastery, where he wrote his societies of Pharmany and Medical Chemistry. "Chranicle of the Polish Kingdoun." thological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever," which gained the prize offered by Dr. Graves; and the "Elements of Practical Pharmacy."

The following year he received the degree of M.D. from Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1811 became fellow of the Irish College of Physicians. In 1844 he published a work on "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," which excited considerable interest at the time. He was subsequently employed by government, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Taylor, to investigate the cause of the polato disease in Ircland; but the labours of these gentlemen have tenant of Ireland, in 1816, bestowed upon him the order of knighthood. He afterwards aided in the formation of the Museum of Irish Industry, and published several works on the application

and published several works on the applications, of chemistry to arrienture and manufactures. In 1818 he became president of Queen's College, Cork. n. at Dubla, 1810.

KANG-HI, keng/shi, emperor of China, succeeded Chount-chi, founder of the Mantchon dynasty, in 1698. He had a great love for the arts and sciences of the Europeans, and liberally patronized the missionaries; but, though he was found for coverantly, and directed the conwas fond of geography, and directed the con-struction of maps and charts, he would suffer none to be laid before him unless China was represented therein as the middle of the world, among other works, "Maxims for State Government," and "Moral Instructions for my Son." p. 1693. He was a voluminous writer, and composed,

Emmanuel, kant, an eminent Prussian pher. His father, who was a saddler, philosopher. was descended from a Scotch family, the name of which was spelt Cant; but it was altered by the philosopher to Kant. He received his education at the Gymnasium, and afterwards at the university of Königsberg. On the completion of his studies, he became tutor in a clergy-man's family, and afterwards in that of a nobleman, on quitting which he returned to the university, and subsisted by teaching private pupils. In 1755 he obtained the degree of M.A., and, commencing as public lecturer, obtained a number of scholars. He then became so prolifie a writer, that it is impossible, within these limits, to give a complete list of his publications in Natural and Metaphysical Philolications in Natural and Motaphysical range-sophy, Among his chief productions may be named, a treatise on the "Theory of the Winds," "Statch of Physical Geography," "New Principles of Motion and Rest," "Ex-amination of the Prize Question, whether the Earth, in turning round its Asis, by which the march, in turning round its Asis, by which the Succession of Day and Night was produced had undergone any Change since its Origin? what were the Causes of it, and how we could be assured of it?" and on Volcanoes in the Moon. But it was in metaphysics that he chiefly excelled, and upon which he published a prodigious number of works, which are ex-tremely refined and obscure. His principles attracted considerable attention in Germany, obtained many followers, and, atthough attacked by several writers, continue to exercise great influence still. One of his best known works is the "Critic of Pure Reason," which has been translated into English. B. 2

Karajich

Karjor, or Karjor, vik Stephanovitch, karjor, karjor, and innent Seviam writer, the collector of the national ballads of his country, and compiler of a Sevriam dictionary. During the attempt of the Servians to throw off the Turkish yoke, he acted as secretary to several chiefs of his country, but, after 1813, devoted himself to collecting the ballads of Servia, writing a grammar of the language, and otherwise beneiting literature. His collection of Servian national songs is said not to be inferior to the Sectish or Spanish. These have been published at Vienna in several volumes; and Dr. Bowring has translated a small portion of them, under the title of "Servian Popular Poetry." He compiled a Servian grammar, translated the New Testament into Servian, made a collection of Servian proverbs, and edited a volume of "National Tales." He was a member of the Societies of Göttingen, Berlin, and Vienna, and received a pension from the empeor of Russia. B. at Trshich, in Turkish Servia, 1737.

Karakiski, Nicholai Michaelovitch, kar'ram-

sin, an eminent Russian author; who, after completing his education at Moscow, served as molicer in the Russian guards; but, between the years 1789-91, travelled in Germany, France, and England, an account of his tour being published, with the title, "Letters of a Travelling Russian." Returning to Russia, he commenced his literary career by establishing the "Moscow Journal," and afterwards published several works, original and translated. His great works, original and translated. His great work, the "History of the Russian Empire," he left incomplete at his death; but the book had an unprecedented popularity, being found everywhere throughout the empire, from the mobile's palace to the peasant's hut. He also wrote several poetical pieces of great merit. The emperor Alexander I. made him a state councillor, and conferred upon him the order of St. Anne. B. 1765: p. 1826.

of St. Anne. B. 1765; D. 1820.
KARA-YOSDON; yod-wof, the first prince of
the Turcoman dynasty, called the "Black
Sheen," because they bore an effigy of that
animal on their banners, conquered Armenia,
but was forced by Tamerlane to fiee into
Egypt. After Tamerlane's death, Yousou'returned, and overran part of Mespojeania and
Georgia. He was pursuing his conquests when
he did-near Tauris, in 1420.

Kars, Jean Baptista Alphonse, &ar, a distinguished French novelist, who, after being employed as teacher in the Collège Bourbon, at Paris, commenced his literary career, in 1832, with the publication of a novel emittled "Sous Isr Illieuls," which at one became exceedingly popular. He subsequently wrote "An Hour too Late," "FSharp," "The Alain Family," and many other works, all excellent, and extensively read. He is best known in England by his "Tour round my Garden," which has been translated and several times reprinted. He was also editor and proprietor of various periodicals. In 1844, having published some sarcastic remarks upon a certain poetoss, the lady water in concealment near the criticis house, and, on his emerging into the street, wounded him with a poniard. The affair created much excitement at the time, but Karr took no steps to

Kaulbach

Latterly he almost exclusively devoted his time to horticultural and rural pursuits. B, at Paris, 1808.

KARSLAKE, Sir John Burgess, kars'-laik, was called to the bar in 1843, and became solicitor-general under Lord Derby, in 1866, and attorney-ceneral in 1867. B. near Northmolton, North bevon.

Keren, Captain Henry, kai'-ter, an English mathematician, who, although holding a military commission, devoted his life to seitence. He commenced his researches in physical science with two papers "On the Light of the Cussegrainian Telescope compared with that of the Oregorian." He subsequently made several valuable experiments on pendulums and other astronomical apparatus, and published two essays on the "Construction and Adjustment of the Now Standard of Weights and Measures of Great Britain." A large number of scientific treatiese were also contributed by him to the "Transactions" of the Royal and other learned Scienties. B. at Bristol, 1777; D. in London, 1835.

KAZOYA, Stephen, kend-na, an Hungartan

Karova, Stephen, ka-bé-na, an Hungarian historian, who was professor of poetry and rhe-torio in the university of Buda, and wrote the 'History of Hungary,' in Latin, in forty-one volumes. This work is the standard authority on the subject, and its value is greatly enhanced by the bibliographical notices it contains of Hungarian authors. B. in Hungary, 1732; D. 1811.

Maria, Angelica, konf-man, an eminent female artist, was the daughter of a Swiss painter, who from her earliest, years instructed her in his art. At oleven years of age sile drew portraits; after wandering in Italy to her start age and the control of the doubt, in 17th, the start age and the control of the doubt, in 17th, the start age and the control of the form of the control of the local start age and the control of the local start members of the Royal Leadenry. A storr, which does not appear to be authentic, relates that she was, while at the height of her reputation in England, cheated into a marriage with an impostor, who represented himself as Count Horn, a Swedish nobleman. She returned to Italy in 1782, after her narriage to Zucchi. Her paintings, characterized by nobleness and grace, are somewhat deficient in drawing. There is a large allegorical painting by her in the National Gallery, called "Religion attended by the Graces." n. at Chur, in the Grisons, 1742; p. at Rome, 1807.

Kaudhag. Wilhelm, koul'-bak, a celebrated German artise, was the son of a goldsmith, and was at first apprenticed to that trade, but evincing great talent for drawing, he was, after some opposition, allowed to study in the Dusseldorf Academy, under Cornelius, who was so delighted with his pupil, that when he was himself solicited to paint a grand sories of freeces in Munich, he requested the assistance of Kaulbach. The young artist went to Munich in 1282, and painted there six allegorical freeces. He exhibited his first unadded work of art, Trrenhaus," in 1820. When his great ability became recognised, he was employed to decorate the new palace of Munich with designs in fresco and concastic. He embellished the throne-room, the queen's apartment, the drawing-room, and the state bed-room. His greatest work in oils "The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titns." In his later years he worked almost exclusively at portrait-planting. Kaulbach also drew a very large number of thoughtful and elegant for hooks, and his illustrations to

afterwards hung up in his study, with the following inscription under it:—" Presented by Madame — to Alphonse Karr—in the back."

brated, not alone in Germany, but also in England. B. at Arolsen, in Waldeck, 1804.

KAUNITZ, Wenceslas, Prince of, kon'-nidz, an eminent German statesman, who during forty years was chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He commenced his political career as ministra. He commenced as portrait care restantanter of state for Hungary, in 1744, and enjoyed successively the confidence of Maria Thervsa, Joseph II., Leopold II., and Francis II. Under his prudent administration the exbinct of Vienna obtained great influence with the other courts

of Europe. B. at Vienna, 1710; D. 1794.

KAYMAGH, Julia, käv'-a-na, a modern
English novelist, was of an Irish family, and received her education in Paris. She com-nenced her literary career in 1814, by contri-buting small stories and sketches to the periputing small stories and sketches to the periodical press. Her first separate work was a tale for young people, called "The Three Paths," Which was produced in 1817. She afterwards publish d—"Nathality," Women in France of the 18th Century," "Women of Christianity," "Daisy Burns," "Eachel Gray," and other works. In at Trules, Tip-Perary, 1824.

KAY, William, kai, a portrait and historical painter, who e death was occasioned by grief, caused by the duke of Alya's sentencing counts Egmont and Horn to death while the duke was sitting to him for his picture. B. at Breda, 1620; p. 1609.

KAXE, Dr. John, Bishop of Lincoln, a learned relate, received his early education under Dr. Charles Burney, and afterwards proceeded to Cambridge, where he had the distinction of being highest at once in classics and mathe-In 1814, he was elected Master of

matics. In 1814, he was elected master of a Christ's College, in 1815 was created D.D. by Royal Mandate; and in 1816, on the death of Dr. Watson, Eishop of Linndaff, was appointed his successor, as Regius Professor of Divinity. Some of the lectures delivered by him from this chair have been published under the title of "Ecclesiastical History, as illustrated by the writings of Tourhillon and Justin the College of the Colle trated by the writings of Tertullian and Justin Martyr." In 1820 he was nominated to the see of Bristol, and in 1827 advanced to that of Lincoln. Ecclesiastical history was his favourtitle study, and his "Account of the Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria," and his "Athanasius and the Council of Nice," attest his learning and research. His publica-tions on occasional topics include sermons, charges, and some controversial pamphlets. B. 1783; D. 1813. KANH, KAN, or CAIUS, Dr. John. (See CAIUS.)

KRACH, Benjamin, keech, a Baptist teacher, who wrote an allegorical piece, entitled the "Travels of True Godliness," in imitation of Bunyan; but his greatest workis a folio volume on the Scripture Metaphors, reprinted in 1777.

p. about 1700.

KEAN, Edmund, kene, a celebrated English actor, was the son of a stage carpenter and an actress at minor theatres and in showmen's booths. Both his parents neglected him during his infancy, and he owed whatever small stock of education he obtained during his early years, to the care of Miss Tidswell, an actress at the London theatres, who generously took charge of him. This lady instructed him in the actor's art; but, when he was about twelve years of age, his mother took him away, and omployed him to assist her in hawking about perfumery 598

Citibe's "Reynard the Fox" have become cele- and flowers, and on a donally to play in showand howers, and observants to play in show-men's booths over the country. So elever was "Master Carey," as he was termed, that, when performing with his mother in Richardson's performing with his modern in incurrence booth at Windsor, George III, summoned him to the Castle, for the purpose of giving recitations. His majority was greatly pleased at the tains. This inagesty was greatly pleased at the boy's efforts, and dismissed him with a hand-some present. After leading the life of a strolling player for about fifteen years, he, in 1811, made his first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre, the playbills amounting the performance of "The Merchant of Venice; Shylock, Mr. Edmund Kean, from the Exeter Theatre." The house, on the first night, was only poorly attended, but the extraordinary merits of the provincial actor soon because known throughout the metropolis, and Drury-lane Theatre rapidly became the crowded resort of the most fashionable circles. Kenn's fame was fixed. He was universally acknowledged to be the greatest English actor since Carriek. His success remained unabated till the year 1825, when his connexion with the wife of Alderman Cox led to a lawsuit, on the termination of which Kean was compelled to pay 2500 damages. He was then hissed from the stages of Drury Lane and Edinburgh; whereupon he paid a visit to the United States. After two seasons he returned: but, though favourably received once more, his career was near its end. He had always been a loose liver, and he now indulged in constant intoxication; his constitution was weakened and his memory so impaired that he could not study a new part. In 4833 he was announced to play the part of Othello, his son Charles being east for Iago. Kem struggled through sening cast for rago. Accum struggied through the opening seenes of the play, but when he came to the speech, "Villain, he sure," he sank exhausted upon his sord's shoulder, and was led off the stage. This was his last appear-ance. His performances of Othello, Shylock, Richard IIII, and Sir Giles Overreach, are set down in the number of the storm as individual. down in the annals of the stage as inimitable cflorts of the actor's art. n. in London, about 1787; D. at Richmond, 1833.

KEAN, Charles, second son of the preceding, was educated at kion, where he won distinc-tion both in the school exercises and the athletic sports indulged in by the youths at the school. On his father's affairs getting desensor. On his father's dam's gening de-ranged in 1827, he was recalled from Eton, and was offered a cadetship in the service of the East India Company; but this he declined, in consequence of his desire to be near his mother, to whom he was warmly attached, and who was then separated from his father. He determined, therefore, to embrace his father's protession, and having been offered an engagement at Druy-lane Theatre, by Mr. Price, the then lesses, he made his first appearance there on the 1st of October, 1827, in the character of Norval in Home's tragedy of "Douglas." He had notyet reached the age of seventeen, was a mere strip-ling, and with the disadvantage of a faulty voice -a defect which he was never able entirely to overcome—he was but partially successful, and was even severely "written down" by the press. In these circumstances he offered to relieve the manager from the engagement, but this Mr. Price declined, and Mr. Kean continued to linger on at Drury-lane till the end of the season, appearing in a variety of youthful characters (while acting one of which, Frederick, in "Loyer's Yows," he made the acquaintance of

Miss Ellen Tree, afterwards his wife,) but obtained no change in the verdict which had been pronounced against him. He now went on a tour in the provinces, and while acting in four in the provinces, and while acting in Glasgow became reconciled to his father, then residing in the isle of Bute, a disagreement having occurred between the father and son in consequence of the latter persisting in going upon the stage against the former's wish. The elder Kean acted a night in the western Scottish capital for his son's benefit, which produced a crowded house and receipts amounting to nearly Coorden house and receipes andounting to nearly (\$500. Mr. Charles Kean returned to Drurylane in January, 1829, and made his first decided "hit" in the character of Sir Edward Mortimer. He now visited America, and returned to England in 1833, and appeared at Covent-garden, where he again, and for the last Covening the ware to death, and to the fast inter, played in the same piece with his father, fiter his father's death, Mr. Kean played in Knowles's "Wife," with Miss Ellen Tree and Knowles himself. The piece was very successful, and had a considerable run both at Coventarden and at the Olympic. About this time Mr. Kean was offered a comparatively low salary at Drury-lane, when he replied that he would never set foot upon the London boards at less than £50 a night. "Then," said the theaces than 450 a night. "Then," said the the-atrical treasure, Mr. Bunn, "I fear you may bid a long farewell to London, for the days of such salaries are gone for ever." This prophecy, how-ever, was soon falsified, for within five years, during which had realized £20,000 by acting in the provinces. Mr. Kenn, extend Demokrain the provinces, Mr. Kean entered Drury-lane with an engagement in his pocket at £50 a night, and was paid that sum for fifty nights by the very man who had declared such a thing im-possible. He now took a leading part in his profession, and was offered an engagement by Mr. Mercady, at Covent-garden, in 1837, but declined it, and appeared again at Drury-lane, and with Mr. Webster at the Haymarket, in both houses with eminent success. On the 30th of March, 1830, Mr. Kean was entertained at a of March, 1880, Mr. Kean was entertained at a public dinner in Drury-land Theatre, and was presented with a magnificent silver vase, worth £200. He was now the most eminent actor, Mr. Macready alone excepted, in England, cyrally itself having condescended to approve his performances. He now paid a second visit to America, and returning to England in 1840, resumed his old placent the Haymarket, and also vistarred? in the provinces. In 1812, while in Dublin, he married Miss Ellen Tree, who proved a valuable cogditure to thim in his professional a valuable coadjutor to him in his professional pursuits. After once more visiting the New World, along with his wife, Mr. Kean, in 1849, was entrusted with the management of the royal Christmas theatricals at Windsor Castle. He had now become lessee of the Princess's Theatre, where he revived the plays of Shak-

piece of plate worth £2,000, he went, in 1863, on a tour to Australia and America, from which he returned in 1866. He died, after a long and sovere illness, in 1868. n. at Waterford, 1811. Keln, Mrs. Charles, wife of the above, but better known by her maiden name of Ellen Tree,

before

KEAN, Mrs. Charles, wife of the above, but Virgil and Feneion. The oid Greetan mybetter known by her maiden nume of Ellen Tree, thology, which he afterwards reconstructed and was born in the south of Ireland, and made her riskst appearance at Covent-garden in Olivia, in especial study. In 1810 he left school. His "Twelfth Night," for the benefit of her sister, father dying about the same time, he was left Miss Maria Tree, afterwards the wife of Mr. the sum of \$2000, and was appendiced to Mr. Braddshay, a gentleman of furtune, and some Hammond, a surgeon at Edmonton. From the

time M.P. for Canterbury, Sheafterwards acted in the provinces, and appeared at Druy-lane as Violante in the "Wonder." She then, in 1829, went to Covent-garden, where she met with great success in Miss Kemblés "play of "Francis the First," and in playing Romeo to Miss Kemblés "Julite, in Serjeant Tallourd's "Ion," and in Byron's "Sardanapalus." She visited America between 1838 and 1839, and in 1839 married Mr. Charles Kean, and was subsequently always associated with that gentleman in his various professional enterptiess, contributing not a little to the success which attended his efforts. p. 1905.

Kiang, John, Lord, a Dritish military communder, who entered upon his career as ensign at the age of thirteen years. In 1790 he became captain in the 48th regiment, after which he served in Egypt and the Meliterranean. In 1813 he joined the duke of Wellington's army in Spain as brigadier, in which capacity he took part in the battless of Vittoria, the Pyreness, Nivelle, orthess, and Toulouse. In 1814 he was sent, with the grade of major-general, to the West-India station, afterwards acting in the attack on New Orleans, where he received two severe wounds. In 1833 he went to Bombay as commander of the forces; and five years afterwards he dithe army which invaded Scinde. In 1830 he reduced the hitherto impregnable fortness of Churane, after a desperate defence; and for this service was rewarded with a pecrage, being created Baron Keane, of Ghuznee, in Afghanistan, The East India Compny settled upon him and his two nort successors the sum of £3000 annually, both Houses of Parliament voting him their thanks. 1.781.

of Parlament votate manas. A. 18-19, at Burton Lodge, Hampshire, ISH.

Kell, George, keets, a miscellancous writer, Having completed the tour of Europe, during which he made the acquaintance of Voltaire, at Genera, he returned to England, became a student in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar; but, not meeting with much encouragement in the law, he abandoned that profession for literature. His first performance was "Ancient and Modern Roma," a poem published in 1750. His publications after this were very numerous; the principal being "An Account of the Fellew Islands," complied from the papers of Captain Wilson, and a translation of the "Semiranias" of Voltaire n. at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, 1759, p. 1787.

Krannes, Univer, keek'ing, an Irish ecclesiastic of the Roman church, and doctor of divinity, who wrote a history of the poets of Ireland, and the genealogies of the principal families. D. 1650.

Kears, John, ketes, an eminent English poet, was the son of a livery-stable proprietor in Finsbury, and was sent, when about the age of five years, to Mr. Clarke's school, at Endled, While there, that intellectual ambition which formed so large a portion of his claracter, became suddenly awakened. The amusements and games of youth were abandoned for study; and on the half-holidays, when all his comparisons were at play, he was busy translating Virgil and Fendion. The old Greedan mythology, which he afterwards reconstructed and reanimated by his feeling and fancy, was his especial study. In 1810 he left school. His father dying about the same time, few was left the sum of £200, and was apprenticed to Mr. Hammond. a survegon at Edmonton. From the

Keats

Koill

outset, however, the youth showed that it was not in physic, but in poetry, that his name was to become pre-eminent. In 1817 he published to become pre-eminent. In 1817 he published a volume of Juvenile Poems, and shortly after-wards "Endymion." "Lamia," "Isobulia." "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "Hyperbulia." were produced during the three or four succeeding years. On the pre-presence of "Endymion," the "Quarterly Review," attacked produced and the produced by the produced produced by the produced produced by the produced produced by the produced b poet, and his kindred writers, in a most violent manner. The poet's health, always delicate, manner. The poets heatin, anyays deneate, became greatly weakened by his attentions was transferred to the upon a dying brother; and his own decease occurring soon afterwards, it was for some time erroneously attributed to the attacks of the "Quarterly" reviewer. Byron, in his "Don Juan," gave one version of the story in the following lines:— John Keats, who was kill'd off by one critique,

Just as he really promised something great If not intelligible, without Greek, Contrived to talk about the gods of late

Much as they might have been supposed to speak.

Poor fellow! his was an untoward fate: "Tis strange, the mind, that very flery particle, Should let itself be smull'd out by an article. This was quite untrue; the young poet was This was quite untrue; the young predisposed to hereditary phthisis. He went to Italy for the purpose of regaining strength, and had reached flome when his malady assumed a most alarming form, and he was soon carried off by consumption. The career of the young poet was too suddenly brought to a close, or he would have redeemed the promises of his poetical genius. Although he left behind only three volumes of verse, his rich and luxuriant fancy, his teeming brilliant imagery, his stimulating and suggestive diction, have been an honour and a glory to English litera-ture. The circumstances of his short life, and

the character of his writings, compel our love and veneration; and to that which he has given us we may justly apply his own line:— "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." B. in London, 1706; D. at Rome, 1821. Kears, Sir Richard Godwin, a British naval officer—one of the gallant band of sea war-riors who made the British navy so renowned NOTS WHO MERCE THE STRING MAY SO THE OWNER IN THE BOTH THE STRING ke became lieutement in the Ramilies in 1771, and was present in the action fought by Koppa laginst D'Orvilliers, July 27, 1778, or which occasion the Ramilies led the fleet on the thickness of the Ramilies led the fleet of the fleet of the Ramilies led the fleet of the second of the stock of the Ramilies led the fleet of the Arminies of the Ramilies led the Ramilies of the Ramilies led the Ramilies of the Rami safely be intrusted. Accordingly, he was for three years the officer of the watch in which Prince William was rated Keet watch in which

He afterwards served in the Bonetta Southampton, and Niger; and on the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, was an out of the French revolutionary war, was ap-pointed to the Galatca, 32, in which vessel, in the unlucky expedition to Quiberon, in 1705, Captain Keats did good service in rescuing a portion of the force from the clutches of the sanguinary Le Moine. In August 1700 Wash

Boulicea against the Spania

ipanied

and Spanish fleets. He was next, in February, and cleanism needs. He was next, in reprincy, 1806, in the action off St. Domingo, under Sir J. Duckworth, where Captain Keats greatly distinguished himself. In the attack on Copenhagen, under Lord Gambier, in 1807, Captain Keats was employed as commodore of a divi-Reats was employed as commonore of a division of the fleet, and after blockading Stralsund was promoted to the rayk of rea-admiral, and in the Superh, joined Sir J. Sammarz in the Batte. In 1888 he accompanied the expedition under Sir John Moore to Spain, and in August of the same year, relieved the Marquis de la Romana and 10,000 Spanish troops from Nyburg, in Denmark, whom Napoleon had sent to Hanover from their own country, preparatory to carrying out his designs against it. For his services on this occasion, Keats was the character of his writings, compel our love created a knight of the Bath. He was second in command of the fleet which accompanied the disastrous expedition to the Scheldt, in 1809. He next commanded the naval forces employed in the defence of Cadiz against the French; and, in the conclusion of 1811, in the Hibernia, 120, joined Sir Edward Pellew off Toulon, as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet. In October, 1812, ill-health compelled him to return to England, and in the following spring he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at Newfoundland. He became majorgeneral of marines in 1818, and governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1821. In this post he continued till his death, from a paralytic stroke, in 1834, when his obsequies were performed with all martial honours by express command

of William IV. B. 1757.

Kenle, John, M.A., ke'-bel, a highly popular writer of sacred poorry, for many years vicar of Sacred poorry. Hursley, in Hampshire. Soon after taking his Hursiey, in Hampshire. Soon after taking his B.A. degree, he was chosen fellow of Orde College, Oxford, and from 1831 to 1941 was professor of pootry at suiversity. His chief works are the "Christian Year," of which thousands or opies have been sold, and "Lyra Innocentium." B. 1792: p. 1862.

or copies have been sold, and "Lyra Innocentium" B. 1792; D. 1850.

KEILL, John, kile, a British mathematician, who, after taking his degree of M. A. at Edinburgh university, entered of Balliol College, and is said to have been the first who taught fig. Issue Newtonia and Company of the Control of the Con Newton's principles by experiments. In 1698 he published an "Examination of Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth," to which he subjoined a

- Sumous in one of the Jersey rivers, that he was rewarded with a commander's commission, and was appointed to the Rhia 588

"Remarks on Whiston's Theory." The year and hoisted his flag on board the Marlborough "Remarks on whiston's Theory." The year following he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy. In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1709 he went to America with some German exiles, sent thither at the expense of the British government. In 1710 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and the year professor of astronomy at Oxford, and une year following became decipherer to the queen. In 1714 the university conferred on him the degree of M.D., and, in 1715, he published an cition of "Commandine's Euclid." In 1718 appeared his "Introductio ad veram Astroappeared ms 'Introductio ad veram Astro-nomiam;" which treatise he translated intendigent English. B. at Edinburgh, 1671; D. 1721. Keill, James, younger brother of the above, obtained the degree of M.D. at Cambridge,

and settled as a physician at Northampton. His works are: "The Anatomy of the Human Body," "An Account of Animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body, and Muscular Motion." In in Scotland, 1678; In at

Northampton, 1719.

Northampton, 1719.

KEISER, Reinhard, ki-ser, an eminent German musician and composer, who wrote no less than 118 operas, of which his "Cireé," brought out at Hamburgh, in 1734, was the last and most beautiful. He possessed a most fertile imagination, and is considered as the father of

imagmation, and is considered as the lather of German melody. n.1673; p. 1735. Kettri, James, keeth, field-marshal in the Prussian service, was the younger son of George Keith, earl-marshal of Scotland. He attached limself to the Pretender in 1715, and was wounded at the battle of Sheritlinaur. He, however, escaped with his brother to Spain, and served as an officer of the Irish brigade for ten years. He afterwards went to Russia, and was made a general. He signalized himself in all the battles between the Russians and Turks, the battles between the Russians and Turks, and was the first who entered the breach at the taking of Otchakov. He also displayed great mulitary skill against the Swedes, and, on the restoration of peace, was appointed field-marshal, and sent on several embassies. But conceiving that his services had not been properly compensated, he accepted an invitation from the king of Prassia, who gave him a large pension, and sent on several embassic of Boults and Gold. and made him governor of Berlin, and field-marshal. That monarch also took him into his marshal. That moisred has book him into his confidence, and made him the companion of his travels. He was killed at the battle of Hochkir-chen, in 1738. n. at Kineardine, 1696. Kerrir, George, a native of Aberdeen, where he was a fellow-student with Bishop Burnet, and took his degree of M.A.; but quitted the

Presbyterian church to become a Quaker, and went to Pennsylvania. At length becoming dissatisfied with this sect, he founded a new one of his own; and subsequently entered into the Church of England, took orders, and ob-tained some preferment. He wrote several books both for and against the Quakers; was a believer in the transmigration of souls, the millennium, ke.; and is described as an eloquent speaker, and an acute disputant. D. about 1715. Келтн, George Keith Elphiustone, Viscount,

a famous British admiral, was a native of Dumbartonshire, received his education at Glasgow, and entered the navy in 1762, in the Gosport, then under the command of Captain Jervis, alterwards earl St. Viucent. He subsequently served at home, in China, and in India, till, in 1775, he attained post-captain's rank,

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at Portsmouth, and afterwards in the Pearl and Perseus frigates, in the latter of which he served on the American station under Admirals Hood and Arbuthnot, and while absent was elected M.P. for Dumbartonshire. He commanded a detachment of seamen on shore in the reduction of Charleston, was present at the attack on Mud Island, November 17, 1777, and, being sent home with despatches from Admiral Arbuthnot. was appointed to the Warwick, 50. He was again returned for Dumbartonshire in 1780; and in 1781 took the Dutch 50-gun ship Rotterdam. He now served again on the American station, and assisted in the capture of the French ship L'Aigle and 600 men, commanded by Count de If Anyte and ooo men, commanded by count of the American war, in 1783, he returned home; and, in 1786, was elected M.P. for Stirlingshire. Soon after war broke out with France, Captain Elphinstone was, in 1793, appointed to the Robust, 74, joined Lord Hood in the Mediterranean, assisted in the reduction of Toulon, on the 28th of August, 1793, and ably superintended the re-embarkation of the troops on the 18th of the following December. He was made rear-admiral of the Blue, April 12, 1794; was created a knight of the Bath on the 4th of May; and was advanced to Bath on the 4th of May; and was advanced to rear-admiral of the White on 4th of July, hoising his flag in the Barfleur, 98. In January, 1793, he removed to the Monreh, 74, on hostilities occurring between England and the Batavian Republic, sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, and, in conjunction with General Alured Clarke, compelled the Dutch commander to sur-render on the 16th of September following. He had, in the meantime, been promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, and, on the completion of the service at the Cupe, Admiral Ephinistone proceeded to the Indian Seas, and in a brief period captured Ceylon, Cochin, Malacca, and the Molacca Islands; and, on August 18, 1798, captured a Dutch squadron, under Admiral captured a buten squaron, inder Admiral Lucas, which had been sent to recover the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to England in January, 1797, and in May following was made an Irish peer by the title of Baron Keith. He next aided in the suppression of the mutiny at next aided in the suppression of the mutiny at the Nore, and then proceeded to the Mediter-ranean in the Foudroyant, as second in com-mand to card St. Vineent. He was promoted to vice-admiral of the Red in 1799; and in November of that year took the command in the Mediterranean, which ill-health had compelled Lord St. Vincent to resign. He here had Nelson under his orders, and, by the judicious arrangement of the forces, secured the capture of La Généreux, 74. In March he blockaded the harbour of Leghorn, in co-operation with the Austrians, and was mainly instrumental, by the rigid blockade maintained, in reducing the French troops under General Massena to great straits for provisions, which resulted in the surrender of that officer and his army in the beginning of June; and on the 4th of September following, Malta capitulated to a detachment of Admiral Keith's fleet. His next service was of Admiral Rent's neet. Ars next extremely in command of the ficet which accompanied Sir Ralph Abereromby to Egypt, and he greatly distinguished himself in the important operations of the command of th tions which followed. In 1801, he was made admiral of the Blue, received the thanks of Parliament, was made a peer of the United King-dom by the title of Baron Keith of Banheath, Dumbartonshire, was presented with the free-

Keith

dom of the city of London, and had the order of the Crescent bestowed upon him by the Sultan. When hostilities recommenced in 1803, he was appointed to the command in the Channel and in the North Seas, and made an experi-ment with a new mode of attack on the gunboats at Boulogne, which to a certain extent succeeded. In November, 1805, he was raised to the rank of admiral of the White, again assumed the command of the Channel fleet in 1812, was made a viscount in 1814, and, in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, arranged his crui-

This closed the long and valuable services of Lord Keith. в. 1746; р. March 10, 1823. Кенти, Thomas, a famous mathematician,

and author of several excellent works, was a native of Brandsburton, near Beverley, in Yorkshire. Having lost his parents when he was only fourteen, he became tutor in a private family; and in 1781, settling in London, soon acquired distinction as a mathematician. In 1804 his reputation as an accountant led to his being appointed professor of geography and the in 1814 the situation of accountant to the British Museum was conferred upon him, a pos! which auseum was conterred upon him, a posi which he held to his death. His principal works are, "The Complete Practical Arithmetician," "An Introduction to Geography," "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes," and "Elements of Geometry," n. 1759; p. 1824.

1750; D. 1824. Keller, John Balthasar, kel-ler, a skilful founder in brass. He east the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which was set up at Paris in the Place Louis the Great. He was subsequently made hispector of the foundry at the arsenal. D. 1702—Ills brother, John James, also excelled in the same art. D. at Colmar,

RELLERMANN, François Christophe, kel'-lerman, marshal of Franco, and duke of Valmy, served with distinction during the Seven Years War, and when the revolution burst forth, in 1788, was a brigadier in the French army. In 1792 he was named commander of the army of the Moselle, and fought, along with Dumouriez, the battle of Valmy, in which the greatly superior Prussian army was defeated and compelled to evacuate French territory. He was, nevertheless, incarcerated as a suspected person in theiess, incarcerated as a suspected person; in 1798, but was afterwards set at liberty. In 1798, because communier-in-chief of the armies of the Alps and Italy, resisting, with 47,000 men, the attacks of an army mustering 18,000 soliders. In 1804 Mapoleon created him marshal of the empire, dute of Valmy, scantor, &c., and he was afterwards charged with several commands in chief, in all of which he acquitted himself with great distinction. At

The Restoration he was created peer of France.

n. at Strasburg, 1735; n. at Paris, 1820.

KELLERMANN, François Etienne, son of the above, served with distinction in the campaigns in Prussia, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and above, seven win astinction in the campagins in Prussia, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and signalized himself at the hattles of Marongo, Austerlitz, Vimiera, Bautzen, and Waterloo. He was general of division in 1814, and was created a peer during the Handred Days. Excluded from the Chamber by Louis XVIII., he did not return to it till 1830, B. 1770; D. at Dawls 1828. Paris, 1835.

Kelly

Kelly, Edward, kell-le, an English alebs-mist, received his education at Oxford, which he quitted without taking a degree; and, while rambling about the country, for some offence or other lost his ears at Lancaster, after which or other fost his cars at Lancaster, after which be became assistant to Dr. Dee, whom he ac-companied abroad. The emperor Rode-phus II, was so much deceived by Kelly's pretensions to making gold, that he conferred the honour of knighthood on him. He afterwards sent him to prison at Prague, whence, in endervouring to make his escape by tying his helsheets together, he fell, and broke both his legs. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and another on the philosopher's stone, B. at Worcester, 1555; n. 1595,

Ketly, Hugh, kel-le, an Irish dramatic writer, who, after gaining a livelihood, first as a staymaker and afterwards as an attorney's clerk, turned author with considerable success. clerk, turned attitor with consisterable success, the word raw comedies, called "False Delicary," "A Worl to the Wise," the "School far Wives," and the "Romance of an Hour," to sether with "Chementina, a Traged," Thespis," a poen in initiation of Churchilfs "Roseaut," "Memoirs of a Magalaien," a note, and the "Babbin," a notelection of csays, n. and the "Babbin," a rocketon of csays, n.

Kelly, John, a learned English dergyman, a native of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, who having paid particular attention to the vernecular dialect of the Celtie tongue which was spoken in that island, was introduced to Bishop Hildesley, who employed him in translating the Bible into the Manx language, and ordained him a minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr, in Scotland. Through the patronage of the duke of Gordon, to whose son, the marquis the duke of Gordon, to whose son, the marquis of Huntley, hwas tutor, Mr. Kelly obtained the rectory of Cojdord, in Essex; and having entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, was there homoured with the degree of LLD. In 1803 he published "A Practical Grammar of the Ameliat Gasilio, or Language of the Sile of Man;" and in 1803 issued propossis for publishing "A Trijoto Dictionary of the Celtic Tongae," which was nearly completed when the shoots was, after seal by a College of the Celtic College, "Which was nearly completed when the sheets were destroyed by a fire on the premises of the printer, Mr. Nichols. D. 1750; D. 1809.

KELLY, Michael, a composer and singer, was the son of a wine merchant in Dublin, who for many years acted as master of the ceremonies at the eastle. Michael, at an early age, having given proofs of a genius for masic, his father placed him under Rauzzini, at that time in Dublin, who induced his friends to send him to Naples. He there found a patron in Sir William Hamilton, the British minister; studied under Fineroli and Aprili; and subsequently per-formed at most of the Italian theatres and in Germany. He contracted a close intimacy with Mozart during his stay at Vienna; was for a period in the service of the emperor Joseph; and at length returning to Britain, made his first appearance, in 1787, at Drury-lane Theatre, London, in "Lionel and Clarissa." He son acquired the position of first singer at that acquired the position of first singer at that theatry, the nuiscal performances of which he directed till his retirement from the stage. He set to music unwards of sixty pieces, most of which were successful, and amongst these are the once highly popular compositions in Col-man's musical romance of "Bluebeard." A few months previous to his death appeard is "Reminiscences," a very amusing work, replete

familiar associates. B. 1762; D. 1826.

Kemble, John Philip, kem'-bel, an eminent English actor, was the son of Roger Kemble, the manager of a provincial theatre; and the manager of a provincial theatre; and although, while young, he was employed to play children's parts in the theatre, was not intended for the stage. He was educated at a intended for the stage. He was educated at a Roman Catholic seminary in Staffordshire, and afterwards at Douay College, in France; but having a natural inclination for the actor's profession, he returned to England at the age of ninetcen, and made his début on the stage at Wolverhampton. After playing with great success in various provincial theatres, he made his first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre in 1783, became a great favourite, and, in 1803, purchased a share in Covent-garden Theatre, and assumed the management of that establishment. During the subsequent fourteen years, he continued to play the leading tragedy parts with the greatest success; indeed, in the characters of Brutus, Coriolanus, Cato, King John, Wolsey, and Macbeth, he is said to have been without an equal. In 1817 he retired from the stage, and soon afterwards went to reside in

the stage, and soon atterwards went to resule the the south of France, and later, at Lausanne, in Switzerland. p. 1757; p. at Lausanne, 1923. Kemple, Charles, brother of the preceding, was also a distinguished actor, but excelled chiefly in comedy. After receiving his educa-tion at the Roman Catholic college at Douay, in France, his brother John obtained for him an France, his brother John obtanest or mm an appointment in the General Post-office; but, resigning this situation, he made his first appearance on the stage as Orlando, in "As you Like it," at Shoffield. After playing in the promes, he appeared in London, in 1794. After those, he appeared in London, in 1794. After the was cast for secondary characters only, but in a few years he had so improved himself by study, that he became the first English actor in the walk of high comody, and, like his brothen, had certain characters in which he was unrivalled, such as Orlando, Falconbridge, Cassio, Benedick, Mercutio, Petruchio, and Charles Surface. He also produced on the English stage a number of also produced on the English stage a number of adaptations from the French and German. He retired from the stage in 1840, having been a short time previously appointed examiner of plays. He afterwards appeared on several occa-sions as a reader of Shakspeare. Like many other members of his family, he was an educated and accomplished man. B. at Brecon, South Wales, 1775; p. 1854,-Mr. Charles Kemble had wates, 1775; D. 1652.—Ar. Charles Reinble had two daughters, Frances Anne Kemble, who be-came a well-known actress, and who, in 1832, visited the United States, where she married a gentleman of property, named Butler. The union, however, proved unhappy, and they were divorced in 1840. She afterwards published a volume of poems, a drama, called "The Star of Seville," and some account of her travels, both in America and in Italy. She afterwards gave readings from and lectures on Shakspeare. The other daughter, Miss Adelaide Kemble, appeared with the greatest success as an operatic singer; but, on her marriage with Mr. Sartoris, she quitted the stage.

KEMBLE, George Stephen. brother of the ARMER, George Stopnen, brother of the above, was also an actor of ability. He was born at Kingstown, Herefordshire, and it is stated that his mother performed the part of Anne Boleyn in Shakspeare's Henry VIII. on the night of Stophen's birth. He was originally designed for the medical profession, and was

with anecdotes of his contemporaries and apprenticed to a surgeon in Coventry; but soon followed the bent of all his family, and went upon the stage. He made his first appearance at Covent-garden Theatre in 1783; and was subsequently manager of the theatres at Edin-burgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Newcastle, Stephen Kemble was exceedingly stout in the latter part of his life, so much so, as to be able to perform the part of Palstaff without stulling. p. 1822.

KEMBLE, John Mitchell, son of Charles Kemble, one of the most distinguished Anglo-Asom scholars of his age, after receiving his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1833 commenced his labours by the publication of "The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf," which were followed by several volumes of translations and collections of the same early literature. In 1849, he produced "The Saxons in England, a History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest," which is the most important of all his works. He had been period of the Norman Conquest," which is tit. omst important of all his works. He had been editor for many years of the "British and Foreign Quarterly Review," and continued to act in that capacity till the periodical cessed to exist in 1845. Mr. Kemble hold the office formerly filled by his father,—that of examiner of plays under the lord chamberlain. B. 1807; p. 1957.

KEMP, Joseph, kemp, a distinguished musical composer, was a native of Exeter, where he was a chorister, and studied under William Jackson. He was appointed organist of Bristol cathedral in 1802, and the same year composed his en-them, "I am Alpha and Omega," one of his best pieces. He left Bristol for London in 1807, and took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge in 1803, and in 1809 that of doctor, when his "Crueifixion" was performed. He then adopted the profession of lecturer on music, and invented a protession of fecturer on music, and invented a new method of teaching the science. He composed "The Siege of Ischia," an opera; "Twenty Psalmoditeal Melodies," numerous songs, ducis, glees, &e.; and was the author of a work cuttled "A New System of Musical Education, being a Self-Instructor." B. 1778; D. 1824.

KEMP, George Mickle, a self-educated archi-et, who designed the Scott monument at Edinburgh, was the son of a shepherd, and apprenticed to the trade of a millwright, at which he worked for several years in Scotland, London, and Manchester. From early youth he is said to have evinced a great inclination for the study of architecture, and while working as a journeyman at his trade, he con-trived to visit the albeys of Meirose and Jed-burgh, the eathedral of Glasgow, and several cathedrals in England: he was also an ardent lover of poetry, and of the works of Sir Walter Scott. In 1824 he sot out for the con-tinent, intending to travel over Europe, but was compelled to return in a year; he had, recompletes, seen most of the cathedrals of France and the Netherlands. He attempted, without success, to establish himself in business at Edinburgh: after this he studied drawing and perspective with so much zeal, that, in 1830, and perspective with so linear zent, that in 1890, howeve enabled to make three splendid drawings of Melrose Abbey. He was next employed to make a large model for a palace to be creeted by the duke of Buceleuch; he subsequently travelled over Scotland, taking sketches for a proposed work on the ecclesiastical antiquities of that country. When the design for the Scott monument was announced for competition,

Kemp entered the lists, and obtained one of the the war, and giving his two sons as hostages three premiums of £50. He was again successful on the second competition, and his design was adopted; the architect, however, did not live to see his work finished. In 1841 his body was found in the Forth and Clyde canal; into which it is supposed he had accidentally fallen on a dark hight. His remains were followed to the tomb by the members of the Royal Scottish Academy and most of the other public bodies in Edinburgh. B. at Newhall, on the Esk, 1791; drowned 1814.

KEMPELEN, Wolfgang, Baron de, kemp'-len, an Hungarian mechanician, who manufactured a chess-playing automaton, about 1782, which attracted considerable attention when exhibited in Paris and London. It is supposed that a boy was concealed within the figure. He also constructed a speaking figure. B. at Presburg, 1731; D. 1801.

KEMPIS, Thomas à, kem'-pis, a pious writer of the 14th century. At the age of 19 he entered the monastery of Mount St. Agnes, of which his defor brother was prior. In led a studies were subsequently completed at the life of strict devotion, occupying himself in Marischal College, there. He was admitted a copying the lible and the writings of the member of the Abeneben bar in 17-87. Kennedy early showed a predilection for antiquarian puror "Of the Imitation of Christ," so universally known under his name, was compiled and copied the history of his monastery. It wrote, also, the history of his monastery. In at Kempen, near Cologne, 1380; D. 1471.

Ken, Thomas, ken, an English bishop, was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he was removal to New Conege, valorit, where he was elected fellow. About 1680 he was appointed chaplain to the Princess of Orange, whom he accompanied to Holland. He afterwards went with Lord Dartmouth to Tangier, and, on his return, was made Chaplain to Charles II., whom he attended in his last illness, but was hindered from exercising the duties of his function by the Romish priests. That monarch, who had a great regard for him, nominated him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, which was con-firmed by James II. The bishop governed his diocese in an exemplary manner; he opposed the endeavours of James to introduce popers, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower for resisting that monarch's dispensing power. He refused, however, to take the oaths at the Revolution, for which he was deprived. Queen Anne granted him a pension of 4200 a year; and he was universally esteemed for his anniable manners and unaffected piety. He multished some pious manuals, and wrote several hymns and an epic poem, entitled "Edmund."

n. at Berkhampstead, Heris, 1637; D. in Wiltshire, 1711.

t, George, ken'-dal, a Nonconformist K L. George, Ken-Jal, a Nonconformist divine, in 1637 became retor of Blissland, in Cornwall, whence he subsequently removed to London. He wnote a "Undication of the Doctrine generally received in the Churches control of the Speal Grace and Favour to his Elect in the Death of Christ," folic, the "Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints, against John Goodwin," folio, &c. B. in

Devonshire; D. 1663. Kennaway, Sir John, keu-a-wai, a brave offi-

Kennaway was knighted in 1788, returned to England in 1791; and died in 1826. n. 1758. KENNEDY, James, ken'-ne-de, bishop of St. AETNEDY, dames, ken-near, using of St. Andrew's, Scotland, was the founder of the college and church of St. Salvador, and also of the abbey of the Observantines. He filled the office

of lord chancellor for a time; and, in the minerity of James III., was one of the lords of the regency. B. 1405; D. 1408.

Kennedy, John, a learned Scotch physician, who resided at Smyrna during several years. He had a valuable collection of pictures and coins, which, after his death, was sold by auction. He wrote a dissertation on the Coins of Carausius. D. 1700.

KENNEDY, John, rector of Bradley, in Derby-shire, was a good mathematician, and the author of "Seripture Chromology," "The Doctrine of Commensurability," &c. p. 1770. KENNEDY, William, "the annalist of Aber-

deen," received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school, and his academical early showed a predilection for antiquarian pur-suits; and about the year 1813, at the request of the magistrates, spent a considerable portion of time in drawing up an index to the voluminous city records, which had been accumulating for centuries, and which extend to a more remote antiquity, and are more complete, than remote attiquity, and are more complete, that these of any other Sectistis burgh. His chief title to fanu, however, rests on his justly setemal work, in 2 vols. 3.6., "The Annals of Aberdeen." p. 1739, p. 1846. KENNER, Basil, kerd-ard, an English writer, who, in 1696, published "The Arthquities of Rome." The year following he was chosen fol-

low of his college, and published the "Lives of the Greek Poets." In 1706 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he narrowly escaped falling under the power of the Inquisition. He published several

power of the inquisition. He published several translations of foreign writers. B. at Postling, Kent, 1674; D. in London, 1714. Kenner, White, an English prelate and antiquarian, and brother of the preceding, was educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities. In 1634 he took his degree of M.A., and was presented to the vicarage of Amersden, in Oxfordshire. While shooting, his gun burst, by which accident his skull was laid open, so that he was ever afterwards obligate to wear a patch of black velvet. In 1701 he engaged in the controversy on the rights of convocation, against Dr. Atteron the rights of convocation, against Dr. Atter-bury. In 1707 he was made deen of Peterbo-rough, but he was at this time very unpopular, owing to his Whig principles, and his opposition to Dr. Sacheverell. Dr. Welton, rector of White-chapel, presenting an allea-piece representing the Last Supper to his church, caused the figure intended for Judas Iscardio to be drawn like the dean of Peterborough, with a black patch. This giving great offence, the listop of London ordered the picture to be taken down. In 1718 Kennet was preferred to the hishop of a Order Kennet was preferred to the bishopric of Peter-Kenwawax, Sir John, keii-a-wai, a brave officer and able diplomatist, whose sphere of service was India, where he negotiated treatises tory of Englist the Wash and Tippoo Sultan. The treaty was with the latter involved the cession of half his "History of Garellind," with a worst of the dominions, paying £3,300,000 as expenses of author, and wrote "The Case of Impropriations,"

contains a voluminous collection of his un-printed works. B. at Dover, 1689; D. 1729. Kennere I., ken'neth, king of Scotland, reigned for one year only, 665-6. Kennere II., king of Scotland, succeeded Alpin, his father, in 834. He made war upon the Picts, and subdued their dominions beyond the Forth, which he divided among his soldiers. He removed the stone chair to Scone, where his successors were crowned till it was removed to England by Edward I. D. 854.

KENNETH HI., the son of Malcolm, subdued the Britons of Strathelyde, and was equally successful against the Danes, who had invaded his dominions; but attempting to alter the suc-cession of the crown in favour of his family, the people assassinated him in 994.

KENNEY, James, ken'-ne, an English dramatist of considerable reputation in his day, and many of whose works still maintain their position on the stage. The farce of "Raising the Wind," in which the inimitable Jeremy the Wind," in which the inimitable Joremy Diddler is a prominent character, was his first performance, and was followed by "Love, Law, and Physic," "Matrimony," "The World," "The Illustrious Stranger," and others. B. in Heland, about 1770; B. in London, Aug. 1, 1849, the day which had been fixed for his beneit at Drury-lane Theatre.

KENNICOTT, Benjamin, ken'-ni-kot, a learned English divine, who, by the liberality of some gentlemen, was sent to Wadham College, Oxford, where he applied himself to his studies with such diligence, that, while an undergraduate, he published two dissertations on the Tree of life in Paradise, and on the oblations of Cain and Abel, for which the university presented him his bachelor's degree, without fees, and before he had completed his terms. He next undertook to publish a correct edition of the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, collated from ancient manuscripts. In this great work, for which he was admirably fitted by patience, in-dustry, and learning, he met with extensive encouragement, and many sovereigns and other illustrious personages appeared in his list of subscribers. To enable him to perfect his de-sign, he was made keeper of the Radelifle Library, and canon of Christ Church. The first

Library, and canon of Christ Church. The first volume was published in 1770, and the eighth, and last, in 1780. n. at Totnes, Devonshire, 1718; p. at Oxford, 1780. Exercise, William, Rewisk, an English writer, who published, in 1760. Epistles, Philosophical and Moral, in verse. In 1760 appeared his comedy of "Falstaff's Wedding," an imitation of Shaksperre. He was some time a writer in the "Monthly Review," but differing with the proprietors, he set up another journal in opposition to it, called the "London Review." He was also editor of the "Monting Chronicle; but a quarrel with the proprietor induced his to start a paper against it, without success. He to start a paper against it, without success. He translated Rousseau's "Emile" and "Eloise," and other works, from the French, and published several original pieces. B. at Watford,

and several sermons and miscellaneous tracts. was appointed principal painter and architect The British Museum library of manuscripts to the king. Although only an indifferent contains a voluminous collection of his un-artist, hey to take; and as the great improver of modern English landscape-gardening: indeed, he is regarded as the founder of the art. He also carved Shakspeare's monument in Westminster Abbey. B. in Yorkshire, 1684; D. 1748.

', James, an English musical composer. In his youth he was chorister in Winchester Cathedral, and afterwards in the Chapel Royal. He subsequently became organist of Trinity Col-lege, Cambridge, and at Winchester Cathedral. He greatly assisted Dr. Boyce in the production of his "Collection of Cathedral Music," and also wrote many anthems, several being familiar to the congregations of our cathedrals at the pre-sent time. He was admitted to be the best player on the organ in his day. B. at Winches-

player on the organ in mis day. B. at winenes-ter, 1700; p. 1775.

KENT, James, a distinguished American lawyer, who was elected professor of law in Co-lumbia College in 1794; in 1890 he assisted in revising the legal code of New York; and, in 1804, was nominated chief justice of that city, this great work, "Commentaries on American Law", was concluded in 1880, and romains the standard work on the constitutional law of the United States. He was an industrious man and excellent judge. B. at Fredericksburg, New

York, 1763; D. 1817. Kent, His Royal Highness Edward, Duke of, the fourth son of George III., received the rudi-ments of his education in England, but com-pleted it at Göttingen and Hanover. Entering pleted it at Gottingen and Handover. Emering the army at an early age, he seems an att.i.i.a. siastic admirer of military discipline; and having obtained the rank of colonel, he served during the years 1790 and 1791, under General O'Hara, at Gibraliar, where he rendeed himself so unpopular by his strictness, that his accessors researched to mixing of no criticism. numeri so unpopular by his strictness, that his regiment repeatedly mothined. On quitting Gibrultar, he was sent to Canada as commander of the forces, after which he was ordered to join the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, against the French West India Islands. During the campaign that ensued, the duke's impetious bravery was so conspicuous at the head of the fact division, worth plant when ordering a care. flank division, particularly when storming several strong and important posts in Martinique and Guadaloupe, that "the flank corps" became a standing toast at the admiral's table, as well as that of the commander-in-chief. In 1802 his royal highness was appointed governor of Gibraltar; but his determination to repress ir-regularities, and enforce subordination, led to regularities, and enforce supordination, set to very disagreeable consequences. Having refused to allow the soldiers to celebrate Christmas Eve as a holiday, and put the deputation who brought the petition under arrest, the men in the garrison became mutinous, and proposed makine General Burnet in command. Christplacing General Barnet in command. Christmas Day passed in confusion; and on the following night the prince headed his regime, and marched against the mutineers. It was some time before they gave up the contest; at length, after blood had been shed, discipline tength, after food had need shed, assigning wag, restored, and the ringleaders were tried by a continuarial; but it was thought prudent to recal the duke, and he accordingly soon after returned to England. On the 20th of May, 1818, inseed several original pieces. 9: a vasion, was recorded in the Inglements whet class therets p. 1779.

KENT, William, kent, an English painter and recal the duke, and he accordingly soon after architect, who at first worked at coach-painting, returned to England. On the 20th of May, 1818, but abandoned it for the higher branches of the duke of Kent married Victoria Maria Louise, act. In 1710 he went to Italy, where he beame, widow of the prince of Leiningen and sister of acquainted with the earl of Burlington, through whom he gained considerable employment, and 583 of May, 1810, the duchess gave birth to a daugh-ter, Victoria, the popular and justly-beloved numerous works on astronomy, all of them sovereign of the British Empire. Having are invaluable contributions to science, besides his companied the duchess to Sidmouth, in Devoncompanied the duchess to statuout, in Devoi-shire, where he had gone with a view to the re-establishment of her health, the duke caught a violent cold, which, being followed by fever and inflammation, the symptoms increased so rapidly

inflammation, the symptoms increased so rapidly as to defy every effort of medical skill; and after an illness of one week, his royal higness died, Jan. 23, 1899; p. Nov. 2, 1767.
KENTOFEN, or ST. MUNGO, Kent-ti-gern, a Scotchman, was the disciple of Palladius, in the 6th century. Camden says he was bishop of Glasgow, and a member of the university of Oxford. Ho is also said to have founded the expected of the same of the

monastery of St. Asaph. KENYON, Lloyd, Lord, ken'-yon, an emi-

nent English judge, received his education at Ruthin school, in Denbighshire, after which he was articled to an attorney at Nantwich, in Cheshire. After serving his clerkship, he be-came a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1761. Having practised as a conveyancer some years, his reputa-tion as a sound lawyer brought him into great notice at the Chancery bar; but his first great rise in the profession took place in 1780, when rise in the procession took pince in 1780, when he led the defence, with Mr. Erskine, for Lord George Gordon. In 1782 Mr. Kenyon was made attorney-general and chief justice of Chester. He was also returned to Parliament for Hindon, in Wiltshire. In 1784 he was appointed Master of the Rolls; and on the resignation of the earl of Mansfield in 1783, by the interest of Lord Thurlow, he was raised to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench, and created Baron Kenyon. As a judge, his lordship conducted himself with strict integrity, and though he was occasionally warm, it was never from petulance, but from his ardent love of justice. Lord Kenyou was correct in his mode of living, and reso-lately punished gambling and other fashionable vices, whenever they came before him. Though a stern man, he possessed a kindly nature. One day he passed sentence of death upon a One day he passed sentence of death upon a young woman guilty of theft:—she fainted; Lord Kenyon, greatly agitated, cried out, "I don't mean to hang you; will nobody tell her that I don't mean to hang her?" He passed the soverest sentences upon duellists. As an English judge, Lord Kenyon was distinguished Engissi judge, Lord Kenyon was distinguished for his stirt's administration of justice according to the known laws of the land. His legal learning was exact and profound, and the greater portion of his adjudications are at the present time regarded as of the highest value. He was in private life temperate and frugal, even to prasimony, and, although enormously wealthy, was usually attired in shabby costume; while his continger was unwested of the received of the present of the present of the present of the property of the present of the pre his equipage was unpretending, even to meanness. At his death he left a fortune of £300,000. B. at Greddington, Flintshire, 1732; D. 1802.

Kepler, John, kep-ler, a celebrated German astronomer, received his education at Tubinastronomer, received his concaton at Tubingen, and in 1693 was appointed professor, of astronomy at Gratz. In 1600 he went to Bohemia, on a visit to Tycho Brahe, who introduced him to the emperor Rudolph, who appointed him his mathematician. Kepler completed the tables left unfinished by Tycho, who died in the same year, and which he called the Rudolphine Tables. In 1604 he produced the "Supplement to Vitellion," in which appears his

Tables and Ephemericles; among others, the "New Astronomy," which contains the great treatise on the Motion of Mars. Ills fame rests upon his discovery that the planets orbits are elliptical. The character and career of this magnate of science are thus criticised by of this magnate of science are thus criticised by belambre, an eminently reliable authority:— "Kepler," he says, "was ardent, restless, burn-ing to distinguish himself by his discoveries, He attempted everything; and, having once obtained a glimpse, no labour was too severe for him in following or verifying it. All his attempts had not the same success, and, in truth, that was impossible. Those which have train, that was impossible. Those which have been more fortunate appear sublime.
When in search of that which really existed, he has sometimes found it; when he devoted him-self to the pursuit of a chimera, he could not but fail; but even there he displayed the same qualities, and that obstinate perseverance that must triumph over all difficulties but those which are insurmountable." B. at Wiel, in the

duchy of Wirtemberg, 1571; D. 1630.

Keppel, Augustus, Viscount, kep'-pel, a celebrated English admiral, was the second son of William, earl of Albemarle. He accompanied Commodore Auson in his voyage round the world, and afterwards raised himself to the first honours of his profession. In 1778 he commanded the Channel fleet, and in the same year fell in with the French under Count d'Or-villiers, off Ushant. A partial action ensued, which the English admiral intended to renew on the following morning, but when day dawned the enemy had retired. This affair gave great dissatisfaction to the nation, which was aggravated by hir Hugh Palliser, second in command, preferring a charge against Admiral Keppel, who was honourably acquitted by a court-martial at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was then tried and censured. In 1782 Admiral Keppel was raised to the peerage; he subsequently acted on two different occasions as first lord of the Admiralty. в. 1725; р. 1786.

KERK, Cornad, kern, a Swiss statesman, who when the French government insisted on the extradition of Louis Napoleon, now Napoleon Hortense, in the canton of Thurgan, declared that no power had the right to interfere with the excreise of the hospitality that his country thought fit to extend to refugees from other lands. Dr. Kern was the Swiss plenipotentiary for the settlement of the dispute between Prussia and Switzerland, in 1857, and soon after was sent as

ambassador to Paris. D. at Berlingen, 1893.
Keren, Cornelius, ke-tel, a Dutch artist, who came to England during the roign of Elizabeth, whose portrait he pointed, as well as the por-traits of many of the nobility. On his return to Holland he discontinued the use of pencils,

to Holland he discontinued the use of pencils, and painted with the tips of his fingers, and even with his toes. D. 1602.

KETT, Henry, a divine and an accomplished soholar, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and became Bempton lecture in 1799, rector of Charlton, &c. He wrote "History the Interpreter of Propheny," "Elements of General Knowledge," "A Tour to the Lakes," "Emily," a moral tale, &c. n. at Norwich, 1761; drowned, while bathing, 1825.



KEPPEL, ADMIRAL.



Knox, John.



W. CHARLES.



Kossute, Louis.

KETT, William, ket, a tanner of Norfolk, who, in the reign of Edward VI., excited a revolt against the government. The insurgents, amounting nearly to twenty thousand, marched to Norwich, which they took, and Kett formed a tribunal under a large oak, called the Tree of Reformation. They first protested only against inclosures and the exactions of the nobility and necestres and the exactions of the nonthy and gentry, but they afterwards inveloped against innovations in religion, and demanded the re-storation of popery. After defeating the mar-quis of Northampion, they were routed by the carl of Warwick, and Kett, with several others, was hanged upon the tree of reformation in 1549

KRULEN, Ludolph van, koi'-len, a Dutch geometrician, who acquired great celebrity by his calculation of the approximate correspondence between the diameter of a circle and its circumference. He taught mathematics at Breda

and Amsterdam. D. 1610.

Keller, Janssen van, a portrait-painter, who, before Vandyek came to England, was in great favour with Charles I. Though the latter great painter supplanted him in his pro-fession, a warm friendship subsisted between the two artists, D. 1665.

Ker, Thomas Hewitt, ke, a modern English philologist, who, after completing his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, studied medi-cine at Gny's Hospital, London; but went out to Virginia in 1824, as professor of pure matheto Virginia in 1824, as protessor or pure manne-matics in the university of that state. Return-ing to Loudon in 1827, he became Lattin professor at the university of London, on the opening of that seat of learning. He after-wards contributed articles on language to the "Journal of Education," the "Penny Cyclo-pedia," and other works. In 1842 he became head master of the junior school of University Collage. and was also elected to the chair of College, and was also elected to the chair of comparative grammar. He subsequently wrote articles for Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical articles for Dr. Smiths s Dictionary of Classical Antiquities;" and, in 1846, published his Latin Grammar. He was subsequently engaged in writing a "Latin Dictionary," and a "Dic-tionary of Roots of Languages." B. in London,

KHERASKOV, Michael, ker'-as-kov, a Russian poet, who published a poem on the use of science, and an epic called the "Rossiada," the subject of which is the conquest of Casan by Ivan Vasilievitch II. He was vice-president of the college of mines, councillor of state, and curator of the university of Moscow. He was curator of the university of Moscow. He was also the writer of some tragedies and dramatic

pieces. B. 1733; D. 1807.

pieces. B. 1735; D. 1897.

KHILKOF, Prince, kill-kof, a Russian nobleman, and ambassador to Charles XII., by whom he was thrown into prison when war broke our between Russia and Sweden. In his confinement he wrote an abridgment of the Russian history. He died as he was about to be restored to liberty, after an imprisonment of eighteen years. His work was published in 1770.

years. His work was published in 1770.

Knosdor, or Krossur, (See Crossoss),
Knoban, Richard, Rid-der, a learned English
prelate, was a native of Sussor, or according
to some authorities, of Suffolk, and was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where have
selected to a fellowship. In 1681, he was
made prebend of Norwich; and, in 1689, dean Mere
Peterborough, on which occasion he took his
doctor's degree. On the deprivation of Dr. Ken,
Kidder was consecrated hishonof Bathand Wells Kidder wasconsecrated bishopof Bathand Wells

and preached the "Boyle lecture" in 1693. He and his wife were killed in their bed at Wells, during he night of the great storm, Nov. 26, 1703. Besides several sermons and religious tracts, he published a valuable work, entitled "The Demonstration of the Messiah," a "Commentary in the Pentateuch," &c.

Kien-Loong, ks-en'-loong, emperor of China, tho succeeded his father, Yung Tching, in 1735. He wrote some poetical pieces, and when Lord Macartney went to China as ambassador, he gave him some of his verses to present to the king of England. He favoured the missionaries, and was in all respects a very amable monarch.

was in all respects a very annable monarch, b. 1709; abdicated 1798; b. 1799. Kierings, Alexander, kee'-rings, a landscape-ainter of Utrecht. His views were copied from ature, and he finished them with amazing nature, and he missed them will adalazing patience, even the bark and the fibres of the trees being distinctly marked. B. 1590; D. 1646. Kilburn, Richard, kill-burn, an English topo-

RIBUEN, BICHARD, 84'-0477, an English topo-rapher, who wrote a Eurrey of the county of Kent, published in 1659. KILDEE, Richard, 84'-04, an English divine, 'ho, in 1590, was elected rector of Liucoln College, Oxford, and was afterwards made Hebrew professor and prehendary of Lincoln. He was one of the translators of the authorized ersion of the Bible. D. 1620.—There was another wine of this name, who was minister of All-allows in Derby, and wrote the "Burthen of a paden Conscience," which book went through

baden Consequence, which look were thought everal editions. D. 1645.
KILLIGEREW, Catharine, kill-li-grw, the wife Sir Honry Killigrew, of Cornwall, was a ady of great accomplishments, being mistress of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. She also wrote some poems. D. in Essex, about

530; p. about 1600.

Killierew, Anne, a beautiful and accom-lished English lady, who received a liberal ducation, distinguished herself in painting, and drew the portraits of the duke and duchess of York; she was also eminent for her piety. Her poems were published in 1686, with an elegiac ode by Dryden prefixed. n. in London, 1660; p. 1685.

D. 1685.

KILLIGREW, William, an English dramatic
writer, was the son of Sir Robert Killigrew.
He received his education at St. John's College,
archich bewrent on genrse of travel. Oxford, after which he went on a course of trave On his return, he was made governor of Falmouth and of Pendennis Castle. For his adherence to the cause of Charles I. he suffered considerably n his fortune. At the Restoration he was

"Ormasdes; or, Love and Friendship, he wood "Midnight and Daily Thoughts," in prose and verse, and "The Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court." B. at Hauworth, Middlesex, 1605; D. 1693.

ceding, which to Charles II. He wrote ni plays. He was commonly called King Charles's jester; and had more wit in conversation than

in writing. B. 1611; D. 1682.

Killersw, Henry, brother of the above, in 1642 was made prebendary of Westmisster. He suffered much for his loyalty to Charles I. in the civil war, but at the Restoration recovered his prebend, and was appointed master of the Savoy, and rector of Wheathamstead, in Hertfordshire. He wrote "The Conspiracy," a

tragedy; and "Pallantus and Eudora," a tragedy. B. 1612; D. 1690.

KTLMAINE, Charles Joseph, kil-main, an Irishman, who became general in the armies of the French republic. He fought against the English in America, under Lafayette, and was employed In America, dinder handyette, and was employed as brigadier in the French army sent into La Vendée. He signalized himself in Italy, at Mantua, and at Castiglione, and was nominated commander-in-chief of an army that was to have made a descent upon Ireland; but the expedition was abandoned. He was subsequently placed at the head of the army of Helvetia; but,

placed at the head of the army of Heivetti; but, being unsuccessful, was superseded by General Massena. n. at Dublin, 1754; D. at Paris, 1730. Kruwa.psz, Arthur Wolle, Lord, kid-eaer-den, chief justice of the King's Bench, in Ireduction appointed king's counsel, and sat in Parliament. In 1787 hw so made solicitor-general, and two years later attorney-general, on the death of Lord Clomed he was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, in visible district he concluded himself with innear-with a grant of the conducted himself with innear-with a grant of the conducted himself with innear-with districts of the King's Bench, in which dignity he conducted himself with impartiality and moderation. Notwithstanding this, he fell a victim to a ferocious mob, who dragged him from his coach, with his nephew, the Rev. Richard Wolfe, and barbarously killed them in Menara Wolfe, and barbarously killed them in Thomas Street, Dublin, in 1803. Miss Wolfe, his lordship's daughter, was in the coach, but one of the mob took her under his protection, and conveyed her to a place of safety. The death of the old judge has been portrayed in a popular picture called the "Assassination of Lord Kilwarden."

Kimber, Isaac, kim'-ber, an English dissenting divine, who was editor of the "Lendon Magazine" for many years, and wrote the "Life of Oliver Cromwell," the "Life of I'ishop Deveridge," the "History of Eugland," and

Boveridge," the "History of Eugland," and twenty posthunous sermons. B. at Wantage, Berks, 1692; D. in London, 1753.

KILIBER, Edward, son of the above, was brought up a bookseller, but entered the army, and served in America with some reputation. He succeeded his father as editor of the "Jondon Magazine." B. 1719; D. 1769.

KIMBELTS, John Wockebuse, Earl of, kimber-le, succeeded his grandfather asBronWodeness in 3184 bearen undfar secreture of state.

house in 1846, became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1852, and was sent as amfor foreign amars in 1952, and was sent as ann-bassador to St. Petersburg in 1856. In 1858 he resumed his former post in Lord Palmerston's ministry, which he held till 1861. In 1864 he succeeded the Earl of Carlisla as lord-lleutenant of Ireland, retaining office until the fall of Earl Russell's ministry in 1866. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to office in 1863, he be-

came lord privy seal. n. 1826.

King, Hon. Peter John Locke, king, a collateral descendant of the eminent John Locke, and an earnest reformer, represented EastSurrey from 1847 to 1869. He carried the "Real Estate from 184/ to 1899. He carried the "Real Estate Charges Act" through parliament in 1854, and in 1856 procured the repeal of about 120 uscless statutes. In 1861 he introduced the "Religious

himself in his laboratory. He attended that monarch in his last illness, and was ordered one thousand pounds, which he never received. In the "Philosophical Transactions" are some observations by him on ants and the animal culie in pepper; also a paper on transfusing blood from a calf to a sheep. D. unknown when.

KING, Peter, Lord Chancellor of England. His father was a greeze, and intended him for the same business; but a love of learning ren-dered him superior to trade, and he was suffered dered nim superior to trade, and no was sauccon to follow his inclination. The philosopher John Locke, who was his maternal uncle, left him half his library at his death, which was of great service to him. By the advice of the same great man he went to Leyden, and, on his return, entered of the Inner Temple, where he applied himself to the study of the law with great assiduity. He also devoted some time to other studies, particularly theology, and in 1691 published anonymously, "An Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship published anonymously.

Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first 300 years after Christ." This work was well received, and soon reached a second edition. In 1000 he was chosen member of the control o parliament for Recruision, in Devonshire. In 1702 appeared his "History of the Apostles Creed," a book of considerable information. In 1708 ho was chusen recorder of London, and this hie was entered recover or Lounday, and knighted. In 1709 he was appointed one of the managers of the House of Commons on the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. At the accession of George I., in 1714, he was made chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and, in 1725, created Lord King, baron of Ockham, in Surrey, and shortly after was appointed lord chancellor. He resigned the scals in 1733. B. at Exeter, 1609; p. 1734.

King, William, an English writer. In 1718 he was chosen principal of St. Mary Hall, but, on offering himself as a candidate to represent disappointed, he went to Ireland; but how long he remained there is not known. While in Ireland he wrote a satirical poem, entitled "The Toast." In 1749 he spoke the oration in the theatre at Oxford, on the dedication of Rad-eliffe's library. He was a zealous Tory, and generally considered as disaffected to the Brunswick family, which brought him into discredit. He published several curious tracts of his own, and five volumes of South's Sermons. B. in London, 1685; D. 1763.

King, John Glen, an English divine, and chaplain to the English factory at St. Petersburg, became medallist to the empress of Russia. He wrote the "Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church, containing an account of its Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline; "Observations on the Climate of Russia and the Northern Countries," and some "Observations on the Barberini Vase." p. 1787.

KING, Thomas, an eminent comedian, in 1866 procured the repeal of about 120 useless statutes. In 1861 he introduced the "Religious ceived a good education, and was niteauled Worship Act" for obtaining greater freedom for clergymen of the Church of England in the certain of the Church of England in the certain of the control of the control of the control of the certain of the certain

restonat toll. B. in London, 1700; B. 1800.
Krss, Edward, an antiquary, studied at Lincoln's Inn; was called to the bar, and became recorder of Lynn. He was F.R.S. and F.S.A. and produced an excellent work, entitled "Munimenta Antiqua." B. at Norwich, 1785; p. 1807.

KING, Rufus, an American statesman and diplomatist, was entered at Harvard College in 1773; studied the law, and was admitted to the 1773; studied the law, and was samitted to ber in 1778; and was elected a member of Congress in 1784. In 1796 he was appointed by Washington minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James's, the functions of which office he continued to discharge till 1803, when he returned home. In 1813 he was a third time sent to the senate by the legislature of New York; and his speech on the burning of Washington by the English was a most brilliant display of senatorial oratory. In 1816 he lost his election; but in 1820 was once more returned to Congress, and continued a member of that body until the expiration of the term in 1825. He then accepted the appointment of minister plenipotentiary at the court of London;

minister plempotentary at the court of Loddon; but was taken ill, returned home, and died soon after. B. in Maine, 1765; D. 1827. KITSGLARS, Alexander William, king-laik, an English barristor, and author of "Esthen," a celebrated book of Eastern travel. He received lits education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1837. He supplied several articles to the newspapers, supplied several articles to the newspapers, during the Crimean war, descriptive of the military and naval operations; he also wrote a short blography of the Hungarian here, General Gryon, and some papers for the "Quarterly Review." He is now writing a "History of the Crimean War," of which 4 volumes have appeared. B. at Taunton, Devonshire, 1809. KINGSBOROWE, Edward, Vissount, Kingstour-vo., a nobleman distinguished for his literary tasks and attainment was the anthree.

bur-ro, a nobleman distinguished for his life rary tasts and attainments, was the author of an excellent work on "The Autiquities of Mexico." He was the eldest son of the third earl of Kingston, and a fellow of the Autiquarian Society. B. 1795; p. 1837.
KINGSLER, Rev. Charles, kings-le, a distinguished modern novelist and essayist. At 14

years of age he became the pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet; he afterwards went to Cambridge university, where he distinguished himself both in classics and mathematics. He was at first intended for the law, but the church was afterwards chosen. In 1842 he was appointed curate of Eversley, in Hampshire; two years later he succeeded to the same living. He married, about the same time, a daughter of Mr. Grenfell, who represented Truro and Great Marlow in Parliament for many years, and whose other daughter became the wife of the eminent historian J. A. Froude. His first acknowledged contributions to literature were a volume of "Village Sermons," and "The Saint's Tragedy," a drama in verse, published in 1848. "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," was in 1848. his third essay, and, from its first appearance, it commanded the greatest attention. The bold and earnest views of its author—"the Chartist and earness views of its additional and characteristic consistency as he was called—sank deeply into the public mind. This novel has been several times reprinted; its treatment of social and times reprinted its treatment of social and Mortex, John Godfrey, kin'.kzl, a German political questions remaining as fresh and political questions remaining as fresh and retained as when the book first came before 1848 burst forth on the continent, was prothe public. A second novel,—"Yeast, a Professor of philosophy at Bonn, and, declaring

gaming, he lost the fruits of many years' pro-fessional toil. n. in London, 1730; p. 1805. — 21ne," and afterwards reprinted, in 1851; this KTree, Edward, an antiquary, studied at Lin-is, a philosophical trather than a political novel. His subsequent works were "Hypatia; or New Foes with an Old Face," a beautiful descriptive fiction, illustrating the times of the early Christian church in the East; "Westward Ho! or. the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth;" and "Two Years Ago." These novels, by their great excellence, have placed their author among the foremost of recent writers. Mr. Kingsley also produced a volume for juvenile reading, called "The Heroes," in which the deeds of some great chiefs of the Grecian mydecis of some great enters of the Greenan my-thology are narrated in eaptivating manner. Among the more important of his religious writings may be enumerated, "The Message of the Church to Labouring Men," "Sermons on National Subjects, preached in a Village Church," and "Sermons for the Times;" all of these being and "Sermous for the Times;" all of these being inspired by a pure, generous, and enlightened Christian feeling. He expounded mental philosophy in his "Phachton; or, Loose Thougaits for Loose Thinkers," and his "Alexandria and her Schools;" while, for natural philosophy and the observation of nature, he contributed his "Glaucus; or, the Wonders of the Shore." He likewise wrote for "Fraction of the Shore." ne meeting. He inserting wrote for "Fra-ser's Magazine," the "North British Re-view," and the "Encyclopedia Britannica." His last works of importance are "The Roman and the Teuton, "Jectures delivered at Cambridge in 1864, and a novel entitled "Hereward the Wake; or, the Last of the English." A bold, independent, and earnest thinker, Mr. Kingsley, in every one of his popular and excellent works, contributed to elevating the tone of modern society, and to giving it a more enlarged and refined appreciation of the good, beautiful, and true, whether in art or nature. He suc-ceeded Sir James Stephen as professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge in 1859. B. at Holne Vicarage, Devonshire, 1819.

Kingsley, Henry, brother of the preceding, was educated at King's College, London, and at was educated at King's College, Loudon, and at Corford. In 1859 he went to Australia, from which he returned in 1858. He contributed to Frasor's and "S Macmillan's" magazines, "Ravenshoe," "Geofiry Hamlyn," and "The Hillyars and the Burtons," being the best known of his productions. 2, 1830.

KINGSTON, Elizabeth Chudleigh, duchess of, a celebrated English adventuress, was at first maid of honour to the Princess of Wales, and carried on an intriume with the dulte of

and carried on an intrigue with the duke of Hamilton. She afterwards secretly married Captain Hervey, but separated from him in a short time. Going abroad, she was well reshort time. Going abroad, she was well coived by Frederick the Great at Berlin. her return to England, she married the Duke of Kingston, who left her a widow, with immense wealth; but the relatives of the duke prosecuted her for bigamy, and stripped her of her title; they could not, however, recover the great wealth which her second husband's will and given her. She went abroad a second time, and succeeded in inspiring Prince Radziwill with a lively impression. B. in Devonshire, 1720; D. near Paris, 1788.

himself a partisan of the republicans, was in a few months compelled to fly from Prussia; but, being taken prisoner in Baden, was tried and sentenced to imprisoment for life. He was confined in the celebrated fortress of Spandau, but contrived to effect his escape, and reached England. In 1851 he visited America, réached Éngland. In 1881 he visited America, but in a short time returned to London, where he established himself as a teacher of the German language and literature. His poetical works are exceedingly popular in Germany. He also wrote several volumes of tales and sketches, a history of painting, sembuture, and achitecture, and many other philosophical and historical works. n. at Obereassel, 1815.

Kernature, the Hon. Douglas, kin'wird, received his early education at Eton, and afterweets exceed some time at Göttlingen, when

wards passed some time at Göttingen, where he made himself master of the French and German languages. On leaving Göttingen he went to Cambridge, and there became the associate of the first characters of the day. In 1813 he accompanied Mr. Hobbouse (Lord Broughton) in a tour through Sweden, and to Vienna, and was present at the battle of Culm. He became was present at the battle of Calm. He became an active partner in the banking house of Ransom and Morland; and after the old partnership was dissolved, took the principal management of the business. He possessed great energy of mind, was a lover of literature, a liberal patron of the arts, and an intimate friend of Lord Byron. n. 1786; p. 1820.

KIPPINGINS, HENLY, kippingi-tag, a learned German Lutheran, who, after completing his education at the university of Rostock, was pressed for a soldier; but a Swedish councillor of state observing him with a Latin book in his hand took him from the army, made him

of state observing him with a Latin book in his hand, took him from the army, made him his librarian, and procured him the place of sub-rector of the university of Bremen. He wrote a supplement to the "History" of John Pappus; a "Treatise on Roman Antiquities;"

rappus; a "Treasse on Roman Antiquines;" and another on the Creation. p. 1678.

Krpers, Andrew, kip-pis, an English Unitarian divine and biographical writer, who was educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. His first settlement as a minister was at Boston. His first settlement as a miniscer was as Descap, in Lincolnshire, in 1746; thence he removed to Dorking, in Surrey, in 1750; and in 1753 became pastor of a congregation in Princes Street, Westminster. He was a writer in the "Monthly Land as blood as bloo Westminster. He was a writer in the "Notthiny Review" for some time, and in 1761 had a share in a periodical work called the "Library." In 1777 he became the editor of the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica," in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself. The volumes of this work were published him his lifetime, and the greatest part of the sixth was prepared before his death. In 1789 he myblished he "Library his death." In 1789 he myblished he "Library his death." In 1789 he myblished he "Library his death." the greatest part of the sixth was prepared oc-fore his death. In 1788 he published the "Lile of Captain Cook," in one volume, and the same year, a "Lile fol Dr. Lardner." Dr. Kippis also wrote the "History of Knowleder," and a variety of other pieces, particularly sermons and bracks. He received the degree of D.D. from the university of Eduburgh, and was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societics. He was an intelligent and industrious writer,

He was an intelligent and industrious writer, and his style is pure and perspicuous. B. at Nottingham, 1725; D. 1795.

Nottingham, 1725; D. 1795.

Khouga originally only a house-painter, had a good knowledge of art; and on settling in London was introduced by Lord Bute to George III., and in consequence became clerk of the works at Kew, and had the honour of teaching the 598

queen the principles of perspective. He was F.R.S. and F.S.A., and published, at the ex-pense of the king, "The Perspective of Archi-tocture." The celebrated Mrs. Trimmer was

tecture." The celebrated Mrs. Trimmer was this daughter, n. in Suffolk, 1716; p. 1774. Kraus, Rev. William, an eminent English naturalist, whose first lessons in natural history were received from his mother, who came of a good Suffolk family, by name Meadows. This estimable woman had before her youthful son a estimatic woman and octore ner youanus son a collection of shells and field-plants, and the early love for nature thus imbibed, lasted throughout Mr. Kirby's life, and led him to become one of the first English naturalists, He received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, and entered upon holy orders in 1782. Up to this period, although he had been a diligent botanical observer, he had paid scarcely any attention to entomology. To this science his notice was attracted by accident. In 1835 he thus described the circumstance in a letter to a friend;—"About half a century since, observing accidentally, one morning, a very beautiful golden bug creeping on the sill of my window, I took it up to examine it, and finding that its wings were of a more yellow hue than was common to my observation of these insects before, I was anxions carefully to examine any other of its peculiarities; and find-ing that it had twenty-two beautiful clear black spots upon its back, my captured animal was imprisoned in a bottle of gin, for the purpose, as I supposed, of killing him. On the following morning, anxious to pursue my observation, I took it again from the gin, and laid it on the window-sill to dry, thinking it dead; but the warmth of the sun very soon revived it; and hence commenced my further pursuit of this branch of natural history." From this period branch of natural instory.

From the percent he became an earnest student of entomology. In 1783 he was nominated one of the original members of the Linnaum Society, to which, in 1793, he forwarded his first paper, entitled, "A Description of three New Species of Hirado." He furnished to the "Transactions" of the same learned body a succession of valuable papers during the ensuing four years. In 1802 he published his first separate work, "A Monograph concerning English Bees," which, from the novelty of its observations, and the lucid style in which they were conveyed, excited the liveliest interest in the entomological world, In 1805 he made the acquaintance of Mr. Spence, and the friendship subsisting between these two gentlemen led to the production of a work on natural history, which ranks among the a work of material most of popular science in the Sag-lish language. This was the celebrated "Intro-duction to Entomology," which model scientific work was completed in 1826. In 1830, when 70 years of age, he wrote his "Habits and Instincts of Animals," one of the well-known Bridgewater treatises. Mr. Kirby also wrote the descriptions of insects contained in Captain Parry's "Voyage for the Discovery of the North-west Passage," and likewise those found in the "Zoology of the Northern Parts of British North America," In addition to these, he, throughout his long life, firnished many of the learned societies with papers on his favourite study. He was honorary president of the Entomologial Society, fellow of the Royal and Geographical Societies, and corresponding member of many scientific bodies on the continent and in the United States. His life, written by the Ker, best contributions to popular science in the Eng-

Sonn Freman, was published in 1892. B. in Suffolk, 1759; p. 1850. Kirch, Mary Margaret, keersh, a learned German lady, distinguished for her skill in astronomy. She married M. Godfrey Kirch, an astronomer, and assisted him in his observations, and in the calculation of his Ephemerides. When the king of Prussia founded the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in 1700, M. Kirch was appointed astronomer, with a pension. There his lady acquired the friendship and admiration of many learned men. In 1702 she discovered of many learned men. In 1702 she discovered a comet, of which her husband published the observations. In 1707 she made a discovery of a remarkable aurora borealis, of which mention was made by the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1711 she published a discourse on the approaching conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, &c.

B. near Leipsie, 1670; D. at Berlin, 1720.
Kircher, Conrad, keersk'-er, a Protestant divine of Augsburg, who, in 1602, published a Greek Concordance of the Old Testament, in-serting therein the Hebrew words alphabetically, and under them the corresponding Greek

words.

KIRCHMAN, N., keersh'-man, a Russian pro-fessor of philosophy, celebrated for his electrical respondents, and particularly for the manner of his death. Being engaged near St. Petersburg in attracting, with apparatus, the electric fluid from the clouds, a ball of fire struck him on the head and killed him on the spot, in 1753.

Kirk, Colonel, kirk, an English officer, noto-rious for his brutality. Being sont against the followers of the duke of Monmouth in 1685, he committed great barbarities in the west of Eng-land, James II. solicited him to turn Catholic, but Kirk roughly replied, "that when he was at Tangiers he had promised the dey that, if he everchanged his religion, he would turn Moham-medan." He afterwards served in the army of He afterwards served in the army of William III. D. at the close of the 17th cen-

Kirkaldy, Sir William, of Grange, kir'-ka-de,
distinguished military leader in the time of
Mary Queen of Scots. He originally adhered
to the party known as the Lords of the Congregation, but subsequently attached himself to secretary Maitland, the leader of the partisans of queen Mary. Kirkaldy, after a chequered career, having learned the military art on the career, naving learned the initiary art of the continent, where he gained the reputation of being one of the most skilful leaders of the day, and taken a prominent part in the troubles in his native country consequent on the Reforma-tion, was ultimately executed at Edinburgh, in 1573.

1873.

Kirkiand, Thomas, kirk'-land, an eminent physician, who published an "Enquiry into the State of Medical Surgery," a "Treatise on Child-bed Fevers," "Thoughts on Amputamon," and a "Commentary on Apopletic and Paralytic Affections." B. 1771; D. at Ashly. dela-Zouch, Leicestershire, 1798.

Kirkiand, Mrs. Caroline Stansbury, an American novelist, and the wife of Mr. William Kirkland, a critic of some celebrity in the United States, was engased. In 1847. to

the United States, was engaged, in 1847, to edit "Sartain's Magazine," which was pub-lished first at New York, and afterwards at Philadelphia. Subsequently, Professor Hart became her assistant in the direction of that periodical. Her principal works, for the most gastronomy, than by the practice of medicine, part characterized by an acute perception, rich. He wrote a book, under the title of "The Cook's ness of observation, and a light and somewhat Oracle," in which the laws of the oulmary art,

John Freeman, was published in 1852. E. in Smifolk, 1759; n. 1850. Kirch, Mary Margaret, keersh, a learned German lady, distinguished for her skill in Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser: "Holidays Abroad, or Europe from the West;" and "The Evening Book;" these latter appearing at intervals of about two years. She was also the authoress of a volume designed for youthful reading, entitled "A Book for the Home Circle." B. at New York, about 1815.

Kirkfatrick, James, kirk'-pa-trik, a skilful orientalist, was a major-general in the British orientains, was a mijor-general in the British service, and passed a great part of his life in India. He published a "Description of the Kingdom of Nepaul," a "Biography of Pessis. Poets," and the "Letters of Tippoo Saib." D.

1912

Kirstenius, Peter, ker-ste'-ni-us, an eminent physician, and professor of medicine at Upsal, in Sweden. In addition to his native tongue, he is said to have understood twenty-five other

languages. B. at Breslau, Silesia, 1577; D. 164). Kirwan, Richard, kir'-wan, a chemical philosopher, who shortly after concluding his education at the Jesuits' College of St. Omer's, inherited his family estate, and thenceforth devoted his life to chemical science. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1780, and was subsequently nominated president of the Royal Irish duently nominated president of the noyal risal Academy. He was also a member of nearly all the learned societies in Europe. His chief works were "An Essay on the Constitution of Acids," "Geological Essays," and "An Essay on the Analysis of Chemical Waters." B. in

on the Analysis of Chemical Waters. In Ireland, about 1750; p. 1812.
Kirwan, Walter Blake, an Irish divine, eminent for his popularity as a preacher, was educated at St. Omer's and Louvain; took orders as a Catholic priest; and, in 1778, was ap-pointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy in London. In 1787 he became a convert to the principles of the Anglican church, and obtained successively the prebendary of Howth, the living of St. Nicholas, in Dublin, and the deanery of Killala. As a pulpit orator he excelled all his contemporaries; so great, indeed, were his at-tractions, that we are told it was often necessary to keep off the crowds, by guards and palisades, from the churches in which he was preaching. It was natural, therefore, that his exertions in favour of charitable institutions should be in great request, and that he should succeed in an astonishing manner in augmenting their funds. Avolume of his sermons was published after his death. B. at Galway, 1754; D. 1805.

atter his death. B. at Galway, 1754; D. 1805.
Kiss, Augustus, kiss, a German artist, who
studied under Rauch, the eminent soulptor,
and first attracted notice by his colossal group,
the "Amazon attacked by a Tiger," which was
east in bronze by public subscription in Germany. A copy of this work formed one of the
chief attractions in the Great Exhibition of
1851. He was professor of sculpture in the Royal
Acedewyre fields: his figure as an artist how. Academy of Berlin; his fame as an artist, how-ever, is greater in that city than elsewhere. B. at Pless, Upper Silesia, 1802; D. 1865. KITCHENER, William, kit-chin-er, a physician

and miscellaneous writer, the son of a respect-able coal-merchant in London, who left him a large fortune, was educated at Eton, and settled in London as a physician; but he distinguished himself far more by his precepts on the art of professedly founded on his own practice, were promulgated; and, by appointing a "committee of taste" among his friends, who had regular invitations to his dinner-table, the fame of this epicure spread far and wide, while his evening conversaziones were the resort of privileged conservationes were the resort of privileged wits and literary bo violands. He was a great stickler for punctuality; and, for the regulation of these meetings, a placerd was fixed over the chimney-piece, with this inscription, "At seven come, at eleven 90," to which the facetious George Colman once added the word "it." making the last sentence, "at eleven 90 it!" He strongly condemned many of the ordinary methods of cooling, preserving, &c.; and in one instance, after giving an elaborate recipe for repearing pickles, finished by advising that the "whole mess should be thrown out of the window"—a recommendation which considering dow"-a recommendation which, considering dow"—a recommendation whien, consucering how such preparations are usually got up now-a-days, was not an injudicious one. Optics and music were also particular objects of Kitchener's study; and on these and other subjects he displayed a very commendable amount of research, Besides "The Cook's Orneic," which was his most popular work, he published "The Art of Invigorating and Prelonging Life," "The Beonony of the Eyes," "The Traveller's Oracle,"
"Observations on Vocal Music," and "The
Loyal and National Songs of England." B.

about 1775; D. 1827.
Kitro, John, kit-to, a modern English writer, chiefly known as the editor of "Knight's Pictorial Bible," who in his carlier years displayed great aptitude for acquiring knowledge. His father had been a respectable builder, but was reduced to the condition of a journeyman mason, in which labour young Kitto assisted him. his thirteenth year, he had the misfortune to fall from a high scaffold, and, after suffering for some time from the injuries resceived, remained permanently deaf. Owing to the intemperate habits of his parent, some years were spent by Kitto in greatdestitution. He contrived to acquire knowledge, however, and, in 1823, contributed some essays to the "Plymouth Journal," and in the essays to the "rymouth Journal; and in the following year Mr. Grove, a dentist of the town, took him into his service. He was afterwards sent out, as a printer, to Malta, having pre-viously been taught the trade in the Missionary College at Islington. His constitution being too weak for this work, he returned to England in 1829, and, in the same year, accompanied Mr. Grove in an extensive Eastern tour. He visited St. Petersburg, Astrakan, the Calmuck Tartars, the Caucasus, Armenia, Persia, and Bagdad, returning home in 1833. In that year he obtained an introduction to Mr. Charles he obtained an introduction to sir, chartes Knight, by whom he was subsequently engaged to edit the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial History of Palestine," and other works. He also wrote for the same publisher, "The Lost Senses—Deafness and Blindness," &c. He like-tic works for Masers Olivhent of Edithursch wise wrete for Messrs. Oliphant, of Edinburgh, a work entitled "Daily Bible Illustrations," a work entitled Daily Bible Independent in 8 vols, being readings on passages of Scrip-ture for each day for two years, in which he displayed a minute acquaintance with the man, ners, customs, and antiquities of the East. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke in 1854, and became greatly embarrassed in his means. A pen-

Dr. Kitto, by the Rev. J. E. Ryland, was published at Edinburgh in 1856.

the military college of Vienna, and served, in various grades, with the Austrian army; but, on the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution, in 1818, he offered his sword to his countrymen. In 1849 he distinguished himself in the Hungarian defence of the fortress of Comorn, before which the Austrian army was defeated, with the loss of 30 pieces of artillery, 3000 muskets, large stores of ammunition, and 2000 head of eattle. General Klapka com-General Klapka comnumicated the news of his victory to Kossuth and Görgei, but the latter had by that time capitulated, while the former had fied into Turkey, He, however, made terms with Haynau, the Austrian general, by which all the gallant defenders received a safe-conduct to go whither they pleased. He went first to England, and afterwards to Switzerland. He published, in 1850, "Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary. On the outbreak of the Crimean war, Klapka went to the East; and on his return, after the taking of Sebastopol, he produced a work, entitled "The War in the East; from the Year 1853 to July, 1855." B. at Temeswar, in Southern Hungary, 1820. Кълготи, Martin Henry, klup'-rot, an emi-

nent German chemist, who greatly advanced the science of mineralogy by his discoveries; and, for his distinguished services as an analytical chemist, was, in 1778, elected member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences: he had previously been appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal Mining Institute. In addition to 207 treatises on mineralogy and chemistry, he pubished a "Chemical Dictionary," in conjunction with Professor Wolff. n. at Wernigerode, Upper Saxony, 1743; n. at Berlin, 1817.
Klarrorn, Julius Heinrich von, n. distin-

guished German Oriental scholar, was the son of the preceding, who desired to educate him for his own profession; but he evinced little inclinahis own profession; but he evinced intie menina-tion for chemistry, or, indeed, for any scenee. When about fifteen, he was examined with his follow-pupils of the college of levilin; but was found so backward in his studies, that one of the professors cried out, "Why, you know no-thing at all!" "Beg your pardon," he answered, "I know Chinese." It was subsequently al-sovered that he had learn't Chinese without any recorded this he had fearly talked with a saistance whatever; and his father becoming reconciled to his son's pursaing his favouries studies, he was sent, in 1801, to the university of Halle to acquire the clarifical languages. His fame as an Oriental scholar led to his being employed by the emperor Alexander of Russia. went to St. Petersburg in 1805, and, after re-ceiving several marks of favour, was sent as in-terpreter in the suite of the ambassador to China. The embassy had not proceeded more than 200 miles across the Chinese frontier, when they were detained, and finally informed by messengers from Pekin, that the court did not wish to see them. Klaproth did not return direct to the Russian capital with the other members of the embassy, but travelled alone through Southern Siberia. In 1807 he arrived at St. Petersburg, and was soon afterwards sent came greatly camera assess in ms means, a point sign of £100 per annum was soon as electrific mission of £100 per annum was accorded him in to the Caucastan provinces on a scientific mission. He came back, with a large store of cruti his health. B. at Plymouth, 1964; p. at knowledge, in 1800. He went to Berlin in 1811, Camestadt, Wirtemberg, 1854. A "Memoir" of avowedly for the purpose of superintending the

Klahar

casting of types for the printing of his Chinese books; but it was generally known at the time. that he had incurred the displeasure of the ezar. The following year he resigned his Russian ap-pointments. After wandering about Germany for some time, he visited Napoleon, for whom he had great admiration, in exile at Elba. The emperor promised him an appointment, which he afterwards forgot to fulfil. Klaproth was after this reduced to straitened circumstances, but, through the influence of Wilhelm von Hum-boldt, he became royal professor of Oriental languages and literature to the king of Prussia, a post which was accompanied by a liberal pension. Klaproth was, moreover, allowed to live in Paris: there he commenced the publication of a long list of works on Oriental learning, of the greatest possible value, which it is said would fill more than thirty volumes. At his death, he left behind, "A Geographical, Statisti-

cal, and Historical Description of the Empire of China," intended to be published in French and English. Klaproth was one of the greatest lin-

guists that ever existed. B. at Berlin, 1783;

D. at Paris, 1835. Kleber, Jean Baptiste, klai'-bair, a French general, was educated as an architect, and sent to Paris for improvement in his profession. Being in a coffee-house where some strangers Being in a coffee-house where some strangers were insulted, he took their part with so much spirit, that they prevailed on him to accompany them to Munich, where Kaunitz, son of the Austrian minister, gave him a lieutenancy in his regiment. After eight years' service, he returned to his own country, and became inspector of public buildings in Upper Alsace, the revolution in France relichable his military are always and be detailed a commission in the reministration of the control o dour, and he obtained a commission in the republican army. He displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Mayence, after which he was em-ployed in La Vendée; but the sanguinary scenes enacted there so disgusted him, that he obtained his recall, and was engaged in the north, where his recall, and was engaged in the horse, where he defeated the Austrians, took Mons, and drove the enemy from Louvain; he also captured Maestricht, and contributed to the taking of Dusseldorf and Frankfort, and to the victory of Butzach. Discontented with the Directory, he left the army, and returned to Paris, where he led a private life, writing his "Military Memoirs," till Bonaparte, being appointed general of the army of Egypt, chose Riebor as his companion. At the class of Alexadria he made panion. panion. At the siege of Alexandria he was wounded in the head, while scaling the ramwounded in the head, while scaling the run-parts, but did not retire till he received a second wound. He defeated the Turks in several actions, and Bonaparte, on quitting Egypt, left Kleber in the chief command. Soon afterwards he signed the treaty of El-Arish with Si Sidney Smith, by which the French agreed to leave Egypt; but it was annulled by the British go-vernment, and hostilities were renewed. Kleber, though greatly reduced, opposed to his un-favourable circumstances a determined mind, and defeated the Turks at the obelisk of Heliopolis. He next took Cairo by storm, and formed an alliance with Murad Ley; but was assas-sinated by a Turkish fanatic at Cairo in 1800. B. at Strasburg, where there is a statue to his memory, 1754.

KLEIN, Johann Theodor, kline, a German naturalist, who published a "Natural History of Fishes and of Birds." He was also secretary to the senate of Dantzic. B. at Königsberg, 1635; D. 1759.

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Klingenstierna

KLEIST, Ewald Christian de, kliste, a Prussian officer and poet, who served under Frederick II.; and, although he only cultivated literature during the leisure allowed by his military emauring the lessure allowed by his military em-ployments, acquired a great poetical reputa-tion. He published, in 1753, a collected edition of his poems. He likewise wrote some reflec-tions on the art of war, which appeared in 1750, B. at Zeblin, Pomerania, 1715; killed at the battle of Kunnersdorf, 1759.

KLEIST, Henry, a German dramatic author, who served for some time in the Prussian army but was afterwards employed at Berlin in a civil capacity. His most celebrated play is "Cathe-

but was afterwards employed at Berlin in a civul capacity. His most celebrated play is "Catherine of Hallbronn;" he also wrote poems and a collection of stories. B. 1777; D. 1811.

Keess, Emilias Frederics, Count, a distinguished Prussian officer, who, having risen by ability and courage to the rank of general, commanded a corps of Prussians, in 1812, as auxillaries to Napoleon's grand army; and afterwards, when Prussia threw off the domination of Donaparte, signalized himself in the battle of Bautzen, May 20, 1813, and was one of the plenipotentiaries who concluded the armistice. After the retreat of the cluded the armistice. After the retreat of the allied troops from Dresden into Bohemia, Kleist anied troops from Dresden Into Bonemia, Kleiss-gave battle to the army under Vandamme, and by his victory at the village of Nollendorf saved Bohemia, against which Napoleon had directed his best energies. He was afterwards known by the affix of "von Nollendorf," B. at Berlin, 1762; p. 1821.

KLENZE, Leo von, klain'-tse(r), a distin-guished German architect, studied his profession at Berlin, and afterwards went on a tour in France and Italy. While at Genoa he be-came acquainted with a distinguished lover of art, who introduced him to Jerome, king of Westphalia, whose court architect he became, In 1813 he went to Munich, and there attracted the notice of Ludwig, crown prince, and after-wards king, of Bavaria, who invited him to stay in that city, and appointed him court architect. Ludwig was a great lover of classical architec-Ludwig was a great lover of classical architecture, in which Klenze excelled, and he commissioned his protégé to prepare designs for the Walhalia, or Hall of Heroes, and for the Glyptothek; these works however, were not commenced till after Ludwig had ascended the throne of Bavaria. This event took place in 1825, and from that time Klenze was constantly employed in designing one great structure after amother, to adorn the great art-capital, Munich, The Glyptothek was finished in the year 1830, the Walhalla being commenced immediately afterwards. He was about the same time ap-pointed president of the council for buildings, a privy councillor, and raised to noble rank. He subsequently built the War Office, the Odeon, the palace of Prince Maximilian, and two new wings to the palace of the king, the street in Munich called "Linden-strasse," and many edi-Munich called "Lindon-strasse," and many edi-fices, public and private. He was likewise the architect of the New Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg, In 1834 he was invited to Athens to improve King Otho's capital. On his return be published a series of designs of Greek architecture. He was a member of almost every artistic academy in Europe. B. at Hildesheim, 1784; p. 1864.

KLINGENSTIERNA, Samuel, kling'-en-ste-air'a, a Swedish mathematician, who was intended for the profession of the law, but abandoned that pursuit for mathematics. He made a tour of study in Germany and France, between the years of his life, and completed his "Messiah" years 1727 and 1730, and, soon after his return, at Hamburg, in 1771. Besides that cpic poem, was appointed professor of mathematics, and he wrote edes, dramas, and other poetical tutor to the prince-royal of Sweden. In 1762 pieces; but his writings are not now held in or scary in Germany and France, between the years 1727 and 1730, and, soon after his return, was appointed professor of mathematics, and tutor to the prince-royal of Sweden. In 1762 was published, at St. Petersburg, a treatise on the means of correcting the aborration of light in achromatic telescopes, a valuable scientific contribution which the Swedish astronomer had sent to the Russian capital. He afterwards made a number of experiments on the same made a number of experiments of the same subject, transmitting an account of them to England. These papers enabled Mr. Dollond to discover a combination of flint and crownglass lenses, which, by correcting the aberration of light in the chromatic telescope, greatly in-proved that valuable philosophical instrument. He published an edition of Euclid's "Elements," Swedish translation of Musschenbrock's a Swedish translation of Aussementors as "Treatise on Physics," and two scientific dis-courses. He was a member of the Royal So-cieties of Upsal, of Stockholm, and of London. B. at Tolifors, near Linkoeping, 1680; D. at Stockholm, 1785.

KLINGER, Frederick Maximilian von, kling'er, an officer in the Russian service, and a literary character, commenced his career as a dramatic writer; but, in the war of the Bavierian succession, entered the military service, and was made a lieutenant in the Austrian army. In 1750 he went to St. Petersburg, and was appointed an officer and reader to the czarevitch Paul, with whom he aftewards travelled through Poland, Austria, Italy, France, travelect inrough Found, Assimi, Louis, France, &c., and, in the reign of Catherine, rose to the rank of colonel. He was made major-general, and director of the corps of cadets by his former pupil; and, when Alexander ascended the throne, received other offices and further promotion; and spent 40 years in the Russian service. His works, which are of a peculiar character, and written in an exaggerated style, form 12 volumes. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1758; p. 1831.

KLINGSTADT, kling-stat, an eminent minia-ture painter, who excelled in making designs for snuff-boxes, for which he received extravagant prices. B. at Riga, 1657; D. at Paris, 1734.

KLOPSTOCK, Frederick Gottlieb, klop'-stok, a KLOSTOCK, Frederick Gottled, Mop-stoc, a distinguished German poet. While at school, during his earlier years, his poetical talents were evineed, and he formed the idea of writing along epic poem. He received a classical education at Naumburg, and studied theology at Jena, in 1745. Three years afterwards, he commenced his epic poem, the subject being "The Messiah." He at first published only three cantos of the work, and the reception they received was very extraordinary: while they were universally read, the author was regarded by some as a modern type of the old prophet, and by the rest as an irreverent and presumptuous writer upon a sacred subject. In 1750 he went to Switzerland, where he was received as a great poet. The Danish minister Bernstorff great poet. The Danish minister Dernaston, having read the three cantos of Klopstock's having read the poet to Copenhagen, offering poem, invited the poet to Copenhagen, offering him a pension of 400 dollars, in consideration of his residing in that city and there finishing, his epic. In 1751 he set out for Copenhagen, his epic. In 1761 he set out for Copenhagen, and was received with the greatest respect; subsequently, he accompanied the king, Frederick V., on his travels. In 1764 he settled in Hamburg, where he married. He resided in several parts of Germany during the remaining

that extraordinary estimation which was for-merly the case. B. at Quedlinburg, 1724: D. 1803.

KMETY, George, met'-e, a Hungarian general, who studied at the Protestant college of Presburg; but, by a mistake, lost a German scholar-ship it had been his ambition to obtain. Thereunon he entered the Austrian army as a private soldier; and when the Hungarian revolution broke forth, in 1848, he had attained the grade of commissioned officer. Throughout the great struggle maintained by his countrymen in their efforts to gain independence, he figured as a brave and scientific officer; but when Görgei surrendered, with the entire corps under his command, Kmety fled into Turkey, where he became a Mussulman, and adopted the name and title of Ismail Pacha. At the memorable defence of Kars he commanded the Turkish army; and his bravery and skilful dispositions contributed in a great measure to the repulse which the Russian army at first sustained. n.in Hungary, 1810; p. in London, 1865. KNAPTON, George, nap'-ton, an English por-

trait-painter in crayons, was the pupil of Richardson, and surveyor and keeper of the king's pictures. B. 1693; D. at Kensington, 1778.

KNELLER, Sir Godfrey, nel'-ler, an eminent painter, was educated at Leyden for the milipanier, was cudated as Leyden for the infratary profession, but having a strong inclination for drawing, resolved to apply himself to painting. He studied first under Rembrandt, and afterwards went to Rome, at which place he greatly improved himself, and then visited England, where he soon acquired unrivalled distinction as an artist, becoming state painter to Charles II. and James II. William III. con-ferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the university of Oxford the degree of LL.D. He painted a prodigious number of portraits of illustrious personages, and to a striking like-ness he always added grace and elegance in his subjects. He was created a baronet by George L. and the emperor Leopold gave him a patent of nobility. B. at Lubeck, 1618; D. in London.

KNIBB, Rev. William, nib, a distinguished Baptist missionary, was originally apprendiced to a printer at Bristol, but offered, on the death of his brother, to supply his place as a teacher of a Baptist school in Jamaier; and having repaired thitter in 1824, was in 1829 appointed pastor of the mission church at Falmouth, where his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the negroes were rewarded by their gratitude towards him. But these very efforts excited such hostility among the planters, overseers, and others in the slave-holding interest, that when in 1832 a formidable slave insurrection was threatened, Mr. Knibb was not only compelled, despite his sacred calling, to serve in the militia, but was treated with marked indignity, and shortly afterwards arrested for having instigated the threatened rebellion. He was, however, released, there being no evidence against him; but his chapel and mission premises having been burnt down during the disturbances, Knibb resolved to proceed to England to explain all the circumstances connected with his mission, and in a series of harangues all

over the country, boldly advocated the entire and immediate abolition of slavery; and had no unimportant share in bringing about the Eman-cipation Act of 1833. In 1834 he once more cipation Act of 1833. In 1834 he once more returned to Jamaica, where he vigilantly watched the operation of the new act, exposed the evils of the apprentiaceship system, raised subscriptions for building new churches, founded schools, and after ten years spent in these aimilar undertakings, he was suddenly seized with yellow fever, and died at the village of Kettering, in Jamaica, Rov. 15, 1845. B. at Kettering, Northamptonshire, near the opening of the 19th century.

KNIGET, Samuel, nite, a learned English divine, who was educated at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridgo. He obtained several church preferbedings.

bridge. He obtained several church prefer-ments, and was chaplain to Goorge II. He wrote the lives of Dr. Colet and Erasmus.

D. 1746.

D. 1/46.

KN16HT, Edward, an eminent comic actor, whose Tim, in "Wild Oats," was esteemed a chaste and natural delineation. He logg performed at Druy-lane Theatre and at the Lyceum, but was ultimately compelled by ill-health to quit the stage. B. in Birmingham,

1774; D. 1826.

KNIGHT, Gowin, an English physician and philosopher, was educated at Oxford, and pracbiniosopher, was educated at Oxford, and practised in London. He did not, however, succeed well in his profession, at least it would appear so, as it is said that, having fallen into distress, he applied to Dr. Fortingale, who, after hearing his statement, gave him a cheque for a thousand guineas and told him to go home, and set his heart at rest. Dr. Knight published "An Attempt to demonstrate that all the Phenomena in Nature may be explained by Attraction and

Repulsion."

Kynour, Thomas, an actor and dramatic writer, was intended for the profession of the law, but having received lessons in oratory from Macklin, he imbibed a taste for the stage, became mackin, he indicate the stage, became an actor, and was a favourite with the public, particularly in rustic characters and flippant coxcombs. He wrote "The Honest Thieves," "The Turnpike Gate," and several other dramatic pieces. n. in Dorsetshire; p. 1820.

Matte pieces. E. in Dorselshire; B. 1920.

Knight, Richard Payne, an English philologist
and writer on art. In his earlier years, his
health being very delicate, his father would not allow him to be sent to school, but instructed him in the rudiments of knowledge at home. He was not allowed to study either Latin or Grock, but on the death of his father he went to a grammar-school near his native place, and there made considerable progress in the former language. When he had attained to the age of 18, he began to learn the Greek language, and this pursuit, combined with the investigation of Grecian plastic art, became his chief occupation Greenan plastic art, occame his cinet occupation throughout his after years. He subsequently visited Italy, where he imbibed a strong taste for the fine arts. On the death of his grandfather, he inherited a considerable estate near Ludlow. In 1780 he was sent to Parliament as member for the borough of Leominster, and in 1784 was returned for Ludlow. He became a trustee of the British Museum in 1814; ten rustee of the british kuseain in lora; ten years afterwards, he bequeathed his magnificent collection of antique art, estimated to be worth \$50,000, to the Museum. Mr. Knight wrote many works on Greek literature, some of which were devoted to the task of proving that the

Homeric poems are the production of a single individual. (See Homer.) He also published "An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste," and a great number of volumes on fineart subjects. B. at Wormesley Grange, Hereford, 1750; D. 1824.

KNIGHT, Henry Gally, M.P., a distinguished traveller and accomplished virtuoso and antiquary, who, soon after succeeding to his father's estates in Nottinghamshire, in 1808, set out on a course of extensive travel in Spain, Sicily, Greece, the Holy Land, &c.; and on his return oreace, the Holy Land, &c., and on his return published an account of his four. In ISI4 his gave to the world a poem, entitled "Buropa Rediviva;" which was followed at different intervals by "Phrosyne, a Grecian Tale," "Alastor, an Arabian Tole," and "Hannibal in Bithynia." Mr. Kuight's chief title to fame Bithynia." Mr. Knight's chief title to fame consists, however, in the zeal with which he devoted himself to the investigation of archidevoted himself to the investigation of archi-tectural history both at home and abroad; and the fruits of which he published in an "Archi-tectural Tour in Normandy," "The Normans in Sielly," and his last and greatest work, the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy," &c. Ho was a member of the commission for the advancement of the fine arts, and his best encouragement ment of the me area and its best encouragement was always given to the cultivation of literature and art. In 1824 he was for a short period M.P. for Aldborough; in 1830 he represented Malton, and from 1835 to 1816 sat for the northern division of Nottinghamshire. p. 1750; D. 1846.

KNIGHT, Charles, a modern English author ANTIGHT, charles, a modern Engine attention and publisher, distinguished for his services as a projector and producer of cheap and valuable literature. His father had for many years conducted business as a bookseller at Windsor, and on his death Charles Knight succeeded him. He for some time published the "Etonian," a periodical which contained the contributions of the best scholars educated in the great public The success of this work school of that town. The success of this work encouraged Mr. Knight to establish in the metropolis a magnaine on a more ambitious plan. This was the origin of "Knight's Quarterly Magazine," to which Macaniay, then a young man fresh from college, contributed. Mr. Knight next published the "Penny Magazine," school of that town. mign next punished the "Penny Magazino," Penny Cyclopedia," in 1827, and other works, unique in their day for extensive, exact, and generally excellent contents, no less than for the lowness of price at which they were issued to the An exceedingly large circulation was obtained for these productions, which were admirably suited at once to gratify the intellectual appetite of thousands of readers, and to stimualact their minds into a desire for more of the same character. Mr. Knight also published many more works of a like value; such as the "Pictorial History of England," the "Pictorial Haskepere," and the "English Cyclopadia." Lord Brougham, Mr. English Cyclopadia." Lord Brougham, Mr. Chane, Professor Long, and many other eminent men, wrote treatises, &c., for "Knight's Shilling Volumes." which, for some time, appeared weekly. Mr. Knight was himself an agreeable writer, and reprinted his contributions to various periodicals, under the title of "Once upon a Time," "The Old Printer and the Modern Press," &c. His Life of Shakspere is without a superior in English literature; while the notes to his edition of the same poet an ogenerally adlate their minds into a desire for more of the to his edition of the same poet are generally admired for their good sense and learning. Among his numerous works we must not omit to men-

humble position, and who designed his son for a like pursuit, but had to use him in a menial capacity, which, not being agreeable to the boy, he ran away, but was compelled to return to his native village of Steinach, in the Tyrol. Here he continued to assist his father, practise his art, and aid in household duties till about twenty years of age, when the painter, Paul Troger, happened to see some of his performances, and took him with him to Vienna. His progress was very rapid, and in 1753 he obtained the prize of the Austrian Academy for historical painting. He visited Rome in 1755, where he spent three years, and greatly improved his style. He then went to Naples, where he was employed by the Austrian ambassador in decorating his palaces there and at Milan. Knoller paid several other visits to Rome, and contracted a close intimacy with Winckelmann and Mengs; buthe finally settled at Milan, where he married, and had a large family. Llewasennobled at Vienna, by Maria Theresa. His works are very numerous, and are to be found in most of the leading towns in Germany, the Tyrol, and Austrian Italy. He was gay in colouring, correct in design, and his works are distinguished for their dramatic and effective composition, strong expression, and vigorous and uncommon attitudes. He painted history, sacred

uncommon attitudes. He painted instory, sucrea subjects, portraits, &c., and worked both in oil and fresco. n. 1795; p. 1804. Knotles, Richard, nois, an English historian, who in 1864, became fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and afterwards master of the grammer-school at Sandwich, in Kent. He wrote the Oxfort, and intervales interval or the grammar-school at Sandwich, in Kent. He wrote the "History of the Turks," of which there have been several editions and continuations, par-ticularly by Ricaut. Knolles also wrote the "Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings," "Lives and Conquests of the Octobrai Kings, a "Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire," and a "Compendium of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar." p. about 1510; p. in

Kent. 1610.

KNOLLES, Sir Robert, an English commander in the reign of Edward III., was of a humble family in Cheshire, but being of an enterprising disposition, obtained the rank of general and the honour of knighthood. His name was formidable in France, where he took several places. was made grand-seneschal of Guienne, and by his prudence quelled an insurrection in that province. At the close of life he retired to his estate in Kent, where he built Rochester bridge. в. 1317: р. 1407.

KNOLLIS, Sir Francis, noll-lis, an English statesman, who received a university education, went to court, and became a zealous partisan of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI, at whose death he went abroad. On the necession of Elizabeth he returned, and was made a privy councillor, and vice-chamberlain of the household. He was also employed in several important matters of state. He was one of the commissioners who sat in judgment on Mary queen of Scots; was appointed treasurer of the

tion his "Knowledge is Power"; the "Popular royal household, and knight of the Garter. He History of England," in 7 vols, 8 vo.; "Half words a "Treatise against the Usurpation of English History"; "Half Hours with the Best Authors"; "Half Hours with the Knowledge and "Papal Bishops," printed in 1608. In 1890. Working Life during Half a Century," Mr. to composition was raide at the early age of 12 Knight is also the editor of the "British years. Two years afterwards he wrote an opera Almance and Companion." In 1701.

KNOLLER, Martin von, noll-ley, a distinguished Refrand artist of the eighteenth century, was quickly followed by a tragedy and a drama, the son of a painter of some sort, but in a very After becoming acquainted with Haziltit, who humble position, and who desired his son for a gave him much coold active relative the sine much cool delive relative to the mental son of the composition of the cool and the relative to the composition and who desired his son for a gave him much cool delive relative to the composition of the cool gave him much good advice relative to his studies, and whom Knowles terms his "mental father," the young playwright removed to Dublin, where he soon afterwards appeared on the stage, but without success. In 1800 he was engaged as an actor and vocalist in the Waterengaged as an actor and vocates in the water-ford Theatre, and, Edmund Kean having Joined the company, Knowles wrote a play called "Leo the Gipsy," in which Kean canceted the principal part. He published, about the same time, a volume of poetical "Fugitive Pieces." He next became a teacher of elecution at Belfast, and there produced a play called "Brian Borothme," which was very successful. "Caius Gracchus" was also played at the same theatre, and with the greatest success. His tragedy of "Virgi-nius" was first produced at Glasgow, and, on being performed at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1820, its author became an established writer for the stage. During the succeeding twenty years he continued to write tragedies, dramas, and comedies with great industry, and enjoyed the very highest reputation as a dramatist, The best of these plays were the "Hunchback," the "Wife, a tale of Mantua," the "Love-Chase," "Love," "William Tell," and the "Lose of Aragon." In 1817 he produced a novel called of Aragon." In 1817 he produced a novel called "Fortescue," and later, "George Lovel;" but these were very inferior to his dramatic works. In 1849 the government granted him a pension of £200 a year. Mr. Knowles subsequently became a Baptist minister, and wrote several sermons and a couple of controversial works, called the "Rock of Rome, or the Arch-heresy," and the "Idol demolished by its own Priest," B. at Cork, 1784; D. 1862.

KNOX, John, nox, a bookseller in London, who wrote a "Systematic View of Scotland,"

and planned a herring-fishery and settlement on its N.E. coast. p. 1790.

KNOX, John, the celebrated Scotch reformer, received his education at the university of St. Andrew's, and entered into priest's orders before he had attained his 25th year; but an examination of the writings of SS. Augustine and Jerome is said to have occasioned his renunciation of popery. Being accused of heresy before Cardinal Beaton, he addressed to that prelate a confusion of faith, which was con-demned. The dectrines of the Reformed religion rapidly spread throughout Scotland. Cardinal Beaton, a determined supporter of the Romish church, was murdored. Knox shortly afterwards began to preach the new faith openly from the pulpit. The French fleet, with a considerable body of troops, appeared, in 1547, before St. Andrew's, and made prisoners of Knox and the other reformers who had defended the place. Knox was afterwards condemned to the galleys at Rouen, and remained there nine-teen months. After his liberation, he went to England, where he was well received and made chaplain to Edward VI., who offered him a bishoprie, which he declined, being averse to

Knox

Kolha

episcopacy and the common prayer. In the reign of Mary he went to Frankfort, where he preached the new doctrines to the English exiles. Being accused to the emperor as a seditious person, he retired to Geneva, where he seattlous person, at rearrent to Geneva, many many was greatly esteemed by Calvin, to whose doctrines he was zealously attached. He there wrote his "Blast of a Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." In 1559 he returned to his native country, and commenced his ministerial office at Edinburgh by denouncing the acts of the queen and the clergy. His sermons produced a general commotion, and the Roman Catholic cathedrals and parish churches were not only deprived of their ornaments, but reduced almost to ruins. B. probably at Gifford, East Lothian, 1505; D. at Edinburgh,

KNOX, Rev Vicesimus, an English writer, pursued a brilliant career at St. John's Colpursued a brillant career at St. John S College, Oxford, after which he became master of Tunbridge school, in Kent. He was an admired preacher in his day, and an excellent pastor. He published—"Moral and Literary Essays," in 1777; "Liberal Education; or, a Essays," in 177; "Internal Education; of, a Practical Treatise on the Methods of acquiring Useful and Polite Learning," in 1791; and "Elegant Extracts," in prose and verse, the latter enjoying the greatest popularity. He was likewise the author of several volumes of sermons and theological essays, and was an elegant and correct writer. B.in London, 1752;

tegate and correct which is a fin boldon, 1925, n. at Tunbridge, 1821.

KNYGHTON, Henry, nö-ton, an English ecclestastic and historian, who wrote a "Chronicle of the English History, from 950 to 1305;" also a "History of the Deposition of Richard II." He

was a canon regular at Leicester.

was a canon regular at Leuesser. Korkl, Franz von, ko-le, a German mino-ralogist and poet, who, after completing his edu-cation at the university of Munich, was ap-pointed, at the age of 23, assistant professor of mineralogy in that learned establishment. In 1831 he completed his work on the "Characteristics of Minerals," and from that period pro-duced a succession of valuable treatises on the duced a succession of valuable treatises on the same science. The principal of these, with the dates of publication, are—"Elements of Mine-rulogy," 1838; "Mineralogy," 1847; "Sketch of the Mineral Kingdom," 1859; "Mineralogical Nomenelature," 1853. For his eminent scientific services, he was appointed member of the Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, and chief conservator of the Munich mineralogical collection. His poetical efforts consist of a volume of lyrics in pure German, and several others in the Bayarian idiom, and in the patois of the Palati-These latter are marked by great liveli-

landscape painter, the son of poor parents, landscape painter, the son of poor parents, living in the valley of the Lech, in the south of Germany, was sent by bishop Umgolder, vicar-general of Augsburg, to the Carls-Academy at Stuttgart, where he spent seven years, and became an excellent painter of landscapes. He then went to Rome, where he settled and married, and enjoyed a great reputation for nearly half a century, being long regarded as the Nestor of German artists in that city. Although specially distinguished in landscape, Koch also specially distinguished in Induscape, Koon also painted other subjects, among which may be mentioned illustrations of Daute, "Hofer's Liberation of the Tyrol," "The Flight of

Liberation of the Tyrol," "The Flight of Laban," &c. b. 1768; b. 132. French comic novelist, the son of a Dutch banker, was originally educated for commerce, and placed in a French banker's establishment. While thus engaged, he commenced writing, "he know not why." He produced a great number of vandevilles, operas, and melodramas, and afterwords were a novel which being successful. wards wrote a novel, which being successful, the author went on composing similar works, displaying great fertility of invention, and was the author of a considerable amount of humorous fiction, which, unfortunately, is de-

faced by loose morality. B. at Passy, 1794.
Koenig, Daniel, ke(r)'neeg, a Swiss, who
translated "Arbuthnot's Tables of Coins" into Latin, printed at Utrecht, in 1756. He died of the ill-usage he received from the populace of

Transler, who mistock him for a French spy.
KOERIG, Samuel, brother of the preceding,
was professor of philosophy and law at Francker, and librarian to the Frince of Orange. He was a great mathematician, and had a dispute with Maupertuis. D. 1757.

with Maupertuis. D. 1787.
Kozerne-Bloor, Joanna, ker'-ten, an ingenious Dutch lady, who had a taste for drawing in water-colours and for embroidery. She also modelled in wax, and made artificial ornaments and flowers; but her principal excellence was in cutting figures out of paper with scissors, and her portraits and landscapes exceuted in this way became so celebrated, that foreigners visited Amsterdam to see them; among the rest, Peter the Great of Russia. She made a magnificent work for the consort of the emperor Leopold I., consisting of trees, arms, eagles, and crowns, for which she received about 4000 guilders. She also executed the portrait of that emperor. B. at Amsterdam, 1650; D. 1715.

emperor. B. at Amsterdam, 1650; D. 1715. Kort., John George, kole, a German traveller and writer, who roceived a legal education at Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Munich. In 1832 he became tutor in the family of Baron Man-teuffel, and afterwards in that of Count Medem. nata. These latter are marked by great livelines, freshness, and grace, and are greatly and an anti-base, freshness, and grace, and are greatly restricted Countain Livering. St. admired for their piquancy both of though and language. As a Munich, 1893.

Koer, Christopher William, kok, a native of Masco, and professor of public jurisprudence at of Europe. Among his most important works Strasburg, who chiefly occupied himself with of the country of the country of the contraction of the country of t

Tica." B. at Bremen, 1808.

KOLDE, Or KOLDEN, Peter, kolle, a traveller, studied at Halle, in 1700; soon after which he was sent by the king of Prussia to the Cape of among which may be mentioned his "Yilow of was sent to the king of Prussia to the Cape of the Revolutions of Europe." n. 1737; n. 1813. Good Hope to make astronomical observations. Koun, Joseph Anton, a celebrated German He remained there ten years, and was afflicted 6005

with blindness, but recovered his sight on his return to Europe. He wrote a "Description of the Cape of Good Hope," and was the first who gave a full and circumstantial account of that

colony. B. at Dorfas, in the principality of Bayreuth, 1674; p. 1728.
KOLLAR, Jan, kol-lar, a Bohemian poet and preacher, who originated the idea of Panslavism. le studied at Pesth and Jena, and subsequently became paster of an Evangelical congregation secame pastor or an Evangelical congregation at the former place. Between the years 1821 and 1835, he published several collections of loems, written in Bohemian, the object of which was to unite in one common bond of union the Slavonic nations. Sir John Bowring translated some of his sonnets; and in one of Kollar's works he wrote, —"This is a very remarkable book, and how its true and flery spirit should have burst this Austrian censorship is altogether

n. at Moschowze, in Hungary, 1793; D. 1852. Köntoskatox, Philip Christopher, Count, Le(r)'-neezh-mark, a celebrated Swedish adventurer, was descended from an ancient noble family of Brandenburg, a branch of which had naminy of Brendenburg, a branch of which had passed into Sweden, where it had produced many distinguished soldiers. Philip went to Hanover, where the elector Ernest Augustus appointed him colonel of a regiment of dragons. The electoral prince, George Louis afterwards George L. king of Great Drain, had the colonial three colonials of the colonial three colonials of the colonial three colonials. married his cousin Sophia Dorothea, a beautiful, witty, and accomplished princess. This prin-cess did not love her busband, whose cold, brutal nature repelled her. She bestowed her affections upon the handsome Swede. The pair were about to fly together to France, when Könisgmarck was assassinated. Many incorrect versions of the tragedy were for a long time current in the works of various writers; but Mr. Thackeray, in his first lecture on the Four Georges, thus truthfully describes the event:—"Her husband was away at Berlin: her carriages and horses were prepared, and ready for the elopement. Meanwhile, the spics of Countess Platen had brought the news to their mistress. She went to Ernest Augustus, and procured from the elector an order for the arrest of the Swede. On the way by which he was to come, four guards were commissioned to take him. He strove to cut his way through the four men, and wounded more than one of them. They fell upon him, cut him down... he was dispatched presently, his body burnt the next day, and all traces of the man disappeared." The princess was afterwards consigned to the The princess was interwards consigned to the castle of Ahlen, where she was confined for 32 years, "and her silent husband no more uttered her name." Königsmarek was slain in 1601.

Königsmarck, Marie Aurora, Countess of, was sister of the above, and celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Despoiled of a beducy and accomplishments. Despoted of a succession to which she had a claim, she went to Dresden to enlist the services of Frederick, Augustus, elector of Saxony. That prince became inspired with a lively passion for her, to which she responded, and became the mother of the celebrated Marshal Saxe. On being aban-doned soon afterwards, she retired into privacy, and exclusively occupied herself with the educa-

grand-vizier of Turkey during the minority of Amurath IV. He remained in power till his death. He was a sagacious governor, and filled the treasury, which had been emptied by the prodigality of the previous reigns. He was, however, cruel and relentless to those who gave him offence. D. 1661.

gave him offence. p. 1661.

Kopsou, Achmet, son of the preceding, succeeded his father as grand-vizier. He made war in Hungary, in 1662, and lost, in 1684 no beattle of St. Gothard, against Montecuentl, but concluded an advantageous peace at Temeswar. In 1696 he took Candia. p. 1075.

Kopsou, Mustapha, son of the preceding, was grand-vizier under Soliman III. He made wars in Hungary, he took Widdin and Park

war in Hungary; he took Widdin and Bel-grade; he was killed at the battle of Salankemen.

Koproli, Niuhman, son of the preceding, was nominated by Achmet III. grand-vizier in 1710, but remained in power only two months. He was the victim of a strange hallucination, believing that he had a fly constantly on his nose. A French physician cured him, by feigning to perform an operation upon the feature, and afterwards showing him a dead fly, with which he had previously provided himself.

Which he had previously provided minsent.

Korners, Karl Theodor, Kor'-ner, an eminent
German poet. In early youth, his health being
delicate, he was not sent to a public school, but
educated by private teachers. At the ago of 17;
he was sent to the School of Mines at Freiburg. he was sent to the School of Aimes an Frenurg; subsequently completing his studies at Leipzig and Berlin. His health giving way, he was sent to Vionna, where, on his recovery, he engaged in poetical composition. He there wrote two plays for the Vienna stage—"The Bride" and the "Green Domino," which, meeting with some success, he produced two trage-dies, one of which had for its subject the story of the English "Fair Rosamond." In 1813 he of the English Fair Rosamond. In 1813 no joined the eclebrated volunteer corps of Major Lützow, organized to resist the French, and was severely wounded at the battle of Kitzon. In a subsequent engagement he was shot, on the road between Gadebusch and Schwerin, and buried under an oak-tree, on the trunk of which his name was engraved by his trunk of which his hame was engraved by his comrades. Hels chiefy famous for his collection of warlike songs, called the "Lyre and Sword," mostly composed in the intervals of hattles, or by the bivonae fire. His song, "Männer und Buben" (Men and Cowards), and his "Schwerthide" (Sword-Song), were, and are still, extremely popular with his countrymen. Lord R. Gowen has given a fine translation of the F. Gower has given a fine translation of the latter song; and selections from his poems, dramas, and tales have been produced by Mr. G. F. Richardson. n. at Dresden, 1791; p. 1813.

Kosciusko, Thaddeus, kos'-ke-us'-ko, the great Polish patriot, studied for the military profession, first at Worsaw, and afterwards at Paris; he then accompanied Lafayette to America, and fought against England on the side of the American colonists. On the conclusion of the war he returned to Poland, and was created major-general. In 1794 he was put at the head of the Polish army, when his countrymen at-tempted to gain their independence. In the same year he defeated the Russians at Raelawice; but was himself beaten by the combined Russians and Prussians, in an engagement near Warsaw, shortly afterwards. On the arrival of tion of her son. B. about 1673; D. 1725. Warsaw, shortly afterwards. On the arrival of Koproll, or Kuiferli, Mehemet, kep'-ro-le, fresh Russian troops from the interior, under

Kossuth

Sawarrow, he marched forth to meet them at the head of \$2,1000 men. The Pusians numeroached Vienna soon after the ministre, Prince forted, after a desperate battle; Kosewick was in a most excited state. The deputation being wounded, and taken prisoner, exclaiming "Finis Polonin;" Warsaw was taken being wounded, and taken prisoner, exclaiming "Finis Polonin;" Warsaw was taken bether request, and decreed that a new and liberompletely subdued. The patriot was conducted and the proposed to Sc. Petersburg, but was subsequently released by the emperor Paul, upon which he went to America. In 1793 he wort to France, and was repeatedly solicited by Napoleon to join is The Servians and Croats were, at the outset, subsequent. On the establishment of the more kingdom of Poland, in 1815, he wrote to the emperor Alexander, thanking him for his on after wards led to believe, by Austrian generosity. In 1816, he settled in switzerland, and applied thimself to the pursuits of agreed the settlement of the Austria with arms and stores, and commanded by dissipated of the Austria army.

1517.

Kossuti, Louis, koś-suths (kos-shoot), the late provisional governor of Hungary, was son of a small land proprietor in Northern Hungary, and was educated at the Protestant college of Sacropatak. In 1319 he began to study the law at the local court of Epories, and the royal court of Pesth. Three years afterwards, lawing completed his legal education, he went to Monok, where he obtained a good prac-tice. He left that place for Pesth in 1831, and was sent the following year, as representative of a magnate, to the Hungarian diet or parliament, in whose deliberations he was allowed to partiin whose deliberations are was allowed to parti-cipate by speech, but without voting. The debates of the dick were soon afterwards circu-lated by Kossuth in manuscript, and were engerly sought after; so popular, indeed, did they become, that he set up a lithographic printing-pross, to multiply copies of the speeches to meet the demand for them. This proceeding soon become distantful to the Anstrian condisoon became distasteful to the Austrian government, and Kossuth was compelled to abandon his lithographic printing; but he still continued his lithographic printing; but he still continued to circulate manuscript reports. In 1886 a number of young men were imprisoned for anleged political conspiracy: Kossuth warmly defended them, and charged the prosecution with illegal procedure and injustice. For this he was himself arrested, brought to trial, and thrown into prison at Buda, remaining therein three years, from 1837 until 1840. His release was obtained in the latter was theoreb the was obtained in the latter year, through the Hungarian diet's refusal to grant the supplies Hungaman diers retusal to grant the supplies until he was set free by the Austrian government. With the commencement of the year 1944 Kossuth brought out the first number of the "Pesti-Hiripp" (Pesth Journal), whileh at starting was issued four times a week, and, soon after, daily. The success of the new journal was very great the standards and a supplied to the starting was supplied to the after, daily. The success of the new journal was very great, the circulation st one period reaching the number of 10,000. About this time Kossuth married. Throughout the ensuing six years the "Posth Journal" was a bold and unceasing opponent of the Austrian design of substituting for the constitutional government of Murray was passed in the invarialist ment of Hungary, one based on the imperialist principles. In the dict, the liberal opposition, headed by Count Louis Batthyany, was likewise very decided. In 1847 Kosanth became the representative of the city of Pesth in the diet, and in March, 1848, he proposed that a deputa-tion should be sent to the king of Hungary (the emperor of Austria), asking that a new ministry, composed of Hungarians, together with certain constitutional reforms, should be granted.

Kossuthwas a member of this deputation, which reached Vienna soon after the minister, Prince Metternich, had quitted it, and while the city was in a most excited state. The deputation was received by the emperor, who acceded to their request, and decreed that a new and liberal ministry should be formed, with Count Louis Batthyany as president, and Kossuth as minister of finance. Many more reforms followed this decree, in the benefits of which the Servians and Creatians naviticinated with the Hungarians. Croatians participated with the Hungarians. The Servians and Croats were, at the outset, greatly pleased with the new concessions, but were soon afterwards led to believe, by Austrian were soon atterwates fed to believe, by Austrian agents, that Hungary sought to enslave them, and to destroy their religion and nationality. Accordingly, in June, 1848, they rose against the Hungarians, being secretly provided by Austria with arms and stores, and commanded Austria with arms and stores, and commanded by disguised officers of the Austrian army. Several desperate encounters took place on the frontiers, and many villages were laid waste, Kosenth, by his great eloquence and energy, roused his countrymen into fisce activity: one battalions of Honvols, or defenders of none, batalions of Honveds, or defenders of home, were organized, and these, with some regiments of hussars and of the line, formed the nucleus of what was subsequently the great Hungarian army. Three months afterwards, Jollachich, ban of Croatia, invaded Hungary at the head of 30,000 Servians and Croats. (See JELLACHICH.) He was met by the Hungarians, under Guyon and other leaders, and defeated. About the same time, Field Marshal Count Lemberg was sent from Vienna as commander-in-chief of the Ulmeavilen army. He work for Postif to assume Hungarian army. Hungarian army. He went to Pesth to assume his post; but the infuriated populace murdered him on the Buda-Pesth bridge. The rupture between Hungary and Austria was now com-plete, the parliament of the former addressing the nation in a "Remonstrance," which roused the entire population. In October, the Hungarian army crossed the frontier, and advanced to within a short distance of Vienna, but was then defeated. The Hungarian parliament now retired from Pesth to Debreczin, where they retired from Pesth to Debreezh, waster Unsy proclaimed the deposition of the house of Haps-burg, and the independence of Hungart, This measure, proposed by Kossuth, is said to have led to that great-division among the Hungarians, which ultimately proved fatal to their cause. It certainly furnished to Görgei a protext for surrendering unconditionally to the Busslans, Kossuth was nominated by the parliament provisional governor of Hungary. Mcantime, the Austrians, under Prince Windischgrütz, invaded Hungary. The Austrians were defeated in severiungary. In e austrans were defeated in several engagements; but, in May, 1819, a livasim army entered Hungary, and closely pursued offered to Arad. In the south, the Hungarians were defeated by the Austrian army, under General Haynan, in August, 1949. On receiving news of this disaster, Kossuth resigned his civil and relition to the control of the disaster. news of this disaster, Kossuth resigned his elvil and military power as dictator, to Görgei, who, on the 14th of the same mouth, surrendered himself and his whole army to the Russians, The Hungarian struggle was thus tarminated, Karsth led into Turkey, and was detained as prisoner at Schumla, being subsequently sent to Kutayia, in Asia Minor. He remained in prison about two years, during which ha, with the aid of Shakspeare and of Johnson's Dictionary, mustered the English language. In August, 1851, the ambassadors of the English and American governments obtained his release. and American governments obtained his release,

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despite the threats of Austria. He embarked at Smyrna in an American vessel, and arrived in England in October. He was received in London and the provincial towns with the utmost and the provincial towns with the dulinost enthusiasm; his eloquent speeches, delivered in stirring English, exciting the greatest admira-tion. He sailed for the United States in Novemion. He sailed for the United States in November of the same year, but returned to England in 1852. During the Crimen war, he spoke at Shedfield, Notlingham, and other places; and continued to watch over the interests of his country. During the war between Austria and country. During the war between Austria and Italy, in 1866, he attempted to excite the Hun-garians to revolt, but ultimately urged them to accept the concessions then offered by Austria. In 1867 he was elected deputy for Waitzen. B.

at Monok, 1802.

Koster, Lawrence, or Laurent Janszoon, Koster, Lawrence, or Laurens Janszoon, kos'-ter, the real inventor of printing, according to the Dutch. Adrian Junius, a learned Dutch historian of the 16th century, in his "Patavia," historian of the 16th century, in his Thatavia, states that Koster was a native of Haarlem, about the middle of the 15th century, and that in the course of his afternoon rambles in the suburbs of the city, he was in the habit of amusing himself with cutting letters out of the bark of the beech-tree. To amuse his grand-children, he afterwards put these letters together, and printed short sentences with them. Being an inventive man, he is stated to have subsequently compounded a glutinous ink for the printing of his wooden letters, and that, finally, he set up an establishment in which many, he see up an escanisamene in mini-entire pages, adorned with engravings, were printed. In course of time he made his letters of lead, and later of pewter, that being a harder metal. His establishment flourishing, he was induced to augment the number of his assistants. but all were bound by an oath to keep the invention a secret. One of these assistants, by name John, after making himself acquainted by name John, after making himself acquainted with the whole process of easting, joining the characters, and taking impressions from them, is said to have fied, while Koster and his family were at church, hearing a midnight mass, taking away with him all the implements of his master's art. He is alleged to have gone first to Amsterdam, thence to Cologne, and finally to have taken up his residence at Mayence, and there established printing-presses. The thiel, called John by Junius is surpaced to he there established printing presses. The thief, called John by Junius, is suspected to be Faust, but he is never named. (See Faust.) This story having been carefully sifted by competent authorities, has been pronounced un-worthy of credit. Certain books stated to have come from Koster's press, have never been satisfactorily discovered. Even admitting the possibility of John's being able to carry away the whole of the apparatus of a printing establishment, why did not Koster exert his ingenuity once more, and replace the loss? Again, Junius, the author of the work in which the claims of Koster have been enforced, died twelve years before his book was published, and it is believed that the whole story was inserted in the volume by some person anxious to ad-vance the reputation of Haarlem.

vance the reputation of mattern.

KOTZEDER, August Frederick Ferdinand von,
kotz-boe, a German writer and dramatist,
who, after completing his studies for the legal
profession at the university of Jena, went to
litussia; where he became secretary to a general,
defined in the company and the Governprofession at the university of Jean, went to Hissis, where he became secretary to a general, and after filling several posts under the government, was emobled by Catharine II., and appointed governor of Esthonia. He resigned 608

this office after a few years, and, resolved to devote himself to dramatic literature, accepted the directorship of the theatre of Vienna. After a short period spent there, he returned, in 1 to Russia: but had scarcely crossed the fron to tousian the mas scarcely crossed the froi of that country when he was arrested by, of Paul, and conveyed to Siberia. He accused of having written a pamphlet at the czar. About a year afterwards Pau wit-nessed a play by Kotzebue, translated into kussian, and was so delighted with it that he recalled the author, and appointed him director of the German theories at 25 Partial Affice

quarrelling with Gorthe, he removed to Berlin, where he established a satirical journal. Going to Russia in 1813, he edited a journal directed against Napoleon I., and in 1814 was appointed Russian consul-general at Königsberg. After having again visited St. Petersburg, in 1

ment. About this time he established a weekly paper, in which, as in all his previous works, he derided every aspiration for freedom and constitutional government. It was this scotling at liberal institutions which caused him to be assassinated by a German student and political enthusiast, named Sand. From his earliest years he had been an industrious writer for the stage; at his death, he had composed nearly one hundred dramas. The best of these, with duced in E

Lovers vows," "Pizarro," and "Benyowski," are the most meritorious of his works played on the English stage. B. at Weimar, 1701; killed. 1819.

Kotzerue, Otto von, son of the preceding was an officer in the lius sign navy, and in 1814 went on a voyage round the world, an account of which he published in 1821. In 1824 he again undertook the same task, and discovered two islands in the South Sea. D. 1818.

wwo islands in the South Sea. D. 1849.

KOUL-KHAN, (See NaDIE Sham.)

KOZLOV, Ivan Ivanovich, k-w-lof, a Russian poet, who produced numerous translations of English poetry, chiefly from Byron, Wordsworth, and Sir Walter Scott. His mastery of English was so complete that he translated a buginst was so complete that he translated poem by the Russian poet Pushkin into our language, a specimen of which published in the "New Monthly Magazine," for 1830, was as correct as if written by an a complished Englishman. His poems, composed during intervals of pain, and dictated to an amanueusis, the author being afflicted with blindness, are included in two volumes. B. 1774; D. 1838.

ACHENINNIKOW, Stephen, kra'-ken-nin'-ni-ACERMINIKOW, Stephen, kra-ken-uw-na-kous, a Bussian naturalist, was educated at the Academy of St. Petersburg, and, when young, went to Kantsi-india. He returned in 1745 with a number of observations made during ten years' travel. The Academy nomi-nated him on associate, and, in 1758, he was made professor of botany and natural history. He wrote an account of his travels and discoveries in Chappe d'Auteroche's Account of Siberia. B. 1713; D. 1755.

Kranach

the church of St. Lawrence, Lorenzkirche. It is Virginia," "Charlotte and Werter," and some in the form of a square open Gothic spire, the others. B. at Versailles, 1767; D. 1831.

REUDENER, Juliana Vietinghoff, Baroness crozier, to avoid one of the arches of the church. It is a very curious structure, and is ornamented with the figures of saints, and with bassi-fillevi representations of Christ taking leave of his mother, the Last Supper, Christ on the Mount of Olives, the Saviour before Caiaphas, the Crowning with Thorns, the Scourging, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. This elaborate work is said to have been executed by Kraft for a citizen named Hans Imhof, for the small a citizen named Hans Imnot, for the small sum of 770 forts, which, if the common florin is meant, would only amount to £70. B. about 1435; D., it is supposed in the hospital of Schwabach, in 1507, but this is uncertain.

Kranach, Lucas, kra-kag, a famous German painter, whose proper name was Sunder, but

who became known by the name of the place of who became known by the hance of the place whis birth, in Bamberg. Frederick, elector of Coburg, took Kranach under his patronage, and they together made a tour through Palestine in 1493. Soon after their return, the artist began 1430. Soon after their return, the artists begain his career as an historical painter, and, both for the number and excellence of his works, is considered inferior to none of his countrymen. He was on intimate terms with Luther, Melancthon, and other eminent reformers, and his portraits of the two great leaders of the Reformation are among the most interesting memorials we have of them. B. 1472; D. 1553 .- His son, whose works are sometimes mistaken for his father's, also became distinguished as a painter. D. 1586.

panner. D. 1898.
Kranz, Albert, krantz, a German chronicler, studied philosophy and theology at Rostock and at Hamburg, and was sent on several diplomatic missions to France and England by the confederation of the Hanseatic towns. He composed in Latin the "Chronicles of the Kingdoms." posed in Latin the "Chroniciss of the Kingdoms of Sweden, Demmark, and Norway," the "Ecclesiastical History of Saxony," and other works. B. at Hamburg, about the middle of the 15th Century; D. at the same place, 1517.

Kasioxx, Ignacy, kra'-shiek-s, an eminent Polish poet, and archibishop offensesn. His wit and accomplishments made bim the favourite of the North Chronic March 15th Polish Poets and Polish Poets of the North Polish Polish

ann accompissments made min the tavourite of King Stanislas Ponistowsky. On the partition of Poland, in 1773, he became the subject of Frederick the Great. His poetry takes rank in Polish literature in about the same degree as Pope's in English. He wrote both prose and verse, nearly all of which was collected and pub-lished is not vote in 1804, in at Dublock

verse, nearly all of which was collected and published, in 10 vols, in 1804. n. at Dubiecko, 1734; n. at Berlin, 1801.

Kax, Baron de, krai, an Austrian general, embraced the military profession early in life, and first distinguished himself in the war with the Turks. It the accordance is the North the Turks. In the campaigns in the Nether-lands, and on the Rhine, from 1793 to 1797, he mans, and of the most active of the imperial com-manders. The brilliant manner in which he opened the campaign in 1799, made way for the future triumphs of Melas and Suwarrow, and in 1800 Kray replaced the Archduke Charles in the command of the army of the Rhine. D. 1804.
KREUTZER, Rodolph, kroot-sai, a celebrated

RESUTER, MODDIN, Errors-tax, a celebrated in piral library of St. Petersburg, and English Germany, Holland, and Italy; and, having restablished a reputation as one of the first per author by W. R. S. Ralston, appeared in 1869. The ormogenest at the grand opers of Paris.

He composed the music for the operas of ker, afformed with the production of the order of the music for the operas of ker, afformand twine and theological writes, who published various works of a religious character; products of the production of the fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the translation of his fables, with a memoir of the transl

KEUDENER, Julians Vietinghoff, Baroness von, kwoo'd-ener, a celebrated German mystic, was the daughter of the governor of Riga, and was married, at the age of fourteen, to the Baron von Krudener, Russian ambassador at the court of Berlin. After spending mag agy and brilliant life, she sudde from the world, and gave herself up to an extension of deposition.

altation of devotion. Imagining she had a mission from heaven to regenerate Christianity, she forthwith travelled over Germany, visiting prisons, preaching in the open air, and distribut-ing alms layishly: being followed throughout her ress by some thousands of disciples.

she had several interviews with the allied princes, who had entered Paris, and greatly im-pressed the emperor Alexander, to whom it is said she predicted the return of Napoleon from the isle of Elba, and his approaching fall. From Paris she visited Switzerland, and afterwards farms she visited Switzerland, and alterwards Germany, where she recommenced prophesying; but her great influence being feared, she was banished. About 1822 she retired to the Crimea, in order to found a refuge for criminals. She published at Paris, in 1803, a romance entitled Valerie." which was in great part her own

autobiography. B. at Riga, 1766; D. in the Crimea, 1824.

Kruilov, (or Krilor,) Ivan Andreevich, kri'-lof, a clever Russian fabulist, was the son of an officer in the Russian infantry, who, at his death, in 1780, left to his son nothing more than a small box of well-read books, which the youth eagerly perused. Some plays and operas were included in this collection, and the perusal of included it this collection, and the person of these led Ivan to attempt something drama-tic himself. He wrote an opera called the "Kafeinitza; or, Fortune-Teller by Coffee," when only fifteen years of age. On his mother removing to St. Petersburg, soon afterwards, he took his opera to a German bookseller, who offered him sixty roubles for the manuscript. Young Krullov took out the money in books, Young Armiov took out the money in books, selecting Racine, Molière, and Bolleau. Three years afterwards, he wrote a play, entitled "Philomela," but could not get it produced on the stage. He obtained a post in a government office, and continued, during his hours of leisure, office, and continued, during his hours of leisure, to write essays and dramas, till the year 1801, when he became secretary to Prince Galitzin, when he became secretary to Prince Galitzin, governor of Riga, with whom he grew into great favour. The prince invited him to his country house, where he spent three years. He subsequently produced half a dozen plays, which obtained some popularity. At forty years of age he accidentally discovered where his real powers lay. He translated several of La Fontaine's fables, and was advised by Dmitriey, the Russian poet, to persevere. He accordingly wrote some original fables, which rapidly attained the utmost degree of popularity. He continued to produce fables in verse, and, during continued to produce fables in verse, and, during continued to produce fables in verso, and, during several subsequent years, list lines were quoted by every class in Russia, from peasant to noble. He wrote 197 fables; 160 of which were original. In 1812 he obtained an appointment in the immerial library of St. Petersburg. An English translation of his fables, with a memoir of the author by W. R. S. Ralston, appeared in 1860. R. St. Moscow, 1768; D. at St. Petersburg, 1844. KRUNKLORER, Prederick Adolf, kroon-micker, a German divine and theological writes, who multished various works of a relitious character:

the most widely circulated of which were, "The the most whele creatment of which were, The Life of St. John," "Cornelius the Centurion," "Parables," and a book of religious poetry for children. The three first of these have been condern. The three tires of these have been translated into English, and have become popu-lar, the "Parables" particularly so. n. at Teck-lenburg, Westphulia, 1768; p. 1815. KRUMMACHER, Geltfried Daniel, younger bro-

ther of the preceding, officiated as preacher in the reformed church at Elberteld. He published "Sermons on the Wanderings of the Children of Israel," and "Daily Manna," both of which have been reproduced in an English or when have oven reproduced in an Edgish form, the latter under the title of "The Chris-tian's Every-Day Book." p. 1774; p. 1837. KRUMMACHER, Frederick William, son of Frederick Adolf, acted for some time as pas-

tor to a Lutheran community at New York. tor to a Lutheran community at New 10rs.

He wrote a great number of religious works, many of which have become very popular in Brighand. His principal works are "Elijah the Tishbitte," "Elisha," "Solomon and the Shnalite," "Emphatien of Christ," "Gilmpos into the Kingdom of Grace," and the "Church's Voice of Instruction." In 1850 nattended the annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance at

Glasgow. D. at Polsdam, Dec. 10, 1868.
KUBLA-KUAN, koo'-bla-kan, in Clinese, Chi-Tsou, founder of the twentieth Chinese dynasty, that of the Mongols or Yen, was the grandthat of the mongois or 1en, was the grames son of Genghis-Khan, and was proclaimed em-peror of the Mongois in 1280, in succession to his brother Mangou-Khan. He reigned, at first, only in Mongolia and the countries conquered by Genghis-Khan; but invaded China in 1267, captured the Chinese emperor in 1279, and thus overthrew the Song dynasty, which had ruled for 319 years. He extended his conquests over Thibet, Pegu, Cochin-China, and formed the greatest empire known in history, embracing the whole of Asia and part of Europe, from the Dnieper to Japan. He patronized letters and encouraged agriculture, industry, and com-merce. Marco Polo passed seventeen years at his court. D. 1201.

RISCOUTE. D. 1201.

KUGLER, Francis Theodore, koog'-ler, an eminent German art-critic, who, after completing his collegiate studies, devoted himself to the elucidation of the early history of painting and rescarches thereon. His great work, the "Hund-book of the History of Painting from the Age of Constanting of the Present Time," was published in 1837. It was almost immediately translated into the leading European languages. In England, it was reproduced by several trans-lators. The "Schools of Painting in Italy" was done into English by Lady Eastlake, with notes by Sir Charles Eastlake. The "German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools" were rendered by Sir Edmund Head. Kugler also wrote, "Description of the Art Treasures in Berlin and Potsdam," a very important work; the "History of Frederick the Great," and other valuable contributions to literature. B. at Stettin, Pomerania, 1808; D. at Berlin, 1858.

Kupetzky, Johann, koo-pait'-ske, a celebrated portrait painter, was a native of Hungary, and after visiting Rome and undergoing great hardships, was invited to Vienna, where he soon obtained the reputation of being the first por-trait painter of his day, and had among his patrons and admirers the emperors Joseph I. and Charles VI., together with Prince Eugene and Peter the Great of Russia, the latter of

whom wished him to go with him to Petersburg, but this Kupetzky declined, as he would burg, but this kupictky declined, as he would on no account surrender any portion of his liberty. He was a member of an association called the "Bohemian Brothersy," which occa-sioned an accusation of heresy to be made against him, and he secretly left Yienna, and settled in Mirounberg. It has been said of Kupictka, 's pictures that they combine the vigour of Rubens, the truth and elegance of Vandyck, and the effect of Rembrandt, Though principally devoted to portraits, he also painted historical and other subjects; and many of his works have been engraved. B. in 1666 or 1667; D. 1740.

D. 17-10. Kuserer, Ludolph, koos'-ter, a German literary critic, who studied at Berlin, afterwards tra-velled on the continent, and visited England, where he completed his edition of Suidas, printed at Cambridge in 1705, and for which that university conferred on him a doctor's degree. Thence he went to Rerlin, where he have the reference and library to the help to. became professor and librarian to the king. He did not, however, long retain these honours, but went to Amsterdam, where he published lamblichus's "Life of Pythagoras," and a new edition of the plays of Arist ophanes, with the Scholia. In 1713 he went to Paris, and through Schotta. If 115 he were OF arts, and chrough his friend, the Abbé Bignon, obtained a pension, Besides the above, he published "Historia Critica Homeri," and other works. n. at Blom-

Critica Roman, and Other Works. B. at Dom-berz, Westphalia, 1670; p. at Paris, 1716. Kutusuff, Michael, Prince of, koo'-to-sov, a celebrated Russian field-marshal, was educated at Strasburg, and entered the Russian army in 1759; served in Poland from 1764 till 1769; and afterwards against the Turks under Romanzoff. He behaved with great gallantry at the siege of Otchakoff, where he was dangerously wounded; and on his recovery joined Suwarrow at the storming and capture of Ismail, when he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. In the subsequent Polish war, he was particularly conspicuous during the memorable day of Praga. In 1805, the emperor Alexander gave him the chief command of the first Russian corps against the French, and he headed the allied army at Austerlitz, where he was wounded. In 1810 and 1811 he obtained several advantages over the Turks; and, in 1812, when 70 years of age, the chief command of the Russian army, destined to oppose Napoleon, was be-stowed upon him. To commemorate his victories, he received the surname of "Smolenskoi."

1103, in 1813, Kuvr, Jacob, koip, a celebrated landscape painter, who founded the Academy of Painting at Dort, in 1612. He copied nature with great

finish and exactness.

Kurr, Albert, son of the preceding, a distinguished Dutch painter. Very little is known of the creumstances of his life, although he excelled both in landscape and cattle-painting; and, though highly esteemed in England, is and, though highly esteemed in England, is comparatively unknown abroad. A picture by him, for which the late Sir Robert Pol paid 350 guines, was originally purchased at Hoorn, in Holland, for one shilling English money. n. 1000; n. about 1635. Krn, Thomas, kid, an English writer in the reign of Elizabeth, who published, in 1358, a play called "Pompey the Great," taken from the French of Garafer: he wrote, also, two other plays, The three are included in Dodley's "Old Plays." Shakspeare caused several of his

comic characters to parody the most bombastic remained twelve years, acted as an engineer in

portions of Kyd's dramas.

KYNASTON, Sir Francis, ki-näs'-ton, an English poet, was knighted by Charles I .: became nish poet, was highted by Charles, I became president of a literary institution called the "Museum Minerve," translated Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida" into Latin, and was the author of "Leoline and Sydanis," and

other pieces. B. in Shropshire, 1587; D. 1642.
Kynlston, John, an English divine, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1751. He wrote "De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito falsò objectata;" "Oratio habita in Sacello Collegii Enei Nasi."

B. at Chester, 1728; D. 1783.

Kenwelmarsh, Francis, kin'-wel-marsh, an English writer of the leth century, was a friend of Gascoigne, whom he assisted in trans-lating Euripides' tragedy of "Jocasta." He and his brother Anthony wrote a collection of poetical pieces, some of which are to be found in the collection called the "Paradise of Dainty Devices," 1576,

KYBLE, John, kirl, a benevolent Englishman. Though he had only an estate of £500 a year,

he bestowed large sums, in the course of his life, in charity, and built a church; but towards this last good work he obtained subscriptions from other pious and charitable persons. On all accounts, however, he deserved the fine eulogium bestowed upon him by Pope, who emphatically calls him "the Man of Ross." B. at Ross, Herefordshire, 1634; D. 1724.

LABADIE, John, la'-ba-de, a French religious impostor, who received his education among the Jesuits, and was admitted a member of that order, which, however, he quitted, to become an itinerant preacher. He pretended to have received visions, declared himself another John the Baptist, and prophesied the second coming of the Messiah. The austerity of his manners, his zeal, and affected piety, procured him many fol-lowers, particularly at Amiens, where he obtained a canonry, but, being detected in some criminal intrigues, the bishop ordered him to be put under arrest. Labadie, however, escaped to Toulouse, and became director of a convent of nuns, among whom he introduced a new rule, and the notions of the Quietists, with some additions of his own; viz., that the Scriptures are not necessary to salvation; that outward worship is of no use, but that all prayer should be mental; and that there are two churches, that of Christians in degeneracy, and the other regenerate, or "Labadists," as his followers were called. He renounced the Romish oligion at Montauban, in 1650, and after exer-" ing the ministry there some time, went to Geneva: being expelled thence, he removed to Middleburg, where he obtained many followers, among whom was the famous Anna Maria Schurmann. Labadie sent disciples to propa-gate his doctrines, and to gather contributions, in different parts of Holland; on which account he was obliged to withdraw to Erfurt, and thence to Altona. His works, which are full of mysticism, are now disregarded. B. at Bourg,

Guienne, 1610; D. at Altona, 1674.

Labar, Jean Baptiste, la'-ba', a Dominican missionary, who possessed great mathematical knowledge; and while in America, where he 611

remained twere years, acted as an engineer in defence of Guadaloupe when attacked by the English in 1703. On his return to Europe in 1703, he surveyed the environs and coast of Andalusia; soon after travelled into Italy and Andanisas, soon after travelled into Italy and other parts; and finally returned to Paris. He wrote numerous works, the chief of which are his "Yoyage aux Illes de l'Amérique," "Travels in Spain and Italy," a "Description of the Countries of Western Africa," &c. B. at Paris,

Countries of "International 1663; p. 1738.

Libe', Louise Charly, la-bai', a French poetess, surnamed the "fair rope-maker," on account of her marriage with a manufacturer of cables at the death, a large for-Lyons, who left her, at his death, a large for-tune. Her first passion was that of arms, and she distinguished herself, in a masculine dress, at the siege of Perpignan. She had a taste for literature, and her library was enriched with the best writers, French, Italian, and Spanish; but her fine qualities were tarnished by liber-tinism. Her poems were printed at Lyons in 1555, and again in 1762. B. at Lyons, 1526; D. 1566.

LA BEAUMELLE, Laurent de, bo'-mel, a French writer, who, in 1751, became professor of French literature in Denmark. He subsequently went to the court of Frederick the Great, but his quarrels with Voltaire caused him to leave Prussia. He returned to Paris, and obtained an appointment in the Bibliothèque Royale. He wrote "Memoirs of the History of Madame de Maintenon," and other

Instory of Madaine de Maintenon, and once works. B. 1728; D. 1773. LABEDOTERE, Charles Angelique François Huchet, Count de, lat-bat-do-yair, a famous general, who served as an officer in the Imperial Guards at the battle of Eylau, and in 1808 and 1809 was aide-de-camp to Eugène Beauharnais. He was present in the retreat from Moscow, and distinguished himself at the battles of and distinguished misself at the patties of Lutzen and Bautzen. After the abdication of Bonaparte, he was, in 1815, appointed to a regiment stationed at Grenoble; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba, Labedoyere was the first to join him with his regiment. was the first to foin him with his regiment. He was rapidly promoted by the emperor, and eventually raised to the peerage; but after the occupation of Paris by the allied army, was tried by court-martial, and shot, August, 1815.

Libbo, Quintus Fabius, lai-be-o, a Roman

general, who defeated Antiochus, king of Syria, 188 E.C., and became consul 182 E.C. He was a man of liberality and talent, and is said to have assisted Terence in writing some of his

LABEO, Quintus Antistius, a Roman lawyer, who refused the consulship when offered him by Augustus, whose projects he opposed. He composed several works, which are lost. His father was one of the conspirators who assassinated Casar, and was killed at the battle of Philippi.—There was another Labeo, who was tribune of the people, B.o. 184. He caused the censor Metellus to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock.

LABERIUS, Decimus, lai-beer'-e-us, a Roman height, who wrote mimes or satirical productions for the stage. Casar obliged him to perform one of his own mimes against his will; on which occasion Laberius spoke a satirical on which occasion Lauretrus spone a served in Aulus Gellius. Fragments of his other works are also extant. D. 44 B.O.

LABLACHE, Louis, la-blash, a celebrated R R 2

La Bletterie

inal Laws of the ation and Juris.

active pursuit of ms profession, he | took up his residence at a villa near Naples. B.

at Naples, 1799; D. 1858. La Bletterie, Réné de, blet-tre, an eminent rench professor of rhetoric, studied ecclestastical history at the seminary of St. Magleire, and subsequently became professor of rhecize at the College of France, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1742. He wrote a "Life of the Emperor Julian," in 1783, a "listory of Joviannes," in 1748. He likowise translated Cassar and Tactus. B. at Rennes, 1869, b. at Paris, 1773.

L. Bonn, John Benjamin de. (Ser Bonne.)

L. Bonn, Heart Frances Canata a Demanda siastical history at the seminary of St. Magloire,

LA BORDE, John Benjamin de. (Ser HODRE.), LA BORDE, Hemri François, Countde, a French general, who commanded a division at the siege of Toulouse, in 1793. He served in all Napoleon's campaigns, and, in the Russian expedition, was wounded while commanding the Young Guards at Dresden. He was created a peer of France during the Hundred Days, but was banished in 1815. p. 1794; p. 1835.

LA BORDE, Alexandre Louis Joseph, Count de, a French author, whose father was a peasant of Bearn, and is said to have come to Paris on foot, in wooden shoes, and to have been suc-cessful in making his way in the world by shrewdness and perseverance, and accumulasing some money. He took care to give his son a good education, but fearing for his safety in Paris when the first signs of the coming outbreak of the French Kevolution shewed themselves, sent him to Vienna, where he entered the Austrian army and served against his native country; but, in 1797, went to France, and devoted himself to literature. He was aideand devoted himself to literature. He was aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, general of brigade of the National Guard, and prefect of the Seine, or first magistrate of Paris. He was the editor of many splendid works, a few of the most im-portant being. "Petorial and Historical Travels in Spain," "Petorial Travels in Austria," "The Monuments of France," "Travels in Ayria," and "Versailles, Ancient and Modern." B. at Paris, 1778; D. 1842.

1773; D. 1842.

LA Borde, Leon Emmanuel Simon Juseph,
Count de, son of the preceding, a modern
French writer, who in 1830 became secretary of
legation to the French embasy in London, and
was subsequently appointed conservator of the
collection of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in the Museum of the Louvre. He was a
distrimentable archeologist and like hig father sance in the auseum of the Mouve. He was a distinguished archeologist, and like his father, produced many magnificent pictorial works descriptive of foreign countries. The chief of them are, "Travels in Arabi Petrea," "Travels in the East," "Researches on the Early History in the East," "Researches on the Early History of Printing," "Studies on the Arts, Letters, and Industry of the Fifteenth Century," and "The Revival of the Arts at the Court of B. at Paris, 1807.

French and Foreign Law." He was also suc-French and Foreign Law." He was also suc-cessful in other departments of literature; his "Political History of the United States," "Slavery," and "Studies of Germany and the Slavonic Nations," are all excellent. In addition to the above-mentioned works, which are selected to represent the character of his writings, a charming volume of light literature must be included in this enumeration of some of the results of his literary life, viz., the "Souvenirs d'un Voyageur," published in 1857. B. at Paris, 1811.

LA BOURDONNAIS, Bertrand Francois Mahé de, boor'-don-nai, a French general, who entered the service of the French East India Company at an early age, and signalized himself on several occasions, particularly at the capture of Mahé, which name he was thenceforth permitted to bear. In 1734 he became governor-general of the Isles of France and Bourbon, both of which were much benefited by his discreet adminis-tration. In the war of 1743, between France and England, he went to the succour of Dupleix at Pondicherry. He besieged the English at Mairas, and compelled them to capitulate, in 1716. Dupleix, however, disregarded the terms that La Bourdonnais had entered into with the English, and he was sent in disgrace to the Isle of France. He returned to France in 1748, in order to defend his conduct against his accusers. He had no sooner landed than he was incarcerated in the Bastille, where he remained several years. His innocence being at length established, he was released in 1752, but died of a broken heart shortly afterwards. He left behind him some "Memoirs," in which his misfortunes were vividly depicted, and which were first published in 1760. The author of " l'aul and Virginia" has done full justice to the wisdom and generous qualities of the governor of the Isles of France and Bourbon, and has immortalized his name. B. at Saint Malo, 1699; D. 1753.-His grandson, B. 1795; D. 184),

1899; b. 1703.—His granutson, b. 1796; b. 1896; b. 1898. was a celebrated chess-player, a French botanist, and physician to Louis XIII., presented to his sovereign the ground upon which the Jardin des Plantes was founded, and was apointed the first keeper thereof. He wrote a "Treatise on the Plaguic," and several works on

botany. D. 1641.

I.A BRUYERE. (See BRUYERE, John de la.)

LA CAILLE, Nicolas Louis de, kail, a French mathematician and astronomer, was educated for the priesthood; but, having attained the degree of deacon, devoted himself entirely to science. He allied himself with Cassini and Maraldi, and was employed with those astronomers in the verification of the arc of the meridian. The result of his labours was the France." R. at Paris, 1907.

Linoutary, Edouard Refa Lefsbrs, la'-bood demonstration of the gradual increase of the lawyer and litteratura, after completing his legal education, made retrief by actual measurement. At the age of himself known by his "History of Landed Pro-twenty-five, he was nominated professor of madelia."

Lacepede

thematics in the Mazarin College, in which capacity he highly distinguished himself, and published for the use of his pupils treatises on geometry, optics, mechanics, and astronomy. In 1751 he went to the Cape of Good Hope to observe the astral system of the southern heavens. He remained there four years, and neavens. He remained there four years, and compiled during his stay a catalogue of stars. On his return to Paris, he collected his seientific works, published new editions of some, and laboured incessantly at astronomy. His devotion to science at length cost him his life; for he contracted a fever by passing his lights on cold stones, observing the heavens. B. at Purvious 1273, p. 1899.

Rumigny, 1713; p. 1762.

LACEFEDR, Bernard Germain Stephen de la Ville, Count de, las-e-paid, a celebrated French naturalist, who applied himself to the study of natural science from his earliest youth, and, at the age of eighteen years, made himself known to Buffon, by addressing to him soveral interest-ing memoirs. In 1776 he went to Paris, and obtained the post of assistant-demonstrator at obtained the post of assistant-temonstrator at the Royal Garden, through the interest of Buffon, to whom he proposed to continue his Natural History. On the breaking out of the revolution, Lacepède adopted its principles, and became successively commandant of the Nabecame successively commandant of the National Guard, and deputy-extraordinary for Agen in the Legislative Assembly. He was subsequently nominated senator, and, in 1903, grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour; he also held many offices of distinction under Napoleon. I. His chief works are "Natural History of Quadrupeds and Serpents," and "Fishes," both of which formed continuations to Buffon's great work. B. at Agen, 1756; D. at Paris, 1825.

1825.

LA CEEDA, Bernarda, Donna, thair'-da, a Portuguese lady, who distinguished herself by her poetical talents, and was invited to the court of Spain by Philip III., where she taught Latin to the royal children. She wrote several comedies and poetical pieces. B. at Oporto,

1595; D. 1644.

La Chaise, François d'Aix, shaise, surnamed
Father, a celebrated French Jesuit, who was, ranner, a celebrated relief Sestin, who was, for some time, professor of philosophy at Lyons, and became provincial of his order. In 1676, Lonis XIV, chose him for his confessor, an office which the father filled till his death, thirty-four years afterwards. He was actively engaged in all the intrigues of the court; his interest was sought by Madame de Montespan and Madame de Maintenon; but he embraced the cause of the latter, and favoured her marriage with Louis XIV. In religious questions, he took part in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1695; and in the condemnation of Fénélon. He was and mergetic opponent of the Jansenists; and on every occasion endeavoured to advance the interests of his order. Although a man of only slender abilities, his adrotiness and insinuating manner enabled him to gain a great ascendancy over the king, of whose conscience he was the keeper. He was the author of several works, particularly "A Course of Philosophy," composed in Latin, and published at Lyons in 1662. Louis XIV, built for his con-Lyons in 1662. Louis A.V. Butte of the con-fessor a beautiful rustic dwelling near Paris, which was called Mont-Louis. The grounds which surrounded this house have since been converted into a burial-place, and called the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. n. at the castle of Aix, in Forez, 1624; p. 1709.

Lacordaire

LA COLONIE, John Martin de, kol'-o-ne, a field-marshal in the Austrian service, who published his military memoirs at Frankfort, in 1730. He was also the author of the "History of Bordeaux." B. at Perigord, 1674; D. at Bor-

deaux, 1759.
La Combe, Jacques, kome, a French miscellaneous writer, who translated into the French language, Orrery's "Life of Swift," and Shaftes-bury's "Letters on Enthusiasm." He also edited "The Letters of Christina of Sweden," and afterwards added a continuation, entitled "The Secret Letters of Queen Christina," but which

Secret Letters of Queen Christina," but which has since been pronounced a literary forgery. B. 1783; D. at Montpellier, about 1795. LA CONDAMINE, Chates Marie de, koné-damene, a celebrated French traveller, who, actuated by an indefatigable desire for knowledge, travelled over almost the whole world, and studied nearly every science. In 1735 he was selected, with Bouguer, to make a voyage to the equator, for the purpose of determining the dimensions and the figure of the earth. In the dimensions and the figure of the earth. In this expedition, betravelled over nearly the whole of South America, and was absent from France for ten years, during which he experienced the atmost fatigue and hardship. On his return he published his "Travels in South America," and "The Figure of the Earth, as determined by the Observations of Messieurs De la Condamie and Suguer." He also produced several works in English and Spanish; contributed to the setartific arounders of Petra and Basilia and the scientific memoirs of Paris and Berlin; and maintained a correspondence upon scientific subjects with distinguished men in every European city. He was a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, of the Academie Fran-çaise, and of the Royal Society of London. B.

taller, and of the charactery of London. In at Paris, 1701; n. 1774.

LACORDAIRE, Jean Baptiste Henri, La'-kordair, a celebrated French presaller. The regions zeal, which was afterwards to form so prominent a trait of his character, gave no sign of its existence in his earliest years; for, until the age of 22, he diligently pursued his studies for the profession of the law. Whatever opinions of a religious nature his mind had formed up to that period, were strongly tinetured with the scepticism of Voltaire. Suddenly, in 1824, he scopticism of Voltaire. Suddenly, in 1824, he entered the college of St. Subjec, and, after an interval of three years, was ordained a priest. Becoming acquaintee with the author of the "Essay on Indifference," he soon showed himself one of his most ardent followers, (See LAMENNAIS, During the revolution of 1880, Lacordaire, in conjunction with M. de Montal Carbon and Car lembert, commenced the publication of "L'Avenir," giving to the new paper the motto, "God and Liberty." The task they set themselves to accomplish by the aid of their journal was religious, civil, and political liberty. The strong language and bold opinions of this new religious paper brought Lacordaire before the Court of paper orought Lacortaire before the Court of Assize in the following year. Here he defended himself with the utmost eloquence, and was triumphantly acquitted. He had endeavoured, a few months previously, to join to his priestly function the title of advocate; but the council of that body refused to inscribe his name on their rolls. Not long afterwards, he, with Messrs. Montalembert and De Chour, openad, without authority, a "Free School." In France, without authority, a "Free School." In France, such a proceeding was in direct opposition to law; accordingly, he and his coadjutors were ordered to close the establishment. This

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demand was unheeded, and it was not until force had been employed, that the heads of the school could be induced to leave the place. Lacordaire, Montalembert, and De Choux, were cited before the Chamber of Peers. Condemned to pay the minimum fine, 100 francs, the bold innovators were admitted to have gained the victory. The French clergy were strongly moved by the burning eloquence of Lacordaire and his fellow burning cloquence of Lacordaire and his fellow reformers. What the result would have been it is difficult to imagine; but it is certain that the paper felt itself threatened, for Grecory XVI., in 1832, put forth his "Encycle cal Letter," in which he declared that "the regeneration of the Church' was an absurdity, 'liberty of conscience' a mad dream, and 'liberty of the press' a fatal delusion." If Lacordaire, and the other chiefs of "L'Avenir" had given so much uncasiness to the head of the established religion of their country, their submission was most sudden and complete. The three journalists went to Rome: of Lacordaire it is said, "He prostrated himself on the tomb of St. Peter, and rose submissive and transformed." On his return to Paris he devoted himself to preaching. In 1835 he com-menced his pulpit orations at the cathedral of Notre Dame, and gathered about him, says one of his French critics, "the worldly crowd by other attractions besides the sacred word. He held forth as to every topic: under the pretext of religion, he discoursed of the present generation, of every-day emotions and interests, of nationality, of liberty, of political economy, of railroads, and of Napoleon. The brilliancy of his language, the energetic audacity of his movements, captivated his hearers." From this it would appear, that a certain style of pulpit eloquence, lately exceedingly successful pupit eloquence, interference vecestingly successing in England, is nothing else than an initiation of Lacordaire's manner. In 1836 he made a second journey to Rome, where he was well received, and soon afterwards composed a complete retructation of his former opinions as expressed in "I/Avenix". In 1840 he assumed the habit of a Dominican friar, and wrote his "Life of St. Dominic," wherein he justifies, with more poetical power than historical truth, the Inquisition. Juring the revolution of 1848 the Inquisition. During the revolution of 1848 he revived his old republican ideas, and took his seat among the "Mountain" party in the Constituent Assembly. His parliamentary efforts were not very successful, however, and he soon resigned his seat. Subsequently, his voice growing very weak, he became director of the college of Sorrèze. He published several theological works, some sermons, and funeral control of the college of Sorrèze.

orations; among others, one upon Daniel O'Connell. B. 1802; D. 1881.
LACRETRILE, Pierre Louis, Le'-kre-tel, usually called Lacretelle the Elder, a French writer, was a parliamentary advocate during the French revolution, and afterwards sat in the Legislative Assembly, and acted as a membe. of the Legislative Corps. During the Empire and the Restoration he remained unemployed, his republican principles not permitting him to Labratus III. succeeded Stephen V., his serve under these governments. He was a professional and voluminous author. A complete and divorced his lawful wife. He also illused edition of his works was commenced in 1823, and included tentiess on eloquence and plude universal hatred, was assessinated in 1920. sophy, as well as dramatic pieces, &c. He was, for some time, one of the editors of the Minerve," a lamous paper, whose politics and elected to the throne of Hungary in 1440. were in opposition to the Empire and the

Ladislans

Restoration. He also compiled the articles 'Logic," "Metaphysics," and "Moral Philosophy," for the "Encyclopédie Methodique." n. at Meta, 1751; n. 1824.

LACRETELLE, Charles Joseph, a distinguished

Freuch historian, was brother of the preceding. and is generally styled the Younger.

LACROIX, Autoine Nicolas de, la-krwaw', an minent French geographer, who embraced an seclesiastical life, and devoted himself to the pursuit of geographical knowledge. His "Géographic Moderne" was produced in 1747 and has been several times reprinted, remaining a standard work in his own country. B. at Paris, 1701; D. 1760.—He must not be confounded with another of the same name, who was a cacher of languages and of geography at Lyons, and who produced a "Universal Geography,

Ke. D. about 1715.
LACTANTIUS. Lucius Celius Firmianus. 188an'-she-us, an eloquent father of the Church, vas, according to some, an African, and, to vas, according to some, an African, and, to thers, a native of Ferme, in Italy. He studied under Arnobius, and became so famous as a heleorician, that Constantine appointed him preceptor to his son Crispus. He formed his style upon that of Geere; but though he wrote with great purity and force, particularly a confuting the pagan errors and folities, he was page of a phytorician. Have nore of a rhetorician than a theologian. He blended philosophy with divinity, and thereby involved the truths of religion in considerable obscurity. A complete edition of his works was

published at Göttingen, 1736; but the best edition is that of Paris, 2 vols. 4to, 1748. Lived at the end of the 3rd and beginning of the 4th

entury. LACY, John, lai'-se, an English actor and dramatic writer in the reign of Charles 11., with whom he was a great favourite. He produced "The Dumb Lady," "The Old Troop; or Monsieur Ragout," and "Sir Hereules Buffoon." D. 1681 .- lie is not to be taken for John Lacy, an English gentleman, who became the zealous friend of the French impostors who called themselves prophets at the beginning of the 18th century. This person wrote some incoherent tracts on that subject, and was imprisoned for

his zeal. his zeal.

ACYDAS, la-si'-das, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, and disciple of Arcesilians, whom he succeeded as master of the second Academy. Attalus gave him a garden in which to read his bectures. He foolishly morned the loss of a favourite goose, which he caused to be buried magnificently. Lived about 290 n.c.

LADISLAUS I., (sometimes written Ledislas and Vladislas), la-dis-laws, king of Hungary, the son of Bela I., succeeded his brother desiration 1077. He added to his dominions Dalmal and Croatia, reduced the Bohemians, who had revolted, expelled the Huns, and conquered part

revolted, expelled the Huns, and conquered part of Bulgaria and Russia. He also defeated the Tartars, and was as distinguished for his piety as for his valour. He died in 1095, and was canonized in 1198.

employed as his general John Hunniades, who has since been repeatedly enlarged; a "Hebrow was very successful. Ladislaus, however, made Grammar," &c. n. at Vancouleurs, 1700; p. at peace, which gave such dissubstiction to the Paris, 1765. pope and other Christian princes, that he was induced to break it; but he was very unfortu-nate afterwards, and lost his life in the battle of Varna, in 1444.

LADISLAUS V., the son of Albert of Austria, was made king on the death of Ladislaus IV under the guardianship of John Hunniades. He was very zealous against the Hussites, by whom

he is said to have been poisoned in 1458.

Ladislaus VI., was the son of Casimir IV., ELEDISACES VI., WAS EN 68 off Of CLEMINI IV., on the death of Matchins Corrinns, in 1390, in opposition to his own brother, Albert, and to John, the natural son of his preciseosor, and to John, the natural son of his preciseosor, and to Alaximilian of Austria. His reign was very turbulent, being constantly at war with the Turks and other neighbouring powers. He died in 1516.

ADISLAUS, Or LANCELOT, king of Naples, called the Liberal and Victorious, succeeded his father, Charles III., in 1386. He had been pre-viously count of Provence and king of Hungary. He obtained the latter crown in 1403, during the imprisonment of Sigismund, who compelled him to return to Italy. On the death of his father, he was opposed by Louis II., duke of Anjou, which occasioned some bloody wars. Pone John XXIII. at first espoused the cause of Louis, but afterwards took the part of Ladislaus, who, however, marched against Rome, and having taken it, turned his arms on the Florentines, whom he compelled to sue for peace, in 1413. B. 1376; D. at Naples, it is suspected of poison, 1414.

Ladislaus I., king of Poland, succeeded his brother, Boleslaus II., in 1082. He defeated the armies of Prussia and Pomerania, D. 1102.

Ladislaus II., king of Poland, succeeded his father, Boleslaus III., in 1138. He made war against his brothers on frivolous pretences, and, after several battles, was driven from his throne; but Boleslaus IV., his successor, gave him Silesia at the request of Frederic Barbarossa. D. at

Oldenburg, 1159. Ouemourg, 1169, Ladrstans I. (some reckoning him as the first of this name) or IV, king of Poland, came to the throne in 1296. He pillaged his subjects and seized the goods of the clergy, for which he was expelled, and the crown given to Wenceslans, king of Bohemia. Ladislans retired for Rome, but on the datch of Wanasahara was cesiaus, king of Bohema. Ladishus Februa to Rome, but, on the death of Wenceslaus, was recalled to Poland, where he governed with moderation and wisdom. Pomerania having revolted, he called to his aid the Teutonic knights, who repaid themselves by seizing Dant-zic and other places; but Ladislaus marched

ZIC and other places; DUL LAGISLAUS BATCHER against the knights, and defeated them. D. 1833. LADISLAUS II., or V. (See JAGELLON.) LADISLAUS III., or VI. (See LADISLAUS IV.) LADISLAUS IV., or VII., king of Poland, succeed-ed Sigismund III. in 1682. Before his advancement to the throne, he signalized himself against the Turks, whom he defeated in several actions. He also repulsed the Russians, and forced them to make peace. D. 1649.

LELIUS, Caius, le'-li-us, consul of Rome, 140 B.C., distinguished himself as a soldier in Spain, and was no less celebrated for his eloquence and poetical genius. He was the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the younger, and is said to have assisted Terence in his comedies.—There was another consul of this name, 190 B.C. He accompanied the clder Scipio to Africa, and took part in the victories

over Asdrubal and Syphax.

LAENNEC, Réné Théophile Hyacinthe, lan'nek, a distinguished French physician, inventor of the stethoscope and of the art of "mediate are of the art of "mediate auscultation." After completing his medical adscattation." After completing his medical education at Nantes, under his uncle, a celebrated physician, and at Paris, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine in 1814. His literary acquirements were extensive, and he rapidly grew into fame as a lecturer and writer on medicine. In 1816 he became chief physician at the Hopital Necker, and soon afterwards made known his important discovery in his "Treatise on Mediate Auscultation." His health, which had been always delicate, now grew so infirm that he was compelled to resign his large private that he was compense to resign his large privace practice and his official appointments, to repair into Brittany. In 1821 he returned, with re-stored health, to Paris, and was appointed pro-fessor of medicine in the College of France, Five years later his health again gave way; and it was found, by means of the system he had himself invented, that he was attacked with consumption. He retired to Brittany, and soon afterwards died. His great invention of the stethoscope, as well as his valuable works, elucidated the pathology of diseases of the chest, which till his time had been involved in the greatest obscurity. His most invaluable work, on "Mediate Auscultation," has been translated into English by Dr. Forbes. Besides this, he also produced a number of excellent treatises on medicine, and was altogether one of the reatest advancers of medical science the world

reatest advancers of medical science the world as seen during the last century. In at Quimber, Brittany, 1781; D. 1826.

La FAXFETS, Louis Mottier, Mademoiselle de, Interpretated for the property of the pro

with a lively passion for her, but she resisted his entreaties, and sought, in 1637, the retirement of a cloister, where she assumed the name of Sister Angelica, p. 1665. Madame de Genlis

made her the heroine of a romance, first published in 1812, entitled "Mademoiselle de la Fayette."

LA FAYETTE, Countess de. (See FAYETTE)
LA FAYETTE, Gilbert Mottier, Marquis de, a
celebrated soldier and patriot, came of a noble family in Auvergne, and, at the age of 20 years, fitted out a frigate at his own expense and sailed for America, to fight in the ranks of the insurgents against British domination. Returning to France at the end of two years, he again sailed for America, with reinforcements Ladvocar, Jean Baptiste, Ladro-La, alearned "sings, men, and money, and distinguished French writer, who became doctor, librarian, and professor of the Sorbonne. The duke of two. In the series of two states of two states of two. The series of the states of two. The series of th 1789 deputy in the National Assembly. In this capacity he warmly defended the republican ideas then in vogue, and proposed the first declaration of the rights of man, which ultimately formed the basis of the constitution. In July, 1789, he was appointed commandant of the national guard, upon which occasion he caused his soldiers to assume a tri-coloured cockade,blue and red, the colours of the commune of Paris, and white, the colour of the French lily, -this being the origin of what afterwards became the national colours. He protected the royal family on the 5th and 6th October, and when the people broke out into insurrection in July, 1791, he defeated them with his national guards on the Champ de Mars. On being ap-pointed to command the army of the north, he defeated the allies at Philippeville and Mau-beuge. In August, 1792, he was outlawed for having arrested the commissioners of the National Assembly sent to watch him at his camp at Complègne, where it is said he had previously invited the king to seek an asylum. Upon this, he, with a few friends, crossed the frontier, inne, with a few friends, crossed the Founter, in-tending to take up his residence in a neutral country, but was arrested by the Austrians, and confined in the fortress of Olmütz, in Moravia. conning in the lorvers of omittae, in about and the remained there during five years, but was released by a special article in the treaty of Campo-Formio. Strongly opposed to Napoleon's ambition, La Fayette took no part in public affairs during the Consulate and the Empire Consulate and the Empi On Napoleon's return from Elba in 1815, pire. On Napoleon's return from Eloa in 1010, La Fayette was returned to the House of Representatives, where, after the defeat at Waterhos, he replied, in answer to Lucien's appeal:
"We have followed your brother through the
burning sands of Syria, as well as to the frozen
deserts of Russia; the bleached bones of two millions of Frenchmen scattered all over the globe attest our devotion to him. That devotion is now exhausted, for his cause is no longer the cause of the nation." As a member of the Chamber of Deputies under the Restoration, he was the untiring advocate of constitutional liberty. In 1824 he visited the United States, where his journey was a perpetual ovation. During the revolution of 1830, he was nominated for the second time chief of the national guard, and was one of the first to propose Louis Philippe as king of the French. The new monarch, however, soon became jealous of his popularity, and sought to counteract his great influence by proposing a counteract his great inhumes by proposing a measure for the abolition of the post of com-mander-in-chief of the national guard. This attack La Fayette forestalled by tendering his resignation, and henceforth the relations of La Fayette and Louis Philippe were of the most uncordial character. La Fayette took a dis-tinguished part in some of the greatest events of his epoch, in the American revolution, and in those of France in 1789 and 1830. Although not possessed of commanding genius, he was ever actuated by patriotic and disinterested motives, But perhaps with him the qualities of the heart were superior to those of the mind. Through-out his long career, he showed a want of fore-sight and decision, and proved himself a general signt and decision, and proven immedia a general more fitted to excite popular commotion than to direct and establish national security. La Fa-yette left behind him "Memoirs," which were published by his family in 1837-40. B. at Cha-vagnac, in the department of the Haute-Loire, 1757. at Davis 1931.

1757; D. at Paris, 1834. LAFITAU, Joseph François, la'f-e-to, a French

Jesuit, who was a missionary among the Iro-quois in America. He wrote the "Manners of guois in America. He wrote the "Mannes of the Native Americans compared with those of the Primitive Times," a "History of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World," and other works. D. 1740. LAKTER, Jacques, in 1976, the chief banker of France during the Empire and the Resto-

ration, was the son of a poor carpenter at Bayonne, and in 1787 walked to Paris, where he obtained the situation of assistant clerk in the banking-house of Perregaux, at £48 per annum. He became successively book-keeper, cashier, chief clerk, manager, junior partner, and, in 1809, succeeded to the business, and theneforth carried it on in his own name. His eminently profound and practical talents for finance procured for him the posts of regent of the Bank of France, and president of the Paris Chamber of During a monetary crisis, in 1815. Commerce. Lafitte lent the government the sum of 2,000,000 francs. In the same year, Louis XVIII., on his departure for Ghent, deposited with the banker a very considerable sum, which Napoleon I. re-spected. Four months afterwards, the emperor himself, when leaving Paris for the last time. lodged in the same hands the sum of 5,000.001 francs. Latitte wished to give Napoleon a re-ceipt, but the latter replied. "It is unnecessary. I know you, M. Lalitte; you never liked my government, but you are an honest man." In 1830 he was said to be possessed of a private fortune of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, but in the following year the great European mone-tary panie took place, and the house of Lafitte fell, along with those whose creditor he was. At this juncture Lafitte sold off the whole of his private property, amounting to 10,000,000 of francs, and subsequently, after the full discharge of his liabilities, he was ascertained to have a surplus of 8,000,000 francs. At his death, his remains were attended to the cemetery of Pèrela-Chaise by the most eminent personages of Paris, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Arago. B. at Bayonne, 1767; D. at Paris,

DE LADEBAT, André Daniel, laf-fawng de la-dai'-ba, a French statesman and financier, who, having inherited considerable procier, wao, having innerited considerable pro-perty, was able to devote his leisure to the study of political economy and the fine arts. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Painting at Bordeaux, and became a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in that city, and also of the Agricultural Society of Paris. M. Laffon was president of the Legislative Assembly when Louis XVI. and his family took refuge in its midst, on the 10th of August, 1792; and in the massacre in September following, he saved the life of the Abbé Sicard. He was subsequently himself exposed to much danger; but quently himself exposed to much danger; but having survived the Reign of Terror, was chosen, in September, 1795, a member of the Council of Ancients for the department of the Seine. In 1797 he was among those who were condemned to deportation, and sent to Cayenne; but re-turned from exile on the establishment of the Consulate. In 1815 he visited England, and col-lected much information concerning its finances, commerce, and public institutions; and on his return he presented to Louis XVIII. a valuable work on the finances of France. B. 1746; D. 1829.

La Fontaine. (See Fontaine, John de la.) LAFONTAINE, Augustus Henry Julius, la'-fon-

La Galissonniere

Lainez

tane, a German romance writer, among whose numerous works are, "Blanche and Minne, or the Manners of the Burghers," "Moral Systems," "The Country Clergyman, or New Family Pictures," and "Clara du Plessis and Clairaut, or the History of Two Lovers," B 1756; D. 1831.

LA GALISSONNIERE, Marquis de, ga'-lees-son'-ne-air, a French admiral, who, in 1745, was appointed governor-general of Canada, and became one of the most esteemed of the French viceroys of that colony. In 1756 Louis XV. con-fided to his charge the fleet destined to act against the English in the Mediterranean. He

against the English in the Mediterranean. He was opposed to Admiral Byng at Minorea, and co-operated at the taking of Melnon. p. at Rochefort, 1693; p. 1756.

Lacyr, Thomas Fantef de, Law'ye, a clover French mathematician, who was designed for the bar, but preferred geometry to jurisprudence, and was educated accordingly at Paris, by the liberality of the duck de Noailles. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and Louis XIV. appointed him royal hydrographer at Rochefort; but, sixteen vears afterwards, he was recalled to Paris, and made liberaian to pner at Monecort; but, sixteen years atterwards, he was recalled to Paris, and made librarian to the king, with a considerable pension. He wrote: "New Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots;" "Elements of Artinatic and Algebra;" "The Cobature of the Sphere;" "A General Analysis or Method of Sphere; A General Analysis of metalog of Resolving Problems;" and several papers in the "Memoirs" of the Academy. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London. B. at Lyons, 1660; D. at Paris, 1734.

LAGRANGE, Joseph Louis de, la grang, a celebrated mathematician, who, at the age of centrated mannematician, who, at the age of eighteen years, took rank among the most learned men of his time, by addressing to Euler some answers relative to the isoperimetrical problems which had engaged his attention from his tenth year. In his nineteenth year he became professor of mathematics in the School of Artillery at Turin, and soon afterwards, in conjunction with a few friends, founded the Royal Academy of the same city. In 1764, and the following years, he bore off the mathematical prize offered by the Paris Academy of Sciences. In 1766 he was invited by Frederick the Great to Berlin, to succeed Euler as president of the Academy, and remained in that city during twenty years. After the death of Frederick he went to reside at Paris, where Louis XVI. had provided apartments for his use in the Louvre. He passed unscathed through the revolutionary period, and was appointed professor at the Poly-technic School. Napoleon I, gave him a seat in the Senate, and loaded him with dignities. His illustrious friend Laplace thus characterized him in his funeral oration :- "Among those who have most effectually extended the limits of our knowledge. Newton and Lagrange appear to have possessed in the highest degree the happy art of detecting general principles, which con-stitutes the true genius of science. This art, joined to a rare elegance in the exposition of the most abstract theories, characterized La-grange," "Lagrange," says Professor Hamil-ton, "has perhaps done more than any other

ws of motion), "by showing that the most varied consequences respecting the motions of systems of bodies may be derived from one radical formula; the beauty of the

method so suiting the dignity of the results as to make his great work a kind of scientific poem." Of the works of this luminary of ma-thematical science we have space only to enu-merate the most important: these are "Analymerate the most important; these are "Anny-tical Mechanics," the second edition published in Paris, 1811-15; "Theory of Analytical Functions," second edition published 1813; "Resolution of Numerical Equations," 1826; "Lessons on the Calculus of Functions," In addition to a crowd of highly important contributions to the "Transactions" of the learned Societies of the "fransactions" of the learned Societies of Turin, Berlin, and Paris, he produced treatises "On the Origin of Comets," "On the Calculation of Eclipses," and on the "Method of deter-mining the Orbit of a Comet from Observa-tions." h. at Turin, 1788; b. at Paris, 1813. Laguerre, Louis, id-yoo-cir, aFrench painter, was the godson of Louis XIV, who had him is tructed by Le Brun, and in the Royal Academy of Paris. In 1823 he came to Enceland and was

of Paris. In 1683 he came to England, and was much employed in painting ceilings, halls, &c. He was first engaged by Verrio on the large work at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; subsequently he had lodgings assigned him in Hamp-

on Court Palace, where he painted "The Labours of Hercules." B. 1863; D. 1721.

Lagus, lai-que, a Macedonian of mean extraction, who married Arsinoë, daughter of Meleager, who, according to some accounts, was then preg-nant by King Philip, and being willing to hide the disgrace of his wife, Lagus exposed the child in the woods. An eagle preserved the life of the infant, and fed him with her prey. This uncommon preservation was divulged to Lagua, who adopted the child, and called him Ptolemy, conjecturing that as his life had been so singularly preserved, his days would be spent in grandeur and affluence. This Ptolemy bein grandeur and affluence. This Folomy be-came king of Egyptafter the death of Alexander. The first of the Ptolemies was called Lagus, to distinguish him from his successors of the same name. Ptolemy, the first of the Macedo-nian kings of Egypt, wished it to be believed that he was the legitimate son of Lagus, and he preferred the appellation of Lagides to all other appellations. The sumame of Lagides was transmitted to all his descendants on the Egyptian throne to the reign of Claopatra, An-ton's mistrees.

ony's mistress.

Li Harpe. (See Harpe, John Francis de la.)

Lihier, Philippe de, la here, a French ma thematician, who was professor of astronomy and mathematics in the College of France, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences, n 1678. He was employed in many important in lots. He was employed in many important public works; among the rest, one for the de-ermination of the water-levels, preparatory to the construction of the aqueduct for supplying Paris. His chief works were treatises "On Conical and Cylindrical Sections," "On Surveying," and "On Mechanics." B. at Paris, 1640;

ing," and "On Mechanics, o. at ham, at the same city, 1718, b. at the same city, 1718, b. Latnuz, James, lei-naith', a Spaniard, and me of the companions of Loyola, whom he succeeded in the generaliship of the Jesuits, in 1558, He assisted at the council of Trent, where he has the hammal submirty to an extravagant

ported the papal anthority to an extravagant free. He obtained from Paul IV the per-nal generalship of the order, and the following extraordinary privileges: the right of making all manner of contracts without the matrix an institute of the society; that of giving uthority and authenticity to all comments and explanations of the constitutions; the power of making new and altering old rules; and that of having prisons independently of the secular power. Lainez refused a cardinalship. B. in Dower, Lainez refused a cardinalship. B. in Castile, 1512; D. at Rome, 1505. LAING, Malcolm, laing, a Scottish historian,

who studied at the university of Edinburgh, where he became a member of the celebrated Speculative Society. He was subsequently called to the Sectish bar; but, although he displayed high forensic abilities, he never succeeded in obtaining much practice. In 1793 he comobtaining much practice. In 1795 he con-menced his literary career by editing Henry's "Illstory of Britain." Five years later, he pro-duced "The History of Seotland, from the Union of the Crowns, on the Accession of James VI., to the Union of the Kingdoms in the Reign of Queen Anne." He afterwards appended to the second edition of this work a "Preliminary Dissertation on the Participation of Mary Queen of Scots in the Marder of Darnley." He represented Orkney for some time in Parliament, and enjoyed the friendship of Fox. B. in Orkney,

1762; p. 1819. LAING, Samuel, an English traveller and writer, brother of the preceding, composed some valuable works, the chief of which were "Notes of a Traveller," "Travels in Norway,"

and the "Heimskringla."

LAING, Alexander, an antiquarian and miscellancous writer, of whose early history but little is known, latterly followed the calling of an itinerant vender of old books; and, being a man of much humour and eccentricity, obtained access to many sources of information, which he turned to account in the "Donean Tourist," in verse, with copious notes, giving an account of the battles, castles, families, gentleaccount of the battles, casses, families, gentle-men's seats, &c., on the banks of the river Don; and "The Caledonian Itinerary, or a Tour on the Banks of the Dee," a poem, with historical He was also the compiler of the "Eecentric Magazine," which contains many curious and whimsical epitaphs gleaned from church-yards in Aberdeenshire. B. 1778; D. 1838.

LAKE, Gerard, Viscount, laik, a distin-

guished English general, who entered the army at the age of fourteen, served in the Seven Years' War, and subsequently participated in the campaigns in America and in Holland. During the rebellion in Ireland in 1797-98, he acted as commander-in-chief of the British force. In 1800 he went out to India as commander-in-chief, and three years afterwards took the field against the Mahrattas, whom he sig-nally defeated before the city of Delhi. On entering that city, he obtained possession of Shah Allum, the Mogul emperor, nominally the sove-Alten, the Mogule emperor, nominally the sovereign of India, but in reality the tool of the Mahrattas. He afterwards reduced Agra, and, by a series of brilliant successes, took from Scindiah all his possessions beyond the river Chumbul. He operated in 1804-5 against Holkar, when he defeated after an obstinate resistance. For his distinguished services, he was created, on his return to England in 1807, a viscount, having been previously raised to the peerage as Baron Lake of Delhi and Laswarec. B. 1744; D. 1808.

LALANDE, Michael Richard de, la'-land, a French musician who, when young, became a chorister in the church of St. Germain

instrument, and studied the organ. The duke of Noailles recommended him to Louis XIV, who appointed him musical instructor to the court. He was also composer and chapel-master to the king. n. at Paris, 1657; n. at Versailles.

L'ALANDE, Joseph Jérome le Français de, an minent French astronomer, who was sent to Paris for the purpose of studying jurisprudence. but his attention having been early directed to Fontenelle's 'Discourses on the Plurality of Worlds," he secretly devoted himself to the pursuit of astronomical science. He attended the lectures of Lemonnier and Delille, and made such considerable progress as to be able to undertake, before he had attained his nineteenth year, a series of observations for determining the moon's distance from the earth, at the ob servatory of Berlin. On his return to Paris, the Royal Academy, in token of their admiration of the manner in which he had completed his task, elected him a member of their body. His reputation as an astronomer was thus permanently fixed. In 1762 he became professor of astronomy at the College of France, and filled that office during forty-five years with the greatest success. None of his contemporaries surpassed him in presenting a succinet exposition of the science of astronomy. As an author, he was eminently. successful in conveying, in a clear and popular manner, the truths of his favourite science to the ordinary reader. He was an industrious observer, and contributed largely to the scientific memoirs of the French Academy. His principal works were, "Treatise on Astronomy,"
"Reflections on Eclipses of the Sun," "Compendium of Historical and Astronomical Navigation," "Astronomy for Ladies," "Letter on Saturn's Ring," and "Astronomical Biblio-graphy." B. at Bourg, in the department of Ain, 1732; p. at Paris, 1807.

LALLI, John Baptist, lal'-le, an Italian poet, who was employed by the duke of Parma and who was employed by the direct of retriffs and the pope in the government of several cities. He wivele, among other works, "The Nefarious French," "Jerussiem Forlorn," and the "Mneid Travestie." In at Norein, 1572; D. at Norsino, in Umbria, 1637.

LALIX, Thomas Arthur, Count de, Ial-Is, a distinction of the property was conversely the converse of the property was conversely and the conversely and the conversely was conversely and the conversely and the conversely was conversely and the conversely and th

LALLY, Thomas Arthur, Count de, lat-le, a distinguished French general, was sprung from an Irish family that had followed James II, to France. He signalized himself at the battle of Fontenoy, and was appointed brigadier in the field by Louis XV. In 1756 he was sent to the East Indies as governor of the French posses-sions. He took Gondalore and Fort St. David, but was defeated before Madras; on which he retired to Pondicherry, which he was obliged to reured to Fondischerry, which he was obliged to surrender to the English in 1761. On his arrival in France, he was accused of betraying French interests in India, and the popular clamour was so great that he was sent to the Instille, and afterwards tried by the Parliance, which condemned him to be beheaded, on the absurd change of having sold Pondischery to the enemy. He underwent his sentence with event dividuals in 1768. great fortitude, in 1766.

LALLY TOLLENDAL, Marquis de, son of the above, was educated at the College of Harcourt. He wrote, when only 15, a Latin poem on the story of John Calas, who had been sacrificed to the tury of a mob; and when he had attained a more mature age, warmly exerted himself to retrieve from obloquy the memory of his father; a consister in the current in the Tauterre, but on reaching manhood lost his the furry of a mob; and when he had attained fine voice, and applied himself to the study of a more mature age, warmly exerted himself to the violin, in hopes of being employed by Lulli retrieve from obloquy the memory of his father; at the opera; but, being refused, he broke his and in 1783 regained possession of his pater-



LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE.



LAMORICIERE, GENERAL.



Lindseer, Sie Edwin.



LAVATER, JOHN GASPARD.

the States-general. He soon became one of the most popular members of the Constituent | Assembly, gave his support to the declaration of the rights of man proposed by Lafayette, and subsequently suggested as an amendment, that all citizens should be eligible to public employ-ments, which was adopted by acclamation. But though a democrat, he was not an anarchist, and proposed the British constitution as a model of government; but perceiving that principles prevailed at variance with his ideas of what was just, he resigned his seat in the Assembly, and just, he resigned his seat in the Assembly, and retired into Switzerland. He composed a work, entitled "Quintus Capitolinus," in which he reviewed the proceedings of the National Assembly, pointed out the faults of the constitution, and condemned the suppression of the higher orders of the state. Having returned to France in 1792, he was arrested and sent to the Abbaye, but, escaping the massacres which took place in the prisons in September, effected his escape to England, where he obtained a pension from the government. On the trial of Louis XVI. he wrote to the Couvention to offer himself as he wrote to the Convention to other himself as the official advocate of that prince, and after-wards published the speech which he had com-posed in his defence. When Bonaparts became Consul, the marquis returned to France, where he resided till the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. He accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent, as one of the members of his privy council, and is supposed to have drawn up the manifesto of the king to the French nation. He wrote an excellent work, entitled "The Defence of the Emigrants," published in 1796; also an "Essay on the Life of the Earl of Straf-

also an "Essay on the Lift of the Earl of Straf-ford, the Minister of Charles I," and a tragedy on the fat of that nobleman. B. 1751; p. 1830. Lamarcz, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de, Id-mark, an eminent French lotenist and zoologist, served for some time under Marshal de Broglie, but quitted the carcer of arms for that of science. He at first devoted himself to botany, and made the acquaintance of Buffon, who greatly assisted him. In 1779 he became a member of the Andenny of Sciences and was desnathlyd on a Academy of Sciences, and was despatched on a travelling tour over Europe to collect rure specimens of plants for the Jardin du Roi. In specimens of piants for the 3-ratin au Rol. In 1794 he was appointed professor of zoology in that institution, a post he retained until his death. His principal works were "The Natural History of Invertebrate Animals," and the "French Flora." He also wrote botanical articles for the "Encyclopédic Méthodique." B. 1744; D. at Paris, 1829.

B. 1744; B. at Faris, 1832.

LAMARQUE, Maximilien, Comte de, la'-mark,
a distinguished French officer and statesman, entered the army as a private, and soon
became captain of grenadiers in a famous corps commanded by Latour d'Auvergne, first grena-dier of France. He served in the wars of the republic, and in the campaigns of Austriltz, the Tyrol, Naples, and Wagram; rendered him-self eminently conspicuous in Italy, especially by the capture of Caprea; and was afterwards sent to Spain, where he added to his military reputation. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, he conferred on Lamarque the command of Paris, and afterwards nominated him general-

nal estates. Previously to the Revolution, he 1818, and wrote numerous articles for the was captain of cuirassiers; and in 1789 was opposition journals, chiefly relating to forcein nominated deputy from the nobility of Paris, to polities. In 1826 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and after the accession of Louis Philippe, became a leading member of the pro-

gressive party. B. 1770; D. 1832.

LAMARTINE, Alphonse, la'-mar-teen, an illustrious French poet, whose family name was Du Prat, but he assumed that of Lamartine from a maternal uncle. His father was a major of cavalry in the royal service, and was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror; but, after the fall of Robespierre, the family retired to their country seat at Milley, where the future poet received his first education, in the midst of a domestic serenity he afterwards depicted in his "Confidences." He was subsequently sent to finish his studies at Belley, with the "Pères de la Foi." After a short sojourn at Lyons, he made Fol." After a snore sojourn as byons, ne mane his first visit to Italy; and, towards the close of the Empire, repaired to Paris, where he devoted himself to study, to the composition of verse, and to social enjoyment. On the exile of Napoleon to Elba, he took military service under Louis XVIII.; but after the Hundred Days, he left the military for alterary career. He visited Italy for the second time in 1818. In He visited Italy for the second time is 181. In 1820 his fame suddenly and unexpectedly commenced; in that year he produced a small and modest volume, for which he could hardly find a publisher; this was entitled "Meditations Poetiques." With the exception of some translations from Byron, French literature had, for a considerable period, been without anything like sentimental or impassioned poetry. Accordingly, this new style of verse was received with universal medications. universal admiration; 45,000 copies of the volume were sold in the course of four years, and its author was hailed as a great French puet, worthy to take rank with Beranger; the latter being the poet of imperialism and the Revolu-tion, the former that of religion and royalty. A diplomatic career next opened to the popular poet; he was appointed to a post at the French embassy at Florence, and afterwards became secretary of embassy at Naples and at London, where he married a young and beautiful English lady, who was possessed of a large fortune. About this time his maternal uncle made him About this faine his inherent under made him his heir, on condition that he should assume the name of Lamartine. He was next charge-d'affaires in Tuscany, when some remarks made by him in his "Derniter chant de Childe Harold," derogatory to Italian national character, led to a duel between himself and Colonel Pepé, afterwards celebrated as an Italian patriot general, wards celebrated as an italian patriot general, wherein the poet was dangerously wounded. He composed several poetical works while sojourning in Italy; among the rest, his "Nou-velles Meditations," first published in 1823; the "Mort de Socrate," and the "Harmonies Poé-tiques et Religieuses." In all these a strong religious sentiment and a spirit of loyalty to the Bourbons, as well as a bitter feeling towards sue nouroons, as weil as a bitter feeling towards the Empire and the Revolution, were displayed. He was recalled to France in 1829, and was elected a member of the Academic Française, the the outburst of the French Revolution of 1830, he was about to proceed to Greece, as minister plenipotentiary of Charles X. The new members in the Delivery of the Process of the monarch, Louis Philippe, offered to retain him in his appointment, but Lamartine declined. events which had brought about the fall of in-chief of the army of La Vendée. He was the elder Bourbons produced a profound im-proscribed in 1815; but returned to France in pression on his enthusiastic spirit. He had

Lamartin

Lamb

from power by a succession of foolish acts. This year was to prove the turning point of his career. He was henceforth to commence a life enreer. He was henceforth to commence a life of political activity; his career as a poet may almost be said to have ended at this time, for, except "Jocelyn," "La Chute d'un Ange," and a few songs, he wrote no more verse. As a politician and a prose writer, he resolved to spend the remainder of his life. Speaking of this crists in his career, he said, "The past may be regretted, but the day must not be wasted in dile tears. I wish to enter the ranks of the people; to think, speak, act with them." He now sought to obtain a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and successively presented himself as candidate for the suffrages of Toulon and Dunkirk, but without success. Prevented for the time from taking an active part in political affairs, he resolved to repair to the land of his aspirations and his dreams, the East. In 1832 he set sail from Marseilles, with his wife and daughter, on board a vessel which he had himself equipped, carrying with him a collection of princely presents for the chiefs of the lands he was about to visit. He travelled in oriental was about to visit. He traveled in ordered countries for sixteen months, but was recalled, just as he had reached Jerusalem, by the news that he had been elected deputy by the Legitimist constituency of Bergues. He was now actively engaged in politics, and soon became a leader of the "Progressive Conservative" party; but, in 1845, he openly expressed his dislike for the government of Louis Philippe and his minister Guizot, which he characterized as one of "vulgar utility." He became an influential member of the opposition party. It may be mentioned, by the way, that his greatest oratorical achievements in the Chamber of Deputies, up to this period, had been his speeches on Eastern questions, on the abolition of the punishment of death, and against M. Arago in defence of literary studies. He wrote, too, at the same period, many small works expressive of his opinions on passing events. In 1835 he published his celebrated "Souvenirs. Impressions, Pensées, et Paysages pendant in voyage en Orient," which was almost as popular in an English translation,—"Pictures of the in an English constant, returnes of the East," as in its original language. His great effort, however, during the last years of Louis Philippe's reign, was the "History of the Girondins," which had an immense influence in producing the fall of the minister Guizot, and in bringing about the Revolution of 1848. During that eventful period, Lamartine became one of the most prominent, if not the most prominent, man of the day. It was owing to his eloquence that the Chamber of Deputies refused a compromise between the Revolution and the Orleans family. He risked his life in withstanding the demands of the leaders of the withstanding the demands of the leaders of the insurgents and their followers, that the red flag should be the colours of the new republic. "For myself," he said, "I will never consent to adopt it. The tricoloured flag has waved all over the wordt. I is identified with your liberties and your glory. The red flag has never waved but over the Champ de Mars, and has only been imbrued with the blood of the people." He became a member of the provisional excernment and the foreign minister of sional government, and the foreign minister of stonic government, and are foreign furtherser of the republic. He did good service to his country in that capacity, by preventing a gene-ral war of revolutionary interference, which 620

seen his much-loved Bourbon dynasty hurled the more violent revolutionists desired. His popularity during several months was immense: he was the particular idol of the middle classes, who beheld in him a bulwark between themselves and anarchy. Curiously enough, after a few months, his countrymen grew so indifferent few months, his country men grew so manuerent towards him, that it was with difficulty he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. When his name was announced with that of Louis Naponame was amounted what that of Louis rappo-leon and Cavaignae for the office of president, he obtained by far the fewest votes of the trio. After the coup d'état of December, 1851, he retired from politics and devoted himself exclusively to literature. Indeed his means had become so straitened that a most strenuous effort had to be made by him to ward off total pecuniary ruin. A French critic observes of this circumstance, "Notwithstanding the illusory wealth bestowed upon him by the Sultan in the shape of territorial grants, notwith-standing the enormous sale of his works, notwithstanding the vast subscriptions started for his benefit in France and abroad, the ruin of his beuefit in France and abroad, the ruin of his fortune by public disturbances, and by his own life of princely munificence, has con-demued him to a species of literary drudgery to which he has nobly submitted, but in which he has consumed, in a number of ephemeral productions, more force and power of intellect than would have been required to produce three or four great and immortal works." In obedience to the call of pressing necessity, he was, after his retirement from political life, one of the most industrious authors in France. We can only particularize a few of his most important pro-ductions, these are: "The History of the Revo-lution of 1848," "Raphael," "Les Confidences,"

sia," and "Fresh Travels in the East." Most of these have been translated into English and the other European languages. He was the proprietor and director of two newspapers, the "Bien Publique," published at Macon, and the "Pays," published at Paris. His poetical and prose works have been collected and republished in several forms; but, in addition to these, he produced numerous pamphlets and political effusions. B. at Macon, 1792; p. 1869.

LAMB, Lady Caroline, lim, dane/her of the End of Besborough, and wife of the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, was distinguished for her literary talents and the decided part she took in political affairs, particularly at the time her brother-in-law, the Hon. Goo. Lamb, was a candidate for Westminster, when she personally canvassed the electors, when she personally canvassed the electors, and made herself the subject of great notoriety. She possessed a masculine mind, and was on terms of friendship with several literary characters, but more especially with Lord Byron, for whom she entortained an attachment fatal to her domestic happiness. She wrote the novels of "Glenarvon," Graham Hamilton," and "Ada Reis," besides contributing to various newspapers and periodicals. n. 1786, p. 1828. LAMB, Charles, a distinguished English

Laur, Charles, a distinguished English essayist and humorist, was the son of a click to Mr. Sait, a bencher of the Inner Temple, in which legal stronghold he first saw the light. He was sent at an early age to Christ's Hospital, where Coleridge was his schoolfellow. Reared in the very heart of the metropolis, he

Lambert

throughout life evinced a strong perception, the splandows, qualidness, excitement, an oddities of the great world of London. "often shed tears," he said, "in the motie Strand, for fulness of joy at so much life." Ar impediment in his speech prevented his gaining an exhibition at the university, and, i 1792, he became a clerk in the India House, post he retained during hirty-three years With the exception of one terrible circum stance, his life was very uneventful. In 1796 his sister, worn out by constant toll at hen needle, as well as weakened in nerves by connecting the strong the strong the strong three strong the strong three stro throughout life evinced a strong perception needle, as well as weakened in nerves by con finement, took her mother's life in an uncon trollable fit of frenzy. Her insanity being established, she was allowed to remain in the charge of her brother, a duty which Lamb re ligiously fulfilled to the end of his life. Sh subsequently recovered her reason, and he brother, who was never married, passed his days with her, both evincing the utmost affec tion and devotedness to each other. He first appeared as an author in a small book of poems appends as a water in siniar over poems published in conjunction with Coleridge and Llayd. Although this was severely handled by the "Anti-Jacobin," Lamb was not deterred from authorship; for, some time afterwards, he produced a drama, entitled "John Woodvill." His delightful "Essays of Elia," upon which his fame mainly rests, were first printed in the "London Magazine." He was highly esteemed by a large intellectual circle, among which may by a large intellectual circle, among which may be named his life-long friend Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, Southey, Rogers, and Talfourd. The last gentleman published "Lamb's Letters, and "Final Memorals," in 1848; and those who would fully appreciate his captivating essays, and morsels of autobiography scattered the contraction of the cont through his writings, should consult these tributes to a genial and estimable man. His combutes to a genial and estimable man. His complete works include two volumes of verse, the Essays of Elia," and "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakspeare." The "Farewell to Tobacco," "Essay on Roast Pig." Christ's Hospital thirty years ago," and the "Old Benchers of Lincoln's Inn." may be mentioned as representative bits of his refined, quaint, casy humour. In one of the last essays of "Elia" he records his feelings on being released from drudgery at the India Hospi in a delichtful drudgery at the India House in a delightful manner. The paper is called "The Superan-nuated Man;" and the event happened in 1825. huated Man; and the event happened in Assat His death was the consequence of what was at first thought but a slight accident. For quaint, genial, and unconventional humour, Lamb has, perhaps, never been excelled. B. in London, 1775; D. at Edmonton, 1834.

Lamp. Sir James Bland Burges, D.C.L., the son of George Burges, Eq., comptroller of customs in Scotland, was educated at Oxford, and after travelling on the continent, was called to the bar in 1777. In 1787 be became M.F. for Helston, Comwall; and in 1789 was appointed under-secretary for Foreign Affairs. He about this date established the "Sun" evening newspaper, and for a time fook an active share in conducting it. His contributions to this journal were signed "Alfred," and were collected into a volume in 1792. He was created a barnout in 1793, and was named for life knightmarshal of the royal household, and spent the residue of his life in literary pursuits, producing numerous works on the drama, poetry, politics, &c. In 1821 he was allowed to assume the name

of Lamb, by which he was subsequently known. B. 1752; D. 1825.

LAMMALN, Maria Theresa Louisa, of Savoy-Carignan, Princess de, Lam'bal, was married to the duke de Bourbon-Penthièrre, but became a widow in the flower of youth and beauty. Being appointed, in 1774, superintendent of the household to Marie-Autoinette, queen of France, she became the particular favourite of that unfortunate princess. On the flight of Louis XVI, and his family, she came to Bugland; her attachment, however, to the queen was so great that she returned to France, and entered the prison of the Temple with her royal friend. She was draged thence to La Force, and alastly, in September, 1782, brought before a ferocious tribunal, where she was butchered with sabres, her head and breasts cut off and her heart taken out. These, borne on pikes, were carried about in savage triumph, and inhumanly taken to the king and his family. 2. at Turin, 1749.

LASTARD, William, lam'-bord, an English lawyer and antiquary, who published a collection and translation of the Anglo-Saxon laws and, in 1574, established an hospital for the poor at Greenwich. In 1579 he became justice of the peace for the county of Kent, and subsequently produced a work on the duties of his office, entitled "Eirenarcha." He also wrote "Archelon; or, a Discourse upon the High Courts of Justice in England," and collected materials for another work on Great Britain; but on finding that Camden was engaged upon a similar task, he abandoned his intention of publishing it. It was subsequently issued under the title of "Dictionarium Anglie Topographicum thistoricum." B. 1538; p. 1601.

LAMBERT, John, major-general in the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I, is tated to have been a student of law on the reaking out of the struggle between the King and the Parliament; but, joining the popular standard, he became a colonel, distinguished himself at the battle of Naseby and in Fife, and assisted Cromwell in his advancement to the Protectorate, but opposed his taking the title of king. For this, Cromwell deprived him of its commission, but, from prudential motives, cranted him a pension of £2000 a year. Being ivested of all employment, be withdrew into private life, but, on the death of the Protector, was chosen by the Rump Parliament to recrease the royalist insurrection. A short time reviously he took an active part in deposing tichard Cromwell; for which services he was appointed one of the council of state, and colonel a regiment of horse. The Parliament, how-wer, growing jealous of his influence with the army, directed him to resign his commission; this he absolutely refused to do, and, marching > London, dispersed the assembly by force, in the cottoer, 1639. He was then appointed major-eneral of the army, and sent to command the roces in the north; but General Monk having lefeated him, and restored the Parliament, how-most dependent of the force of the Parliament, he as deserted by his army, submitted, and was ommitted to the Power. At the Restoration was deserted by his army, submitted, and was ommitted to the Tower. At the Restoration was closer to the parliament, he unersey, where he remained during upwards fullity years. B, about 1620; D, at Guernsey, 592.

LAMBERT, George, an English artist who osely imitated the style of Poussin, and pro-

duced some pictures of considerable merit. him to acquire, almost unassisted, a consider-He was engaged in decorating the India House, in Leadenhall Street, with pictures of the Indian Settlements. He is believed to have been the founder of the famous Beef Steak Club. B. 1710; D. 1765.

LAMBERT, John Henry, an eminent German mathematician, who wrote a "Treatise on the Orbits of Comets," a "Treatise on the Properties of Light," and other works. He was an estimable man, and profoundly versed in the

mathematical sciences, as known during his

mathematical sciences, as known during its time. B. at Milhausen, Upper Alsatia, 1728; D. at Berlin, 1777. Lambeso, Charles Eugène de Loraine, Prince de, lam-besk, was the relative of Marie-Antoinette, whom he accompanied to France, and became colonel-proprietor of the royal German regiment. A determined enemy of the revolution, he charged the mob assembled at the Tuileries, in 1789, and wounded several persons with his own hand. He was afterwards tried for the act, but obtained an acquittal. Upon this, he left France, served in the Austrian army, and reached the grade of lieut.-fieldmar-He left no issue, and was the last repre-

sentative of one branch of the house of Lorame.

B. 1751; D. at Vienna, 1825.

LAMBRUN, Margaret, limboron, a Scotch heroine, was a servant of Mary Stuart, a her husband, who died of grief for the death of that queen. Margaret resolved to avenge the death of her husband and mistress upon Elizabeth, and, to accomplish her purpose, assumed a man's habit, and repaired to the English court; but, as she was pushing through a crowd to get near the queen, she dropped one of her pistols, This being observed, she was seized and brought before Elizabeth, who examined her strictly, and Margaret replied, "Madam, though I appear in this habit, I am a woman. I was several years in the service of Queen Mary, whom you have unjustly put to death; you have also caused that of my husband, who died of grief to see his innocent queen perish so iniquitously.

able store of knowledge. In 1807 he became teacher of mathematics in the College of St Malo, and, in the following year, produced his first work, entitled "Reflections on the State of the Church in France during the 18th State of the Chiter in France during size ion (Century," In 1811 he assumed the tonsure; in 1814 he went to Paris, where he wrote a pamphlet against Napoleon I., then in exile at Elba, for which he was forced to make his at bing, for which he was lored to make his occape from the capital during the Hundred Days. He went to England, where he resided for some time as usher at a school in the vici-nity of London. In 1816 he returned to France, and was ordained a priest. His remarkable "Essay on Indifference in matters of Religion" appeared the following year, and produced a profound impression. He visited Rome several years afterwards, and was offered a cardinal's hat by Leo XII., but declined the honour During the French revolution of 1830 he warmly embraced the democratic cause, declaimed against the temporal abuses of the Church, and in "L'Avenir." with Lacordaire and Montalemm b Avelir, with Lacordine and Montagen-bert (see Lacordaire), while he defended the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, desired that religion should be "regenerated" by being brought home to the bosoms of the lower classes, since the educated people had grown indifferent to its truths. He advocated the separation of the temporal from the spiritual separation of the Chirch. These views cycked a remonstrance from the Holy See; upon which the journal was suppressed. In 1834 he pro-duced his "Paroles d'un Croyant," a work which completely shut him out from the ranks of the Roman Catholic clergy. The pope condemned the book, but the republican party necepted its author as an apostle of civil and religious liberty. In 1840, for his "Pays et le Gouvernement," he was sentenced to undergo a year's imprisonment. He subsequently wrote other works, all expressing his views with the old earnestness and eloquence. Before his death, every effort was made to cause him to retract, but without

this design, but in vain: I found myself necessitated to prove by experience the truth of the maxim, that reason nor force can hinder a woman from vengeance, when she is impelled by love." The queen calmly heard this dis-course, and answered: "You are then persuaded that in this action you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and your spouse required from you; but what think you is my duty to do to you?" Margaret asked if this question was put as a

what assurance can you give," said the queen,
"that you will not repeat the attempt?"
"Madam," Lambrun rejoined, "a favour which is given under restraints is no favour when so doing, your majesty would act as a judge."

The queen was so struck with her behaviour, that she gave her a pardon and a safe condret out of the kingdom.

out of the kingdom.

LAMENNAIS, Félicité Robert, Abbé de, lémen-nai, a celebrated French divine, was the
son a shipowner at St. Malo, and was intended by his father to follow mercantile pur-

to be printed according to their author's last

wishes. I. at Saint Malo, 1742; D. 1854.

Lam, Giovanni, lat-me, an Italian author, who wrote in defence of the Nicenc creed against Leelere and others. In 1732 he became librarian of the Riccardi collection, and professor of rian of the incertal concessor, and processor we coclesiastical history at the Florence Lyceum. In 1740 he commenced the publication of a literary journal, called "Novelle Letterárie." He likewise made a selection of the incelted works contained in the Riccardi Library, and worss contained in the Ricearch Library, and published them under the title of "belief Eruditorum," in eighteen volumes. He had projected a History of the Eastern Churches from the Council of Florence, in 1439, but his death interrupted the plan. He was throughout life a warm opponent of the Jesuits. E. at Santa Croce, Tuscany, 1687; p., at Florence, 1770. 1770.

LAMORICIERE, Christophe Louis Juchault de, lu'-mo-riss'-e-uir, a celebrated French general, was educated for his profession at the Polytechnic School, between the years 1824-26, after men-vai, a celebrated French divine, was the which he passed to the school of Metz. In son a shipowner at St. Malo, and was in- 1830 he had reached the grade of lieutenant, tended by his father to follow mereantile pur- and subsequently, in the African war, he rose suits; but an unconquerable love of learning led | with great rapidity. He was appointed captain

of the Zouaves on the organization of that corps, and, in 1837, had risen to the rank of colonel. He was wounded by the explosion of a mine at the siege of Constantine; after a short sojourn at Paris, he returned to Africa, where he distinguished himself on several occasions. In 1844 he became commander of the sons. In 1934 he became commander of the Legion of Honour, and was appointed tempo-rary governor of Algeria. Under Marshal Bugeaud, between the years 1841-45, he dis-played the highest qualities of a commander, played the nignest quantees of a communer, and terminated his career two years later, by skilfully surrounding Abd-el-Kader, and causing him to surrender himself prisoner to the due d'Aumale. During the revolution of 1848, he rode amongst the insurgents in the costume of a colonel of the National Guard, proclaimed the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the regency of the duchess of Orleans; but his horse was killed and himself wounded, and he narrowly escaped death at the hands of the mob. The provideath at the hands of the mob. The provi-sional government offered him the office of minister of war, which he refused. In the insurrection of June, he acted under Cavaignac, and fought against the insurgents at the Bastile, and elsewhere. At the time of the election of President, he was sitting in the Legislative Assembly, and offered no opposition to the new head of the nation. In 1819, on the Russian intervention in Hungary, he was dispatched on an extraordinary mission to the court of on an extraordinary mission to the court of Russia, but did not arrive until after the Hun-garians had been subdued. On again taking his seat in the Legislative Assembly, he became a streamous opponent of the President and his party. On the coup d'dud of December, 1851, he was arrested and at first conducted to Ham, but afterwards released, and conducted as far as Cologne by the agents of the police. He then took up his residence at Brussels, where he usually continued to live up to the year 1860, when Monsignor Merode, one of the pope's household, and formerly a soldier, sought him in his retreat, and induced him to undertake in his recreat, and induced him to undertake the chief command of the papal troops, a task he commenced with great zeal, but without accomplishing anything of note, the papal troops having been completely defeated and dispersed by Cialdini at Castelfidardo, Ancona,

dispersed by Glaldini at Castelfidardo, Ancona, and elsewhere. In at Nantes, 1806; p. 1805.

La Morra, Antoine Hondar de, Lo-mor, and was educated for the legal profession; but having a love for dramatic composition, resolved to devote himself entirely to the theatre, In 1693 he produced his first drama-tiles of the control of the con subsequently wrote a number of comedies and tragedies, which obtained some success; only one of them, however, keeping possession of the stage—the tragedy of "Inez de Castro," praised by Voltaire. Lamotte became a member of the French Academy, and was appointed dramatic censor. But he is chiefly remarkable for his presumptuous attempt to translate the Illad of Homer, without any knowledge of Greek. By way of improving that poem, he abridged is to twelve cantos, and added to it a discourse, in which he stated that the admiration for Homer and other ancient writers was only a prejudice of the time. About the age of 40 he became blind, and lost the use of his limbs. B. at Paris,

1672; p. 1731. LAMOTTE, Jeanne de Valois, Countess de, a lady, who, becoming aware of the ridiculous, 623

passion of Cardinal Rohan for Queen Marie-Antomette, suggested to the prelate the idea of purchasing for that princess a magnificent diamond necklace. She engaged herself to deliver the present to the queen, and to procure for the cardinal an interview with her. For this she was, in 1785, convicted of imposture and swindling, and was condemned to make and swindling, and was condemued to make honourable amends with a cord about her neek, to be whipped and branded, and to be confined in La Salpetiriero. She found means of making her escape, and took refuge in England, where she printed a book containing reflections Queen Marie-Antoinett's moral character. 2.

Queen Maric-Antoinette's moral character. B. at Bar-sur-Antoinette's moral character. As the Marie Treiber of the himself entered the Prussian army in 1796, but after serving for some time, and attaining the rank of major, he resigned, in consequence of illhealth. Thereupon he retired to his estate of Nennhausen, near Rathedow, and devoted him-self to literature. Under the pseudonym of Pellegrin, he published a translation of the "Numantia" of Cervantes, as well as several poems; the novel of "Alwin," and the "History of the noble Knight Galmy and a beautiful Duchess from Brittany." He subsequently proceeded to write a succession of poems and novels of great freshness and power, chiefly in the style of the old German poets, or founded upon the olden Northern mythology. apon the olden Northern mythology. In 1818 he gave to the world his exquisite tale, "Undie," which has been reproduced in every European language, and has become an establishment. lished favourite, in virtue of its feeling and fancy, and the decided originality of its construction. During the thirteen subsequent years he produced poems, dramas, and novels, all imbued with a romantic and chivalric feeling. In 1840 was published his "Tidings for the forman Nobility, and, son after his death, a work entitled "Apostasy and Repentance; or, the Looking-glass of the Soul." He edited a selection of his works, in twelve volumes, in 1841. B. at Brandenburg, 1777; D. at Berlin, 1843.

LAMOUROUX, Jean Vincent, la'-moo-roo, a French naturalist, who devoted himself to the French naturalist, who devoted himself to the study of marine productions, animal and vegetable, and was professor of natural history at Cean. He wrote many treatiess for the "Classical Dictionary of Natural History," and composed a dictionary of Zoophytes for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." In 1817 he described a new variety of wheat, which was afterwards cultivated with success in the northern provinces. of France, under the name of ble lamma, B. at

Agen, France, intre the mane of the team. A. A. Agen, France, 1779; D. at Caen, 1825.
LAMPLUGH, Thomas, \$\tilde{L}imp^i - \tilde{L}u_i\$ an English prelate. He took part with the Presbytarians in the civil war, but conformed at the Restoration. tion, and became D.D., principal of Alban Hall, and vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In 1676 he was ordained bishop of Exeter. When the Prince of Orange landed, the bishop made a speech to the clergy and gentry, exhorting them to be loyal to James, who gave him the arch-bishopric of York. Notwithstanding this, he took the oaths to William and Mary. n. in Yorkshire, 1615; n. at Thorp Castle, 1691. LAMPRIDIUS, Ælius, läm-prid-e-ue, a Roman

Landen

historian of the 4th century, who wrote the dentally, by copying a group of fruit as a study lives of the emperors Commodus, Antoninus of colour. Indeed, as a copyist, he was exceeding the colour of the "Boar Hunt," and the colour of the "Boar Hunt," the wonderful restoration of the "Boar Hunt,"

Augusta

LANA, Francis de, la'-na, an Italian mathe-LANA, Francis de, la-na, an Italian matne-matician, who is stated to have been the first to conceive the idea of aërostation, and to have described the subject in a work called "Magiste-rium Nature et Artis," published at Brescia, in 1684. A particular dissertation on the subject, entitled "Navis Volans," tending to abute the claims of Montgolifer to this discovery was pub-

lished, from Lana's work, at Naples, in 1784, B. at Brescia, 1631; p. 1687.

LANCASTER, Sir James, län'käs-ter, an Eng-lish navigator, who, in 1591, sailed as commander of a squadron to the East Indies, where he touched at Ceylon and Sumatra, and, after taking several vessels and losing some of his own, shaped his course for England; but in the own, snaped ins course for England; but if the voyage, meeting with adverse winds, he was driven on the coast of America. He landed on a small island, and the crew, taking advantage of his absence, cut the cable, and sailed for England; land. He afterwards obtained a passage on board a French ship, and arrived at Rye in 1594. He went out again with another fleet, with which he committed many depredations on the coast of Brazil, and took the town of Pernambuco, where he obtained immense treasure, which he brought to England in 1595. He next commanded the fleet sent out by the newlyestablished East India Company, and obtained the grant of a settlement at Acheen, and also at Bantam, after which he returned to England. He maintained the existence of a north-west passage, and encouraged many attempts to dis-cover it during his lifetime, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth for his services. D. 1620.

LANCASTER, Joseph, was the founder of the Lancasterian schools in most parts of the civilized Lancasterian scincois in most parties of the civilization world. Before he had attained his nineteenth year, he set up a school for poor children in a room lent him by his father, in the Boroughroad, Southwark, and, in a short time, had ninety children under his charge. He continued his philanthropic effort of disseminating education among the lowest classes, and, in 1805, was honoured with an audience by George III., who said, "I wish that every poor child in my domi-nions may be able to read his Bible." The Established Church made him many overtures, which he, as a member of the Society of Friends, was constrained to decline. Almost unaided, he travelled over the United Kingdom, and lectured to upwards of \$0,000 people on the system which he had organized: this system consisted in teaching the elements of education by mutual or monitorial instruction Becoming insolvent, he emigrated to the United States in 1818, and pursued his educational efforts with much suc-cess in that country. He visited Canada in 1829, and obtained several grants from the Par-liament of Lower Canada in furtherance of his educational projects. He became embarrassed in his means once more; but his friends subscribed to purchase a small annuity for him.

sorbed to purchase a small annuity for him, by in London, 1771; n. at. New York, 1838. "
Lancs, George, Cance, a modern English painter, celebrated for his fruit-pices and stilllife productions, studied high or historical art
under Haydon; but it was not until he had
discovered where his true powers lay that he
made any marked progress. This he did acci-

by Velasquez, now in the National Gallery, and which had been injured by a clumsy "restorer," to whom it had been intrusted to clean.
Almost from the first moment of his bringing his skill to bear on the peculiar line of art for which he afterwards became distinguished which he arrevated became usingusteen Lance proved that a great painter in an original line had appeared. For many years, he sent to the exhibitions of the British Institution and the Enionions of the British institution and the Royal Academy productions marked by skilful composition, brilliant colour, and har-monious effects. His "Fruit," "Game," "Just Shot," "Fresh from the Lake, "Just Gathered," and a host of similar works, have charmed heand a host of similar works, have enarmed be holders, as splendid reproductions of grapes, melons, fruit, flowers, dead birds, game, or hish. The Vermon collection contains three good examples of his manner—"Fruit," 1882; Fruit," 1818; and "Red-cap," n. at Little Easton, Escox, 1802; D. 1861.

Lindslot, Dom Claude, Jance'-lof, a cell-bated examplation, who hopems probeses at

brated grammarian, who became professor at Port Royal in 1638, and composed for the use of the pupils a series of excellent works. shared in the persecutions to which the estab-lishment of Port Royal was subjected, on account of its attachment to Jansenism. He account of its attachment to Jansenson. He wrote "New Method of Learning the Latin Language," generally known as the Port Royal Latin Grammar; "Greek Grammar," "Greek Roots," "Italian Grammar," and other works. B. at Paris, 1615; D. at Quimperié,

1695

LANCISI, Giovanni Maria, lan-che'-se, a learned Italian, who studied medicine, chemistry, botany, and geometry with equal success. He was physician to popes Innocent XII, and Clement XI, and was the author of several valuable his death, he left to the hospital of San Spirito, at Rome, a library of 20,000 volumes, on condition that it should be free to the public. n. at Rome, 1654; p. 1720.

LANCEINCE, Prosper H mry, lan-krink, a painter of the British school, though of Flemish birth. He was well educated, having been birth. He was well educated, having been originally designed for the Church, but on indicating a love for art, was allowed to follow the bent of his genius. After studying under various masters in his own country, and making great progress, especially in landscape, where he took Titian and Salvator Rosa for his models, he went to England, and was employed by persons of distinction. He also assisted Sir Peter Lely in painting the accessories-such as grounds, landsenpes, ornaments, draperies, &c.
—in his principal pictures. Lancrinck was
particularly happy in his skies, and his landscapes were also much admired for the invention, and harmony and warmth of colour, they displayed. F. 1628; D. 1692.

Linder, James, län'-den, an English mathe-

matician, was a self-taught genius, and acquired a profound knowledge of abstract mathematics. He wrote some curious papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in 1755 published a volume called "Mathematical Lucubrations." He was appointed agent to Earl Fitzwilliam, which position he held till within two years of this death. In 1768 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He published two volumes

of "Mathematical Memoirs," full of curious and original theorems. p. at Peakirk, near Peterborough, 1719; p. at Melton, 1709. LANDER, Richard and John, lan-der, two brothers, whose names are associated with African discovery, were both appronticed to a printer; but the elder abandoned his cocupation. printer; but the elder abandoned his occupation to accompany Clasperton in his expedition to the Niger in 1935; and after his death, in 1827, returned to England, where he submitted to government a plan for exploring the Niger, which was adopted. Accompanied by his younger brother, he set out for Badagry in 1830, and, after encountering many dangers, they reached Kirree, but were taken prisoners at Eboe, and only, after the promise of a high ransom, succeeded in getting arrangements ransom, succeeded in getting arrangements made for conveying them to the sea. This they reached by the channel called by the Portuguese Nun, and by the English Brass River; and Aun, and by the English Brass River; and thus solved one of the grandest problems in African geography. This important discovery, opening a water communication into the very heart of the African continent, made a great impression on the mercantile world; and soon after the brothers' arrival in England, an association was formed for making a settlement on the Upper Niger; but the expedition fitted out for this purpose at Liverpool, in 1832, proved a failure; and the Landers, together with nearly all that joined it, fell victims either to the unhealthiness of the climate, or in contests with the natives, in 1833. Richard was born in 1804,

and John in 1806, in Cornwall, LANDON, Letitia Elizabeth, lün'-don, generally known as L. E. L., an English poetess, who at the early age of thirteen displayed a vivid and inventive imagination, and produced several small poems. Her father was an army agent, and resided at Brompton, where he had for a neighbour Mr. Jerdan, the editor of the "Literary Gazette." She submitted some of her poetical effusions to that gentleman, who pub-lished them in his journal, in 1820. These first efforts were soon followed by others in the same paper, and were received with a considerable amount of attention. Her father dying soon after, and leaving his family in reduced circumstances, Miss Landon devoted herself to litestances, ans Landon devoted herself to literature, as a means of supporting herself and assisting her relatives. Her poems in the "Literary Gazette," signed L. E. L., were not eagerly looked for, and excited great admiration. She likewise wrote criticisms of poetry and works of footies for the Coarties and works of footies for the Coarties. tion. She likewise wrote criticisms of poetry and works of fiction for the Gazette, and, as Mr. Jerdam afterwards stated, her labours for the print were little less than his own. With respect to her poems, "The Fate of Adelaide, a Swiss Romantic Tale," was published in 1821. This, her first collection, was followed by "The Improvisatore," "The Troubadour," "The Golden Violet," and others. At that period the annuals were popular, and to these L. E. L. con-tributed larevie. She was less successful as a tributed largely. She was less successful as a novelist than as a poet, for her three works of fiction, "Romance and Reality," "Francesca Carrara" and "Ethel Churchill," were soon for-gotten. In 1838 she was married to Mr. gotten. In 1838 she was married to ma. George Maclean, the governor of Cape Coast Castle. She left England with her husband then a vear was found lying on the floor of her apartment, dead. In her hand was a small philal that had contained prussic acid. At the inquest the jury discovered no cause for suspicion in her death, neither

could it be thought that her end had been due to her own intentional act; for she had been in the habit of taking, according to her physician's advice, small doses of prussic acid, and she had, auvice, small doses of prussic acid, and she had, moreover, written to some female friends in London expressing herself perfectly happy and contented. As a poet she evinced a sentimental contented. As a poets are evinced a softmental and melancholy east of thought, but in private life she was of a lively and mirthful disposition. Her "Life and Literary Remains" were published by Laman Blanchard, in 1841. B. at Old Brompton, 1802; D. 1839.

LANDOR, Walter Savage, län'-dor, a modern English poet, essayist, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of Walter Landor, Esq., a wealthy landed proprietor, of ancient family. His mother was Miss Savage, a rich Warwick-His mother was Miss Savage, a rich Warwick-shire heiress. Watter Savage was educated at Rugby school and Trinity College, Oxford. The professions of the army and the law were successively proposed to him, and both in turn declined; he preferring to live an un-trammelled life of literary ease on the income allowed him by his father. At the close of the last century, just as Burns, Words-worth, Coleridge, Rogers, and other great writers, were appearing on the poetical arena, Walter Savage Landor published his first volume of poems. In 1809 he went to Paris, where he of poems. In 1802 he went to Paris, where he witnessed the accession of Bonaparte to the consulship for life. On succeeding to the family estates, by the death of his father, he began by expending vast sums in buildings and improvements thereon; but, in a few years, he suddenly sold off all his property, some of which had been in his family's possession during 700 years, and went abroad, intending to become a citizen and went aproad, intenung to become a citizen of the world. During the struggle between the Spanish patriots and Napoleon I., he raised men, joined the former, and materially aided the Junta by gifts of money. He was appointed a colonel in the Spanish service; but, at a later period, when the restored king, Ferdinand, had overthrown the constitution which the Spaniards and obtained for themselves he resigned his overtnrown the constitution which the Spaniards and obtained for themselves, he resigned his commission, declaring that though "willing to aid the Spaniard he people in the assertion of their liberties against the antagonist of Europe, he would have nothing to do with a perjure and a traitor." He had married Miss Thuillier, a a trator. He fad married aiss intuiner, as young lady of Swiss extraction, residing at Bath, in the year ISI1; and, after the fall of Napoleon, he and his wife took up their residence at Florence, where he purchased some estates, there, during thirty years, he lived, making only a few visits to England at wide intervals. It was while a resident at Florence that he commended to the state of th posed his most important works. In 1820 he printed his "Idyllia Heroica," in Latin, at posed his most important worsh. In the printed his "Idylia Heroica," in Latin, at Pisa, Between the years 1824-29 he brought out, in London, his "Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen." In 1831 he orpoblished "Gebti," a poem, first produced in English, but translated by himself into Latin in 1813. In 1838 he published "A Satire on Satirists, and Admonition to Detractors," and the Felmalogue." Besides these, he wrote many inforter and less important works; his drams, "Andrew of Hungary" and "Giovanni of Naples," were first published in 1839. His latest productions were, "Last Fruit of an Old Tree," published in 1853, and "Letters of an American," first given to the world under the assumed name of Pottinger, in 1854.

Landseer

Altogether, Mr. Landor was one of the most

AIROGENER, AIR, LAMIOR WAS ONE Of the MOST remarkable English writers the ninctecuth cen-tury produced. B. 1776; D. 1864. LANGBLE, LOUG. (See DICKERSENER, Henry.) LANGBLE, John, And. sec., an eminent bug-lish engraver, who was a pupil of Byron, and in 1788 attracted some notice by his engravings of Technologies. Loutherbourg's vignettes for Maclise's lible.

engraver in the Royal Academy. Having considerable literary ability, he subsequently abandoned his profession to engage in controversy on art, and to deliver lectures. He started several publications, which met with only a short-lived success. Among others, he established "The Probe," in opposition to the "Art Journal." In 1834 he wrote a "Descriptive, Explanatory, and Critical Catalogue of the Earliest Pictures in the National Gallery," which contained some amusing matter, although the criticisms therein contained were of little value. His best engraving was from his celebrated son's "Dogs of Mount St. Bernard." Indeed Mr. Landseer is more remembered as the father of the greatest English animal-painter, than for any particular merits of his own. B. at Lincoln, 1769; p. 1852.

LANDSEER, Thomas, an English mezzotint engraver, and eldest son of the preceding. He is known as the engraver of Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures, and for his spirited etchings, called "Monkeyana." The most important of his later works was his engraving of Rosa Bon-heur's "Horse Fair." B. near the end of the last century.

LANDSRER, Charles, R.A., a modern English painter, and brother of the preceding, painted many pictures of merit, chiefly illustrative of the works of popular poets and novelists. He was elected an academician in 1845, and six years afterwards became keeper of the Royal

Academy, B. 1799.
LANDSEER, Sir Edwin, R.A., an illustrious member of the English school of artists, was the son of John Landseer and brother of the preceding. From his earliest years he evinced extraordinary skill as a draughtsman, and when only fourteen exhibited successful pictures of terriers, spaniels, horses, and other small sub-jects. Under his father's direction he was in the habit of sketching sheep, donkeys, and other animals, on Hampstead Heath; and to this early familiarity with nature we may attribute early immunity with meater we may attracted this wonderful skill and fidelity, as exhibited in his pictures during after-life. When he was 18, he painted "The Dogs of Mount St. Bernard," and from that time became the leading English animal-painter. Although so early successful, he never lost the habits of a student, but went on increasing in power year after year. He became a Royal Academician in 1830. Sir Edwin's pictures are familiar to thousands of his countrymen, through the medium of scores of engravings. To mention even the most important of ings. To mention even the most important of his works would require a great deal of space; but a fair idea of his wonderful powers may be eathered by all who have visited the Brompfan Museum, where lang the "Peaco" and "War," "High Life" and "Low Life," "Highland Music" and the "Dying Stag." In almost every phintseller's window we may see "The Return from Deer-Stalling," "Jack in Office," "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," "Return from 669.

Langeland

Hawking," "A Distinguished Member of the Royal Humane Society," "A Piper and a Pair of Nuterackers," "Bottom and Titania," etc., etc. The colossal bronze lions at the foot of the

The colossal bronze ions at the 100t of the Nelson Column in Traflajar Square were modelled by Sir E. Landseer. n. 1802. Laxs, Jane, Ivin, an English herome, who was the principal instrument in effecting the escape of Charles II., after the battle of Woccester. That monarch, disguised in her factors. cester. That monarch, disguised in the cester in the set of Mr. Lane, about twelve miles from Boscobel Wood, in which twelve miles from Boscobel Wood, in which the cester is the set of th Norton's, near Bristol; and thence he went to Brighton, where he embarked for France. She was well rewarded at the Restoration, and mar-ried Sir Clement Fisher, a baronet of Warwickshire.

LANGRANC, län'-fränk, archbishop of Canterbury, whose early manhood was spent as an advocate in the law courts of Pavia; after which he went to France, and established a school at Avanches, which was attended by students of the highest rank. On a journey to Rouen, he was robbed and left bound in a wood. Some peasants released him, and conveyed him to the abbey of Bee, where he was so kindly treated, that he became a monk therein, and, in three years, was chosen prior. William, duke of Normandy, gave him the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, and, after the conquest of England, advanced him to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1071 he went to Rome to receive the pallium from Pope Alexander II. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded several churches and hospitals. He wrote against Berenger on the Eucharist, and other works, which were published at Paris, 1648. B. at Pavia, 1005; D. 1089

LANGBAINE, Gerard, lung'-bain, a learned divine, who rose from the position of servitor to be fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He edited "Longinus," and several other learned works. In 1615 he was chosen provost of his college, which, with the office of keeper of the archives, he held till his death. He was esteemed by Selden, Usher, till his death. He was esteemed by Solden, Usher, and other great men, his correspondence with whom has been printed. n. in Westmoreland, about 1609; n. 1653.—His son, Gerard Langbaine, made a collection of old plays, and published an "Appendix to the University Catalogue of Graduates," and "An Account of the English Dramatic Poets," n. at Oxford, 1669; n. 1693. LANGENGOS, James, Jamy-Lok, a learned Danish writer, who studied theology, and the modern languages with yould success. Fre-

modern languages, with much success. Fre-deric V. employed him to travel in Sweden, to collect information relative to Danish history. He was also made keeper of the archives of the realm, councillor of justice, and councillor of state. His most important work is the histo-rical collection, entitled "Scriptores Rerum Decisions" in 1770 Daniearum," &c.

Daniearum," &c. B. 1710; D. 1774.

LANGDALE, Marmaduke, lang-dail, a gallant
English gentleman, who, in the civil war, raised a troop in the king's service, gained some advantage over Fairiax, raised the siege of Pontefract Castle, and made himself master of Berwick and Carlisle. On the ruin of the royal cause, he went to Flanders, and was created, by

cause, ne went to Francers, and was accompany. Charles II., Lord Langdale. D. 1661.

LANGELAND, Or LONGLAND, Robert, läng-länd, an old English poet, and one of the first disciples of Wickliffe, who distinguished himself

Lannes

by a curious poem, entitled "The Visions of Piers differences between the Church of England and by a carrous poem, entitled "The Visions of Piers Plowman," written about 1369, and intended as a satire on almost every description of men, but especially the clergy. It is written in blank verse, with wit and humour, in an alliterative measure. The latest edition is that issued by measure. The latest edition is the Early English Text Society.

the Early English rext Society.

Lingular, Simon de, ling'-hom, an English
prelate and cardinal, abbot of Westminster, and
atterwards bishop of Ely, and lastly archibishop
of Canterbury, in 1866. Edward III. made him
treasurer of England, and Urban VIII. gave him
a cardinalship, with the title of legate. D. at
Avironal 1874.

Avignon, 1376.

Avignon, 1376.

Ling-Horne, Dr. John, läng'-horn, an Eng-lish divine and poet, who, on entering into orders, became tutor to the sons of a Lincolnshire gentleman, whose daughter he subsequently married. He wrote a poem entitled "Genius and Valour," in which he defended the Seotch against Churchill, and for which the university agains containing the stowed upon him the degree of D.D., in 1766. He was a writer in the "Monthly Review," and published "Poems," "Letters of Theodosius and Constantia," "Solyman and "Alachies and Constantia," "Fables of Almena," a tale; five sermons; "Fables of Flora, in Verse," and a translation of Plu-tarch's "Lives." B. at Kirkby-Stephen, West-

tarch's "Lives." B. at Kirkby-Stepnen, west-moreland, 1735 p. 1779.

Langle, Louis Matthew, langle, a celebrated French circularist, who particularly devoted himself to the study of the Mantchou language of which he published an ahphabet, and a cic-tionary Mantchou-Français. He also published as also published as a local published to the published as a local published to the local published to t specimens of Arabian, Persian, and other eastern authors, with translations. In 1792 he was authors, with translations. In 1792 he was named keeper of the Oriental MSS, in the royal library; and had barely entered on his office, when the mob demanded that all books relating to genealogy in his charge should be destroyed. Langle asked for time to look out the works indicated, and proceeded to conceal all the more valuable, and gave up to popular fury a large quantity of duplicate copies and other unimportant lumber, and thus saved upwards of five thousand volumes, besides sundry valuable do-euments illustrative of the national history. He afterwards organized a school for the living Oriental languages, in which he was professor of Oriental languages, in which ne was protessor of Persian; he was also a member of the institute, and a memoir by him upon Egypt first sug-gested to Bonaparte an expedition to that country. Napoleon wished Langte to accumpany him to the East, but this he declined to do, and thereby gave great offence to the First Consul. He published numerous works on Oriental subjects, besides new editions of the books of travellers and others connected with that region. B. 1763; p. 1824.

LANGLE, Jean Maximilien de, a French Protestant minister, who officiated in the reformed testant minister, who discinct in the reformed church at Rouen for twenty-five years. He wrote a "Defence of Charles I, King of Eng-land," two volumes of sermons, and translated from the English the "Whole Duty of Man." B. at Evreux, 1569; p. 1674. LANGER, Samuel de, son of the above, was which the Charles of the Deverter above by the service of the property and the presence of the service of

minister of the Protestant church at Rouen, whence he removed to Charenton, where he was wance he removed to Charenton, where he was greatly esteemed for his learning and virtues. On the persecution breaking out against the Protest-ants, he went to England, and became a pre-bendary of Westminster. The university of Ox-ford conferred on him the degree of D.D. Bi-shop Stillingdiest printed a letter of his on the

differences between the control of binginus and the Dissenters. B. in London; D. 1800.

Langley, Batty, läng-le, an English architect, who published many useful practical books; such as the "Builder's Buvel," the "Builder's Price-Book," and other works for masons,

bricklayers, and carpenters. D. 1757.

Langvort, Peter, läng-toft, an old English chronicler, who translated from the Latin, into French verse, Herbert Bosenham's "Life of Thomas à Becket," and also composed a chronicle in verse, which began with the Trejans and went down to Edward I. An English metrical translation of this was made by Robert de Brunne, and published at Oxford in 1725. A manuscript of the Chronicle is pre-served in the Cottonian collection of the British Museum, and another is to be found in the Arundel MSS. contained in the Heralds' College. Langtoft lived at the end of the 13th and

lege. Langton lived at the end of the 1stn and beginning of the 1stn century. Langton, Stephen, läng-ton, archbishop of Canterbury, and cardinal of St. Chrysogonus, studied at, and became chancellor of, the uni-versity of Paris, and was created an archbishop by the pope, in opposition to King John and the clergy. John forbade Langton from en-tering England, and banished the monks of Canterbury, for which the kingdom was laid under the papal interdict. The king was afterwards excommunicated, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance; on which he made his submission, by complying with the papal terms, after which he received the papal absolution from Langton, who, however, refused the pope's bull of excommunication against the barons for leaguing against John, at Runny-mede, for which he was suspended at Rome. where he suffered also many mortifications. At length he purchased his pardon, and was permitted to return to England. He was a stanch adherent to the cause of national liberty. B. in England, in the earlier half of the 12th century; D. 1228. He composed some theological works.

LANGUET, Hubert, lan'-gai, minister of state DANGUST, rubert, ear-gas, minister of same to Augustus, elector of Saxony, was a native of France, and converted to the Protestant faith by Melancthon. He was at Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, as ambassador from the elector, and narrowly escaped with his From the elector, and narrowly seagles with an is-life, after saving that of Wichelus, a printer, in whose house he lodged, and also the famous De Mornay. He was employed in several other embassles; but being suspected of favouring the Zwinglanns, he quitted the service of the elector, and entered into that of the Prince of Orange. He were a letter to Sir Philip Sidney, and other pieces. p. at Antwerp, 1581

Lantener, Nicholas, lind-e-air, a painter, engraver, and musician, who was employed to collect pictures in foreign countries for Charles couses, pactures in Ioreign countries for Charles I. He phaced a particular mark on all which he brought to England. Pepps says, in his Diarry, "that Lamiere did, at the request of Mr. Illi, bring two or three of the fancet prints for my life." He was also chapel-master to Charles I.

The was subsected to the content of Born of humble parents, he worked as a dyer in early life; but, joining a battalion of volunteers

in 1792, he, by his courage, rapidly rose to the chancellor of the Exchequer, and followed Bit in 1792, ne, by ms courage, rapinly rose to the grade of major. In 1794 he attracted the notice of Bonaparte, who procured him a command in the army of Italy. At the battles of Montenotte and Millesimo he displayed considerable bravery, and became colonel in 1790. He was made general of brigade in the following year, and sustained a brilliant part at the taking of Mantua and at the battle of Arcola. He went with the French expedition to Egypt, and rose to the rank of general of division. The French victory at Aboukir was in part due to his bravery victory at Abourtr was in part due to ins bravery and coolness. At the siege of Aere he was severely wounded. He left Egypt with Bona-parte, and after returning to Paris, rendered good service to his chief during the revolution of the 18th Brumaire (9th November), 1799, for which Napoleon appointed him commander of the consular guard. After various employments, he commanded the advance gnard of the French army crossing the Great St. Bernard into Italy, in 1800. At the great battle of Montebello, where the Austrians were completely beaten, Lannes displayed such great skill and brayery. that Napoleon gave him the title of Montebello when he raised him to a dukedom. He was no less distinguished at the battle of Marengo. On his return from Portugal in 1804, whither on as recurs from Foreign in 1804, watter he had been sent as minister-plenipotentiary of France, Napoleon created him marshal of France, and afterwards duke of Montebello. In the German campaigns of 1805-6, he commanded the advance guard, and rendered the most signal service to his master at the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. His last great exploit was the defence of the village of Essling, where, while resisting the fierce on-slaught of the Austrians, a cannon-ball struck off his right leg, and the foot and ankle of the left. Napoleon evinced more emotion at the sight of his brave marshal's mortal wound than he had ever before been known to exhibit, Lannes, throughout his military career, evinced a con-stantly increasing knowledge of war. Long afterwards, Napoleon, speaking of this intrepid commander, thus expressed himself—" I found him a dwarf, and I lost him a giant.

him a dwarf, and I lost him a giant.

He had great experience in war, having been in fifty-four battles and three hundred combats.

He was cool in the midst of fire; possessed of a clear, penetrating eye, ready to take advantage of any opportunity that might present itself. Violent and hasty in his temper, even in my presence, he was ardently attached to me."

His young widow, a beautiful and accomplished lady, was afterwards lady in waiting to the empress Maria Louisa. B. at Lectoure, Guienne, 1769; D. 1809.

Larspowni, Henry Petir Fitzmauriee, third Marquis of, Mad-down, after receiving a preliminary course of education at Westminstor school, went, in 1795, to study under Dugaid Stewart at Edinburgh, where he formed the equanisticate of a small circle of young men, nearly all of whom subsequently became amous in one line or another. These young friends formed the celebrated Speculative Society, in which Brougham, Jeffrey, Syfney Smith, Horner, and others, first practised the art of debate. From Edinburgh he went to Cambridge, in 1801, and, after a continental tong, entered the House of Commons. As Lord Henry LANSDOWNE, Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, third entered the House of Commons. As Lord Henry Petty he became a prominent member of the city of Valetta. He afterwards c Whig party, and, on the death of Mr. Pitt, and the accession of the Whigs to power, he became D. of the plague, at Candia, 1570.

in the representation of the university of Cambridge. He succeeded to the peerage as marquis of Lansdowne, in 1809. In both Houses of Parliament he was a stanch advocate of the abolition of slavery, and some of his best oratorical efforts were made in furtherance of the repeal of the penal laws against Roman Catholics. In 1820 he proposed a measure in favour of the principle of free trade; and in 1822 sought to obtain an inquiry into the suffering condition of Ireland inquiry into the sunering condition of freland. After eighteen years' retirement from office, he became secretary of state for the Homo department, under the premiership of George Canning, in 1828. He was in opposition during the Wellington administration of 1829-31, but on becoming president of the Council in the latter year, he was an active participator in the measures taken to pass the Reform Act. He was the opposition leader of the House of Lords during Sir Robert Peel's rule, which commenced in 1841, and when his own party returned to power under Lord John Russell, in 1846, he once more led the peers from the ministerial John Russell, in 1852. B. 1780; D. 1863.

LANTIER, Stephen François de, lantierai, a

French author, who produced some celebrated works of fictitious travel, similar to Barthélemy's "Anacharsis," but in no way copied from it. These were entitled, "The Travels of Antenor,"
"The Travellers in Switzerland," and "Travels in Spain." He also wrote some comedies, and

in Spain." He also wrote some comeads, and other works. B. at Marseilles, 1734; D. 1828.

Lanzi, Luigi, land'-se, an Italian archeologist and writer on art, who entered the Society of Jesuits at the age of 17, but on the suppression of the order, devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was appointed keeper of the cabinet of medals at Florence in 1775, and thenceforth produced works on archæology and art, some of which have since been translated into every European language. His "History of the Painters" was translated by Thomas of the Painters" was translated by Thomas Roseoe, and republished in Bohn's "Standard Library." Lanzi composed many other works, the chief of which were "Saggio di Lingua Etrusca," and others on the ancient Etruscan. vases. He was likewise a graceful poet. B.1732; D. at Florence, 1810.

LACTSE, OF LACTSEU, la-o-tse', a Chinese philosopher, who lived a short time before Confucius. He held the doctrine of the metumpsychosis, or transmigration of souls, like Pythagoras (see Pythagoras). He wrote a book which the Chinese place among the number of their sacred works, and founded a sect which rivals in numbers that of Confucius. M.

Stanislas Julien published a complete edition of his writings, at Paris, 1841. Lived about 600 r

LAPARELLI, Francis, la-pa-roil-le, an eminent Italian architect and mechanician. His knowledge of the art of military engineering recommended him to Cosmo I., grand-duke of Tuscany, and Pope Pius IV. intrusted him with the construction of the defensive works of Civita Vecchia, which place he strongly fortified.
Michael Angelo confided to him the execution menner Angelo connect to him the execution of his designs for the church of St. Peter. In 1565 he was sent to fortify Malta against the attempts of Solyman, and there planned the city of Valeta. He afterwards engaged in the service of the Venetians. E. at Crotons, 1521; LA PEROUSE, J. P. Galaup de, personeé, a celebrated French navigator, who, after serving as captain in the French navy with much distinction, was sent by Louis XVI., in 1785, on a vorage of discovery. He salled with two frigates from Brest, and visited the coasts of Tartary, of Japan, and of New Holland, when, in 1788, he ceased to be heard of. Several expeditions were dispatched to discover traces of him, but in vain. In 1827, however, the wreck of his vessel was observed by Captain Dillon, in one of the Vanikoro islands. In 1828, a French earbain visited the place and discovered that captain visited the place, and discovered that La Perouse and his men had been wrecked among the reel's surrounding the island. B. at

Albi, in Languedoc, 1741.

LARLACE, Pierre Simon, Marquis de, la-plass',
a celebrated French mathematician and astronomer, who, as early as his 19th year, taught mathematics in a military school. He obtained letters of introduction to the celebrated philosopher D'Alembert, and went to Paris with the view of seeking an interview with him; but, view of seeing an interview with nim; out, finding no notice taken of his letters, he wrote a short paper on some points of mechanical philosophy, which immediately procured for him the attention to his claims that he desired. D'Alembert sent for him, and, about 1769, had D'Alemoert sent for min, and, aboue 1709, ma-him appointed professor of mathematics at the Paris Military School. By his treatises, me-moirs, and larger works, Laplace rapidly ob-tained the reputation of the greatest living mathematician since Newton. Napoleon, when First Consul, appointed him minister of the First Consul, appointed him minister of the Interfory but, as a politician, he was very unsuccessful, and was in a short time removed to the presidentship of the Senat Conservateur. Napoleon afterwards related of his minister, that "a mathematician of the highest rank, he lost not a moment in showing himself below mediocrity as a minister, He looked ato mediority as a minister, He looked ato mouestion in its true point of view. He was always searching after subtletics; all his ideas were problems, and he carried the spirit of the infilitational calculus into the meanagement of infinitesimal calculus into the management of business." He was created a count by Napoleon, business." He was created a count by Napoleon, and a marquis by Louis XVIII. His principal works were the "Mécanique Céleste," "Analytical Theory of Probabilities," and an "Essay on Probabilities," A complete edition of his writings was published by the French government in 1843. It is quite impossible, in any snort notice of the life of Laplace, to convey a proper idea of the extent and value of the great "Mécanique Géleste." To enumerate the bare contents thereof would require several pages. That inestrimable contribution to science con-That inestimable contribution to science contained 2000 quarto pages; and, it is said, might easily be expanded to thrice that number. The intention of the work was to deduce, from the discoveries of the great astronomers who had discoveries of the great astronomers who had preceded Laplace, a complete and harmonious system, and to perfect the marvellous work commenced by Newton, in his discovery of the law of gravitation. He subsequently wrote his work of the subsequently wrote his "Exposition on Systems of Monde," as an explanation of what was abstruced in his "Medarations". Die Ramylitche and Avandese Willed. nique." Dr. Bowditch, an American writer, translated, in part, the "Mécanique Céleste." The popular work of Mrs. Somerville is a selection from it; and no inconsiderable share of what was most attractive in the earlier por-tions of the popular "Vestigos of Creation" was based upon the same source. Few will refuse to admit that Laplace was the greatest

astronomer since Newton, a near Honfleur

LARDNER, Nathaniel, lard-ner, a learned English dissenting divine, who, after receiving his academical education at London, went to Utrecht, and thence to Leydon, and, in 1703, returned to England. Soon afterwards, he became private chaplain to LadyTreby,in which situation he continued until her ladyship's death in 1729. He then became pastor of a congregation in Crutched Friars. He wrote an congregation in Crutenea Friars. He wrote an answer to Woolston on the Miracles, a "Letter on the Logos," and the "Credibility of the Gospel History," a work admirably executed. His writings abound in critical elucidations of the Scriptures and early ecclesiastical history, evincing profound learning and intense application. B. in Kent, 1684; D. 1768.

Lerder, Dr. Dionysius, a modern mathema-

tician and philosophical writer, was the son tician and philosophical writer, was the son of a Dublin attorner, and, after receiving some education at school, was placed in lis father's office. Evincing, however, a decided distaste for the profession of the law, he was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, and soon began to devote himself to scientific pursuits, It was speedily made apparent that he had chosen the right path in life, for he gained a great number of prizes in pure astronomy, in natural philosophy, and other branches of study. In 1817 he obtained a B.A. degree, and, during the ten following years, remained at the uni-versity, publishing, at first, treatises on mathematics, and subsequently on the steam-engine. He likewise delivered a course of lectures on the latter subject at the Royal Dublin Society, for which he received the gold medal of the society. His reputation being in a great measure established, he began to contribute to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," for which he wrote elaborate treatises on pure mathematics as well as on the applied sciences. In 1828, on the establishment of the London University, he was estationment of the hondon University, he was appointed to the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy, and, removing to London, set on foot the scheme of the "Cabinet Cyclopædia," toot the seneme of the "Calonet Cyclopean," which he gradually perfected, obtaining the co-operation of many eminent men. Sir John Herschel wrote for the series a "Preliminary Discourse upon Natural Philosophy," and a "Treatise on Astronomy," but most of the scientific works were due to Dr. Lardner him-elf. In 1840, oreting downstrin gircumstances elf. In 1840 certain domestic circumstances caused him to repair to Paris, after which he went to the United States, where he delivered, with considerable success, a course of lectures, which were afterwards several times reprinted. He subsequently devoted much time to railway economy, and wrote a good deal on that and other subjects. In 1854 he started his last important work, the "Museum of Science and Art." Few men did more than he to-wards extending scientific knowledge among the people, and none were more eminently qualified for the work. Not only were his acquirements of the profoundest nature, but he possessed, in a peculiarly high degree, the happy faculty of throwing into popular and graphic language the most elaborate theories of science, and leading minds unaccustomed to abstruse reasoning to an appreciation of truths which would have been altogether incompre-hensible if involved in the obscurity of technical phraseology. B. at Dublin, 1793; p. at Paris, 1859.

To Rochefoucauld

Lascaris

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, François, Duke de robl-foo-kolle, a celebrated French author and statesman, was at first known as the Prince de Marsillac, and signalized himself ou various scensions by his courage; but was chiefly re-markable for his profound knowledge of nammarkable for ms protound knowledge of man-kind, and for his intriguing spirit. Smitten with the duchess de Longqueville, he, to please her, joined the ranks of the Fronde, but being afterwards restored to favour, was appointed. in 1661, chevalier of the king's commands, and next, governor of Poiton. He spent his old meas, governor or routon. He spent his old aga in the society of Madame de la Fayette and Madame de Sévigné. He wrote "Memoirs of the Reign of Anne of Austria," and a book of maxims, first printed in 1665, under the title of "Reflections and Sentences, or Moral Maxims." This little work has made the author celebrated as much by the perfection of its style as by the boldness of its paradoxes. According to it, self-love is the sole motive of all human actions. which was an opinion sufficiently natural with a man who had dwelt all his life at court. An egotist, an intriguer, and loose liver, Rochefou-cauld had only too frequently given practical effect to his own maxims. B. at Paris, 1613:

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOUR, François, Duke de, was grand-master of the wardrobe to Louis XV. and Louis XVI., and in 1789 deputy to the States-goneral. Although attached to the king, he showed himself zealous for the the king, he showed himself zeatons for the well-being of the people. He took part in the recall of Necker, after the fall of the Bastille. Named military commandant at Rome after the closing of the Assembly, he offered as asylum to Louis XVI. Deprived of his rank in 1792, he visited the United States, but returned to France after a lapse of about six years. He carnestly devoted himself to philanthropic enterprises, established manufactures, founded a school of art and science, and materially a school of art and seience, and materially contributed to the introduction of vaccination throughout his native country. He entered the Chamber of Peers in 1814; but his liberal opin-ions subsequently brought him under the dis-pleasure of Charles X., whereupon he occupied fainself with his philanthropic schemes. He was long known under the name of Liancourt only, but added to it that of Rocheforeauld upon othy, but and to it that of recencement upon the death of his cousin. He wrote, among other works, "The Prisons of Philadelphia," and "Travels in the United States" B. 1747; D. 1827.

La Rochejaquelein, Henri de, vosit-zhak-lä, a famous Vendean chieftain, who commanded at the battle of Fontenay in 1793, and preserved the Vendeans from total rout at the battle of Luçon. He likewise took part in the disastrous engagement at Chollet. On the death of Les-caire, he was, although only 22 years of age, proclaimed general-in-chief. He twice comproclaimed general-in-chief. He twice com-bated the republican troops near Antrain, and took possession of Laval, La Flèche, and Le Mans. Driven from the last city, he crossed Mans. Driven from the last city, he crossed the Loire, and intrended himself in the forest of Vézin. He was slain in an engagement near chollet, in 1794. His address to his soldiers, on being appointed to the chief command, was, "if I recoil, kill me; if I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge nea!" n. 1772.

Lenery, Issac de, law-rai, an historian, who went to Holland, where he was made historiargapher to the States-general. His works are. "The History of Augustus," "The History of 830

Eleanor, wife of Henry II.," "History of England," 4 vols. folio; "History of the Seven Sages of Greece," and "The History of France under Louis XIV." B. at Montvilliers, 1038; D. 1719. LARREY, Dominique Jean, a celebrated French

surgeon, who became surgeon-in-chief of the imperial army. After completing his education under his uncle, and at the hospital of Tou-louse, he repaired to Paris, where he obtained touse, as repaired to vary, where he obtained composition as neval surgeon. In that capacity he visited North America; but, returning to Paris at the outbreak of the Revolution, he joined. French army of the Rhine in 1792. joine." French army of the Rhine in 1792, the first attracted the notice of his superiors by his invention of "flying ambulances," which enabled the wounded to be carried off the field, even under a warm fire. He first met Napo-leon at the slege of Toulon, where the future comperor was at the time acting as licentants artillery. After alling, for some time, the func-tions of professor of military surgery, he, in 1798, went with the French expeditionary army to Egypt, and on his return published his "Historical and Surgical Account of the Army of the East in Egypt and Syria." This work was written in 1803, and from that time Larrey's rise was very rapid, till, in 1812, he became baron of the empire and surgeon-in-chief. His numerous papers attest his profound theoretical knowledge, while his many bold and successful operations, conducted during Napoleon's wars, have established his fame as one of the first of modern surgeons. Napoleon said of him, that "he was the most virtuous man he had ever known." An instance of his courage and humanity occurred after the battles of Bautzen and Wartzehen. Among the wounded were some 12,000 men who, it was suspected, had voluntarily multilated themselves. Napoleon ordered his surgeons to examine them, and declared that if found guilty they should be shot. Larrey, with some difficulty, obtained time to properly examine them, for, as none doubted the guilt of the men, their instant execution was called for. But after a time, Larrey drew up a report de-claring that all the accused were innocent. The excellent man expected dismissal, but reccived, instead, a handsome present from Napoleon. B. in France, 1766; D. at Lyons,

1841. LA Salle, Count de, la-sal', a gallant soldier, who began his career, with the rank of officer, at eleven years of age, under Prince Maximilian, subsequently king of Bayaria, and, from his high birth and connexions, might have risen to the most prominent position; but he preferred to owe his promotion to merit alone, and accordto owe nis promotion to merit atone, and accordingly threw up his commission, enlisted as a private soldier, and at length attained, after eight years' arduous and dangerous service, the same rank he had resigned. At the buttle of Rivoli, he, by his decisive conduct, possessed himself of the colours, upon which the general commanding addressed him thus: "Rest your-self town three does are not provided than?" self upon these flags; you have descreed them."
He likewise distinguished himself in Egypt, and defeated the Prussians on the walls of Königsberg, and finally fell, in the midst of victory, on the field of Wagram. B. at Metz, 1775; killed, 1809.

LASCARIS, Theodore, las-kar'-is, emperor of Nicea, was the son-in-law of the emperor Alexius Angelus. After the taking of Constantinople by the crusaders, in 1204, he formed in Asia

Latimer

Minor a new kingdom, comprising Bithynia, Lydia, and Phrygia, of which Nicca was the apital. He combatted simultaneously the Latin emperors and the sultan of Iconium: but nevertheless maintained his throne until his death in 1222. His successors were his son-inlaw, John Ducas (see John III.), and his grand-son, Theodore Lascaris, called the Young, who reigned from 1255 to 1259. This latter was

reigned from 1259 to 1259. Ins latter was succeeded by John Lascaris. (See John IV.)
Lascaris, Constantine, a learned Greek, descended from the imperial Greek family of that name, who went to Italy on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. He settled at Messina, where he taught Greek with reputation, and had a number of scholars. He wrote a Greek grammar, and other works. D. about the close of the 15th century.

LASCARIS, Andrew John, surnamed "Rhyndacenus," a learned Greek, of the same family as the preceding, who was employed by Lorenzo de Medici to collect books in Greece. On his

return he was invited to France by Louis XII.,

who appointed him ambassador to Venice. When Leo X. ascended the papal chair, Lascaris went to Rome, and became director of the Greek college. He revived the use of the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, and wrote epigrams in that language. B. about 1445; D. 1535.

Las Cases, Marin Joseph Emmanuel Auguste
Dieudonné, Count de, la-kas'-ai, at the outbreak of the French Revolution, 1789, was a lieutenant in the navy. He then emigrated, joined the army of Condé, and took part in the expedition to Quiberon, but returned to France after the 18th Brunaire. Having been long engaged in literary pursuits, he now published, under the name of Le Sage, an "Atlas Historique, Chronologique, et Geographique," which went through several editions. In 1809 he enrolled himself as a volunteer to resist the British attack upon Flushing : and from this time attracted the attention of Bonaparte, who soon afterwards made him his chamberlain, created him a member of the council of state, and intrusted him with various confidential missions. In 1814 Las Cases refused to vote in the council of state for the dethronement of the emperor, took up arms for him after his return from Elba in 1815. and was one of the four attendants who accom-panied him to St. Helena. There he lived panied him to St. Helena. There he lived eighteen months with the ex-emperor, enjoying his intimacy, and noting down all that he said in a journal, subsequently published under the title of "Mémorial de Sainte Hélene." Having, however, become an object of suspicion to Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor, he was seized, and conveyed first to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to England as a prisoner, and was not permitted to return to France till after Bonapermitted to return to Falacte that after Sola-parte's death. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1830, and acted with the oppo-sition. B. 1766; D. 1842. LASCY, Peter, Count de, lai-se, a native of Ireland, who, after the conquest of that country

by William III., entered the French service, and was subsequently an officer in the Austrian, Polish, and Russian armies, in the latter of which he rose to the rank of field-marshal, and was appointed governor of Lithuania. B. 1678; D. 1751.

LASCY, Joseph Francis Maurice, Count de, son of the preceding, entered the Austrian service, and obtained the rank of general, after having exhibited considerable military ability

at the battles of Lowositz. Breslau, and Hochkirchen. In 1760 he penetrated to Berlin, at the head of 15,000 men; for which held exploit he was made a commander of the order of Maria Theresa, and in 1762 received the baton of marshal. He was employed against the Turks in 1788, and remained in active service under the emperor Joseph II., during great part of the remainder of his life. B. at St.

Petersburg, 1725; p. 1801.

Lassus, las-us, a dithyrambic poet, born at Hermione, in Peloponnesus, about 500 years B.C. He is particularly known by the answer he gave to a man who asked him—" What could best render life pleasant and comfortable?"

"Experience.

Latham, John, M.D., F.R.S., &c., lai'-tham, an eminent ornithologist and antiquary, was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Eltham, in Kent. Dr. Latham for many years followed similar professional pursuits at Dartford, but subsequently removed to Romsey, and during the latter period of his life resided at Winchester. the interperson of ins lite resided at Winchester. He wrote soveral professional works, besides treatises on subjects relating to medicine, antiquities, and natural history, which appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. Among his productions are, "A General Symposis of Birds," "Index Ornithologicus," "Heald's Pharmacopaia Improved," and others; but his great work, which he commenced in his 82nd year, was "A General History of Birds," in 10 vols, 4to, the whole of the plates of which he designed, etched, and coloured himself. Notwithstanding his great age, Dr. Latham was active. cheerful, and in the possession of all his faculties up to the moment of his death. B. 1740; D. 1837.

LATHAM, Robert Gordon, an eminent modern philologist and ethnologist, who received his education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where, in 1833, he took the degree of B.A. He afterwards became fellow of his college, and took the M.D. degree. He displayed, even from the outset of his career, a profound acquaintance not only with the classical but also with the European languages. On being appointed pro-fessor of English literature at University College, shortly after its establishment, he com-"semend the publication of a suries of works which have entitled han to the foremost place as a philosophical investigator of the English Language. The chief of these works is his "English Language," but he followed up the subject with his "listory and Ermology of the English Language," and other smaller works. As an ethnologist, he laboured with distinguished success; the "Varieties of Manid," "Ethnology of the British Colonies," "Ethnology of Europe," and "Man and his Migrations," having thrown immenselight upon the relation between the languages and the races of mankind. After he ceased to fulfil the active duties of the medical profession, Dr. Latham held many important appointments in connexion therewith, he was fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and officiated menced the publication of a series of works the Royal College of Physicians, and officiated as assistant physician of Middlesex Hospital. The ethnological department of the Crystal Palace was arranged by him. In addition to the numerous works he has written on ethnology, he has edited a new and valuable edition of Johnson's Dictionary, in two large volumes, 4to. B. in Lincolnshire, 1812. Latrings, Hugh, lat'-i-mer, an English pre-late and martyr, received his education at

Cambridge, where, at the beginning of the was written by him, although published under Reformation, he was very zealous for popery; Reformation, he was very zealous for popery; but on conversing with Bilney, the martyr, he renounced the Romish tenets, and became as ardent on the other side. He now laboured earnestly in preaching the gospel, and his fame reaching Henry VIII., he sent for him, and was so pleased with his discourses as to confer on him the bishopric of Worcester. But Latimer, was no time-servers, no the contravy he exposwas no time-server; on the contrary, he expostulated with the king for his cruelties. He afterwards resigned his bishopric; and, on the fall of Lord Cromwell, his patron, was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Edward VI., who would have restored him to his diocese, but he refused. He then resided with Cranmer, whom he as-isted in resided with Cranmer, whom he assisted in framing the Homilies, and in completing the work of reformation. When Mary came to the throne, he was committed to the Tower, whence he was sent, with Ridley and Cranmer, to Oxford, to hold a conference with some popish divines. In that dispute he argued with reawares, in the dispute he argued with remarkable clearnoss and simplicity; and when it was over, sentence was passed upon him and Ridley, who were burnt at the same stake, 1855. Latimer, after recommending his soul to God, thus cheered his brother sufferer: "We have the same took the same look like to the same look." shall this day, my lord, light such a candle in England as shall never be extinguished." His sermons have been often reprinted. R. in Leicestershire, about 1472.

LATIMER, William, a celebrated scholar of the

16th century, who taught Erasmus Greek, and was tutor to Reginald, afterwards Cardinal Pole. He was a prebendary of Salisbury, and held two livings in Gloucestershire D. 1545.

LATOUGHE-TREVILLE, Louis de, la-toosh' tre-veel', a French admiral, who became captain in 1780, and, during the wars between the English and French, signalized himself by many acts of bravery. In 1799-1801 he commanded the fittilla collected at Boulogne, estensibly for the invasion of England. B. at Rochefort, 1745;

D. at Toulon, 1805.

LATOUR, General Count Theodore, la'-toor, an eminent Austrian officer, was educated at the Imperial Engineers' School, and early obtained distinction in the field by his zeal, merit, and courage. During the long peace that succeeded the campaigns of 1813-1815, his great adminis-trative abilities were repeatedly called into action by his native government; and for many years he was president of the military board of the German Confederation. Shortly after the revolutionary outbreaks in 1849, he was nominated minister of war, the duties of which office he discharged with firmness and moderation: but being suspected of intriguing for the re-establishment of the absolute form of govern-ment overthrown in the spring of 1848, the populace, during the insurrection in Vienna in populace, during the insurrection in Vienna in Cotober of that year, broke into the War office, seized the minister of war, murdered him, and suspended his eorpse upon a gibbet. B. 1780.

LA TOUR D'AVYERONE. (See AUVERGNE.)

LATRILLE, Pierre André, La-trail', a cele-brated French naturalist, who, from his earliegt years, devoted himself to entomology, and ultimately became the most distinguished wearened.

mately became the most distinguished pro-

the name of Cuvier. Of this part, Mr. Swain-son says, "It is the most elaborate and the son says, "It is the most elaborate and the most perfect in its details that has yet been given to the world, and possesses the advantage of being founded on a consideration of the entire structure of these animals; and henos gives us the first example in theory of the natural principle of classification." Latroille natural principle of classification. Laterille wrote a general history of insects for an edition of Buffon; "Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum;" and "General Considerations on the Natural Order of Animals composing the classes Crustacea, Arachnides, and Insects." He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and correspondent of the Linnwan Society of London. B. at Brives. France, 1762; D. at Paris, 1833.

LATUDE, Henri Mazers de, la-tood, a Frenchman, who was confined in the Bastille and other prisons during 35 years. When about the age of 24, hoping to gain the patronage of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., he in-formed her of a plot against her life; but the intelligence proving to be an invention of his own, he was mercilessly condemned to the long incarceration he endured. He made his escape in 1784, and left behind him memoirs, containing many interesting details. B. in Languedoc.

1725; D. at Paris, 1825.

LAUD, William, lawd, a celebrated English prelate, was the son of a clothier at Reading, in Berkshire, and received his early education at the grammar-school of his native town. In 1550 he entered at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1593. While at the university, Laud showed himself "at

him for a papist, or at least popishly inclined, that it was almost made an heresy (as I have heard from his own mouth) for any one to be seen in his company, and a misprision of heresy to give him a civil salutation as he walked in the streets." These are the words of his contemporary, Heylyn, who wrote his life. Laud's first preferment was the living of Stanford, in Northamptonshire. In 1608 he took the degree of D.D., and became chaplain to Neill, bishop of Rochester. In 1611 he was elected president of his college, and, in 1616, preferred to the deanery of Gloucester by the king, one of whose chaplains in ordinary he had previously become. The year following he attended King James to The year following he attended King James to Scotland. In 1620 he was made a precendary of Westminster, and, a year afterwards, was made bishop of St. David's. In 1622 he held his celebrated conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, in presence of the marquis of Buckingham. In 1628, he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, and also dean of the Chapel Royal. He succeeded archbishop Abbot, in 1633, in the sec of Canterbury. At this time he had reached the height of power, and was generally regarded as the prime minister of Charles I. Laud's as tatesmanship began with a fierce persecution of the Puritans. Alexander Leighton, for having published a book entitled "Sion's Plea," was sentenced by the Star Chamber to have his ears maray pecame the most distinguished pro-fessor of that department of sedence in his nativecomity. He contributed treatises thereon. Similar severities were subsequently practised to the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," and to the proceedings of many learned bodies. The ento-Land termed "libels against the hierarchy of mological portion of the "Animal Kingdom" | the Church." The high-placed and zealous 632



LAUD, ARCHBISHOP.



LAWRENCE, SIR JOHN.



LEF, GENERAL ROBERT.



LEICESTER, ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF.

Land

chman did not consider these sentences ciently severe, for he says in his diary, in ,"I have received the copy of the sentence ast Paterson, and am verily of your lord-'s mind, that a little more quickness in the rnment would cure this itch of libelling, something that is amiss besides." of his intolerable reign speedily arrived, of his intolerable reign speedily arrived, ever: on the breaking out of the Revoluhis palace was assaulted by the mob, and, 640, he was impeached by the House of mons, and sent to the Tower, but not ight to trial till three years afterwards, a he ably defended his conduct. Though reason was proved, the House of Commoss ed an act of attainder against him, which Lords were compelled to affirm, and he was aded on Tower Hill, January 10, 1645. In ce to archbishop Laud, it must be said that as a man of piety, and was possessed of iderable learning; while his benefactions he university of Oxford proved him an nt supporter of learning. B. at Reading,

AUD, Edmund, a learned prelate, who was op of Carlisle, to which see he was elevated 769, and was the author of numerous works heology, among which may be mentioned, nsiderations on the Theory of Religion," effections on the Life and Character of st," an "Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, e, &c." p. 1703; p. 1787.

UDER, William, law'-der, a native of Scotland, a literary impostor, who acquired notoriety a literary impostor, who acquired notoriety deavouring to hold up Milton as a plagiarist. 747 he began an attack upon Milton in the miltonary Magazine," which he followed y a pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on Milton Sus and Initiation of the Moderns in his dise Lost." His allegod quotations from tius, Massenius, and others, passed as ine for a time, until they were exposed by Douglas, bishop of Salisbary, which forced the tharicator an acknowledgment of his ries. Yet after this he returned to the get in a tract, with this title, "The Grand cotor detected, or Milton convicted of Forgagiast Charles I." b. in Barbados, 1771. Anders, who contributed to "Blackwood's rating," "Simon Roy, gardener, of Duml," and other papers. In 1830 he wroot interesting account of the great didning richamples, with Long Tales to Shorten the "" "Legendary Tales of the Highlands," a morain of the Royal Poperses in Scotland 342," and other works. He was a fellow of Royal Society. "1784; p. near Edinburgh, attracts, John Duke of Low-der-dail, was trues and the contract of the Royal Popers in Scotland." ideavouring to hold up Milton as a plagiarist.

AUDERDALB, John, Duke of, lau'-der-dail, was of the commissioners charged by the Coveters to treat with Charles I. He subsequently tht under the royal standard; and when rles I. was beheaded, entered England with rles II., but was taken prisoner at the battle Vorcester, and thrown into prison, where he ained during nine years. In 1670 he came, power as one of the famous "Cabal" istry. D. 1682.

Laurence

returned to Parliament for Newport in Cornwall, and subsequently for Malmesbury. As a mem-ber of the lower house he joined the party of Fox, and took an active part in opposing Lord North's administration, supported Mr. Fox's India Bill, and was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. In 1789 he succeeded to the title, and was in the following vear elected to the House of Lords as one of the year elected to the House of Lords as one of side Scottish representative peers. In 1792, residing in France for the benefit of his health, he witnessed the attack on the Tuileries, and the imprisonment of the royal family. In 1806 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom, sworn a privy councillor, and received the great seal of Scotland. In August of the same year he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to France, with powers to negotiate a peace. The short-lived administration of "all the talents" being broken up in 1807, Lauderdale had to resign the great seal of Scotland to its former custodier, the duke of Gordon. He subsequently held no office, but was, to a late period of his life, punctual and active in his parliamentary duties. B. 1759; D. 1839. LAUDOHN, or LAUDON, Gideon Ernest, Iou'-

done, an eminent German general, was of a noble family which came originally from Scot-land. In 1731 he entered the Russian service; but although he behaved with great gallantry, he only obtained a lieutenancy; on this he went into the Austrian service in 1742, and obtained a captain's commission. After the peace, in 1748, he was raised to the rank of major. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Croats, and displayed brilliant military talents against the king of Prussia. In 1757 he was made major-general, and the year following invested with the military order of Maria Theresa. The same year was gained the great Theresa. The same year was gamed any group battle of Hochkirchen, the merit of which is generally attributed to Laudohn, who also gained the battle of Kunnersdorf, for which gained the battle of Runnersdorf, for which the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with a magnificent sword. He afterwards de-feated the Prussians at Landshut, and took the reacted the Friestatts at Landsont, and rook the town of Glatz. At the conclusion of the war, in 1763, he was rewarded with a pension and a barony. In 1768 he was nominated a member of the aulic council of war, and, in 1778, elevated to the dignity of field-marshal. In the Tur-kish war he served with additional reputation, and, in 1789, added Belgrade to the imperial dominions. Being seized with fever at his head-quarters in Moravia, in consequence of an operation he underwent for an obstruction in the urethra, his impatience under the medical applications, the impetuous ardour of his character, and the knowledge, above all, of his importance in the war, contributed to irritate his mind, and promote the violence of the disorder. He resisted the application of cataplasms, before and after the incisions were made, with a fatal obstinacy, which raised the inflammation to such a height that his death ensued. n. at Totzen, in Livonia, 1716; p. 1790.

MAURA. (See PETRAECH.) LAURENCE, Dr. Richard, lau'-rens, archbishop istry. D. 1682.

AUDERDALE, James Mattland, Earl of, a tith statesman, whose opinions were at one to dement to be of great weight, both by his 1 party and by his opponents, was, in 1780, the statesman at Bath, was a theological writer and general scholar he had be deemed to be of great weight, both by his 1 party and by his opponents, was, in 1780, his zeal in upholding the rights and authority 633 of Cashel, the son of a tradesman at Bath, was

of the church, as well as its purity and attention to its duties. His "Doctrine of the Church of England upon the Efficacy of Baptism," and his sermon "On Singularity and Excess in Theological Literature," are valuable to theological students. B. 1761; D. 1839.

LAURENS, Henry, law'-rens, a distinguished American statesman, who was chosen president of the Council of Safety in 1774; and, being elected a member of Congress, was selected to fill the presidential chair in that body. This office he resigned in 1779, was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Holland, but was captured by the British on his way thither, and committed to the Tower of London, where he remained for upwards of fourteen months, many ineffectual attempts being made during that inencetial attempts being made during that time to shake his fidelity to the new republic. Shortly after his release, he was appointed by the Congress one of the commissioners for negotiating peace with Great Britain, and, in that capacity, signed the preliminaries at Paris. which eventuated in the recognition of American independence in 1783. B. at Charleston, S. Carolina, 1724; D. 1792.

LAUNEY, Bernard Réné Jourdan de, lon'-e, the last governor of the Bastille in Paris, which was creeted in 1383, and destroyed July 14, 1789. He was a son of the former governor, and his residence in that abode had given to his character a bluntness of manner, and inflexibility of ser a numeress or manner, and inflexibility of temper, which led to his destruction. Fifteen days before the attack, three individuals came disguised to the prison, and asked the came disguised to the prison, and asked the governor how he purposed to act in case the Bastille was assailed. "My conduct is regulated by my duty; I shall defend it," was regulated by my duty; I shall defend it, was his reply. In fact, he resolved rather to set fire to the magazine, and perish in the ruins, than yield up his charge. He adhered to his inten-tion as long as possible, but was at length over-powered, and sacrificed to the popular fury.

Lauriston, James Alexander Bernard Law, Count de, lor'-restawng, a descendant of the brother of the famous projector, John Law, entered the French army at an early age, and became the favourite and aide-de-camp of Napoleon I., who enabled him to rise rapidly Napoleon 1., who enabled nim to rise rapidly in his profession. He was employed by Blonaparte in soveral important missions, one of which was to bring to England the preliminaries of the peace of Amiens, on which occasion Lauriston met with a most enable of the peace of the pea entaussasae reception from the people of Lon-don. He was engaged in every campaign of importance in Germany, Spain, and Russia, and, at the battle of Wagram, decided the vic-tory by bringing up 100 pieces of artillery at full trot, which opened upon the enemy at a critical and important moment. After the final conclusion of peace, Lauriston received the grand cor-don of the Legion of Honour from Louis XVIII., and subsequently attained the rank of marshal

and subsequency assumed the rank of maisher in the army. B. 1768; D. 1828.

LAUZUN, Antoine, Duke de, lo-zu(r)n, a celebrated favourite of Louis XIV. The French king had already appointed him governor of Berri and mareschal-de-camp, and promised him the grade of grand master of artillery; but the duke having been indiscreet enough to boast of the king's favour, the latter revoked his promise. Upon this the irritated Lauzun so far forgot

the Bastille, but was released after a few days' continement, restored to favour, and even proconlinement, restored to favour, and even price mised the hand of the duchess de Montpenier, grand-daughter of Henry IV. A court intigue broke off the marriage, but, according to some, it was secrelly contracted. To recompense him for this disappointment, Louis XIV, in 1671, grave him the command of the French army in grave him the command of the French army in Flanders. Lauzun, however, soon afterwards gave offence to Madame de Montespan, then all-powerful, and was suddenly disgraced and thrown into prison, where he stayed for some years. He went to London in 1683, and was entrusted by James 11, with escorting the queen of England to France. He afterwards appeared

of England to France. He alterwards appeared at court, but never regained his former high position. B. in France, about 1632; p. 1733.

LA VALETTE, G. Parisat de, ac'eler the forty-eighth grand-master of the Knights of Malta, to which dignity he was elected in 1557. Under his command, Malta withstood the attacks of a force sent against it by Solyman II., consisting of 40,000 men and 200 vessels, during four months. He subsequently built the town called after his name, and rendered the island of Malta impregnable. n. 1494; D. 1568.
LAVALETTE, Marie Chamans, Count de, was at first destined for the clerical profession; but

when the revolution broke out, he became an officer of the national guards. Though concurring in the revolutionary movement, he displayed moderation, voting, by petition, against establishing the camp under the walls of Paris, and was proscented for leading his detachment of the national guards to the defence of the Tuilcries. He joined the army of the Alps as a volunteer, and obtained promotion on several fields of battle in Italy and on the Rhine. In 1796, after the battle of Arcola, Bonaparte appointed him his aide-de-camp, and he was frequently charged by him with delicate mis-sions. In 1797 Napoleon sent him to Paris, to judge of the state of public feeling previous to the memorable crisis of September. After the revolution, he returned to Bonaparte, with whom he arrived at Paris towards the end of whom he arrived at Paris towards the end of the same year, and through whose friendship he was united in marriage to Emilie de Beau-harnais, Josephine's niece. Lavalette accom-panied Ronaparte to Egypt, and there acquired a still higher title to public estimation. On his return to France, he was first appointed a commissary, and subsequently director-general of the missary, and subsequently director-general of the post-office, and countillor of state. After Napoleon became emperor, in 1804, Lavalette was created a count. In 1814 he was removed from the post-office; but on the 20th of March, 1815, by order from Napoleon, who entered Paris in the evening, he resumed his former duties, and stopped the departure of the journals, described and it revaller, north-laves without spatches, and travelling post-horses without signed orders. At the same time, he sent a courier to Napoleon, to inform him of the actual condition of the capital. On the 2nd of June he was nominated a peer. At the second restoration, in July, 1815, he was deprived of his functions, arrested by the sub-prefect of police, Decazes, and condemned to death as an accomplice in Bonaparte's treason against the royal authority. An appeal having been rejected, and Madame Lavalette's application for pardon being refused, his execution was fixed for the 21st of December. On the evening of opon this the irritaged lauxin so har lorgor parton being tenteen, he capeana a ministif as to break his sword before the king, for the 21st of December. On the evening of declaring he would no longer serve a faithless the 20th, his wife, her daughter, twelve years monarch. He was thereupon incareerated in of age, and her governess, were admitted to the

prison as usual. A short time after the daughter arison as usual. A short time after the daughter and governess reappeared, supporting Madamo Lavalette, apparently in great affiliction. On the turnkey entering the cell shortly afterwards, Lavalette had disappeared—his wife, Madame Lavalette, having taken his place. The alarm being given, the carriage which brought the visitors was overtaken, but only the daughter found in it. Orders were issued to close the barriers, and descriptions of the person of the fugitive were despatched in all directions. Meanwhile Lavalette was engaged in devising the means of quitting Paris, and passing the the means of quitting Paris, and passing the frontiers. These were supplied by Sir Robert Wilson and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson. Vision and assess, but a the third with a pressed as a British officer, Lavalette went to the quarters of his English friends, and, starting with Sir Robert Wilson in a cabriclet at seven o'clock in the morning, passed the barriers without being detected, reached Mons, and there obtained permission to settle at Munich. The sentence of death to settle at Munica. The sentence of cears was revoked five years afterwards, when hie was permitted to return to his family in France. The wife of Lavalette was arrested on his secape becoming known, and, along with the governess, Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchitson, was tried by the corryale. The three latter were condemned to a royac. The three latter were contemned to a short imprisonment, while Madame Lavalette and her governess were acquitted; but the shock her constitution and nerves had sustained was too great to be overcome, and a permanent disorder of her intellect was the consequence. Lavalettewas B. 1769; and D. 1830.

La Vallière, Louise Françoisc de, val'-le-air, a favourite of Louis XIV., was sprung from a distinguished family, and became the French king's mistress in 1661. She was granted vast posses-sions, and was created a duchess. Her feeble nature had something of the religious in its composition, and in a freak of remorse she twice took refuge in a convent, whence the king each time recalled her to court. At length, after being neglected by Louis for Madame de Montespan, she, in 1674, finally took refuge in a Carmelite convent, and there passed the remainder of her life in the exercise of an austere piety. She left be-hind some pious reflections on the forgiveness of God. B. in Louvain, 1644; D. 1710.

LAVATER, John Gaspard Christian, la-va'-ter, the author of the celebrated works on physiognomy, was a Swiss divine, and became pastor of the church of 5t. Peter, at Zurich. He cultivated letters, and produced a variety of works, religious and poetical, besides his famous writings on physiognomy. About the age of 25, Lavater began to study the faces of those whom he met, and sought to discover a corresponding resemblance between their minds and features. During several years he collected portraits of the people with whom he had be-come acquainted, made sketches of others, and

places. Massena stormed Zurich in 1799, and Lavater, while encouraging his townsmen to repel the aggressors, was wounded by a grenadier, or, as some assert, by an assassin whom he knew, but whose name he would never divulge. Lavater was a pious man, of brilliant talents, mingled with a considerable share of mysticism. He died of the effects of his wound. 1801. B. at Zurich, 1741.

LAVOISIER, Antoine Laurent, la-vivoi'-se-ai, a celebrated French chemical philosopher, was the sou of a wealthy man, and was educated with the greatest care at the Collége Mazarin, and became equally versed in mathematics, and became equally versed in mathematics, botany, astronomy, and chemistry. But the great discoveries recently made by Dr. Black and others in chemistry, induced him to devote himself to that branch of philosophical learning. In 1764, when only 21 years of age, he obtained the prize from the Academy for the best treatise on lighting the streets of Paris, so as to combine the several properties of economy, distinctness of vision, and facility of observation. Two years afterwards, he was chosen member of the Academy, to whose "Proceedings" he contributed a number of valuable scientific papers. In 1769 he became one of the farmersappointed superintendent of the saltpetre-works of France. He was the inventor, or rather compiler, of a new theory of chemistry, which was received with applause in Germany and France, though strenuously opposed by Dr. Priestley, whose "phlogistic" hypothesis it rriestey, whose "phlogistic" hypothesis it tended to overthrow. In 1789, he published his "Elements of Chemistry," a work of great value and importance. Besides this work, he wrote "Chemical and Philosophical Miscellanies," and a "Beport of the Commissioners belonged with the Premistration of the Commissioners. ntes," and a "keport of the Commissioners charged with the Examination of the Principles of Animal Magnetism." During the Reign of Terror he was, quite unjustly, accused of having mixed certain noxious ingredients with tobacco; and, notwithstanding his talents and virtues, was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, who condemned him to death, He asked for time to complete some experiments with which he was engaged, but was informed that the republic did not want chemists. Brande, the celebrated English chemist, thus characterizes the French philosopher:—"He has in some measure suffered by the misguided has in some measure suffered by the misguided casel of some of his admiring commentators, who, not satisfied with allowing him due merit for the logical precision and sagacity of inducion which he brought into chemistry, have represented him as having the experimental activity of Priestley and the laborious diligence of Scheele. But Lavoisier, though a great architect in the science, laboured but little in the quarry; his materials were chiefly shaped to his band and his still was disclosed in these to his hand, and his skill was displayed in their arrangement and combination." 1743; guillotined, 1794.

come aquainted, made sketches of others, and arter much observation, endeavoured to raise 1743; guillotined, 1792, at Paris, after much observation, endeavoured to raise 1743; guillotined, 1792, and the "Saays on Paris, ordined by Physiognomy," and the "Saays on Paris, stormory," and the "Art of knowing Mankind by Physiognomy," His books have been transplated and reproduced in many forms, and are spoular throughout the world. At first head the French revolution with enthusiasm; but after the death of Louis XVI, his mid mind wowards finance. He was at first, how-mid underwent a complete change, and when the Prench invended Switzerland, Lawater preached life, and for his talents as a gambler. Forced against them, in the pulpit and other public

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Lawrence

duel, he wandered over the continent of Europe, during his subsistence mainly from the gaming-table. In 1716 he went to Paris, and suc-ceded in gaining the confidence of the Regent Orleans, who authorized him to establish a bank, and appointed him manager of it. To this was soon afterwards added the Mississippi Company, a scheme which had for its objects the paying off the national delt, and the entiching of its subscribers. Ultimately, the the paying of the national dent, and the emiching of its subscribers. Ultimately, the Company was granted the entire monopoly of the trace of France, from the Cape of God Hope eastward to all the other parts of Africa, to Persia, India, China, Japan, and the six, even to the Straits of Magellan and Le Main. Finally, Law's establishment was created the Royal Bank in 1718, and, in 1720, he was nomi-nated comptroller-general of finance. The project became extravagantly popular, and every one appeared anxious to convert his gold and silver into paper; but the bubble at length burst, and many thousands of families, once wealthy, were reduced to poverty. Law became the object of general execration, and was obliged the opiete of general execution, and was conliged to quit France. He wandered about Germany during several years, and died in indigence at Venice, in 1729. B. at Edinburgh, about 1681. Law, Edward, first Lord Ellenborough, a celebrated English judge, who, after completing the education at \$4. Points Callace Callacidad.

his education at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, became a student of law at the Inner Temple. became a student of law at the Inner Tempic.
On being called to the bar, he rapidly rose to
the first posts of his profession. Between the
years 1788-95 he was engaged as the leading
counsel in defence of Warren Hastings: in
1801 he became attorney-general, entered the
House of Commons, and received the honour of
knighthood. The following year he was created

**Common the common commo hinghandow. The following year he was created Lord Ellenborough, and was appointed lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench. In 1813 he was one of the commissioners to investigate the conduct of the Princess of Wales: in 1814 he was one of the judges at the trial of Lord Cochrane (see Dundonald, Earl of), and, Lord Cochrane (see Dundband, Lan G.), Man-four years afterwards, acted in the same capacity at the trial of William Hone. (See Hone.) He retired from the bench in the same year. Lord retired from the bench in the same year. Lord Brougham thus describes him:-"The Term Reports bear ample testimony to the vigour of this eminent individual's capacity during the eighteen years that he filled the first place among the English common-law judges. . . He was somewhat irascible, and even violent; but no one could accuse him of the least partiality. His honest and manly nature ever disdained as much to trample overbearingly on the humble, as to crouch meanly before the powerful. . . . He dispatched business with great celerity, and, for the most part, with success. But causes were not sifted before him with that closeness were not sitted beaver min who cance cookers of scratiny, and parties were not suffered to bring forward all they had to state with that fulness and freedom, which can alone prevent misdecision, and insure the due administration of justice." B. at Great Salkeld, Cumberland,

of justice. B. at Green Community, 1750; p. in London, 1818.

LAWES, Henry, laws, an English musician, who became a gentleman of the chaptel royal, and one of the band of Charles I. In 1653 no published his "Ayres, Dialogues, &c." He set to music the "Comus" of Milton, with whom he was intimate. He also wrote music for the songs of Waller and other poets of his time, and composed the coronation anthem for Charles II. B. at Salisbury, 1600; p. 1662,-

His brother William was an excellent musician: he was commissary in the royal army, and was killed at the siege of Chester, 1645.

LAWRENCE, Stringer, law'-rence, an eminent general in the service of the East India Company, general in the service of the lass monacompany, who, out of gratitude for his services, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. B. 1697; D. 1775.

LAWRENCE, Thomas, a distinguished physical memory is the memory of the company of th

cian, was chosen anatomical reader at the university of Oxford, in 1740; elected fellow of the College of Physicians in 1741; became president in 1767, and was re-elected during the succeedin 1767, and was re-elected during the succeed-ing seven years. He was the author of "De Hydrope," and other medical productions, in Latin. B. 1711; D. 1783.

LAWRENCE, Dr. French, a native of Bristol, was educated at Winehester, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and became eminent as a civilian and a man of letters. Among his a civinan and a man of letters. Among his writings are, "Remarks on the Apocalypse," and several beautiful poems. He edited and partly composed "The Rolliad" and "Probationary Odes;" and published an edition of the works of Edmund Burke, of whom he was the bosom friend and executor. D. 1809.

LAWERNOE, Sir Thomas, a celebrated English painter, was the son of an innkeeper, first established at Bristol, and afterwards at De-vizes. The latter place, being on the road to Bath, was much frequented by the rich and fashionable. Young Thomas Lawrence, while yet in petti-coats, drew likenesses with astonishing skill, and, as he was moreover possessed of great personal beauty, he soon attracted the notice of his father's customers. At the age of 13 he obtained a prize from the Society of Arts for a crayon copy of the Transfiguration. In 1787 his father went to London, and obtained an introduction for his son to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who liberally encouraged the young artist. In the same year he exhibited seven female portraits at Somerset House, and from that time his fame rapidly became established. After becoming associate of the Royal Academy, he was nominated prin-cipal painter in ordinary to George III., in 1792, George IV., when Prince-regent, commissioned him to paint the portraits of those sovereigns, warriors, and statesmen who had restored peace to Europe; and in 1814 he began his work with to Europe; and in 1914 he began his work with the portraits of the king of I'russia and Blincher. The whole collection is now exhibited in the Waterioo Hall of Windsor Castie. Of these portraits Dr. Wangen says: 'All cannot be equal in merit. I was particularly pleased with those of the pope, Cardinal Gonsalvi, and the emperor of Austria. Besides the graceful and unaflotted design, the clear and brilliant colouring, which are peculiar to Lawrence, these are distinguished by greater truth of character, and a more animated expression, than is generally met with in his pictures." In 1815 he was knighted, and from that time to his death he was the most rrom that time to his death he was the most popular portrait-pointer in England. On the death of Benjamin West, he was chosen president of the Royal Academy. Three of his best works are in the National Gallery,—John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, and Benjamin West, B. at Bristol, 1769; p. in London, 1830.

LAWSHON, Sir Henry Montgomery, a distinguished British officer, was the eldests on of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander. William Lawsens.

tenant-Colonel Alexander William Lawrence, some time governor of Upnor Castle, who distinguished himself by his gallantry at Seringapatam. Having received his early edu-

Leake

cation at the diocesan school of Londonderry, received the thanks of both Houses of Parlia-and afterwards at the Royal Military College ment. He served under the duke of York, as at Addiscomb, he entered the military service rear-afmiral, and was killed in the encarement of the Hon. East India Company, in 1821, as a cadet in the Bengal artillery. He soon acquired the reputation of being one of the most intelligent officers in the service: and, having seen some active service in the Cabul campaign in 1843, was raised to the rank of major. In the same year he became British resident at Nepaul. He afterwards played a distinguished part in the campaigns on the Sutlej, soon after which he was made a military companion of the Bath, and at the same time promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1846 he was ap-pointed resident at Lahore. It was for his able services in the administration of this important office that he was made a K.C.B. (civil) in 1848. In the following year he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie president of the board for the reduc-Dalhousie president of the poard for the recur-tion and government of the recently-annexed province of the Punjab, where his administra-tive talents were admirably proved. On the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, he was governor of Oude, and showed himself one of the firmest and most able officers in the Company's service. He fortified and defended Lucknow with great skill and bravery : but his valuable life was lost to his country when most required, he having been killed while commanding a sortie from the garrison. B. at Mattura, Ceylon, 1806; killed

near Lucknow, 1857. LAWRENCE, John Laird Mair, Baron, G.C.B., K.S.I., brother of the above, who has been de-scribed as the man who saved India during the mutiny, received his education in Londonderry and at the East India College, Haileybury. He went to India as a civil servant in 1829, and in 1831 became assistant to the Resident at Delhi. He subsequently filled a variety of offices, principally in connexion with the collection of the revenue, and in 1846 was appointed commissioner of the trans-Sutlej provinces, which had recently been annexed to the British empire in India. He here showed great powers of orga-nization and administration. On the annexa-tion of the Punjab after the final defeat of the tion of the Funda after the man deat of the Sikhs at Ferozepore and Goojerat, Mr. Law-rence was appointed, along with his brother Sir Henry, one of the board of three named to conduct the affairs of that territory. Here he aided in organizing a comprehensive system of law and justice, and social and financial im-provement; and so successful were these meabrovenent; and so successful were takes the sures, and so thoroughly appreciated was British rule in the Punjab, that when the mutiny of 1857 broke out, the Sikhs adhered faithfully to the new government, and, by the supplies of men, materials, and provisions which Sir John Lawrence was enabled to send which Sir John Lawrence was enabled to send to the revolted districts, contributed largely to the restoration of order and the final suppression of the revolt. In 1856, Sir John was made a K.C.B., and in 1857 was advanced to the dignity of a G.C.B., in acknowledgment of his scruces in the critical period of the mutiny. He was made a baronet, 1853; succeeded Lord Elgin as already of Video in 1864; and on his returns. was made a minet, most as successful to the man as vicercy of India in 1863; and on his return to England in 1869 was raised to the peerage as Baron Lawrence of the Punjab and Grately. I.810.

Lawson, Sir John, law eeen, a brave English

officer, who rose from the lowest station in the navy to the rank of admiral. He served the Parliament with great fidelity, but co-operated with Monk in effecting the Restoration for which he with the Dutch fleet in 1665.

Layard, Austen Henry, lail-yard, a modern English politician and traveller, the greater portion of whose youth was spent at Florence, where he devoted himself to literature and the fine arts. He went to London, with the intention of becoming a student of the law, but, abandoning that idea, set out for the East, where he acquired the Turkish and Arabian languages, and adopted the dress and manners of the people with whom he sojourned. He subsequently went to Persia, with the intention subsequently went to Persia, with the intention of exploring the remains of Susa, and discovered the tomb of Daniel. About the year 1944 he began examining the ruins of Nimroud, and, under great difficulties, succeeded in excavating many sculptures, which have proved of the highest value in elucidating the history of Assyria and Babylonia. The immense remnants of antiquity now in the British Museum, were floated down the river Tigris upon rafts sus-tained by inflated skins, and were shipped for England at Bagdad. An account of his labours was afterwards narrated by him in his works, entitled "Nineveh and its Remains," "Monu-ments of Nineveh," and "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon," In 1848 he became attaché to the British embassy at Con-stantinople, and, in the following year, again examined the mounds at Nineveh. When it is remembered that, as Mr. Layard says, "Nineveh had been almost forgotten before history began," and that, until his discoveries, all that remained of that city, as well as of Babylon, might have been carried in "a little hand-box," might have been carried in a new manu-box, we may conceive how great have been his ser-vices to the cause of historical investigation. In 1851 he acted for a short period as undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and, in the year following, was returned to the House of year following, was returned to the mouse or Commons as member for Aylesbury. He be-came D.C.L. of the university of Oxford in 1843, and, in 1856, was elected lord rector of the university of Aberdeen. His visit to the Crimea, while the allied French and English armies were before Sebastopol, caused him to become one of the principal advocates for the commission of inquiry into the condition of the British army, that subsequently sat. He visited India in 1857-8, during the time of the mutiny. Since 1860 he has represented Southwark. From 1861 to 1866 he was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs under Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell, and, in 1868, took office as commissioner of works and public buildings under Mr. Gladstone. E. 1817.

LEAKE, Richard, leke, master-gunner of Eng-and, who distinguished himself in several naval actions, and particularly in the engagement with Van Tromp, in 1673. He was then on board the Royal Prince, which had lost all her masts; most of her guns were dismounted, and 400 of her men killed or wounded; notwithstanding which, Leake defended the ship against a superior force, and brought her to Chatham. He was afterwards made master-gunner of fing-

He was atterwards made master-gunner of Eng-land, and storekeeper of the ordnance at Wool-wich. B. at Harwich, 1629; p. 1686. Leaks, Str John, an English admiral, son of he preceding, with whom he served in the action with Van Tromp. In 1702 he expelled the French from Newfoundland, and on his return

was made rear-admiral of the blue. The year following he assisted admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar, for which he was knighted. In 1705 he sayed that important for ress from the combined attacks of France and Spain. The same year he was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona, and in 1706 so seasonably relieved that place, that Philip V. was obliged to raise the siege. On the death of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, he was appointed admiral of the white, and com-mander-in-chief of the fleet. He became a lord of the admiralty in 1709, but retired on a pen-

of the diministry in 170s, but retired on a pen-sion, on the accession of George I. B. at Rotherhithe, 1656; p. 1720. Lehrur, Charles, le'-bru(r), a celebrated French painter, who went to Rome, where he studied under Poussin. On his return to France, he was presented by Cardinal Mazarin to Louis lie was presented by Cardinal addrant to Lodius XIV., who appointed him court plainter, and director of the Academy of Artists and of the Gobelin manufactory. His chief works were "The Battles of Alexander? he was likewise the author of several valuable works, the principal of which were "The Physicalmy of Men and Animals," and "On the Character of the

and Animals," and "on the character of the Passions." B. at Paris, 1619; p. 1690. Lebeum, Charles François, Duke of Placentia, was born at Coutances, in Normandy; at an carly age went to Paris; and being nominated deputy to the States-general in 1789, occupied hinself with affairs of police, finance, and do-nestic administration. In 1795 he was elected to the council of ancients, and became president in 1798. He was appointed third consul in De-cember, 1799; nominated arch-treasurer of the empire in 1804; and, in 1805, was appointed governor-general of Liguria and created duke of Placentia. Having signed the constitution that recalled the house of Bourbon to the throne. he was created a peer of France by the king, and, in the beginning of July, was appointed president of the first bureau of the Chamber of Peers. After the return of Napoleon, he accepted a peerage from him, and likewise the place of grand-master of the university, a pro-ceeding which rendered him incapable of sitting in the new Chamber of Peers, formed in August. 1815. In the early part of his life he translated the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," and Tasso's "Jerusalem." B. 1739: D. 1824.

LE CLERC, Sebastien, le(r)Mair, an eminent French artist. Pope Clement XI, knighted him, and Louis XIV, appointed him his engraver in He engraved above three thousand ordinary. He engraved above three thousand pieces, and was the author of treatises on Geometry, Architecture, and Perspective. B. 1637; D. 1714.

LE CLERC, Jean, an eminent writer and critic, brother of the last-mentioned, was ordained a minister; but, having embraced the Arminian doctrines, he left his native country, and in 1682 went to London, where he officiated for some time in two French congregations. The climate of England not agreeing with his con-stitution, he went to Amsterdam, and became professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and belles lettres in the Remonstrant College. In 1686 he lettres in the Remonstrant College. In 1986 ne commenced a literary journal, entitled "Biblio-thèque Universelle et Historique," which gained great celebrity, and was continued till 1693. From 1703 to 1713 he continued another, entitled From 1793 by 1712 he continued another, catáled prosecute his journey, with only ten guiness in 'Bibliotabene Choiste,' which was followed by his pocket. He travelled through Demnark and his 'Bibliotabene Choiste,' which was followed by his pocket. He travelled through Demnark and his 'Bibliotabene Choiste, which was the State of the Choiste of the

these he published several miscellaneous pieces editions of ancient and modern authors, a translation of the Dible into French, &c. He was, with all his learning and industry, a man of excessive vanity. B. at Geneva, 1657; D. at Amsterdam, 1736.

LECUERC, Charles Emmanuel, a distinguished French general, who obtained the hand of Pau-line, sister of Bonaparte, whom he greatly assisted after his return from Egypt. In 1802 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he fought against the negro general, Toussaint L'Ouver-ture, but fell a victim to the climate, in the same year. B. 1772.

LECOMTE, Felix, le-komp', a famous French sculptor, who, having obtained a prize for a basrelief of the Massacre of the Innocents while he was a pupil of Vassé, was sent to Rome as a pensionary of the French School of Arts. His statue of Phorbas preserving Edipus procured him admission into the Academy; but the statue of Fénélon, in the hall of the National Institute, is considered his chef-d'aurre. During the re-volution he lived in retirement; but, at the restoration of the Bourbons, was nominated professor in the Academy of Sculpture. B. 1787: D. 1817.

LEDBU-ROLLIN, Philippe, lod'-roo rol'-la, a French politician and political writer, was edueated for the profession of the law, and com-menced practising as an advocate in 1832. From that year until 1819, he was extensively em-ployed in defending political prisoners, and, both in his speeches and writings, proved himself one of the most vehement members of the ultraliberal party in France. When the revolution of 1848 burst forth, his influence in the Chamof 183 bitts forth, his instance in a classifier of Deputies became only second to that of Lamartine; and, on the establishment of the provisional government, he was nominated minister of the Interior, in which position he zealously endeavoured to republicanize his native country. On becoming a candidate for the pre-sidency, his name was third on the list; Louis Napoleon and Cavaignae being first and second, and Lamartine last. Subsequently, he became a most violent opponent of Louis Napoleon's government, and, after stirring up the people of Paris into an insurrection, in June, 1849, he fled to England, where he afterwards resided. In 1850 he published a work called "The Decline of England," wherein he severely condemned the country whose hospitable laws shielded him from the resentment of the authorities then

paramount in his native country, and from which he had fled. B. 1807.

LEBYARD, John, led 'yard, an American, readered remarkable by his adventures. His father dying while he was young, he was left poor and friendless. After spending some years and the standard to the s friendless. After spending some years among the Indians, he took passage from New York to Loudon as a common sailor. In 1776 he went with Captain Cook on his third voyage, as corportal of marines; was with that great naviga-portal of marines; was with that great naviga-tor when he was killed, and, sune years after-wards, wrote an account of the voyage. Con-ceiving the daring idea of traversing the un-explored regions of America, from Nootka Sound to the eastern coast, he left England in 1786, to Lee Lefebvre

He entered that city without money and almost without clothing, but contrived to obtain mother country. Having exhibited both skill without cioning, but constitued to obtain small sum, and permission to travel with convoy to Yakutsk, in Siberia. He had reached the latter place, in 1788, when he was suddenly arrested by order of the empress Catharine, escorted to the frontiers of Poland, and informed the hard and the back are also as a constant of the contract of the formation of the contract o that he would be hanged were he again found in Russia. He arrived in England after undergoing the severest hardship, and very soon afterwards set out, under the auspices of the Society for Promoting African Discovery, to explore the regions of Africa. It is narrated that on being asked when he would be able to start, his reply was, "To-morrow morning." He left London was, "To-morrow morning." He left Longon in June, 1788, and two months afterwards reached Cairo, where, being attacked by a bilious disorder, he died at the beginning of the follow-ing year. B. at Groton, Connecticut, 1751; D.

LEE, Nathaniel, le, an English dramatic writer, was the son of a clergyman, and educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree. Being disappointed of a followship, he went to London, and made an attempt as an actor, but without success, on which he turned tragic poet. His first piece was "Nero, Emperor of Rome," which came out in 1875, and had a favourable reception. He continued to write a play every year till 1681, when he began to show symptoms of insulity.

These increasing, he was confined in Bedlam, whence he was discharged in 1888. He wrote whence he was discharged in 1005. He wrote two plays after this, but never entirely recovered his senses, and died in 1691, in consequence of a drunken frolic. Lee had some power in depicting the passions, but his language is raut and bombast. Of all his plays, "Alexander the Great" is the only one remembered. E. at

Great" is the only one rememorer. u Hatfield, Herrfordshire, about 1659.
Luz, Charles, a military officer, distinguished during the American War, was a native of North Wales. Entering the army at a very early age, he served under Burgoyne in America, and afterwards in Portugal. In the control between the colonies and England, he wrote on the cide of the former, and entred their service. the side of the former, and entered their service. In 1775 he received a commission from Congress, and, as a major-general, accompanied Washington to the camp before Boston. He was afterwards invested with the chief command in the southern department, where his conduct in the attack of the British upon Sullivan In the attack of the British upon Sunvain Island raised his military reputation. While tharching through New Jersey to join Washing-ton, Lee was made prisoner by the English, as he lay carelessly guarded, at a considerable distance from the main body, and carried to New York. Sir William Howe, affecting to regard him as a deserter from the British army, treated him in a manner unworthy of a generous enemy, until the surrender of Burgoyne; after which event he was exchanged. Lee was brave which event evens the was believed in action, and possessed military talents of a high order; but he was jealous of the power of Washington, and at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, disoboyed that general's orders. For this he was tried by court-martial, and suspended for a year, on which he resigned his commission.

commission. b. 1731; b. 1782.

Lee, Henry, also an American general, was born in the state of Virginia, and commenced his military career as captain of one of the six companies of cavalry raised by his native state, arter see had thrown on the authority of the mother country. Having exhibited both skill and energy on several occasions, Lee was raised to the rank of major, and intrusted with the command of a separate corps. In the re-treat of Greene, before Cornwallis, into Vir-ginia, Lee's legion formed the rear-guard of the American army, and repelled every attempt of the enemy to impede its march. From that time to the termination of the war, General Lee was constantly engaged, and performed many valuable services to the republic. When the independence of the United States was ratified, he was elected a member of the house of delegates, was made governor of Virginia in 1792, chosen a member of Congress in 1799, and retained his seat till the accession of Mr. Jefferson

tamen as seat the accession of Mr. Joneson to the president's chair, when he retired into private life. B. 1756; D. 1818.

Lies, Robert Edmund, son of the preceding, was born in Virginia, and after graduating at West Point, entered the United States army in 1829. He served with distinction until 1861, when he resigned his commission in consequence of the secession of Virginia from the Union, and became commander-in-chief of the troops supplied by his state to the Confederate States army. His protracted defence of Richmond from 1862 to 1864, when he was compelled to evacuate

to 1864, when he was compelled to evacuate that city and surrender to Grant, has placed him among the first generals of the 19th century. In 1868 he became president of Washington College, Virginia. B. 1808.

LEEGH. John, Leech, a modern English draughtsman, who gained great popularity by the effectiveness of his sketches, which appeared in "Punch" and other periodicals. He was educated at the Charterhouse school, and studied drawing at the Royal Academy. B. in London, 1817; D. 1864.

Leechman, William, leech'-man, a learned Scotch divine, particularly celebrated as a lec-

source arme, particularly celebrated as a lecture on theology, was educated at the university of Edinburgh. Elected professor of theology at Glasgow, he signalized himself by alloy combating the reasonings of Voltaire, Bolingweke, and Hume; and in 1761 was raised to the fiftee of principal of the university. n, in Lausebinks 1764 n, 1768

narkshire, 1706; D. 1785. Leeves, the Rev. William, Leeve, rector of Wrington, in Somersetshire, was the composer of the beautiful plaintive air of "Auld Robin Gray," which he wrote in 1770, but was not known to be the author until 1812. He also composed much sacred music, distinguished by considerable taste and feeling. B. 1749; D.

LEFERVEE, François Joseph, le(r)-faibr', duke of Dantzie and marshal of France, was the on of a miller, and, on the outburst of the French revolution, had reached the grade of ergeant-major in the French guards. During ergeant-major in the French guards. During he subsequent events, his rise was extremely upid; in 1794 he became general of division. After distinguishing himself at Fleurus, at the assage of the Rhine, at the battles of Altensirchen and of Stockach, he was made marshal in 1804. He fonght at Jena, and took Dantzie, hitherto considered imprepathle in 1807. He performed signal services in Spain, in the Peninsular War, and in Austria, in 1814. Marshal Lefébyre was a stanch adherent to the artmos of Nanoleon, and while in nommand of ortunes of Napoleon, and while in command of the 17th military division, whose head-quarters ere at Paris, greatly assisted him on the 18th

On the death of that prince, he greatly assisted in obtaining the proclamation of Peter I., whose intimate friend and counsellor he became. The eran noninated him general of his troops, admiral of his navy, and viceroy of Novgorod. Lefort urged his master to carry out many important reforms, accompanied him in all his journeys, assisted him to civilize the Russians and to create a marine and an army. He likewise defeated the Turks, and organized a system of finance. On learning his death, Peter is reported to have said, "Alas I have lost my best friend," B, at Geneva, 1656: D. at Moscow. B. at Geneva, 1656; D. at Moscow, 1699.

LEGENDRE, Louis, le(r)'-zhandr, a French historian, who was canon of Notre Dame, and abbot of Claire Fontaine, in the diocess of Chartres. His principal work (for he was the author of several) is a "History of France," 3 vols. folio; reprinted in 8 vols. 12mo. B. at Rouen, 1659; b. 1733.

LEGENDRE, Louis, one of the leading French revolutionists, after having made himself notorevolutionists, after having made himself noto-rious by heading street processions, was em-ployed by Marat, Danton, and other leaders of the popular party, to forward their schemes; and became one of the chiefs of the Jacobin club. In 1793, he was chosen a deputy from Paris to the National Convention, and voted for the death of the king. For a long time he figured as one of the most violent terrorists under Robespierre; but he afterwards joined Tallien and his party, in the destruction of his former leader; and signalized himself by dispersing the members of the Jacobin club, locking up their hall, and delivering the keys to the Conven-tion. From this time he retended to be the hall, and delivering the keys to the Convention. From this time he pretended to be the friend of moderation, declaimed against the saugularay measures in which he had before participated; and when the Jacobins revolted against the Convention, put himself if the head of the troops who defended the legislative body, and contributed much to the defeat of his old associates. He ultimately became a member of the council of ancients, and died in 1797.

LEGENDE, Adrien-Marie, a celebrated French mathematician, who, in 1797, was emged with Cassini and Mechani in connecting the observatories of Greenwich and Paris by a chain of triangles. His whole life was devoted

chain of triangles. His whole life was devoted to teaching and enlarging the boundaries of mathematical science. His "Elements of Geometry" metry" is a standard work, and has been trans-lated into English by Sir David Brewster. His principal works, in addition to the preceding, were an "Essay on the Theory of Numbers," and "New Method for determining the Orbit of Comets." He was likewise an industrious contributor to the Memoirs of the Paris Academy of Sciences. B. at Paris, 1751; D. 1833. LEGGE, George, Baron Dartmouth, leg., an

eminent naval commander, was brought up under Admiral Spragge, and at the age of twenty their authers sprage, and as he age to wrenty the state of the case, but his work has taken such a hold obtained the command of a ship. In 1873 he the case, but his work has taken such a hold was appointed governor of Portsmouth, master on common opinion, that she his generally be of the horse, and gentlemen to the dake of lieved to have been nurdered at her husband's York. In 1832 he was elevated to the peerage, in sufjection Formany years Elizabell's favorable and the year following sent to raze the fortificar-remained single, but, in 1872, he is said to have

Brumaire. n. at Rousseh, in the department Upper Rhine, 1755; p. at Paris, 1890.

Lipor, Francis, le(p)-for', a general and admiral in the service of Kussia, served at first in the French Swiss Guards, but afterwards went to Russia, where the ezar, Theoderical and of the devite when the Prince of Orange and of the devited the part of the winds of the service of Russia, where the ezar, Theoderical and of the flex when the Prince of Orange and of the flex winds when the Prince of Orange in the Prince of the service of the borse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Power. He had also the control of the service of the service of the service of the service of the borse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Power. He had also the service of the borse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Power. He had also the service of the service of the borse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Power. He had also the service of the borse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Power. He had also the service of the borse, general of the borse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Power. 1647.

LEIBNITZ. Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von, libe. nitz, a celebrated German philosopher, whose father was professor of jurisprudence in the university of Leipsic, but died when his son was six years old. At the age of fifteen, Gettfried began his studies at Leipsic, whence he removed begain his studies at helpsic, whence he removed to Jena. In 1664 he graduated at the former university, and about the same time applied him-self to the study of the Greek philosophers; but, having chosen the law for his profession, took his doctor's degree at Altdorf, after which he obtained a post at the court of the elector of Mayence. In 1672 he was at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with several mathemaiticians. He next visited London, where he was introduced to Newton, Boyle, and other emimen men. He subsequently engaged in a bitter dispute with Sir Isaac Newton, relative to the discovery of the method of fluxions, to the merit of which invention Leibnitz laid claim. The Royal Society of London, however, decided in favour of the English philosopher. The elector of Hanover, George I., employed Leibnitz in writing the "History of the House of Brunswick," 1700 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and on the erection of that of Berlin, was appointed perpetual president. In 1711 he was made aulic councillor to the emperor, and Peter the Great of Russia ap-pointed him privy councillor of justice, with a pension. He was a profound mathematician and metaphysician, and a man of lively genius, but vain and avarieious. His works are, "Scriptores Rerum Brunsvicensium," "Codex "Somptores Rerum Brunsvicensum," "Goder Juris Gentlum Diplomatieus," "Miscellaneous Questions of Philosophy and Mathematis," the "Essai de Theodiceé," to shew that the world, as it is, is the best world possible, "Metaphysical Tracts," and "Poems, "Matin and Freuch. A complete edition of his works, if 8 wale was apphilished as former in 1727."

and revener a complete entrol of his works, in 6 vols., was published at Geneva in 1767. E. at Leipsie, 1646; D. at Hanover, 1716.

Letchster, Robert Dudley, Carl of, 1es-ter, was the son of Join Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who was executed in 1553 for asserting the above of the Acceleration. claims of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, to the crown. Robert Dudley had been nominated master of the ordnance in the reign of Queen muster of the ordinated in the regil of Ugent Mary, but on the accession of Elizabeth he rose rapidly into favour, and had numerous honours and places heaped upon him, and her majesty proposed him to Mary Queen of Scots for a husband. Dudley appears to have indulged the ambitious idea of sharing his sovereign's throne; and, to effect it, he is suspected to have nur-dered his own wife, the beautiful Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart, whom he married at an early age. In 1500 this lady was found dead at early age. In 1960 this and was found dean as Cummor, but no positive proof of her being mur-dered has ever been adduced. The great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, in his "Kenilworth," has somewhat distorted the historical facts of the case; but his work has taken such a hold



LELY, SIR PETER.



LIEBIG, BARON VON.



LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.



LIVINGSTONE, DAVID.

Tojcester

he had by her a son called Robert, whom he called in his will his "base son." He afterwards married the countess dowager of Essex, and finding Lady Shellield intractable to his proposals for a separation, is said to have taken her off by poison. In 1584 a book was printed, en-titled "Leicester's Commonwealth," which was a severe attack upon his public and private character. The year following he was appointed governor of the Protestant Low Countries, at the request of the inhabitants; but his proceedings there did not satisfy the queen, and he returned to England the same year. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assem bled at Tilbury, and died the same year. B. abou 1532.

LEICESTER OF HOLKHAM, Thomas William Coke, Earl of, hol'-kam, an eminent agriculturist and improver of land, who found his estates in Norfolk nearly a barren waste, and converted them, by judicious management, the granting of favourable leases to his tenants, and the example he himself set, into fertile and productive land. So eminently successful was he in the development of the resources of the soil, that his rent-roll, from being £2000 a year when he succeeded to the estate, rose to ur wards of £20,000 before his death, and this while the condition of almost every person living on the property had improved in a nearly It is stated that, shortly before ratio. his death, he and his family stood upon the decks of a ship built of oak, the acorns from which the timber composing it grew having been planted by himself. He succeeded his father as M.P. for Norlolk in 1776, and acted with the Whigs during the long period in which he held a seat in the Lower Housenamely, till 1933, when he was raised to the peerage as earl Leicester of Holkham, although there was already a like title in the Ferrers family. He was twice married: first, in 1775, to Jane, daughter of James Lemox Dutton, Esq., who died in 1800, and by whom he had three daughters; and, second, to Anne Amelia Keppel, a daughter of the earl of Albemarle, the marriage taking place when the earl was seventy years of age, and the bride not quite nineteen. By her, however, he had five sons and a daughter. B. 1752; D. 1842.

Leign, lai, Charles, a physician and naturalist, who published the "Natural History of rainst, who published the "Natural Instory of Laneashire, Cheshire, and Derby," a "History of Virginia," and "Exercitationes de Aquis Mineralibus." D. near the opening of the 18th

century.

LEIGH, Sir Edward, a learned biblical critic and historian, was educated at Oxford, studied in the Middle Temple, and afterwards devoted several years to professional and literary researches. He was M.P. for Stafford, and colonel in the Parliamentary army: was expelled from the House in 1648, along with other Presbyte-rian members; and occupied himself, after the Rat memoers' and occupied ministry, are the Restoration, in literary pursuits. His most important work is entitled "Critica Sacra." n. in Leicestershire, 1802; p. 1671.

Letgurox, Alexander, latton, a Scotch physician, who became noted for his sufferings on

account of tracts which he published against Charles I. and the Church of England. For 641

privately married Lady Shelfield, although he the Parliament appointed him keeper of Lambeth Palace, then converted into a state prison. He died insane in 1614. B. at Edinburgh, 1587.

LEIGHTON, Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, son of the preceding, was an exemplary parish priest, and the magistrates of Edmburgh chose him president of their college. Soon after the Restoration, Charles II. nominated him bishop of Dunblane, which diocese he governed with great moderation. On account of the violent animosities between the Episcopalian and Presbyterian parties, he resigned his see, but the king constrained him to accept the archbishopric of Glasgow, in which station he ande another effort at moderation, but in vain;
on which he resigned his dignity. He then led on which he resigned his dignity. He then led a retired life in Sussex. His principal work is a "Commentary on St. Peter's Epistles." B. at Edinburgh, 1613; p. in London, 1684. LEKEUX, John, le-kw', a celebrated architec-

tural engraver, whose works on Gothic architecture were greatly instrumental in reviving the study of that style of art in England. His most important works were the engravings in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities of England," Pugin's "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," Neale's "Westminster Abbey," Normandy," Neale's "Westminster Abbey," and the "Memorials of Oxford and Cambridge,"

n. in London, 1783; p. 1846.

Leland, John, le'-land, an eminent English antiquary, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and All Souls College, Oxford, On entering into orders, he became chaplain to Henry VIII., who gave him the title of king's antiquary. By virtue of the royal commission, he searched various cathedrals and religious houses for curious records and other remains of antiquity; in which employment he spent six years, travelling over every part of the king-dom. In 1545 he presented his collections to the king, under the title of "A Newe Yeare's Gifte." This, however, was only the beginning of what he proposed to execute; but while he was intent on his studies, he became insane, in which state he continued till his death. His "Itinerary" and "Collectanea" were published by Hearne, in 1710. B. in London, at the be-

ginning of the 16th century; n. 1552.

LELAND, John, a learned English divine, whose labours in defence of Christianity procured him the degree of D.D. from two university. sities in Scotland. His principal works were a "Defence of the Christian Rollgion" against Thindl, a "View of the Deistical Writers that have appeared in England," "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation," and "Family Devotions," B. in England, 1691; D.

Dr. Thomas, a learned divine, who wrote a "History of Ireland," "The Life of "hillip of Macedon," and "The Principles of Iuman Eloquence," which last was attacked by Junian Eloquence, which has the assess of Demosthenes. B. at Dublin, 1722; D. 1785.

Lely, Sir Peter, le'-le, a famous painter, studied under Grebber at Haarlem, after which

he went to England, where he at first painted landscapes and historical subjects; but, finding more encouragement given to portrait-painting, urned his attention to that branch of his art, and became univalled in the graceful ren-dering of heads; the hands of his portraits were remarkably fine and elegantly turned. He these his nose was slit, his ears cut off, and a was in great favour with Charles I. and Charles public whipping was milicted on him. In 1610 | II., by the latter of whom he was knighted, and

Lemaire

for whom he painted the voluptuous beauties of his court. This collection is now at Hampton Court. B. at Socst, Westphalia, 1617; D. in England, 1680.

LEMAIRE, James, lai'-mair, a Dutch navigator of the 17th century, was the son of a merchant of Egmout, in North Holland. He embarked on an expedition with Cornelius Schouten, and in 1616 discovered the strait which now bears his name. He also visited some hitherto unex-plored islands in the South Seas, and died soon

after his return, Dec. 31, 1016.

LEMBRY, Nicolas, lem'-e-re, a celebrated French chemist, who, in 1683, visited England, being of the reformed religion, then violently persecuted in his own country. He was well received by Charles II., and great offers were made to induce him to continue there; but in 1686 he returned to France and turned Roman Catholic. In 1699 he was made associate che-Catholic. In 1899 he was made associate che-mist to the Royal Academy, and the same year became a pensionary. He wrote a "Course of Chemistry," which went through many editions; a "Universal Pharmacepeda," a "Treatise on Simple Drugs;" and a "Treatise on Antimony." B. at Rouen, 165; p. 1715.—His son houts be-came physician to the king, and to the Hidel eame physician to the king, and to the Hoto-Dieu at Paris. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences, and the author of a "Treatise on Aliments," another on "Worms in the Human Body," and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy. n. 1743. LINGYE, François, Ic(p) Moore, a French historical painter, whose principal work is the ceiling in the Hall of Horeules, at Versaillee,"

the largest painting in Europe, containing 142 figures, and being 64 feet long and 54 broad, without being divided by any architectural interruptions. n. at Paris, 1689; committed suicide in a fit of insanity, 1737.

LEMON, George William, Lem'-on, an English divine and lexicographer, who published, in 1789, an "Etymological English Dictionary," in 1 vol., which displayed considerable industry

and learning. B. 1726; D. 1797.

LE MONNIER, Peter Charles, lc(r)-mon'-nc-ai, a French astronomer, was member of the Academy of Sciences and of the National Institute, and accompanied Maupertuis in his journey towards the North Pole for measuring a degree of the meridian. His principal works were, "Astronomical Institutions," "Lunar Nautical Astronomy" and "Tables of the Sun, and Cor-rections for those of the Moon." B. at Paris,

1715; p. 1796.

LEMONTEY, Pierre Edouard, le(r)-mon'-tai, a French poet and jurist, who, during the delibera-tions on the fate of Louis XVI., and in the other extravagant measures of the revolutionists, advocated the cause of humanity and justice; but vocated the cause on numanny and possec; one was obliged to save himself from the fury of the terrorists by precipitately quitting France for Switzedand, where he resided till after the overthrow of Robespierre's party. Deeply affected with the calamity which had involved Lyons, his native city, in rain, he published the beautiful ode, "Les Ruines de Lyons." He afterwards travelled through Italy, and wrate various operas, romances, and poems; in 1894 was appointed one of the censors of the drama; and at the Restoration was invested with the order of the Logion of Honour, and appointed director-general of the book trade. Among his works, the most successful are the opera of "Palma, ou le Voyage en Grèce;" his "Essai sur l'Etablissement Monarchique de Louis XIV.;" and a romance, entitled "La Famille de Jura, ou Irons-nous à Paris?" B, 1762 : p. 1826.

LEMPRIBRE, John, D.D., lem'-prece, an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jercey; received his education at Reading, Winchester, and Pembroke College, Oxford; graduated at that university; was head-master of Abingdon grammar-school, and afterwards of the school grammar-school, and are twards of the School at Exeter; and, on resigning the latter, was presented to the livings of Meeth and Newton Petrock, in Devonshire, which he held till his death. His principal works are the well-known "Classical Dictionary," and a "Universal Bio-

graphy." D. 1824.
L'ENCLOS, Ninon de, lan'-klo, a celebrated French lady, whose mother wanted to place her in a convent, but was prevented by her father, who was a man of ealety. Ninon lost her parents at the age of 15, and possessing great charms and a lively temper, was followed by some of the greatest men, but would never unite herself in nearrage. She was the friend of Molière and Fontenelle, and had a fine understanding; but it has been truly said of her, that though she thought like Epicurus, she lived like Lais. She is, however, represented to have been perfectly unmercenary in her amours; and her wit and behaviour were such, and so low the moral tone of the time, that even virtuous ladies courted her acquaintance. She was held in great respect by men of genius, who consulted her upon their works. There are a few genuine letters by her in the works of St. Evremond, but those under her name, addressed to Villarceaux, De Seviene, &c., are fictitions. She is said to have succeeded by artificial means in preserving the yearhold bloom of her features, long after the period at which female beauty usually factor; and in consequence numerous cosmeties and toilet articles have been

called by her name. B. at Paris, 1616; D. 1706. LENFANT, James, lange fa, a French Protestant divine, who was educated at Geneva, and became minister of the French church at Heidelbegg; but on the invasion of the Palatinate, in 1688, by the French, retired to Berlin. He pub-lished histories of the Councils of Constance, Bale, and Pisa; he likewise translated the New Pestament into French, with notes and a learned introduction, in conjunction with Beausobre. He was also author of a History of Pope Joan; Sermons; "A Preservative against Uniting with the Church of Rome," &c. n. at Bazoche, France, 16d1; p. at Beelin, 1728. LENGLET DU FRESNOY, Nicholas, lan'-ylui,

a French writer, who became secretary to the French ambassador at Cologne, and librarian to French and assession at Conogno, and incrarian to Prince Eugene. His works are voluntinous, but incorrect; the best is his "Method for Studying History," which has been translated into English. In all Benuvais, 1674; In, 1755. LENNON, Charlotte, Jean-Jone, and Allebacher, and allebache

ardson the novelist. She wrote a popular novel, entitled "The Female Quixote," which was fol-lowed by "Shakspeare Illustrated," in which she gave the novels and histories on which the plays of Shakspeare are founded. She likewise

plays to disasse and the former. She have a plays in this play the play the

Woodstock, and, in 1610, was chosen speaker; in which capacity he made a considerable fortune by joining the ruling party. He was also masby joining the ruling party. He was also master of the rolls, a commissioner of the great scal, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was removed from his office in 1653; but, the year following, became speaker of the Parliament called by Cromwell, and subsequently acted as speaker of the Rump Parliament. At the Restoration he was exempted ment. At the Restoration ne man from the act of indemnity, but obtained a parletters were published. B. at Henley-on-Thames, 1591; D. 1662.

EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

LEO I., or the Elder, lo-o, emperor of the East, ascended the throne in 457. He was a Thracian, of obscure birth, but attained the highest military rank, and was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers in succession to Marcia-He confirmed the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon against the Eutychians, and renewed the war against the Vandals; but was unfortunate, through the treachery of his general Aspar, whom he put to death with his family in 471. The Goths, to revenge the fate of Aspar, poured into the empire, which they ravaged to the walls of Constantinople. p. 474.

Leo II., or the Younger, was the son of Zeno and of Ariadne, daughter of Leo I. He succeeded his grandfather in 474, under the guar-diauship of his father, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor a few months after-wards. Lee II, is said to have been put to death by his own father, after reigning for only

ten months.

Leo III., was called the Isaurian, from the country of his birth, where his parents were poor mechanics. Lee entered the army, and became general-in-chief of the troops in Asia, under Justinian II. In 716 he marched against Theodosius III., who had been proclaimed emeror on the deposition of Justinian II.; and peror on the deposition of destinant 1., and Theodosius resigned his crown to him in the following year. The Saracens, having ravaged Thrace, laid siege to Constantinople, which was bravely defended by Leo, who compelled them to retire. His reign, however, was tyrannical and he drove the patriarch Germanus from his seat, in which he placed Anastasius. He was also guilty of burning the library at Constantinople, containing a quantity of medals and above 30,000 volumes. The pones Gregory 11. and Gregory III. having excommunicated him, he prepared an armament to invade Italy; but the ships were destroyed by a storm. D. 741.

LEO IV., the son of Constantine Copronymus, and grandson of Leo III., succeeded his father in 775. In his time the controversy raged between the Iconoclasts, or image-breakers, and their adversaries, both of whom he protected by turns. He repulsed the Saracens in Asia,

Dr. at Constantinople, 751; D. 780.

Leo V., or the Armeuian, from the country of which he was a native, rose to the rank of general by his valour; but being accused of treason, the emperor Nicephorus disgraced him, and imprisoned him in a convent. Michael Rhangabus, on ascending the throne in 811, restored him to his rank; but Leo, profiting by the misfortunes of his master, headed a military revolt, and was elected emperor by the troops in 813. He was one of the most violent of the Iconoclastic princes. Assassinated, 820.

LEO VI., styled the Philosopher, was the son and successor of Basilius the Maccdonian, and ascended the throne in 886. The Hungarians, Saracens, and Bulgarians having united against the empire, he called to his assistance the Turks. who entered Bulgaria, which they ravaged with fire and sword. Leo drove the patriarch Photius from his seat; and Nicholas, one of the successors of Photius, excommunicated the emperor; for which Loo deposed him. He wrote some books, the most interesting of which is a treatise on Tactics, printed at Leyden in 1612. D. 865; D. 911,

PODES

DOES.

LEO I., Pope, sumarued the Great, was an Italian by birth, and had been employed by Celestin I. and Sixus III. on several important mis ions. He succeeded the latter in 440, and distinguished hinself by his zeal ogainst the Manicheaus, Pelagians, and Entychians. In his time the Council of Chaleedon was called; and, while sitting in the East, Atfila and the Iluns ravaged the West, and advanced towards Rome. The emperor Valentinian applied to the work who went to meet Atfila and by the the pope, who went to meet Attila, and, by the power of his cloquence, prevailed with him to leave Italy. Genserie, however, sacked Rome in 455. He left behind many epistles and sermons, which have been printed. He was succeeded by Hilarius I. D. 461.

ceeded by Hilarius I. D. 461.

Leo II. was a native of Sicily, and succeeded
Agathon in 642. He pretended to have an authority over the Eastern church, and was succeeded by Benediet III. D. 633.

Leo III. succeeded, in 795, Adrian I. In 809,

he was attacked while riding in a religious pro-cession, and almost killed; but he recovered, and retired to Germany. Charlemagne restored him to his seat, and he crowned that monarch emperor of the West. On the death of Charlemagne, a new plot was formed against the pope, who caused the conspirators to be put to death. p. 816.

LEO IV., a Roman, succeeded Sergius II. in S47. The Saracens having invaded the Eccle-siastical States, he marched against them and obtained a complete victory; after which he put the city of Rome into a state of defence, and

bunded the town of Loopolis. D. 855.
Lao V., a Benedictine monk, in 903 succeeded Benedict IV., but was deposed by his chaplain Christopher. The annals of the papacy during the tenth century are very confused, and there is no mention of Leo's subsequent

LEO VI. became pope in 929, in succession to John X. He is said to have been put to death

by Marozia. (See Marozia.)

Januaria, Leo VII. was elected in succession to John XI., son of Marozia, 637. He negotiated a peace between Hugo, king of Italy, and Alberic, duke of Rome, the son of the celebrated Marozia. He is said to have been an irreproachable man and zealous ecclesiastic, and was succeeded by Stephen VIII, D. 909.

LEO VIII. was elected pope on the deposi-tion of John XII., in 963, under the paironage of the emperor Otho I. On Otho's withdrawal, John re-entered Rome, and drove away Leo; but John dying soon afterwards, Benedict V. was chosen pope. The emperor Otho subsequently took Rome, and, exiling Benedict, reinstated Leo VIII. D. about 965.

LEO IX., who bears the distinction of a saint in the Roman calendar, was born of an illus-

Leopold

trious family, became bishop of Toul, and, in other famous musicians. His many operas are 1049, was chosen pope. He convened several councils to reform the manners of the ecclesiastics and to condemn the errors of Berenger. The Normans having marched into Italy, in 1053, he went against them at the head of a German army; but was defeated, taken prisoner, and conducted to Benevento. Some sermons and letters of his are extant. D. 1054.

LEO X., Giovanni de' Medici, second son of Lorenzo the Magnificent (see Medici), at the age of 11, was made an architishop by Louis XI., king of France, and, at 13, Julius II. invested him with the dignity of legate, and he served as such in the army which was defeated by the French, near Ravenna, in 1512. He was taken prisoner after that battle; but the soldiers showed the most superstitious veneration

for his person, as the representative of the pope. He was elected to the papacy in 1513, and his coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp. Lee was fond of magnificence; but he had a taste for letters, and liberally patronized men of learning and genius, particularly poets. He terminated the disputes which subsisted between his predecessor and Louis XII. of France, concluded the Council of Lateran, and formed a splendid library, which he enriched with ina spinion initially, which is consistent to mu-der him was discovered in 1316, and Cardinal Petrucci, the chief of it, was hanged. Leo formed two great projects; the one to effect a general association of the Christian powers against the Turks, and the other to complete against the rurs, and the other to compare the church of St. Peter. To aid these schemes, he issued plenary indulgences, by which the nurchasers procured the pardon of their sins. These indulgences being carried into Germany, occasioned the secession from the church of Rome, or Reformation, commenced by Luther. (See LUTHER.) Leo, however, throughout his life took little notice of the great religious

life took little notice of the great religious movement. A war also broke out between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, who both courted the alliance of the pope. If not an exemplary pope, he was at least a splendid and magnificent prince, and a noble parken of art and learning. He is the subject of Roscoe's fine biography, entitled the "1.16 and Pontificate of Leo X." b. 1475; p. 1521.

LEO XI. was of the family of the Medici, and was declared a very a 1028. was elected pope in 1605, at a very advanced age, and died in less than a month afterwards. LEO XII, was of a noble family of the Ron agna, and became pope in 1823, in succession to Pius VII. He embellished Rome, encouraged letters, and enriched the library of the Vatican.

LEO, the name of six kings of Armenia, who reigned between the years 1123 and 1375. These princes were constantly at war either with the crusaders or with the Turks. The last of the name, Leo VI., was driven from his kingdom

name, Leo VI., was driven from his kingdom by the sultan of Egypt, and took refuge in France, where he died, 1393.

Lzo, archbishop of Thessalonia, was one of the revivers of Greek literature and a good nathematician. Lived in the 5th century.

Lzo, John, sumamed Africanus, a Moor of Granada, who wrote, in Arabia a "Description of Africa," and the "Lives of the Arabian Philosopheri." D. about 1528.

Live Lowello e addated the living capacity of the Arabian Philosopheri."

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now unknown, but his masses and other sacred works are still regarded as masterpieces of church music. B. at Naples, 1694; D. 1755.

LEO ALLATIUS. (See ALLATIUS.) LEO THE GRAMMARIAN, one of the authors of the "Byzantine History," lived in the 11th century.

LEONARDO BONACCI, lai-o-nar'-do, surnamed "of Pisa," a celebrated Italian mathematician, who first introduced in Europe the study of algebra. His work is preserved in manuscript at Rome. Lived at the beginning of the 13thcentury,

Rome, Invector in segmining of the fatheentry.
Leonardo Da Vincet. (See Vincet)
Leoni, Jacomo, lat'-o-ne, a Venetian architect, who settled in England, and there pubhished, in 1742, an excellent edition of "Palladio's Architecture." D. 1746.

o's Arenitecture. D. 1740. Leonicenus, Nicholas, lui'-o-ni-se'-nus, professor of medicine at Perrara, was the first who translated Galen's works, to which he added commentaries and illustrative notes. He likewise reproduced, in Italian, the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates," and other works, p. 1428; p.

1521 LEONIDAS, le-ou'-i-das, king of Sparta, a cele-brated hero, who opposed Xerxes when he invaded Greece, and fought the whole Persian host at the Straits of Thermopyle with such bravery as to check the progress of the invader. At last a detachment of the Persians, led by Ephialtes the Trachinian, by a serret path up the mountains, came down on the rear of the Spartans, and obtained a complete victory. Out of the 300, only one man escaped, and he was treated with ignominy by his countrymen, for leaving so glorious a tield, where death was more honourable than life. A monument was afterwards erected upon the spot, with this inscription: "Stranger, tell the Lacedamonians that we lie here, obeying their laws." This battle happened 480 s.c.

LEOPOLD I., le'-a-pold, emperor of Germany, was the second son of Ferdinand III. and of Was the second son of Fernman 111. and or Mary Anue of Spain. He became king of Hun-gary in 1655, king of Rohemia in 1657, and emperor in 1658. He contended against France and the Turks, and suffered in his war with both: France took from him Alsace, and many frontier places of the empire; and the Turks would have captured Vieuna, had they not been compelled to raise the siege by John Sobieski, king of Polaud. In 1607, Prince Eugene of Savoy concluded the war by totally defeating the Turks at Zenta, in Hungary. B. 1640; D. 1705.

LEOFOLD II., the son of Maria Theresa of LEOPOLD 11., the son of Maria Theresa of Austria and her husband, Francis of Loraine, succeeded his father, in 1785, in the duchy of Tuscany, which he governed with great wis-dom, and finally abolished the Inquisition in that country. In 1780 he succeeded the empe-ror Joseph II., and removed to Vienna, where, by his judicious and liberal measures, he consoli-

name, Leo VI., was curven from his kingdom by the suttant of Egypt, and took relage in France, where he died, 1393.

Lio, archibishop of Thessalonia, was one of the revivers of Greek literature and a good nathematician. Lived in the 9th century.

Lie, John, surnamed Africanus, a Moor of Granack, who wrote, in Arabig, a "Description of Africa," and the "Lives of the Arabian Theology, and after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, was reinstated in his duchy, which had been taken from his futher bythe French. He restored his

country to a flourishing condition, maintained the poor, and assisted the nobility who had been reduced. He founded a university at Cuneville, and was a liberal patron of the arts

and sciences. B. 1679; D. 1729.
LEOPOLD, George Christian Frederick, king of the Belgians, was the third son of Francis Anthony Frederick, duke of Saxe-Sanlfeld-Coburg, brother of the late duchess of Kent, and consequently uncle to her majesty Queen Victoria, as well as to her late consort, Prince Albert. In 1816, while Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, he married the Princess Charlotte Augusta, only child of the Prince-regent, after-wards George IV. The highest hopes were formed of that union; and, as the husband of the heiress-apparent to the throne of Great Britain, Leopold obtained the highest esteem.

After the sudden death of the Princess Charlette, in 1817, he continued to live in retirement at Claremont, and was created by the king field-marshal and member of the privy council. In 1830, the Belgian provinces were lost to the erown of Holland, in consequence of the revolution of Brussels. A provisional government was formed, and the throne of Belgium was offered to the duke de Nemours, son of Louis Philippe. That prince declining it, Leopold was next solicited to accept the crown. After at first refusing, he was induced to ascend the throne of Belgium in 1831. Leopold promised, in his opening speech to the Belgian parliament, to encourage industry and to rule according to the principles of civil and religious liberty; a promise which he fully redeemed. In 1832 he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Louise-Marie-Thérèse, princess of Orleans, and eldest daughter of Louis Philippe; by whom he eldest daughter of Louis Philippe; by whom he had issue the present (1869) king of the Belgians, Leopold II., the count of Flanders, and Charlotte, the widow of Maximilian, Emperor

Charlotte, the widow of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. n. 1709; p. 1865.
LEOTAUN, Vincent, Idi-o-to, a distinguished French mathematician, who published a work entitled "Examen Circuil Quadrature," in which he proved the impossibility of demonstrating the quadrature of the circle. p. 1672.
LEFLURS, Marcus Emilius, lepi-idus, one of the circuits of the circuits.

the triumvirs with Octavius and Mark Antony. He obtained Africa as his share of the empire : but was deprived of it by Augustus, whereupon he retired into private life. n. in obscurity

13 B.C.

LEPSITS, Karl Richard, lept-se-us, a German archeologist, who published, in 1837, a short treatise on the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and other works. In 1812 he went to Egypt, as chief of a party of learned men, for the purpose of investigating the antiquities of that country. He discovered several monuments of the Pharaoh dynasty, and excavated the tombs of fifty of the Ethiopian kings of Egypt. He likemiy of the standard anges of Egypt. To have wise contrived to obtain a ground-plan of the celebrated temple of the Memonium. After his return, in 1846, he published many valuable works in connexion with his researches; among the rest, "Letters from Egypt," which have been translated into English; "The Chronology the rest, "Letters from Egypt," which have been translated into English, "The Chromology of Egypt," and the "Monuments of Egypt and Elifolpa," n. at Namuburg, 1813. Lusanours, N. J., Let'-c-bor, a distinguished optical-instrument maker, who constructed most of the apparatus for the Paris Observatory. B. to Worth, 1970. at the days

in France, 1762; D. at Paris, 1840.

LERMONTOV, Michael Ivanovitch, ler-mon-

tof', a Russian poet and novelist, served as an officer in the imperial guards until the year 1837, when, in consequence of a poem which he wrote upon the death of the Russian poet Pushkin, the emperor Nicholas sent him to the Caucasus. This poem was first printed in 1854, in Herzen's "Polar Star," a Russian periodical published in London. While serving with the army of the Caucasus, he wrote his novel, "A Hero of Our own Times," which was afterwards translated into English. He likewise produced many beautiful poems, the action of which is chiefly laid in the mountains of the Caucasus, Just as his fame was beginning to spread over Sust as his fame was beginning to spread over Europe, the writer fell in a duel before he hal attained his 30th year. His complete works were published in St. Petersburg in 1852, and were subsequently translated into German. In Russian literature, he takes rank immediately

after Pushkin. B. 1811; D. 1811. LESAGE, Alain Réné. le(r)-saj', a celebrated French novelist, who, after completing his edu-cation at the Jesuits' college at Vannes, was engaged in a financial post in Brittany: but, in 1692, went to Paris, and devoted himself to 1092, went to Paris, and devoted himself to different pursuits. He commenced by translating and initiating several Spanish works, and, in 1707, produced his first drumatic work,—
"Crispin the Rival of his Master," In the same year he published "The Devil on TSitieks," the plot of which was borrowed from the Spanish author, Guovara, In 1704 he composed his comedy of "Turcaret," wherein he wittingto the formers reported whose conventions. ridiculed the farmers-general, whose opposition reducted the harmers-general, whose opposition nearly prevented the production of the piece upon the stage. In 1715 appeared the first part of his greatest work, "Gil Blas;" but the conclusion was not made public until 1735. conclusion was not made public until 1713, end the was likewise the author of a considerable number of comedies and other humorous dramatic pieces. His fann, however, chiefly rests upon his "Gil Blas," which has appeared in numerous translations, and has been reprinted in a hundred different editions. An activate was read to disturb the originality of the control attempt was made to dispute the originality of the plot of this celebrated fiction; but it was never shown that Le Sage was not the true inventor of it. One of his sons became a celebrated actor, under the name of Montmenil. B.

at Sarzeau, 1608; D. 1747.
LESLEY, John, les'-le, bishop of Ross, in Scotland, accompanied Queen Mary from France to Scotland, and soon after became

to meet at York to consider the complaints made against Mary by her subjects, Lesley appeared on behalf of his mistress, whose cause he pleaded with great ability. He also tried many expedients to procure her liberty, for which he was committed to the Tower; but, in 1573, recovered his liberty, on condition of quitting the kingdom. When abroad, he endeavoured to interest many foreign princes in the cause of Mary, and wrote several pieces in her defence. Being appointed viear-general by the bishop of Bonen, he was, while visiting that diocess, seized by the Hugemots, who would have sent him to England; but he recovered his liberty by paying a raisom. He afterwards obtained the bishoptic of Constance. His principal work is a history of Scotland, cutitled, "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum," 2, 1527;

LESLIE, John, les'-le, bishop of Clogher, LESLE, John, led-le, bishop of Clogher, whose first episcopal preferment was the bishopric of the Orkneys, whence he removed to Raphoe, in Ireland, where he built a stately palace, in which he endured a long siege by Cromwell, but was at last forced to surrender. In 1661 he was translated to Clogher. D. 1671,

aged above 100 years.
Leslie, Charles, a theological controversialist, who, after receiving his education at Trinity College, Dublin, went, in 1671, to England, where he commenced the study of the law. A where he commenced the study of the law, few years afterwards, he entered upon holy orders, and became chancellor of Cloyne, in Ireland. Although a fervent Protestant, he throughout his life manifested the greatest devotion to the cause of the Stuarts, and accom-panied the Pretender both in Frunce and in Italy. In his old age, he so gibt permission to return to his native land. George I. acceded to his request, and he thereupon took up his residence at Glaslough, in Ircland. His theological dence at Ginstough, in Ireima. His theological writings excited much diention in his time; and one of them, entitled "A Short and Easy Method with beists," is still required as of emisterable value. In addition to pamphiets against Hoadley, Locks, and Burnet, he published controversin precess autaconistic to Quakers, Jews, Sociaiens, Deists, Presbylerians, and Roman Catholies. His own views were those of a zealous Protestant, combined with an advocacy of high monarchical principles. B. in

narroway of mgn minarchical principles. B. III Ireland, about 168; p. there, 1722. Lussie, Sir John an eminent natural philo-sopher, who, after completing his education at the universities of at the universities of the states and the universities of introduction to individuals of literary and scientific celebrity, set out for London, where he for some time gained a subsistence by translating and compiling scientific works. In 1805 he became professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, not without considerable opposition on the part of the clergy, who objected to the appointment on account of Leslie's referring to Hume in a landatory manner in one of his treatises. In 1809 he obtained the chair of natural philosophy, upon the death of Professor Playfair; and from that period until his death, produced a succession of valuable works on subjects connected with natural philosophy. In 1832 he was knighted. He contributed treatises on Achromatic Glasses, constituted treates on Achromatic Gisses, Acoustics, Climate, Cold, Dew, Meteorology, &c., to the "Encyclopedia Britanuica," and also fur-nished the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Edin-burgh Transactions" with many excellent burgh Transactions? with many excellent papers. Among his larger works may be cited "The Elements of Geometry," "Elements of Astruct Philosophy," and an "Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the relation of Heat to Moisture." If it evas also the inventior of the differential thermometer. 3, at

Largo, Fifeshire, 1766; D. in Scotland, 1832.
LESLIE, Charles Robert, R.A., a distinguished at tist, has been claimed as an American citizen, but was in reality born in London, where Its parents were staying at the time. His father and mother were both born in America; but the and mother were noted born in America; out the encestors of his father settled originally in America about the year 1745. When six years of age he was taken to Philadelphia, and was

able talents for design, he was sent to London in 1813, with letters of Introduction to Benjamin West, at that time president of the Academy.
As a student of the Royal Academy, he evinced great industry, and in the year 1820 exhibited der." He became an R.A. in 1826. In 1833, to the surprise of his friends, he accepted the post of drawing-master to the United States Military Academy; but he soon returned to England. As an illustrator of the productions of Shakspeare, Pope, Goldsmith, Addison, and Cervantes, he achieved great triumphs. His delineation of Sancho Panza has never been neation of Saucho Pauza has never been equalled. Of his best pictures, it will be sufficient to enumerate "Unde Toby and the Widow" and "Sancho Pauza and the Duchess," both of which are in the national collection at the South-Kensington Museum, Leslie's technical skill was exceedinely great, and his refined and graceful humour admirably distributed in the second second control of the property of and his relined and gracult manout aummany fitted him to give pictorial reproductions of situations in the comedies of Shak-peare and Molière. He was also a clear and pheasant writer, and wrate "Memoirs of the Lide of John Constable" and a "Handbook for Young

Joint Constance and a "mandook for Young Painters," n. in Loudon, 1791; p. 1859. Lessins, Ferdhand de, belseep, an eminent French engineer and diplomatist, who repre-sented the interests of his native country, as sented the interests of ins marke country, as vice-consul and consul, in Spain, Portugal, Cairo, and other places. In 1854 he formed the project of cutting a canal, through the Isthmas of Suez; and although Robert Stephenson, and other eminent engineers, English and continental, pronounced the idea to be impracticable, M. de Lessess energetically defended his plan, and commenced the work under the auspices of the Egyptian government in 1859. In ten years the works were so far completed as to admit of the passage of steamers along almost the whole of the water-way. n.

at Versailles, 1805.
Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim, les'-sing, an eminent German poet and general writer, who, after studying at Leipsic, went to Berlin, where he made himself known by the publication of his celebrated fables. He subsequently pro-duced his "Letters on Literature," which greatly contributed to improve the taste of his countrymen. In 1760 he accepted the post of secretary to the governor of Breslau; in 1770 he was appointed keeper of the Wolfenbüttel library, and soon afterwards produced his famous tragedy, "Emilia Galotti." He enriched the literature of Germany with masterpieces of different kinds, especially in the departments of blography, archeology, and the drama. n. at Kamentz, in Upper Lusatia, 1729; n. 1741.—His brother, Karl Gotthelf, and his nephew Karl Friedrich, was both distinguished in the male of the first state. were both distinguished in the world of letters, L'ESTRANGE, Sir Roger, le-strain; an English

writer, who received a liberal education, and, in 1639, attended Charles I, in his expedition to Scotland. He adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1614, was condemned as a spy; but, after remaining in confinement four years, made his escape, and endeavoured to stir up an insurrection in Kent, which failed; whereupon he went abroad. In 1653 he returned to England, under shelter of Cromwell's act of indemnity. After America about the year 1745. When six years the Restoration he was appointed emsor of the of age he was taken to Philadelphia, and was press; he also set up a newspaper, called the there sent to school, and subsequently appren. "Public Intelligencer," which was discontinued ticed to a bookseller. Having shown consider- on the publication of the "London Gazette," in

Le Sueur

Leverrior

1665. In 1679 he commenced another paper, called the "Observator," designed to vindicate the court measures; this procured him the honour of knighthood. He was an industrious honour of knighthood. He was an industrious writer, and besides his own pamphlels, which were numerous, he published translations of several books, particularly Josephus, from the French version of P'Andilly, Senecus "Morals," Ersmuss " Colloquies," and Quevelon Gressen, a celebrated French artist, surnamed the "Raphael of France," stalled under Vorte, and, early in life, attracted the notice of Poussin. Displayer great dispersion of Pancy and Poussin. Displayer great dispersion of gourt not remove he having reach dispersion of gourt not remove he

playing great disregard of court patronage, he worked only for private individuals and for reliworked only for privace individuals and for reg-gious establishments, and, while still young, retired to a cloister. He was the first painter in France during the reign of Louis XIV, and surpassed Lebrun, his rival, in grace and vigour.

Among the most important of his works were the "Life of St. Bruno," in twenty-two subjects;
"St. Paul preaching at Ephesus," and "The Martyrdom of St. Lawrence." B. at Paris, 1616: D. 1655.

LE SUEUR, Jean François, an eminent French composer, who became chapel-master to several cathedrals in France, and subsequently professor at the Conservatoire de Musique. He comsor at the Conservations de musique. As com-posed live grand operas, the most successful of which were "The Cavern" and "Paul and Vir-ginia." He also wrote a treatise on Ancient Music, which is highly esteemed, as casting new light upon the obscure subject of the art of music among the Greeks. The emperor Napoleon I created him a knight of the Legion of Honour, and appointed him his director of

music, a near Abbeville, 1766; p. 1837.

Lext, Gregory, lai'-to, an Italian historian, who, after studying at Home, went to Geneva, where he abjured the Catholic religion, and afterwards resided in England. While there he was known to be collecting materials for a hiswas shown to be concerned materials of a his-tory of the court of Charles II., and the king seeing him one day at his levee, told him to take eare that his history did not give offence. To which Leti replied, "I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would "Why then," retorted Charles, "be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, and let history alone." Solomon; write proverse, and test is soly andie. Leti, however, did not take this advice. The history appeared, under the title of "Teatro Britannico;" and the author, as Charles had foreseen, did give offence, and was ordered to quit norescr., and give one nee, and was ordered to duit the kingdom, when he went to Amsterdam. Among his works are, Lives of "Sixtus V.," "Charles V.," "Queen Elizabeth," "Oliver Cromwell," the "History of Geneva," and a "History of the Cardinals." But the whole are so full of error and fiction, that they may be regarded rather as romances than authentic hisorles. B. at Milan, 1630; D. at Amsterdan,

LETOURNEUR, Pierre, le-tour'-noor, a French author, who was the first to make the works of Shakspeare known to his countrymen, through the aid of a translation. He also translated the poems of Young and Ossian, and the novel of "Clarissa Harlowe." B, at Valognes, 1736; D. at Paris, 1789.

LETTICE, John, let'-lis, a clergyman, poet,

1768 he abandoned college life, and became secretary to the British embassy at Copenhagen. He subsequently engaged as private tutor in some families of distinction; was presented to the living of Peasemarsh, in Sussex, in 1785; and was also a prebendary in Chiehester Cathedral. His works consist of "Fables for the Fireside," His works consist of "Fables for the Fireside," "A Four through various Parts of Scotland," and "Miscellaneous Pieces on Sacred Subjects," besides sermons, tracts, and ponus; a translation of Holberg's "Parallel Lives of Famous Ladies," and, in conjunction with Professor Marry, "The Antiquities of Herculaneau." B. in Northamp-

tiquities of Herculaucum. In In Avenancy-tonshire, 1737; D. 1832. LEUCHTETS, leu-sily-pas, a philosopher of Elea, was the pupil of Zeno, the master of Democritus, and the originator of the atomic system of physics. According to this theory, Leucipus and his disciples, by ascribing a sensible power to the particles of matter, and set-ting them in motion, accounted for the origin of the universe without the interposition of divine agency. Desartes borrowed from him his hypothesis of "Vortices," and Kepler also availed himself of the speculations of Leucippus. Lived in the 5th century B.c.

LEUWENHOEK, Authory van, loi'-ven-he(r)k, a celebrated microscopical observer, who ac-quired a great reputation by his experiments and discoveries. To the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member, he forwarded about one hundred papers on the blood, bloodvessels, muscles, the eye, the brain, &c. His other writings were collected and published in

other writings were collected and published in 1699; of these as Raplish revision was produced in 1890. n. at Delft, Holland, 1632; p. 1793. Lavure, Charles James, kei-zer, a modern novelist, distinguished for his fletions illustra-tive of Irish life and character, and for the vigour and variety of his incidents. He stadied at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards took the ALD. degree at Göttingen. After being at-tached to the British legation at Brussels, and spending some time in the practice of his pro-lession, he abandoned it for literature. At the outset, of his correct in this latter comployment. outset of his career in this latter employment, dust of his career in this inter employment, the was, perhaps, the most popular author of the day; his "Harry Lorrequer," "Charles O'Malloy," "Tom Burke," &c., were in every one's

ynne" is an example of this. His latest novels are "Sir Brooke Foshrooke," "The Brambieghe of Bishoy's Folly" etc. Under the pseudonym of "Comelius O'Dowd," he has for some time entirituted a series of brilliant essays on the topics of the day to "Blackwood's Blagazine." n. at Dublin, 1800.
Laymantza, Urbain Jean Joseph, Leopeter etc., 18 ymantza, Urbain Jean Joseph, Leopeter etc.,

a modern French astronomer, celebrated for his discovery of the planet Neptune. His first scientific labours were in chemistry; for, in 1837, he published two treatises on the combination of phosphorus, as well as taking some part in the chemical department of the "Dic-tionary of Conversation," but in the year 1816, be had acquired sufficient celebrity as an astronomer to obtain admission to the Paris Academy of Sciences, and, a few months later, made known his great discovery. The same re-sults had been attained by the English astronoand miscellaneaus writer, was cutuated at mer Adams. (See Adams.) Each however, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he had laboured in ignorance of the other's purticular a fellow and public tator. In suits, but the French astronomer was the liest Lewis

to publish the discovery. Leverrier soon rose to mention only his most popular works in to the highest honours which his country be-each of these departments. "The Life and stows upon scientific men; he was made officer of the Legion of Honour, director of the Board of Longitude, and professor of the Faculty of Sciences. The Royal Society of England like-wise awarded to him, as well as to Adams, its Copley medal, the highest honour in its power to bestow, electing him a member at the same

to bestow, electing nim a memober at the same time. B. at St. Lo, France, 1811.

LEVI, David, le'-ve, a London Jew, of con-siderable acquirements, though of humble birth and occupations. He was first a shoemaker, and afterwards a hatter, but his works evince and afterwards a hatter, but his works evince great research and ability. In 1787 he nettered into a polemical controversy with Dr. Priestley, whose "Letters to the Jews" he answerd in two sories of epistolary essays. He was also the author of a volume on the rites and ecomonies of the Jews; "Lingua Sacra, or a Herward English Dictionary," "The Pontatench in Hebrew and English," a translation of the Hebrew Litting," "Dissertations on the Prophecies," and some other works. z. 1749; p. 1780.
Lavis, Pierre Marc Gaston, Duko de, lai-re', an able French nobleman, who at the betiming

an able French nobleman, who at the beginning of the revolution was chosen a deputy to the States-general by the nobility of Dijon : but, though friendly to a reform of abuses in governamount, he opposed the destruction of the mo-narchy, and in 1792 became an emigrant, and joined the royalist army. Being wounded in the engagement at Quiberon Bay, he went to England, where he resided till the establishment of the consular government, when he returned of the consular government, when he returned to France, but passed his time in retirement and literary pursuits. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was raised to the peerage, and admitted a member of the Academy. His works consist of "Maxims and Reflexions," "The Travels of Kauphi, or New Chinese Letters," "Recollections and Portraits," and "England at the England of the Nincteenth Century." D. 1830.

LEVINGSTON, James, Earl of Callendar, lev'ing-ston, a famous soldier of Scotland, was gentleman of the bedchamber of Charles I, who created him Lord Levingston of Almont in 1633, and afterwards carl of Callendar. In the civil war, he at first joined the Parliament; but afterwards distinguished himself by his activity in the king's service. He took Carlisle, where he found a considerable supply of ammunition, and endeavoured to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight, p. 1672.

LEVIZAC, Jean Pons Victor Lecoutz de. lev'e-zak, a French grammarian, who, for many years, taught his native language in England. years, august his nearest large and be named his "French Grammar," first published in 1797; "French and English Dictionary," and "Dictionary of Synonymes." D. in London,

Lewes, George Henry, loo'-es, a modern English littérateur, and an industrious and Lewes, English Autorateur, and an industrious and excellent contributor to the "Edinburgh," "Westminster," Blackwood's and Fraser's Magazines, and to the "Morning Chronicle" and other newspapers, on the establishment of the "Leader" newspaper, in 1849, ho became

each of these departments. "The Life and Works of Göthe," and "The Life of Maximilien Robespierre," are at the head of the first; the "Blographical History of Philosophy," the "Exposition of Courte's Positive Philosophy," and a popular treatise on Physiology, being his most important productions in the two latter most important productions in the two latter walks. His play called "The Game of Specula-tion," was produced under the pseudonym of Slingsby Lawrence. D. in Loudon, 1817. Lewis, John, low-ex. a learned divine and "Wickliffe," Trunslation of the New Testa-

witekings Translation of the Ace Testament," "The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet," "The History of the Abbey and Church of Feversham," the "Life of William Caxton," &c. n. 1675; p. 1748.

LEWIS, Meriwether, an American officer em-

ployed by the government of the United States. with Clarke, to make discoveries in the northern parts of the American continent, with a view to the extension of commerce to the Pacific Ocean. In 1805 they undertook a journey for the pur-pose of discovering the sources of the Missouri and passed the winter in an icy region, 500 leagues beyond its confluence. Lewis was afterward elected governor of Louisiana, while his comrade Clarke became a general of its militia, and agent of the United States for Indian affairs. Lewis was born 1774; and died in 1809,

Lewis, kings of France. (See Louis.)
Lewis, Matthew Greeore, an English novelist, was the son of a wealthy man, who was under-secretary for war. After studying at Christchurch, he went to Germany, where he became acquainted with Göthe, and imbibed a taste for the mysterious and the tragic. The best known of his romances is the "Monk first published in 1794; a work charged with horrors and libertinism of spirit. He was nevertheless a kind and charitable man, as was evitheless a kind and charitable man, as was evi-denced by his treatment of the slaves upon the Jamaica estates be inherited from his father, He was a fluent versifier, and his "Alonzo the Braye" and "Dill Jones" are still found to contain interest. In 1812 he produced a drama outified "Timour the Turtar," and subsequently a work called "Residence in the West Indies a work care in the west limits since reprinted in Murray's Home and Colonial Library. B. in London, 1775; p. at sea, 1818.

LEWIS, Sir George Cornewall, Bart., M.P.,

a modern English statesman and historian, studied at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1831, although he never practised. After filling various subordinate posts under the government, he was appointed poor-law commissioner in 1830, secretary of the Board of Control in 1847, under-secretary of the Home department in 1848, and secretary of the Treasury in 1850. Three years previously, he had been elected M.P. for Herefordshire, but lost his seat in 1852. He was signin returned to Parliament for Radnor in 1855, and was soon afterwards made chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Palmerston, an office he vacated in 1858. He resumed office in 1850 as Home sceretary, and in 1861 was transferred to the War department on the retirement of Lord Herbert anguaines, and to the "Morning Chronicle" department on the retirement of Lord Herbert and other newspapers. On the establishment of Lea. Ills first important literary production of the "Leader" newspaper, in 1849, he became was a translation of Müller's "listory and Antis literary callor; but ceased to have any con-tiquities of the Doric Race," which, together nerion with the print in the year 1854. He with the "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early distinguished himself in listorical, pollose. Roman History:" may be considered the most phical, and scientific literature. We have space profound of his historical efforts. Among his

Lewis

political works, the following are the best: "On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms," "Treatise on the Method of Reasoning in Polities," and the "Government of Dependencies," In 1854 he became editor of the "Edinburgh Review," a post he resigned upon taking office as chancellor of the Exchequer. In politics, as well as in literature, he exhibited a liberal and painstaking, rather than a brilliant and original

panistaning, rather than a oritinant and original turn of mind. B. 1809; D. 1865. Læwis, John Frederick, R.A., adistinguished modern artist, and president of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, who in early life painted both in oil and water, and engraved his works himself. He achieved the greatest success in both Spanish and Eastern subjects. His Spanish pictures were exhibited during the rears 1835-10; the best of them being—"A Flesta in the South of Spain," "The Death of the Bull," and "The Suburbs of a Spanish City." After the year 1840, he almost exclusively painted scenes of Arnb and Turkish life, a task painted seems of Arab and Turkish into a task for which he qualified himself by a long sejourn in the Last. The "Halt in the Devert," the "Arab Scribe," and "Aramian Lady," afford examples of his great power of drawing and billiant colouring. In 1835 he was elected president of the Society of Painters in Vater-colours. In 1860 he was chosen A.lkA., and colours. In 1850 he w R.A. in 1865. B. 1805.

LEYDFN, JOHN OF. (See Boccold.) LEYDRN, Lucas van, li'-den, a Dutch painter

in oil, distemper, and on glass; also an eminent engraver. His picture of the "History of St. Hubert" procured him a great reputation. Many of his works are contained in the galleries of English connoisseurs. B. at Leyden,

1494; p. 1533.

LEYDEN, John, ley'-den, a physician, but more distinguished as a poet and oriental scholar, was a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and was the son of a small farmer. Displaying in early youth an eager desire for acquiring knowledge, his parents contrived to send him to a college at Edinburgh, where he first studied theology, but relinquished it for medicine, and, in addition to the learned lanacquired French, Spanish, Italian, guages, acquired French, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic, and Persion. In 1801 he assisted Sir Walter Scott in procuring materials and illustrations for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and republished "The Com-playnt of Scotland," with a learned preliminary dissertation, notes, and a glossary. His passion discretation, notes and a glossaly. Its passive for reading was enormous, his memory most retentive, and when he met with a work that interested him he forgot everything else, and would continue its perusal until it was either finished or he was interrupted. This trait in his character is said to have suggested the idea of Dominie Samson to Sir Walter Scott. Having obtained a doctor's degree, Leydon was appointed assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment; after which he was made professor of the native dialects in the Bengal College; from which situation, however, he was removed, to be judge of the 24 Pergunnals of Calentta. His power of acquiring languages was truly won-derful, and during his residence in India he devoted himself to the study of oriental literature; but he did not long survive the influence of the climate. His "Postical Remains" were other chinate. In Trotten Remains" were others, likely there originated or tested almost published in 1810. n. 1775; n. 1811. Luwnp, Edward, Albeida, a Weish antiquery, To bin the department of organic chemistry who employed a considerable part of his life in is greatly indebted for numerous discoveries of 6446

searching into the Welsh antiquities, in the execution of which task he perused or collected a great deal of ancient and valuable matter from their MSS.; transcribed all the old charters of the monasteries that he could meet with; travelled several times over Wales, Cornwall, Sectland, Ireland, Armoric Bretagne, countries inhabited by the same people; compared their antiquities, and made observations upon the whole. Many of his observations were inserted in Gibson's edition of Canden's "Britannia."

He also published, in 1707, the "Archæologia Britannia. or en Assamt of the Laurenteelle Britannica; or, an Account of the Languages, Histories, and Customs of the Original Inhabitants of Great Britain, &c.," folio. He left in manuscript an Trish-English dictionary, and other proofs of his learning and industry. B. about 1670; D. 1709. LIBANIUS, li-bai'-nc-us, an ancient sophist,

.. ho became so eminent a teacher at Constantinople, that some other professors procured his banishment, on the charge of practising magic. He then went to Nicomedia, where he obtained a great number of disciples; amongst whom was Julian, afterwards called the Apostate. His "Remains" were published at Paris in 1606, and in 1627. B. at Antioch, Syria, 314; D. about 395.

Licinize Caise, it-six'-c-us, a Homan tribune, of a plebeian family, who rose to the rank of tribune, when he obtained the sumanne of Slolo, or Useless Spront, on account of the law which he enacted forbidding any one to possess more than 500 acres of land : alleging as his reason, that when they cultivated more, they could not pull up the useless shoots (stolones) which grew from the roots of trees. He also made another law, which allowed the plebeiaus to share the consular dignity with the patriciaus; and he himself became one of the first

plebeian consuls, B.c. 362.
LICINIUS, Flavius Valerianus, emperor of the East, was the son of a Dacian peasant. became a soldier in the Roman army, and Maximianus subsequently made him his condjutor in the empire, and gave him the government of Pannonia and Rhætia. Constantine had a great esteem for him, and bestowed his sister on him in marriage; but afterwards a serious difference broke out between the two emperors, which ended in the death of Licinius.

after several battles, a.p. 321.
Lithera, Justus, Baron von, le'-big, a distinguished German chemist, who in early life served in an apothecary's establishment, but was afterwards sent to the university of Bonn, and still later, to Erlangen, where he took the degree of M.D. In 1822 he went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of chemistry. devoted himself to the study of elementry. The first result of this labour was the composition of a paper on "Fulminates," which on bring read, in 1821, at the Institute of France, brought the young chemist under the notice of Baron Humboldt, who was then residing at Paris. Through Humboldt's influence, Lichig was soon after appointed extraordinary professor of chemistry at Glessen, where, in 1826, he founded a laboratory for teaching practical chemistry. This was the fumous Glesson establishment, in which the best chemists of Germany and England have been educated. With the assistance of Hoffmann, Will, Fresenius, and others, Liebig there originated or tested almost

the highest importance. As he is a clear and Francis II. in 1808. De Ligne's reputation as a clegant writer, the result of his profound wit was of the highest order in continental labours has been made papable to the mind of society. He was an industriant writer, and left health is society.

and published by Madame de Stad ("Chemistry in its application to Agriculture in 1809, n. at Brussels, 1735; p. 1814, and Physiology;" "Principles of Agricultural Julin, Earl, H'phonece, field-mar-Chemistry;" Animal Chemistry; or, Chemistry shall of the English army, who served in all the

has done more to popularize the study of b. 1678; p. 17 chemistry than any other single book ever written. Liebig's great taleuts and distin. who, in 1636; b written. Liebig's great talents and distin-guished services have been appreciated very extensively. In 1815 he was made a baron by became fellow of the Royal Society of England, and was also requested to fill several professorships; which offers he refused. He was a fellow of almost every learned body on the continent of Europe and in America; and, in 1854, a sub-scription, amounting to \$1000, was raised in Europe for the purpose of presenting him with five pieces of plate. Although we have only quoted those works of Liebig which have been reproduced in England, he has been the author of a large number of others. B. at Darmstadt. 1803

arus, Quintus, li-gair'-e-us, proconsul in Africa, who conducted himself so well in that station, that, at the desire of the people, he was for £10,000, which offer was treated with con-appointed perpetual governor. He opposed tempt, n. at Darham, 1618; p. 1657. appointed perpetual governor. He opposed Casar, who pardoned him after the defeat of Scipio. Not thinking his life safe, he absented himself from Rome, on which account Tubero accused him; but Ligarius was defended by Cicero and acquitted. He was one of the con-spirators with Brutus and Cassius against Cassar.

ут, John, lite'-foot, a learned English divine, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, in Stafdivine, was norn as store-upon-treat, in Saa-fordshire, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He made great progress in the Greek and Latin languages, and applied himself to Hebrew with assiduity and success. In 1629 he printed his first work, entitled "Erubhim; or, Miseellanies, Christian and Judaical." He distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the Polyglot Bible, and, at the Restoration, was one of the assistants at the Savoy con-ference, and became vice-chancellor of Cam-bridge. The works of Lightfoot, who, for

rerence, and became vice-chancellor of Cambridge. The works of Lightfout, who, for biblical learning, has had few equals, were published by Strype, in 1700. n. 1042, n. 1675.

Latenz, Charles Joseph, Prince de, Iern, a Leibrated general in the service of Austria, famous for his wit, the graces of his person, and for his military talents. It distinguished himself under the Austrian standard during the Saven Verse, War and in the subsequent, com-Seven Years' War and in the subsequent campaigns, becoming in 1771, licutenant-general. He was a favourite with Maria Theresa, and particularly with Joseph II., who, in 1782, sent him to Russia on a mission to Catharine II. He became the intimate friend of Catharine, and was charged to participate with the Russian general Potemkin in acting against the Turks, In 1789 he greatly contributed to the taking of Belgrade. He subsequently fell under the displeasure of the successors of Joseph II., but was nevertheless created field-marshal by

LILBURNE, John, lil'-barn, an enthusiast, who, in 1636, became assistant to Dr. Bastwick, and was employed by him in circulating his seditions pamphlets, for which Lilburne was whipped, pilloried, and imprisoned. In his confinement he wrote several virulent tracts against the church; but in 1640 he regained his liberty, and was rewarded by Parliament with a grant of £2000, out of the estates of the royalists. He then entered the army, and became a colonel, in which capacity he behaved gallantly at the battle of Marsten Moor; but, publishing a libel against the earl of Manchester, was confined in the Tower. In 1613 he was released and remunerated; but he still continued writing libels, particularly against Parlicment, for which he was heavily fined and banished. Lilburne withdrew privately to Holland, where he joined the royali ts, and proposed to restore the king

Lillo, George, lil'-lo, an English tragic write; who carried on the business of a jeweller during many years with great success. His plays, many years wire great success. Ans pages, founded on common incidents, are constructed with the purpose of sho, incr how easy is the advance from small to greater crimes. His best play is "Fatal Curiestly," His "George Barniwell" was usually acted on boxing-night, it having been held to convey a useful lesson to young men; but the custom may be said to have died out. n. 1600; n. 1739.

LILLY, John, lill-le, an early English dramatic and general author, who published "Euphnes," a description of different characters, and also wrote some plays which were acted before queen Elizabeth. He likewise produced "The Maid" Mctamorphosis; "The Woman in the Moon," &c. n. in Kent about 1553; n. about 1680.

LILLY, William, an English astrologer, after receiving some education, went to London, and became book-keeper to the master of the and became book-keeper to the master of the Salters' Company, on whose death he married, his widow. In 1622 he became the pupil of Evans the astrology, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil wars, and even Charles I, is said to have made use of him. Lilly was cer-tainly consulted respecting the king's projected escape from Carisbrook Cavile. He, however, gained more from the Parliament party; and the predictions contained in bit almancks had the predictions contained in his almanacks had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. After the Restoration, he was mon people. After the Restoration, ne was examined respecting the king's excentioner, who, he affirmed, was Cornet Joyce. His principal works are, "Christian Astrology;" "A Collection of Nativities;" "Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of Englad;" "Annus Tenchrosus, or the Black Year." B. at Diseworth, Leicestershire, 1603; p. 1631.

Lilv

LILY, William, an eminent English grammarian, who, after completing his education at Oxford, went to visit the Holy Land. In this journey he learned the Greek language at He returned to England in 1509, and Rhodes. in 1512 he was appointed master of St. Paul's school; which trust he discharged with great reputation, and educated many eminentscholars. Some parts of his "Latin Grammar," which was ordered by royal authority to be used in all schools, were written by Erasmus and Colet. B. at Odiham, Hants, about 1103; D. in London,

of the plague, 1523. LINACRE, or LYNACER, Thomas, lin'-a-ker, an eminent English physician, who, after completing his academical studies, went to Italy, where he studied under the same preceptor with the sons of Lorenzo de Medici, and, acquiring the Greek language, was enabled to peruse the the Greek Impringe, was enabled to periest the works of Aristotic and Galen in the original, being, it is said, the first English physician who had done so. On his return, he took his doctor's degree, and was made professor of physic at Oxton. Henry VII. appointed him preceptor to Prince Arthur; he also became physician to the king, and to Henry VIII. If founded two medical lectures at Oxford, and one at Cambridge, and may be considered the first founder of the College of Physicians in London. Anxions to improve the practice of physic in England, he applied to Cardinal Wolsey, and obtained a patent, by which the physicians of obtained a patent, by which the physicians of London were incorporated, that "illiterate and bondon were neorported, that micrate and ignorant needless ters might no longer be allowed to practise the art of healing." Linaere was the first president, and held the office as long as he lived. In 1500 he entered into orders, and ob-tained the precentorship of York, which he resigned on being made prebendary of West-minster. He was a man of great natural sagacity, a skilful physician, and one of the best

Greek and Latin scholars of his time. n. at Canterbury, about 1400; n. 1524.

LINCOLN, Abraham, link-un, the son of a Kentucky farmer, who in early life was a boatman on the Mississippi and avoodcutter. Having educated himself, he became, in 1834, a member of the Illinois legislature, and soon after began to practice at the bar. Owing to his uncompromising opposition to slavery, he was cleeked president of the United States by the Republi-can and Abolitionist party in 1860. His election led to the immediate secossion of the Southern States, and the civil war which followed. The result was the abolition of slavery. He was re-elected president in 1861, but, on April 14, was shot in a theatre at Washington by a fanatic

named Wilkes Booth. B. 1800.
LIND, JENNY, (See GOLDBOHMIDT, Madame.) LINDLEY, John, Li.D., lind'te, a distinguished English botunist, was the son of a nursery-garden proprietor at Norwich, and from his earliest years evinced a great inclination for the study of botany. After translating Richard's "Analyse du Fruit" from the French, and contributing some valuable papers on botany to the "Transactions" of the Linnaum Society, to the "Prinsactions" of the Linuxan Society, the went to London, where he was engaged by Sunss of Shalispeare, an computer the Dramate Energeloguella of Plants." His first work of characterized by grace and feeling. In about importance was published in 1832. This was the "Introduction to Systematic and Plants" of characterized by grace and feeling. In about 1975; D. 1835.

1677; D. 1835.

contributed to the literature of the science of which he was an untiring exponent a great number of exceedingly important works. Ladies' Botany," written upon the model of Rousseau's "Botanical Letters," proved one of the most popular books on science ever brought out most popular books on science over brought out in England. Of a similar character are his "School Botany" and the "Botany" which he wrote for the "Library of Useful Knowledge." n. at Catton, Norfolk, 1789; p. 1895.

Linden, Sir David, lind'soi, a Scotch poet, who in 1512 became gentleman-usher to the

young prince, afterwards James V, who sub-sequently appointed him master of the heralds' office. He wrote several poems, some of which have been printed, particularly his satires on the clergy. D. about the end of the 15th cen-tury; D. about 1568.

LINDSEX, Rev. Theophilus, an English divine, who, in 1772, abandoned all his benefices in the Established Church to found a congregation of Unitarians at London. He was the paster of this congregation during twenty years, and wrote several excellent works, the chief of which were, "An Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, from the Re-formation to our own time," and a Vindication of his friend Dr. Priestley. p. 1723; p. in Lon-

don, 1808.

LINGARD, Rev. John, D.D. LL.D., lin'-gard, an entinent English historian, was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and was edu-cated in France. He held appointments in the Roman Catholic College at Ushaw, near Dur-ham, and commenced authorship in 1805, by contributing to the Newcastle Courant a series of letters, which were afterwards republished under the title of "Catholic Loyalty Vindicated." Besides several controversial works, he wrote a "History of the Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," and made a translation of the New Testament into English. His great work was the "History of England from the first Invasion bits in listory of the Accession of William and Mary, in 1688." This has passed through many cultions, and is generally allowed to be a work of great learning and research. The theological views of the writer colour many of his statements, as was to be expected; nevertheless his religious opinions are never put forth in an usive manner. For his services to literature

he was granted a pension of £300 per amum by the queen. The last years of his life were spent

the queen. The last years of his his were spent in retirement at Hornby, near Laneaster. B. at Winchester, 1771; D. 1851.

Linley, Thomas, lin'-le, an English musical composer, who set the music to Sheridan's opera, the "Ducama," and wrote the accompaniments to the airs in the "Beggar's Opera," which are still in use. His "Twelve Ballads," though now neglected, are exquisite melodies. Together with his son-in-law, Sheridan, and Dr. Ford, he was during many years engaged in the management of Drury-lane Theatre. B. at Wells,

management to Pruy-man America. A word-about 1725; p. 1795.
Livinz, William, son of the preceding, wrote two comic operas, and countied "The Dramatic Songs of Shakspeare;" an excellent work. He likewise composed a large number of glees, characterized by grace and feeling. n. about 1767. n. 1835.

having given offence to the raling powers, was sent to the Bastille. On obtaining his liberty, he published an account of his imprisonment, a work which produced a strong sensation, and is said to have prepared the way for subsequent is said to have prepared the way for subsequents. He retired to Brussels in 1787, and there published his "Annales Politiques," for which he was rewarded by the emperor Joseph II. with a present of 1000 ducats. He then re-turned to France, took an active part in the revolution, and closed his career on the guillo-

tine, at Paris, in 1791. B. 1736.

Linnell, John, lin'-nel, an eminent English landscape and portrait painter, commenced life as a pupil of John Varley, the father of the existing school of Water-colour Painting, and first exhibited at the Academy in 1807,—two small landscapes; at the British Institution, in small landscapes; at the British Institution, in 1808.—"Fishermen, a Seuce from Nature;" at the Academy again in 1821.—Landscape and Portraits. During the interval, many a view 'in Wales' and elsewhere, "Morning" or "Evening" effect, or "Moonlight," or rustic seence of "Milking," &c., were painted. From 1818 to 1820 he exhibited with the Sectety in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, portraits far outnumbered landscapes. By portraits, minia-tures, engraving—by indefatigable industry, in short, in doing whatever he could get to do short, in doing whatever he could get to dothe energetic artist subsisted, until, comparatively late in his career, a fair demand caue, with high prices, and conferred upon him fame and wealth. At the Academy, his landscapes were for twenty-five years the rare exceptions; at the British Institution they were more numerous. Occasionally an incident from Scripture history was introduced as a loftier key-nete. to which the prevailing sentiment of studies from Nature was attuned. His portraits were works of art, and in a unique style: small in size, but deeply studied in character: simple and real. Among Linnell's numerous portraits, may be mentioned as specimens of his best style:—a "Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory; portraits of fellow-artists,—Calcott, Mul-ready, Phillips, Collins; of such men as Malthus, Empson, Warren, Wantely, the elder Sterling, and Thomas Carlyle; of political notables,—Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lansdowne, &c. Among his Robert Feel, Lord Lausdowie, &c. Among his best specimens of laudscape, we may cumerate, "The Windmill," "A Wood Scene," "Ere of the Doluge," "The Windmill," "A Wood Scene," "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well," "The Disbeddient Prophet," "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "Grossing the Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," "Under the Hawthorn," &c. p. 1792.

Linnaus, or Von Linne, Carl, Ita'-ne-us, a celebrated Swedish naturalist, was the son of a clergyman. After struggling with poverty during several years, he succeeded in gaining the notice of Professor Rudbeck, of the univer-sity of Upsal. That bolanist took him Into his house, and made him his assistant lecturer, giving him the use of a fine library and garden. In 1732 he went on his celebrated journey to

he afterwards studied law, and became a bar-rister; but was expelled from the bar, in con-sequence of some dispute with his professional a knight of the Polar star, and conferred on brethren, then turned political writer, and a kinght of the Folar Star, and conferred on him a pension, with a patent of nobility. He was the founder and first president of the Aca-demy at Stockholm, and a member of several deny at Stockholm, and a member of several foreign Societies. Januarus travelled, into Xor-way. Dalecarlia, Finland, Lapland, Germany, Holland, France, and England, in other pursuit of his favourite science. He invested a new method of dividing plants into classes, and ex-tended the same to gnimals. The ardour of method of dryamy planes into classes, and ex-tended the same to animals. The ardour of Linnaus's passion for the study of nature, and the uncommon application which he beand the incomind application which he be-stowed upon it, gave him a most comprehensive view both of its pleasures and usefulness. Availing himself of the advantages which he derived from a large share of eloquence and an animated style, he never failed to display, in a lively and convincing manner, the relation subsisting between the study of nature and the public good, and to incite the great to countenance and protect it. Under his culture, botany raised itself in Sweden to a state of perfection unknown elsewhere, and was thence disseminated known elsewhere, and was thence disseminated throughout Burope. Linuaris system of classification first gave to botany a cleur and precise language; and, although his system was an artificial one, it yet paved the way for other discoverers, and undoubtedly led to the nature system of Jussien. His chief works were:—
"Systema Natura," "Bibliotheea Botanica," "Flora Lapponica," "Critica Botanica," "Flora Lapponica," "Genera Plantarun,"
"Amenitates Academieve," and "Materia Medica," B. in the province of Smaland, Sweien, 1707, pp. 175.—His son (Charles was professor 1707; D. 1778,—His son Charles was professor

1707; B. 1778.—1118 son Charles was professor of botany at Upsal. B. 1738; b. 1783.

Lippi, Fra Filippo, lip-pe, a celebrated Italian painter, whose life was a most romantic one. He was captured by a pirate, and carried to Africa, but was released by his master for having executed his portrait in chalk on a wall, He worked for Alfonso I. at Naples, and was employed by Cosmo de Medici at Florence. His greatest picture was the "Adoration of the Virgin." B. at Florence, 1412; p. 1469.

Lipsus, Justus, 10° s-us, a learned critic, who studied civil law at Louvain, and, in 1567, became secretary to Cardinal Granvelle, at Rome. In 1579 he became a professor of history at Leyden. B. 1547; b. 1696. His changes in religion were remarkable; being a Roman Catholie, then a Lutheran, afterwards a Cal-Catholie, then a Lutheran, afterwards a Cal-vinist, and lastly a Cutholie negain. His learn-ing was great, but his superstition intense, attributing some of his pieces to the insepra-tion of the Virgin Mary. His works were pub-lished at Antwerp, in 6 volumes folio, 1637. The primplad were, a "Commentary on Taci-tas," "Saturmalia," "De Militia Romand, a "Electorum," "Satira Menippea," "De Am-phitheatris," "De Rectà Promuciatione Lingua Latine". Lating."

LISLE, Sir George, lile, a gallant English officer, was the son of a bookseller in London; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, he entered into the royal army, where he behaved so well as to rise to a command. At the battle of Newbury, when it grow so dark that his men could not distinguish him, he put his shirt over his clothes, that they might be encouraged by his presence and example. He bravely held the town of Colchester a long time against the Parliamentary forces, and surrendered as

victors, in 1943.
LISLE, Joseph Nicholas dc. (See DRLISLE.)
LISL, Joseph Nicholas dc. (See CRILIALE.)
LISLE, Frederick, Itst, a German political
economist, who was long a member of the Parliament of Wirtemburg, but was expelled in
consequence of the boldness of his ophulons.
In 1819 he originated the Zollycrein, or German customs union, which was afterwards adopted by nearly all the German States. He established a newspaper, in which he promulgated his opinions, and also published a number of useful works on economic science. Numerous disappointments, however, preying upon his mind, it became unhinged, and he put a period to his life in a fit of insanity in 1846, when not quite fifty-seven years of age.

quite intr-seven years or age.

Lisron, Robert, lis-ton, a surgeon of great
celebrity, was born at the manse of Ecclesmachan near Linliftagow, of which parish his
father was the minister. After completing his
studies at college, he took up his re-idence in
Edinburgh, where he speedily rose to the highest eminence both as a lecturer and operator. In 1834 he was appointed surgeon to the North London Hospital; and subsequently became professor of clinical surgery in University College, and continued until his death one of the brightest ornaments of that institution In 1846 he was appointed one of the examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. His practice had become very extensive, and was steadily increasing; his name was familiar in every medical school throughout the world; a rich harvest of honour and wealth lay before him; but in the zenith of his manhood and his reputation, he was struck down by sudden death. His chief work was his "Principles of Surgery," the first edition of which appeared in 1833; but his fame rests mainly on his accurate anatomical knowledge, and the extraordinary faci-

tomera knowledge and the extraordmay activity with which he performed the most difficult operations. n. 1704; n. 1818.
Liston, John, a very popular actor of low comedy, whose natural humour and peculiar drolleries afforded many a rich treat to the playgoers of London, was born in St. Anne's parish, Soho, and in the early period of his life parisi, sond, and in the days, genote to a face was a teacher in a day-school. Forsaking the drudgery of a school-room, and faneying he passessed the necessary ability for the stage, he formed an acquaintance with Charles Mathews the elder, along with whom Liston often appeared as an amateur performer, preferring, like Mathews, the heroes of tragedy to the less exalted but more congenial characters of comedy. Having made sundry provincial trips, he was at length seen at Newcastle by Mr. C. Kemble, who recommended him to Mr. Colman, and in 1905 he appeared before a London audience at the Haymarket. He also obtained an engage-ment at Covent Garden, where he remained, ment at Covent Garden, where it remained, increasing in public favour, till 1823, when Elliston having offered him £10 a week, he transferred his services to Drury Lane, and continued there till 1831; but the enormous salary of £100 a week tempted him to enlist under the banners of Madame Vestris at the Olympic Theatre, where he performed six seasons, and may be said to have closed his theatrical career, having accumulated a considerable

prisoner of war, but was put to death by the his travels experienced many singular adventictors, in 1648.

LINDE, JOSEPH Nicholas da. (See DELISLE.) sition, and put to the torture; but espended with is life, and on his arrival in England was presented to James I, on a feather-bed, being on mangled as to be incapable of standing. On his receiver, he applied to Count Gondomar, his Seaves, in adjusted to count continuous, the Spanish ambassador, who promised him a reparation, but deceived him, which so provoked Lithgow, that he assaulted him at court, or which he was sent to the Marshalsea, where he remained a prisoner nine months. He published a curious account of his travels. D. 1040.

LITTLE, William, lit'-tel, an ancient English historian, known also by the name of Gulielmus Neubrigonsis. He was a monk of the Abbey of Neubrough, in Yorkshire, where, in his ad-vanced years, he composed a "History of Eng-land, from the Norman Conquest to 1197," in

five books. n. shout 1136; n. after 1220.
LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, Thomas, lit-tel-ton, a celebrated English judge. His family name, Westcote, was changed by him, in compliance with the wishes of his maternal grandfather. After receiving a liberal education, he entered at the Inner Temple. His abilities proentered at the Inner Temple. His admines pro-ured him the place of steward of the court to fenry VI., and, in 1455, he went the northern creuit as a judge. Edward IV. appointed him one of the judges of the Court of Common Plea, and, in 1475, he was created knight of the Bath. He compiled his famous book on "Tenures," Ile compiled his timous book on "Tenures" according to Sir Edward Code, while he was judge; but it was not printed entil after his under the standard of the standard standard the standard standard the standard standard the standard stand rally printed with Sir Edward Coke's Commen-

tary. B. about 1421; D. 1481. Littleton, Edward, was also an English judge of ability. He was made chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1639, and next year became keeper of the privy seal, and was made a peer, by the title of Lord Littleton. B. 1589: D. 1645.

LIVERPOOL, Charles Jenkinson, earl of, liv'-er-nool, the eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson, was educated at the Charterhouse, London, and at University College, Oxford. In 1761, he entered Parliament, and shortly after became under-secretary of state; he was made a lord of the Admiralty in 1766, vice-treasurer of Ireland in 1772, secretary-at-war in 1778, and president of the Board of Trade in 1784. He was a great favourite with George III., and was accused, and apparently with truth, of being one of the secret and unconstitutional advisers of that monarch. He was created Baron Hawkesbury in 1786, and Earl of Liverpool in 1796. B. 1727; D. 1808.

LIVERPOOL, Robert Banks Jenkinson, earl of, son of the preceding, received his education at the same seminaries of learning as his father. On quitting college, he spent some time in foleign travel; was in Paris during the destruc-tion of the Bastille, and rendered himself useful at that period to the English government by the information he furnished to Mr. Pitt. He of time. P. 1777; p. March 22, 1816,
Lithow, William, Lük-90, an extraordinary
Scotch traveller, who went through vasic use the information he furnished to Mr. Pitt. Ho
scotch traveller, who went through vasic use the information he furnished to Mr. Pitt. Ho
scotch traveller, who went through vasic use the insect for a year, being at the time of his
parts of Europe and the East on foot, and in Livia Lloyd

earl of Liverpool, he became Lord Hawkesbury, and was made a commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1801 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs; which office, four years after, he exchanged for that of the home department. This he resigned on the dissolution of the Addington administration; and, at the death of Mr. Pitt, succeeded him as lord warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1807 he was again minister for the home department; and on the death of his father, in the year following, succeeded to the title of earl of Liverpool. After the assassination of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, Lord Liverpool. pool was raised to the premiership, and held that elevated station till 1827, when an apoplectic and paralytic attack rendered him incapable of and paring a extacts remered that incapable of public business. His opposition to reform, and the prosecution of the friends of change be-tween 1817 and 1820, rendered him exceedingly unpopular, especially in Scotland, where his name, along with those of Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh, was hated with a perfect hatred. B. 1770; D. 1828.

Livia, livi-i.a, a celebrated Roman lady, wife

of Tiberius Chaudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius and Drusus Germanicus. the emperor interns and Draws ormanicas.
Augustus fell in love with her, and married her while she was pregnant. She prevailed on Augustus to adopt her children by Drusus; but she was suspected of poisoning the emperor to procure the throne for her son Tiberius, who treated her with ingratitude, and when she died,

A.D. 29, refused her funeral honours.

LIVINGSTON, William, liv-ing-ston, an American stalesman, who was also an author, filled several important situations at New York, and, after the establishment of the native government, was chosen governor of New Jersey. He was a zealous advocate of American indepen-dence: wrote "A Review of the Military dence: wrote "A Review of the Johlary Operations in North America, from 1753 to 1758," "Philosophical Solitude," a poem; and several other works. D. 1723; D. 1790. Livingston, Robert, an eminent American

politician, was a native of New York, in which city he practised the law with great success. He was one of the committee named to prepare the declaration of independence; was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1780; and, throughout the war of the revolution, signalized him-self by his zeal and efficiency in the cause. He was afterwards chancellor of the state of New York; and, in 1801, was appointed by President Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary to France, where, during a re-idence of several years, he was treated with marked attention by Bonawas treated with marked attention by home-parte, who, on his quitting Paris, presented to him a splendid snuf-box, with a ministure like-ness of himself, painted by Isabey. D. 1746; D.

LIVINGSTONE, David, liv'-ing-stone, a distinguished African traveller, who, under considerable difficulties, continued to pursue the studies of medicine and theology while engaged in a cotton factory at Glasgow. He subsequently requested to be sent as a missionary to China; but England being at the time at war with that but Engana being at the time as war with that country, he embarked, in 1810, for Artica, After residing some time at the Cape of Good Hope, in order to acquire the dialects spoken in the interior, he entered upon his religious labours, and lived chiefly with the Bechannas, the interior, he entered upon his religious Loyatty, a "History of Plots and Conspira-labours, and lived chiefly with the Rechaums, cies," &c. n. 1025; p. 1691.

To whose customs he accommodated himself, Loyn, Robert, an English poet, who was and to whom he preached the doctrines of some time an usher in Westminster school, and

of the House. In 1796, his father being created Christianity. In 1849 he set out, and succeeded in verifying the existence of Lake Ngami. He undertook a second expedition in the following year, but was arrested by illness. In 1851 he penetrated beyond the chief city of the Makololo tribe, and found a vast country, fertile, with navigable rivers, and rich in mineral wealth, and, at the same time, inhabited by a friendly and industrious people. After undergoing the severest hardships, he reached the Portuguese station of St. Paul, on the west coast of Africa. He afterwards set out to traverse the continent towards the south, and reached Onillimane in 1856. Returning to England, he was rewarded with the gold medals of the Geogra-phical Societies of London and Paris. He published, in 1857, a narrative of his labours and hished, in 1857, a narrative of his abouns and adventures, under the title, "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," a work which excited considerable interest. In 1859 he left England, provided with a steam-yacht of light draught, to ascend the African rivers, and with scientific apparatus to enable him to accurately determine his observations. From this time to 1863, he explored a great part of the country through which the Zandesi runs, and visited Lake Nyassa. In 1861 he once more returned to England, but started to make fresh explorations in Africa in 1865. In this expedition ho went northward to lake Tanganyika, to determine, if possible, whether this or lake Albert Nyanza was the post southern reservoir of the Nile. No news of the traveller reached England for several months, when in March, 1867, it was reported that he had been killed in a skirmish with the natives. An expedition sent out the same year to inquire into the truth of this rumour, proved it to be without foundation; and, in 1864, news was received from the traveller himself of his safety, and that he was exploring the eastern parts of equatorial Africa, between the equator and the northern limits of lake Tanganyika. B. 1817.

Livies, Titus, lie'-i-us (Livy, lie'-e), an illus-trious Roman historian, of whose life very little is known. He appears to have resided at Rome, and to have been on intimate terms with Augustus, who made him tutor to his grandson Claudius. His history was originally produced in 142 books; but out of that number only 35 are now extant; the rest are trrecoverably lost. It began with the foundation of Rome, and ended with the death of Drusus, in Germany, n.c. 9. The work is popular on account of its beautiful style; but its author was delicient in "that love of truth, diligence, and care in consulting authorities," which are the first requisites of a truly great historian. The best German translation is that by Wagner; The best German translation is that by Wagner; laker's is, perhaps, the best English reproduc-tion. A literal translation has been published in Bohn's Classical Library. n. at. Patavium (Padua), n.c. 50; p. a. p. 17. Laoxo, David, a biographical writer, was a native of Alerionethshire, and was ordained at

Oxford. He became reader at the Charterhouse. London, and then prebendary of St. Asaph. His most important works are—"Memoirs of the Statesmen and Favourites of England," "Memoirs of Persons who suffered for their

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white it hat standard pulsated a poet and the "Actor." On account of his irregularities, he was obliged to resign his place in the school, after which he subsisted almost entirely on charity, particularly that afforded by his friend-Churchill. He was the author of the "Capricours Lover," a comic opera, and other dramatic works. D. 176 k.

LLOND, William, a learned English prelate,

was educated a Oxford; obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Ripon soon after the Restoration; was appointed chaplain to the king in 1666; made a prebendary of Salisbury the year following; and, in 1680, was raised to the bishopric of St. Asaph, when he joined Archbishop Sancroft and other prelates in presenting a petition to James II. deprecating his assumed power of suspending the laws against popery. After the Revolution he was made almoner After the Revolution he was made almoner to king William; was promoted to the see of Lichited in 1692, and subsequently to that of Worcester. His writings relate to divinity and history, and among them are, "A Dissertation upon Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks," "An Account of the Lile of Pythagoras," "The History of the Government of the Church," &c. z. 1627; p. 1717.

LLOYD, Humphry, an eminent military officer and writer on tactics, served with great reputation in the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian cion in the Austrian, Prussian, and Aussian armites, and rose to the rank of general. On his return to England he surveyed the coasts, wrote a memoir on the "Invasion and Defence of Great Britain," "The History of the Seven Years' War," and other military treatises. p. in Wales, 1729; p. 1783.

Liewelyn ap Grieru, loo-cl-in, the last prince of North Wales, who reigned from 1246 to 1283. He was a brave prince, and resisted the ambition of Edward L, king of England, a long time; but at last fell, and with him the independence of the Welsh as a distinct nation,

LLEWELYN AP SITSYLLT, a Welsh prince, who LIEMERYM AF SITYLICA, WISIN Prince, who succeeded to the principalities of South Wates and Powys, in 1993. In 1921, Anlaff, at the head of a Seotch nrum, invaded his territories, and was joined by Hywel and Meredyld, sons of Edwin ap Einson. Llewelyn marched against them, and defeated them, but fell in the hattle.

Lonav, Count, lo'-bou, a distinguished French soldier, whose name was Mouton, was, at the breaking out of the revolution, employed as a journeyman baker in Phalsburg, Meurihe. On entering the army he signalized himself by acts of bravery, which obtained for him various steps of promotion, until, in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne, Napoleon, amid the applause of the whole army, made him his aide-de-camp, and gave him the command of the third regiment of the line. In the campaign of 1805 his gallantry obtained him the rank of general of brigade, and in 1807 that of general of division. In the campaign of 1809 he defended the little island of Lobau (from which he sub equently took his of Loban (from which he sub-equently took ms title) negainst the Austrians, completely beat them off, and conducted his troops, compara-tively uniqueed, across the Danube. In 1812 he was made a de-major of the imperial guard; in 1813, commander of the first corps of the grand army; and, in 1814, a chevalier of 8t Louis. During the "hundred days" he joined Napo-man army and a grant production of the first was made recentagor or the imperial general in "pessay on the Human Understanding," which Bills, commander of the first cerps of the grand however, was not published till after the terocarmy; and, in 1814, a chevalier of 8t. Louis.
During the "hundred days" he joined Napole Hosper, which is the first recent of 1638, when he returned to England, leon, and was made commandant of the first bessex, the sent of 8 fir Francis Masham, who military division, and a member of the Chamber invited him to reside in his family. His "Left of Peers. In the brief campaign of 1816, he ters of robertified were published to promote a scheme which King William had much at

while in that situation published a poem called north, and defeated the Prussians on the 8th of June, but was wounded and taken prisoner at Waterloo. He remained in England till 1818; he was then permitted to return to France, and in 1828 was chosen deputy for the Meurthe, and took his seat on the opposition benches. He took an active part in the revolution of 1830; and when Lafayette resigned the command of the national guard, Count Loban was appointed his successor. Shortly afterwards he received the bâton of a marshal from Louis Philippe, by whom he was greatly respected. B. 1770: D.

LOBRIEA, Vasco, lo-beer'-a, author of the celebrated romance of "Amadis de Gaul," was a native of Porta, in Portugal. In 1336 he was knighted by John I. on the field of battle at Aljubarotta. Southey translated Lobeira's work, and proved it to be an original, and not a translation from the French, as many had previously

imagined. D. 1403.

Lobo, Jerome. 10'-bo, a Portuguese Jesuit. who travelled through Abyssinia as a missionary. and published a curious account of that country, and published a curious account of that country, which was rendered into French by Legrand, whence it was translated into English by Dr. Samuel Johnson. no at Lisbon, 1878.

Locx, Matthew, lot, an eminent English composer, who set the music to "Macboth," the instrumental music to the "Tempest," and

wrote many other excellent pieces. He is also stated to have composed the music for the public entry of Charles II, into London. B. at Exeter,

about 1635; D. 1677.

Locks, John, a celebrated English philosopher, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. After taking his degree in arts, he entered on the study of physic; but, making the acquaintance of Lord Ashley, afterwards carl of Shaftesbury, who became his patron, and urgod him to apply to the study of politics, Locke followed his patron, and was a shaftesbury by the study of politics. followed his advice, and rendered himself serviceable to his lordship and his party, who, having obtained the grant of Carolina, employed him in drawing up the constitution for the government of that province. Lord Shaftesbury being appointed chancellor in 1672, made Locke secretary of presentations, which place he lost the year following, when his patron was deprived of the great seal. He continued, however, his secretaryship of the Board of Trade, of which Lord Shaftesbury was president. In 1074 that commission was dissolved, and Locke, being apprehensive of consumption, went to Mont-pellier, and continued abroad till 1679, when he was sent for by Lord Shaft-sbury, who was ap-pointed president of the council; but, in 1682, that nobleman, to avoid a prosecution for high treason, withdrew to Holland, and was accomreason, with the world in 1681, Mr. Locke was removed from his student's place at Christ Church, by the king's command; and, the year following, the English envoy demanded him of the States of Holland, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which occasioned him to keep private several months, during which he was employed in finishing his "Essay on the Human Understanding," which,

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Tiocke Lokman

heart -that of reconciling all sects of Christians. In his retirement he also wrote several of his works. His principal works are an "Essay on the Human Understanding," "Letters on Toon the radian understanding, "Letters on Toleration," "Treatise on Civil Government," "Thoughts concerning Education," and letters and miscellaneous pieces, B, at Wrington, near Bristol, 1632; D. 1704.

LOCKE, Joseph, an English civil engineer,

studied under George Stephenson, the emi

nent railway engineer, and acted as one of his assistants during the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway. He was sub-sequently extensively employed as engineer of various railways, both in England and on the continent of Europe. The Paris and Rouen, Rouen and Havre, Paris and Lyons, Caen and Cherbourg, Barcelona and Mattaro, the Dutch, Rhenish, and several other lines, were con-structed under his auspices. In 1847 he was returned to Parliament as member for Houiton ; recurrice to rurament as member for Houtton; wherecopen he took his place among the liberals. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and vieg-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. B. at Attercible, near Shelfield, 1805; D. 1860.
LOCKHART, John Gibson, lob'-hort, a modern English writer, author of the "Life of St: Walter Scott," and other valuable contributions to literature was the sea of a wineter of the literature, was the son of a minister of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and was educated at Glasgow University, and afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford. After a short sojourn in Germany, he went to Edinburgh in 1816, intending to practise the law at the Scottish bar. He soon, however, became a prominent member of a small band of Scotch writers, whose chief was Wilson. In 1917, on the estab-lishment of "Blackwood's Magazine," Lockflant was one of its principal writers. The Toryism of the new periodical, and of its writers, caused both to become especial favourites with Sir Walter Scott, whose political views were of the same nature. Lockhart, in a short time, became an intimate friend of the great novelist. who advanced his interests on every occasion. In 1820 he married Sophia, eldest daughter of Scott, and went to live near Abbotsford, During the succeeding five years he worked with great the succeeding nve years ne worked while great industry and success in literature. He produced, among others, "Valerius, a Roman story," "Adiam Blair, a story of Scottish Life, the "Life of Napoleon;" and published his translations of the Spanish

piece, entitled "Theodore Hook." It's health becoming diclate, he resigned the editorship of the "Quarterly Review," and wont to Rome in 1863; but, after a short stay, he took up his residence in Scotland. h. at Cambusnetham, Scotland, 1794; h. at Abbotsford, 1854. Lockkay, John, kid-may, an English author, who wrote "Rosalinda," a musical drama; "David's Lameratations," an oratiric; and was one of the compilers of the great "Historical Dictionary." h. 1771.

Ballads. In 1836 he became editor of the "Quarterly Review," and retained the appoint-ment until 1853. In biography and biographical sketches he was particularly excellent, as is attested by his "Life of Scott," and the smaller

piece, entitled "Theodore Hook," His health

one of the completes of the great Insorgan Dictionary." D. 1771.

Lodge, Thomas, lodi, an English author of the 16th century. The record of his life are very obscure, but he is believed to have been, in very obscure, but he is believed to have been, in his life, he ate a bitter melon from his hand, turn, lawyer, soldier, physician, and author. This generous answer immediately procured the works of Josephus and Sencea. Two of his stances related of him that agree with what is

plays have been preserved in Dodsley's Collec-tion. In 1840 Mr. Collier, in his book entitled "Shakspeare's Library" reprinted his novel "Rosalynde," whence it was seen that many of its leading incidents were identical with those in Shakspeare's "As you Like it," the great poet, and not the obscure novelist, being, however, the borrower. B. about 1556; D., it is supposed of the plague, 1625.

Lones, Edmund, Clarencietax king-at-arms, K.H. and F.S.A., wrote "Lives of Illustrations Per-sonages of Great Britain," "Hustrations of British History," "Life of Julius Casar," British History," The of Julius Casar," and originated "Lodge's Peerage," He had in early life been a cornet of dragoons. p. 1756; p. 1839.

LOFFT, Capel, loft, a barrister, and the arther of several works in polite literature, was educated at Eton and Cambridge; called to the bar in 1775; and, on succeeding to the Canel estates, in 1781, removed to Troston, in Suffolk, and became an active magistrate of the county till 1800; when, for having too zealously exerted himself as under-sheriff to delay the execution of a young woman who had received sentence of death, he was removed from the commission. Mr. Loilt was a very considerable contributor to most of the magazines of the day; and it was to his active patronage of Robert Bloomfield that the public was indebted for the "Farmer's Boy," and other poems by that author. B. 1751; D. 1824.

Lorrus, Dudley, lof'-tus, an oriental scholar, who studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford; and became vicar-general and judge of the Prerogative Court in Ireland. Among his the Prerogative Conte in Frealad. Among his writings are, a "History of the Eastern and Western Churches," "The History of our Saviour, taken from the Greek, Syriac, and other Oriental Authors," "A Translation of the Ethiople New Testament into Latin," &c. B. near Dublin, 1618; D. 1096.

Dunin, 1618; I. 1690.

Logan, John, log-an, a Scotch divine and poet, who, in 1781, published the "Philosophy of History, which he had delivered as lectures at Edinburgh. The same year he printed his peems in one volume. His last publication was a pamphlet, entitled "A Review of the Principal Charges against Mr. Hastings," for which the publisher was tried and acquitted. B. in Scot-

land, 1748; p. in Loudon, 1788.

Loggar, David, log-gan, an eminent line-engraver, who went to London during the Commonwealth, and settling there, was extensively employed. His plates of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge were excellent specimens of art. During the reign of Charles II. he engraved nearly all the illustrious personages of the time.

Bearty an the Indistrious personages of the time.

В. at Dantzie, 1635; р. in London, 1693.

Lokkar, lok'-mun, an Abyssinian philosopher, of whom hardly any authentic particulars are known. He appears to have been of humble origin, and some say he was a slave. It is related that he obtained his liberty on the following occasion. Ills master having given him a bitter melon to eat, he ate it all. Surprised at his exact obedience, his master asked how it was possible for him to cat such a nauseous fruit? The slave replied, that he had received so many favours from the kindness of his master, that it could be no wonder if, once in

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said of Æsop, and their fables are so much alike, that both are conjectured to have been one and the same person. Lokman's Fables were printed in a collection by Galland, at Paris, in 1724.

LOLLARD, Walter, lov-lard, the founder of a roligious seet in Germany, about 1315. His followers were the pioneers of the Reformation. The term "lollard" was applied in England to Wickliffe and his adherents. They were said by the monks to have been grossly licentious and heretical; but as to this we have only the testimony of their enemies. Lollard himself

was burnt at Cologne in 1322.

LOMBARD, John Louis, lom'-bar, an eminent French writer on military tactics, was edurener white of infinity decres, was con-cated for the legal profession, but quitted it to become professor of artillery, first at Metz, and afterwards at the military school of Auxonne. He translated into French "Robin's Principles of Church Medical Marchine Medical Marchine at the Medical Marchine Medical M of Gunnery," and wrote, "Aide Mémoire," for the use of French artillery officers; "Treatise on the Flight of Projectiles," &c. B. at Stras-

on the ringht of Projectiles," so. B. at Strasburg, 1723; p. 1794.
LOMOYOSOV, Michael Vasilievitch, Io'-mo-no-sof', the father of modern Russian literature, was son of a fisherman, and, having fled from his father, took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards me received his education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became member of the Academy of Petersburg, and professor of chemistry. In 1760 he was made rector of the university and gymnasium. The odes of Lomonosov are greatly admired for originality of invention, sublimity of sentiment, and energy of language; and compensate for the turgid style which, in some instances, has been imputed to them, by that spirit and fire which are the principal characteristics in this species of composition. Pindar was his great model. He enriched his native language with various kinds of metre. His works, in 3 vols. 8vo, consist of pieces in verse and prose, the last being

chiefly philosophical dissortations. D. near Kholmogor, Russia, 1711; D. 1765.
Londongers, Robert Stewart, second Marquis of, lun'-dun-der'-re, a celebrated English diplomatist and minister, more generally known as Lord Castlerengh, first entered the British. Parliament in 1794, but did not make his maiden speech until the following year. In 1794 the became Viseanut Castlerengh, and, in the first Parliament after the Union, sat for the county of Down. During the Pitt and Addington administrations, he was in office as either privy councillor, president of the board of conparty community presents of the board of con-trol, or secretary of state for war and the colonies. In 1807 he joined the Portland ministry, and being generally believed to be answerable for the conduct of the war, be-came, after the disastrous Walcheren expedition, perhaps the most unpopular of public men. His policy led to a duel between himself men. His policy led to a duer octween minsen and Mr. Cauning, at that time secretary for foreign affairs, in which the latter was severely wounded. He resigned shortly afterwards, and remained out of office until 1812, when he reremained out of office until 1812, which he re-ceived the appointment of secretary of state for the foreign department, and on the death of Mr. Perceval became ministerial leader of the House of Commons. At the peace of Paris, May, 1814, he represented the king of Parjand, as he also did at the congress of Vienna some

of Waterloo. For these duties his dignified person and manners peculiarly fitted him. In 1818 he was created knight of the Garter, and on the death of his father, three years after-wards, became marguis of Londonderry. As wards, occame marques of Londonderry. As a statesman, his views were narrow and unphilosophical; his oratory was unequal, sometimes approaching brilliancy, but often inelegant and involved; but his great talents for business, combined with his firmness and charm of manner, caused him to achieve higher things than more richly-gifted men. B. in Ireland.

1769; D. by his own hand, 1822. LONDONDERRY, Charles William Vane, Marquis of, son of Robert, first marquis of Londonderry, and half-brother of the famous Viscount Castlereagh, when little more than fourteen years of age entered the army as an ensign in the 103th Foot, accompanied the earl of Moira in his expedition to Holland in 1794, was attached to Colonel Crawfurd's mission to the Austrian armies from 1795 to 1797, and was severely wounded at the battle of Dor griwerth. On his return home he was appointed aide-de-camp to his uncle, earl Camden, then lord-icutenant of Ireland; and after rising through he various grades of his profession, he joined Sir John Moore in the Peninsula, as brigadiergeneral, and distinguished himself in the field. He subsequently held the post of adjutantgeneral to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley from 1800 to 1813. During the pursuit of Marshal Soult's army across the Douro, he led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, which charged the enemy most gallantly, and took numerous prisoners; and on other occasions his name was honourably mentioned, particularly in the affair at El Bodon. For these services he received the thanks of the House of Commons, and was created a knight of the Bath and of various foreign orders. In 1813 he went to Berlin as ambassador; and during the summer, acted as military commissioner to the armies of the allied sovereigns, and was especially charged with the supervision of Bernadotte, the Swedish king, who had armed his troops by the help of subsidies from England, and was at that time wavering in his policy. Mext year he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Stewart, was appointed ambassa-dor to Austria, and one of the plenipotentiaries at the congress of Vienna in 1814 and 1815. In 1822 he succeeded his brother in the Irish marquisate; and the year following was made earl Vane and viscount Scaham in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with special remainder to his children by his second wife, in right of whom he had previously assumed the name of Vane, Besides attending regularly to his Parliamentary duties, Lord Londonderry displayed great energy in developing the resources of the vast possessions which he had acquired through his wife; and among other works with which his name will be connected, was the construction of Seaham Harbour,-a private enterprise almost unprecedented in its magnitude and importance. In polities he was attached to the Tory party, and consequently unpopular; but he was a man If generous impulses, and his exertions to mitigate the rigour of Louis Napoleon's imprisoment in the fortress of Ham, and subsequently, when the change in fortune's wheel had made him prince-president of France, to obtain from him the liberation of Abd-el-Kader, gained months later, and again, in 1915, after the battle for Lord Londonderry the favourable regard even

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Lothaire

of his political opponents. In 1848 he obtained the command of the 2nd Life Guards; and in 1853 succeeded the duke of Wellington in the insignia of the Garter. Lord Londonderry was also known as an author, and among his works may be mentioned, "A Steam Voyage to Constantinot renitioned, A Steam to age to Constanti-nople;" "Story of the Peninsular War" (which has gone through many editions); "A Tour in the North of Europe;" and his latest service to literature was his publication of the correspondence of his brother, the second marquis of Londonderry. B. 1778; D. 1854.

Long, Thomas, long, a nonjuring divine, re-ceived his education at Exeter College, Oxford, and was made prebend of Exeter after the and was made prepend of Exerce after the Restoration, but was deposed at the Revolution for refusing the eaths. He wrote "Calvinus Redivirus," "History of the Donatiets," "His-cory of Popish and Fanatieal Plots," "Undi-eation of King Charles's claim to the authorship of 'Elkom Besilike," "Vindication of the Primitive Christians in Point of Obedience," &c.

в. 1621; р. 1700.

Long, Roger, an English divine, eminent as an astronomer and a mathematician, received his education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which college he became master in 1733. He was Lowndes' professor of astronomy; held livings in Huntingdonshire and Essex; and was the author of a "Treatise on Astronomy," and con-structed, at Pembroke Hall, a hollow sphere, 18 feet in diameter, on the interior surface of which were represented the stars, constellations, &c., the whole being moved by means of machinery, в. 1679; р. 1770

LONGBEARD, William, long'-beerd, a priest in the reign of Richard I., who excited an insurrection about 1196; and, by his eloquence, irritated the people against the government, for which he was torn in pieces by horses, with

some of his companions.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, long'-fel-lo, LONGFELLOW, Henry Walsworth, Jong Jel-lo, an eniment American poet, who, while at leaved do lollege, wrote verse for the United States "Literary (Jazette;" and, although intended for the law, his tastes were from the earliest period decidedly literary. Accordingly, he engerly embered the proposal of making him professor of modern languages in his college, and set out. for Europe in order to qualify himself for the post. He travelled in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, and England, and studied the language and literature of each country. He returned to his native country in 1829, and entered upon his duties; commencing his liteemerca upon ins onness; commencing its invergence about the same period, by contributing biography and criticism to the "North American Review" Ils first important prose work was produced in 1835, with the trite, On the resignation of Mr. Ticknor, the professorial chair of modern languages and literature sorial chair of modern angunges and interacure in Harvard University was offered to him; upen which he again visited Germany, and, on this occasion, extended his travels to Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland. In 1836 he ontered upon his duties at Harvard University, and soon afterwards gave to the world those works upon which his reputation chiefly rests. His prose romance "Hyperion" was published in 1840; "Kavanagh," a poetice-philosophical tale, in 1840. His poems were published in the

1851; "The Song of Hiawatha," 1855; "Miles Standish," 1851; "Tales of a Wayside Inn," 1853; and Flower de Luce." His most inpostant work is a translation of the "Divina Comodia" of the Haliam poet Dante, published 1867. Göthe, Jean-Paul, and other German actions havehad an especially marked influence on his writings. n. at Portland, Maine, U. S., 1807. Log Gives, Dlonysius, bonji-sus, a colorated Athenian philos-piher and rhetorician, was related to Plutarch, and spent the early part of his life in travelling, after which he settled at Athens, where he taught the Platonic philos

Athens, where he taught the Platonic philo-sophy and rhetoric with great reputation; but was called thence by Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, to be tutor to her children. The queen was to be tutor to her children. The queen was then at war with the emperor Aurelian, and, being defeated by him near Antioch, was compelled to shut herself up in Palmyra. The emperor summoned her to surrender and she returned an answer, drawn up by Longinus, which filled him with augur; he laid sigge to the city, which was surrendered to him A.D. 273. The queen and Longinus endeavoured to fly to Persia, but were overtaken and made prisoners. The queen, intimidated, laid the blame of vindicating the liberty of her country on its true author, and the brave Longinus was carried away to immediate execution. He composed critical remarks on the ancient Greek authors, but only a part of his inestimable "Treatise on the Sublime" exists.

LONGLIND. (See LINGILIAN), Robert.)
LOPEZ DE VEGA. (See VEGA.)
LOPEZ DE VEGA. (See VEGA.) Joan, Asserting the great struggle between Portugal and Castile, towards the close of the Lith century, which, as a picture of manners, has been compared to that of Froissari for accurate and dramatic reality. Lopes is the oldest of the Portuguese chroniclers

Lorez, Don Francisco Solano, lot-pes, succceded his father, Don Carlos Lopez, as presi-dent of Paraguay in 1862. He declared war against Brazil in 1865, and maintained his ground against the allied troops of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic until 1869, when he was compelled to quit the country, and seek safety in flight. Not content with causing the death of thousands of his countrymen by hunger, privation, the bullet, and the sword during the war, he maltreated and exe-cuted every one whom he suspected of opposition to his views, causing even his own brother to be almost cut to pieces by the lash of the to be almost each to precess 15 the hash of the executioner, and then shot. In 1827.—After his flight from Paraguay he was closely pursued by Colonel Martinez, the husband of one of his victims, who had sworn to kill him wherever he might find him.

LORIOT, Anthony Joseph, lo'-re-o, an execlient French mechanician, who, in 1753, presented to the Academy of Sciences a machine, by means of which a child might raisea weight of several thousand pounds. He afterwards constructed machines for the naval service, and for working machines for the naval service, and for working the mines of Pompeau; elaimed the merit of inventing a kind of cement used in buildings, called "mortier Lorlot," and a hydraulic ma-chine for raising water. B. 1716; D. 1782. LORENZO DE AIRDICT. (See CLAURE.) LORENZO DE AIRDICT. (See CLAURE.) LORENZO, Clandie. (See CLAURE.) LORENZE, Cardinal de. (See Cuere, Charles do.) LORENZE, T., to-tair', emperor of Germany,

Lothnire Louis

was eldest son of Louis-le-Débonnaire, and was associated with him in the empire in 817, and named king of the Lombards in 820. He afterwards dethroned his father, and imprisoned him in a monastery; upon which his brothers Louis and Charles joined their forces against him, and defeated him at Fontenay, in 841. Two years afterwards, a treaty was concluded between the three brothers, by which Lothaire retained the title of emperor, with Italy and some French provinces beyond the Ithine and the Rhone. Louis had a tract of country bordering on the Rhine, and Charles became king of France, p. 855.

of Saxony, between 1125 and 1137, died in litaly, on his return from an expedition against Roger, kine of St. in LOTHAIRE 11., emperor of Germany and duke

Roger, king of Sicily.

LOTHAIRE, king of France, was the son of Louis IV., whom he succeeded in 954. He made war against the emperor Otho II. D. 980.

LOTE VIRE, king of Loraine, was son of the emperor Lothque I. D. 809.

Loupon, John Claudius, lou'-don, a writer of considerable celebrity on agricultural and boconsiderable ecceptary of agreement that of tanical subjects. Between the years 1820-13 he produced a number of works of the highest importance to the scientific farmer, the gardener, and the botanist. The Encyclopedias of Gardening, Agriculture, Plants, Cottage and Villa Architecture, may be quoted as examples of his great industry and usefulness. B. at Cam-

of his great industry and usefulness. n. at Cambustang, Lanarkshire, 1783; n. 1813.
Loudon, Mirs, wife of the preceding, wrote several valuable works, chiefly connected with hotany; such as "The Laddes' Flower Garden," "Butany for Ladles," "The Laddes' Country Companion," &c. n. 1880; n. 1853.
Lours L, surnamed to Didountaire, loot-e, experient of the West, and king of France, succeeded his father Charlemegne in 814. In 817 to recorded this father Charlemegne in 814. In 817 to recorded this chiefs so n. Lofsbaire wife.

he associated his eldest son, Lothaire, with ne associated ins eldest san, Lofthaire, with himself in the empire, and gave to his other two sons, Pepin and Louis, the kingdons of Aquitaine and Bavaria. This division gave such offence to Ternard, king of Italy, the ille-gitimate son of Pepin, eldest son of Charle-magne, that he raised an army against the emperor, who put himself at the head of his traces and manded into Alice. Reward detroops, and marched into Italy. Bernard, described by his troops, was taken prisoner and deprived of sight. The reign of Louis was troubled by continual rebellions of his sons. In 839, Louis of Bavaria, who thought he had not got a large enough share of his father's possessions, invaded Suabia. The emperor marched against him, but died on his way, on an island of the Rhine, near Mayence, 810.

Louis II., surnamed the Young, was only son of Lothaire I., and was created king of Italy in 811, and ascended the imperial throne in 855.

B. about 522; D. 875.
Louis III., called the Blind, was the son of Boson, king of Provence, and Ermengarde, daughter of the emperor Louis the Young. He succeeded his father at the age of 10, and in 900 contested the imperial throne with Beren-ger, who, having surprised him at Verona, deprived him of his eyes. D. about 923.

e peror Arnul-The empire was Louis IV., was the son of the phus, whom he succ a scone of desolation during his reign, being constantly ravaged by the Hungarians. D. 911.— He was the last prince in Germany of the Carlovingian race.

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Louis V., commonly called Louis of Bavaria, was the son of Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria. He was elected emperor in 1314, and at the same time Frederick le Del was chosen at Colorne by another party of electors, which occasioned a war between them. Frederick was taken prisoner, but gained his liberty by renouncing his claim in favour of his rival. Pope John XXII. being opposed to that arrangement, in 1322 issued his bull of deposition against Louis, who, in return, appealed to a general council, and marched into Italy, where he procured the election of Peter de Corbiere (Nicholas V.), and by whom he was crowned at Rome. Five elec-

tors, on the other hand, chose Charles of L burg to be emperor; on which the civil wer was about to be renewed, when Louis was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1347. Loris I., king of France. (See Louis I., emperor of the West.)

Louis II., the Stammerer, so called from a defect in his speech, the son of Charles the Bald, vas crowned king of Aquitaine in 867, and su couded his father as king of France in 877. He was obliged to deliver up Provence to Boson, by whom it was erected into a kingdom. His whom it was erected into a kingdom. His the kingdom between them, and a posthumous son, who was afterwards Charles the Simple. B. 846; D. at Complègne, 879.

B. Say, B. at Compagns, 504 Lours III, the son of the preceding, and brother of Carloman, enjoyed the kingdom with his brother. He defeated Hugh the Bastard, son of Lothaire, marched against Boson, king of Provence, and opposed the progress of the

of Provence, and opposed the progress of the Normans. He died without issue, 883.
Louis IV, was the son of Charles the Simple, and ascended the throne in 336. He invaded Normanuly, but was defeated and taken prisoner in 914. He regained his liberty the following year, after being obliged to ecle Normanily to Richard, son of Duke William, and Laon to Rugh, father of Hugh Captes. He afterwards recovered the latter territory, and died of a fall found his base, 514. from his horse, 954.

Louis V., surnamed Faincant, or Do-Nothing, succeeded his father Lotharius in 986, and soon after took the city of Rheims. He was preparing to march to the assistance of the count of Barcelona, who was pressed by the Saracens, when he is said to have been poisoned by his queen, 937. After his death, the crown devolved by right to his uncle, Charles, duke of Lower Loraine, but that prince being disliked by the French, it was conferred on Hugh Capet. Louis VI., called the Fat, the son of Philip I.,

succeeded to the throne in 1108. His reign was disturbed by wars with the Normans, and also by fends among his vassals. He also quarrelled with Henry I. of England, and thus was commenecd the war between the English and Freuch which lasted during three centuries. He was a good and wise monarch, and was ably supported by his minister, the Abbé Suger. D. 1107.

Louis VII, was the son and snecessor of the preceding. He had a dispute with Pope Impo-ent II. on the right of presenting to benefices, and was excommunicated by that pontiff, who also laid his kingdom under interdiet. Thibault,

Louis declared war against him, and ravaged his country. A reconciliation afterwards took place between them, and Louis, by the persuasions of St. Bernard, engaged in a crusade, but

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Louis

was deceated by Samann, and, on an Fetturn Brunop, was taken at sea by the Greeks, but delivered by the general of Roger, king of Sicily. Having divorced his queen, Eleanor, she maried Henry of Normandy, afterwards Henry 11. of England, to whom she brought, as her dower, the provinces of Poitou and Guienne. This produced a new war between England and France, which lasted, with little intermission, twenty-

one years. B. 1120; D. 1180. Louis VIII., surnamed Cour-de-Lion, was the son of Philip Augustus. He signalized himself in several expeditions during the lifetime of his father, and ascended the throne in 1223. He tacher, and ascended the antone Machael and several other places from the English; but died of a pestilential disease in his camp at Montpensier,

in Auvergne, in 1228. p. 1187.
Louis IX., called Saint Louis, the son of the preceding, by Blanche of Castile, ascended the throne in 1226. He maintained a successful throne in 1200. He mantaned a succession was against Henry III., king of England, which ended in a peace favourable to Louis, who, having been seized with a dangerous illness, made a vow that, if he recovered, he would take the cross for the purpose of regaining the Holy Land from the infidels. Being restored to health, he spent four years in preparing for this expedition, and, in 1248, embarked for the East with a great force, leaving his kingdom to the care of his mother. After taking Damietta, he passed the Nile, and obtained two great victories over the Saracens. At length famine and disease attacked his army, and the king, with his nobles, fell into the hands of the infidels. Louis, to recover his liberty, consented to pay a large ransom, to deliver up Damietta, and to conclude a truce for ten years. After spending four years in Palestine, he returned to France. In 1270 he undertook another expedition against the infidels, but died in his camp before Tunis, in Africa, the same year. He was canonized in

the inidels, but died in his camp before Tunis, in Africa, the same year. He was canonized in 1997. B. at Poissy, 1215.

Lours X., surnamed Hutin, an old French torm for "quarrelsome," succeeded Philip the Fair, his father, in 1814, havine before been king of Navarre, in right of his mother. He recalled the Jews to his kingdom, and made a successful war against the count of Flanders. B. at Paris,

1289; b. at Vincennes, 1316.
LOUIS XI., son of Charles VII., distinguished himself by his valour in his youth, particularly against the English, whom he compelled to raise the siege of Dieppe, in 1443; but the glory he hereby acquired was tarnished by his rebelling against his father, who died of a broken heart in 1461. Louis, on ascending the throne, treated France as a conquered country. for which several of the nobility formed a league against him, and some of his own family joined the malcontents. After a severe but indecisive battle at Montheri, in 1465, a peace was con-cluded, by which Louis gave to the leaguers all their demands; but not fulfilling his engage-ments, the war was rekindled, and he was made prisoner by the duke of Eurgundy, who com-pelled him to make a peace still more disadvanpelled him to make a peace still more disadvan-tageous than the former. In 1474, the dukes of Burgundy and Brittany formed a league with Edward IV., king of England, against Louis, who, however, contrived to disenging the Eng-lish monarch from the alliance, by a treaty con-cluded at Amiens in 1475. The duke of Burgundy was in consequence obliged to conclude a peace

was defeated by Saladin, and, on his return to of firmness and superstition. His most promi-Europe, was taken at sea by the Greeks, but nent trait was, however, duplicity of disposition; his constant maxim being, "He who cannot dis-semble knows not how to reign." But, by protecting the middle classes and favouring industry, he was a benefactor of his country.

B. 1423; p. 1433.

Louis XII., surnamed the Father of his

People, was the son of Charles, duke of Orleans. He succeeded Charles VIII. in 1498, and took Milan, Genoa, and Naples; but, after ravaging

Italy, the French were expelled in 1513. Henry VIII. of England, the Venetians, and the Swiss attacked Louis in his own dominions, and he was obliged to sue for peace. p. 1515.

Louis XIII. was the son of Henry IV. only nine years old at the death of his father, only fine years out at the death of his latter, the kingdom was placed under the regency of his mother, Mary de Mediei. The Marshal d'Anere had an uncontrolled sway at court till 1617, when he was assassinated, with the king's consent, and his wife condemned to death as a consent, and his whe contented to death as a sorecress. Viri, the perpetrator of this act, was made a marshal of France; the hishop of Lucon, afterwards Cardinal Richelieu, became prime minister. Rochelle, the stronghold of the French Protestants, was taken by the Cardinal, after a long siege, in 1028. After this event, so fatal to the Protestant interest in France, Louis assisted the duke of Mantua against the duke of Savoy, and entered on the campaign in person, in which he showed skill and bravery. In 1631 a treaty was concluded, by which the duke was confirmed in his estates. The year following, Gaston of Orleans, only brother of the king, revolted, out of dislike to Richelieu, and was assisted by the duke de Montmorency, who, being wounded and taken prisoner in 1632, was beheaded at Toulouse, Gaston took refuge with the duke of Loraine, who, for protecting him, lost his whole dominions. This was followed by a war with Spain, which lasted twenty-five ears, and was attended with various success; years, and was adended with various success; but it greatly impoverished the nation, and dis-contented the people. Louis and his minister the cardinal were attacked with a mortal dis-

case nearly together; the latter died in 1612, and the king in the following year.

Lous XIV., son of the preceding, being only BOUIS ALV, son or the precenting owing your five years old on the death of his father, the regency was intrusted to the hands of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarin acted as prime minister. The nation was then involved in a war with Spain and the emperor of Germany, which was maintained with glory to the French arms by the prince of Condé and the famous Turenne, France pushed her conquests into Flauders, Artois, Loraine, and Catalonia. The Swedes, who were in alliand Catalonia. The Swedes, who were in all anee with Louis, gained a great victory offer the imperialists in Bohemia; Turenne took Treves and re-established the elector; Condé gained the battle of Nordhignen, took Furnes and Dunkirk, and defeated the archduke on the relief of Son to 1819 sons reductive. plains of Sons, in 1618, after reducing Ypres. The Spanish fleet was defeated on the coast of Italy by the French. This year a separate peace was made between Louis, Ferdinand III., Christina, queen of Sweden, and the states of the constant Parkit Meta. burginny and Britany formed a league with constant, queen of Sweden, and the states of ward IV, king of England, against Louis, the empire. By this tratty, Metz, Toul, Verse, however, contrived to disengage the Eng. dun, and Alsaco were attached to France; but monarch from the alliance, by a treaty one while Louis was successful abroad, his kingdom ded at Amiens in 1478. The duke of Burgundy was distracted by internal divisions: the sin consequence obliged to conclude a pace Parisian, irritated against Mazarin and the since years. Louis was a singular compound queen-mother, and headed by the duke do

Beaufort and the prince of Condé, took up arms. During this revolt known as the civil war of La Fronde, the king, his mother, and the cardinal were obliged to fly. The Spaniards, the cardinal were conged to he. The spanish soppositing by these troubles, made several conquests in Champagne, Loraine, and Italy. In 1651, the king assumed the government; but Mazarin returning to power the year following. the civil war was renewed. Condé headed the malcontents, and defeated the Marshal d'Hoequincourt at Bleneau, but soon afterwards he was attacked by the royal army and made prisoner. In the meanwhile, the archduke Leopold took from the French Gravelines and Dunkirk, and Don John of Austria made himself master of Barcelona; but domestic tranquility being restored, these losses were re-paired. Turenne gained several battles, and took a number of places, which produced a peace between France and Spain in 1659. The principal article in this treaty was the marriage of the king with the infanta Maria Theresa, The minister of Finance, Fouquet, being condemned to banishment for peculation, was succeeded by Colbert, one of the ablest ministers and financiers that ever lived: arts and commerce were cherished and flourished; foreign colonies were established; and at home was founded the Academy of Sciences and another of painting Academy of Sciences and another of painting and sculpture. On the war breaking out be-tween England and Holland, Louis joined with the latter; but after a few naval actions, peace was concluded in 1667. On the death of Philip IV., father of the queen, Louis laid claim to the vacant throne, and marched into the Low Countries, where he took a number of towns, particularly Lisle. His progress caused such alarm, that a treaty was entered into between England, Holland, and Sweden, to check his ambition; but, just as the treaty was completed, peace was restored between Louis and Spain. In 1672 the French king made an attack on Holland, and reduced some of the provinces in a few weeks. This invasion produced a new confederacy against Louis, between the emperor of Germany, Spain, and the elector of Branden-burg, in which all the allies were unsuccessful. burg, in which at the interes were imaccession, and which terminated, in 1078, by the treaty of Nimoguen. Amidst all his glory, Louis com-mitted an act of impolitie cruelty by the revo-cation of the Edict of Nautes, granted by Henry IV. in favour of the Protestants. This measure drove from France a vast number of ingenious mechanics and others, who settled in England and Holland. About this time another league was formed against France by the prince of Crange, the duke of Savoy, and the electors of Bavaria and Francenburg. To this league payara and brandenoug. To this league were afterwards added the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain. The dauphin had the command of the French army, and opened the campaign by taking Philipsburg, in October, 1688; but he was soon forced to retreat before a superior force. In 1690 the French were more successful; but were defeated in the naval action of La Hogue, by Admiral Russell, in 1692. Louis, in person, took Namur, and Marshal Luxemburg gained the battles of Steenkirk and Neerwinden. In 1696, Savoy made a separate peace with France, which was followed by a

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In opposition to him, the archduke Charles laid claim to the throne, and was supported by the emperor of Germany, by Holland, and Eng-land. Prince Eugene had the command of the imperial forces, with which he took Cremona. In 1704, Eugene and Mariborough gained the In 1703, Engene and Mariborough games are battle of Blenheim: the year following, Nice and Villa-Franca were taken by the French, who also gained a dearly-bought victory at Cassano over Eugene; on the other hand, Barcelona surrendered to the archduke, and Gironne declared in his favour: the battle of Gerard in his rayour; the battle of Marl-borouch, and Prince Eugene saved Turin by defeating the duke of Orleans. In 1708, Lisle was retaken by the allies, who also gained the battle of Oudnarde, and the imperialists made themselves masters of Naples. The year following, the French lest Tournay, and suffered a defeat at Malpiaquet. In 1713, a treaty of peace was sired of the Wash of the Section 18 of the was signed at Utrecht by France, Spain, England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; and the next year peace was concluded with the emperor at Radstadt. Louis, by his first wife, had issue one son, Louis, Dauphin of France, who died in 711, leaving three sons, Louis, Philip, and Jaston. Louis XIV. had several illegitimate children by his mistresses. Without forgetting the intolerance and cruelty of Louis towards hose of a different religion from himself, it must be allowed that he was a remarkable and able man. One great fact stands forth promi-nently during his reign,—he was well served. But when we perceive how uniformly gracious he was towards those under his command; how quick at discovering merit; how unwilling to change the agents of his will; we may cease to wonder that a stern man and absolute monarch should find even great intellects to obey his beshould mid even great michies to doey in see hests with zeal and devotion. His reign of 72 years was a brilliant epoch. It gave birth to Condé, Turenne, and Vauban; to Colbert and Louvois; to Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, Boileau, Bossuet, Féndon, Lebrun, and Perrault. The most celebrated of Louis's many mistresses were Mesdames de la Vallière, de Montespan, Fontauges, and de Main-tenon; with the latter of whom, he, at the close of his life, when he had become serious and devout, engaged in a secret marriage. The best works to consult relative to this remarkable works to consult relative to this remarkable reign, are Voltaire's "Lossicele de Louis XIV.," some pieces of the king, updished in 1806, under the title of "Works of Louis XIV.," the "Memoirs of De Retz," and those of Saint-Simon. An abridged translation of the latter was produced by Mr. Bayle St. John in 1857.

Louis XIV. was n. 1638; p. 1715.
Louis XIV. was the great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded him in 1715, at the are of five years, under the regency of Philip. duke of Orleans. In 1723 he was declared of The beginning of his reign was troubled by the Mississippi scheme of the famous Law, which ruined thousands of people. (See Law.)
On the death of the duke of Orleans, in 1723, he was succeeded, as prime minister, by the duke of Bourbon, who was displaced in 1726, when Cardinal Fleury entered upon that station. receivment. In 1880, 5300 mate a separate when Gardinal Fleary entered upon that station, peace with France, which was followed by a The same year the king married the daughter general one at Ryswick, in 1697. The trangulity of Runcy, however, was again bricken inst-mentioned monarch, in 1783, Louis suply the death of Charles II, king of Spain, in ported the election of his queen's relation Station, 2700. His left his crown to Philip of France, nislans against the election of the death of the dath of the dath of the state of Anjou, who assumed the title of Philip occasioned a war, known as the War of the

THE DICTIONARY

Louis

Polish Saccession, between France, Austria, and round succession, occurrent remover, trustrate, min-lussin. Stanislaus, however, was forced to abandon the throne; but the French were suc-cessful in Italy, on which a peace was concluded in 1733. On the death of the emperor Charles VI., in 1740, the succession of the house of Archite was disputed by force paragraph and Legis Austria was disputed by four persons, and Louis declared himself against Maria Theresa, daughter of the late emperor, contrary to his own engagements. He supported the prefensions of the elector of Bavaria, who called himself Charles VII. That prince took Prague, where he was crowned king of Bohemia; but, in 1712, the city was retaken, and the allies, with the king of Great Britain at their head, gained the hing of treat bream at their head, gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1741, Louis took the field in person, and captured Courtray, Menin, and Ypres; he was also present at the battles Fontency and Lawfeld. These advantages were rontony and Lawfeld. These advantages were accompanied by the taking of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places. On the other hand, the troops of the duke of Sanony and of the queen of 'Immary awayed Provence, and the English completely ruined the French assuments of the search of the control of the province of the the French commerce at sea; which induced the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 17-18. In 17-5 a new war broke out between France and England, in which the latter power had Prussia for an ally, while Austria leagued with France. At first the French were very successful, by taking Port Mahon, defeating the duke of Cumberland at Hastenbeck, and forcing the English general and his army to capitulate at Closterseven. The electorate of Hanover was conquered; but, in 1757, the French and Austrians were defeated at Rosbach: this was followed by other losses, both by land and sea, particularly of Canada. Nor was the face of affairs altered for the better by the famous family compact in 1761, by which all the families of the house of Bourbon allied as in a common cause. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1763. The year following, the order of the Jesuits was abolished in France. Louis was a debauched and feebleminded monarch, and to his acts was chiefly due the storm that broke over the head of his unfortunate successor. B. at Fontainebleau,

1770; p. 1774.
Louis XVI., was the son of Louis the Dauphin and of Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederick Augustus, king of Poland. On the death of his father, in 1765, he became heir to the throne, and, in 1770, married Marie Autoinette, archduchess of Austria. In 1774 he succeeded to the crown of France. At that period the finances were in an exhausted state, commerce was nearly ruined, the marine dismantled, and the national debt enormous. To repair the condition of public affairs, Vergennes was made secretary of state, and Turpot had the direction of the imances; Malesherbes was appointed a resulter of the conveil Continue of the member of the council, Sartine had the management of the marine department, and Maurepas was placed at the head of the administration, was placed as the head of the auministration. The first act of Louis was very popular, he dispensed with the enstomary tax paid by the people at the beginning of every new reign. In 1774 the parliament was assembled, and affairs began to assume a favourable aspect, when unfortunately, the French government, always jedoulous of England, took part with the revolted Americans, and a ruinous war ensued between the two countries, which, though it terminated in the loss of the colonies to the English, brought about a bloody revolution in France. The

finances of the latter country were completely exhausted, and the Cardinal de Brienne, who had succeeded Calonne as minister, framed imposts which laid such intolerable burdens upon the people, that the parliament refused to register them. For this the members were exiled to Troyes, but were afterwards recalled by Louis, who, at their request, convened the States-General of three orders,—clergy, nobility, and commons. This assembly met in May, 1789. The public mind became violently agitated: the people of Paris rose, and, on the 14th of July of that year, stormed the Hastille. In October, the armed mob, with a prodigious number of women, marched to Versailles, which palace they forced, murdered the guards, and searched in vain for the queen, who would have shared the same fate had she not escaped from her bed. The result of this insurrection was the leading of the king and his family in triumph to Paris, amidst all the insults of a lawless rabble. In February, 1790, Louis was forced to accept the new constitution; but, notwithstanding all his concessions, finding himself a mere prisoner at Paris, and exposed daily to new injuries, he resolved to escape. Accordingly, in the night of June 21, 1791, he and his fandy quitted the Tuileries; but, at Varennes, his person was recornised, and he was conducted back to Paris, where he became a prisoner in his own palace, and suffered the vilest indignities. War was declared against Prance by the emperor and the king of Prussia, and the duke of Brunswick marched into the country, but was forced to refreat. In the mean time, the people were wrought up to a pitch of savate ferocity by factious leaders, and assaulted the Tuileries. The king and family sought retage in the Na-The king and anny so gine recise in the Kational Assembly, who ordered them to be sent to the Temple. The Legislative Assembly gave way to the National Conven ion, which brought Louis to a muck trial. His defence was conducted by Malesherbes, Trombet, and Desize; and his own deportment was, as it had unformly been during his confinement, firm and modest, dignified and resigned. In January, 1703, he was adjudged to death for conspiring against the public good, and, on the 21st of the same month, ascended the scallold on the Place Louis XV., and would have addressed the people, but was prevented by the heating of drums purposely placed there. Louis XVI, had all the virtues that adorn private life; but he was deficient in firmness, and, perhaps, even singleness of purpose. He was an accomplished prince, and was fond of mechanics; as a lock muth, he was particularly skilful. n. 1751; gui.lotined 1793.

Louis XVII., second son of the preceding, was at first styled due de Normandie, and after the death of his elder brother, Louis-Joseph, in 1759, became dauphin of France. Imprisoned in the Temple with his relatives, he was, after his father's death, styled monarch by the roy-dms miners death, styled monarch by the royalists and foreign powers. A cubiller, named Simon, was appointed his gaoler, with the derisive title of tuter. If eded in 1705, it is suspected of poison, but it is more probable that his life was brought to a premature close by the harsh treatment to which he had been subjected. in prison. Many impostors sought to pass for the veritable Louis XVII., but succeeded in obtaining but a small number of dupes. This

prince was born in 17.5.

Louis XVIII., brother of Louis XVI. As count of Provence, he had, during the first

period of the Revolution, shown a liberal disposition, and voted both in the Assembly of Notables and in the States-General against the government of his brother. Observing, however, the violent tendencies of the Jacobins, he resolved to quit Prance, and took his departments shortly after Louis XVI., in June, 1701. More fortunate than his brother, in June, 1701. More fortunate than his brother, he succeeded in electing his seespe out of France, and rended Brussels. In 1702, he placed timself as the head twas marching on France, but for defeat of 8000 men, and joined the Prance, and rended to Young 48. Vil., in 1703, he placed timself as the head van marching on France; but the defeat of Young 48. Vil., in 1703, he bount of Promos assembly the training however the continent of Surung, he went to England, and Bread the Intervell, in Buckinghamshire, until the events of Thurney, he went to England, and Bread the Intervell, in Buckinghamshire, until the events of 1814. On the full of Napoleon I, in Bay of that year, Louis was placed on the throne of France by the allies. His first act was to declare himself a constitutional and not an absolute monarch. In June, 1814, he laid before the legislature a charter, which afterwards became the base of the law of the kingdom. The sudden return of Napoleon from Elba, in Marchensed Louis to be abundoned by the army and a considerable portion of the unition. At this injuncture he field, and look refuge at Gluet; but after the battle of Waterloo, in June, 1814, was some more placed upon the throne, which he retained till his death. Louis XVIII, was some more placed upon the throne, which he retained till his death. Louis XVIII, was some more placed upon the throne, which he retained till his death. Louis XVIII, was some more placed upon the throne, which he retained till his death. Louis XVIII, was some more placed upon the throne, which he retained till his death. Louis XVIII, was some more placed upon the throne, which he retained till his death. Louis XVIII, was sone more pl

LOUIS-PRILIPPE, king of the French, was eldest son of Louis-Philippe-Joseph, due d'Orléans, styled Philippe-Egalité. Louis-Philippe bore the title of due de Chartres until the death of his father, in 1793, after which he was usually styled due d'Orléans. Between the years 17:9 and 1792, he served in the French revolutionary ama 17%, no serveu in the French revolutionary army, and signalized himself at Valmy and Jemappes. Being cited, together with his fulther ful friend General Dumouriez, to appear before the Committee of Public Safety, and well knowing the sangunary nature of that tribunal, which had, seven months before, such his father to the million to the decrease the Delegion. which may seem months before, soft his lattice to the guillotine, he field across the Belgian frontier, and took refugo in the Netherlands, then under the sway of Austria. He was cordially received by the latter power, and a commission was offered to him, but he refused to fight against his native country. After travelling through Germany in disguise, he went to Switzerland, and at Zurich met his sister Adelaide, known as Mademoiselle d'Orléans, whom he shortly afterwards placed with Madame de Genlis, in a convent near Baumgarten. His funds being now exhausted, he sought and obtained the post of professor in the college of Reichenau, where, under the assumed name of Chabaud, he taught mathematics and geography during eight months. Thence he went to Baumgarten; but, being discovered by the French authorities, he set out for Hamburg, in the hope of obtaining a passage to America. Disapp

sent to emigrato io America, he went on board a vessel, and sailod for the United States in 1796. After an adventurous life in the New World, the three Orleans princes returned to Europe in 1800, and took up their residence in England. The due de Montpensier died at Twickenham in 1807, and his brother, the count de Beaujolais, in the following year at Malta, whitten he had been accompanied by the de d'Orleans. In the same year Louis went to reside with his mother and sister at Palermo, at which place the king of Naples and Sicily was dwelling, under British protection, Murat of the king's daughter, the Princess Amélie. With the exception of a visit to Spain, in 1810, he continued to live at Palermo till 1811, when, on hearing the news of Napoleon's full, he immediately set out for Paris. On Napoleon's return from Elba, Louis Philippe seut his family to England, and himself for a time joined the Army of the North, in obedience to the cornal of Couls XVIII. He west went again to

Twickenh.m, and remained there during the Hundred Days, but was recalled to Paris to take his seat in the Chamber of Peers. Being regarded with peculiar jealousy by Louis XVIII., he quitted Paris, and did not return to France until 1827, when he went to reside at Neuilly, where he lived in seclusion till he was summoned to the throne as king of the French. in 1830. During seventuen years he enjoyed his elective throne, France, in the mean while, growing wealthy and tranquil. He maintained growing weartny and tranquing the maintained peace with Europe, and added the colony of Algeria to France. But although he had obtained and carned the title of the "Napoleon of Peace," his rule was characterized by an insincere policy towards his allies,-the marriage of his son the due de Montpensier to a Spanish princess being a notable instance; while at home, his restless subjects, tired of what Lamartine termed his government of "vulgar "tility," and harassed by illiberal restrictions, burst out into a revolution in 1849. Had Louis-Philippe been inclined to turn the bayonets of his soldiery upon the people, it may be doubted whether he would have lost his throne. He fled from Paris in disguise, however, and reached Newhaven in March, 1818. The queen of England assigned Claremont as his residence, and there he continued to dwell till his death in 1850. B. at Paris, 1773.

1890. B. at Paris, 1773.
Lours, daughth of France, was the son of Louis XV. and Maria Leczinski. He was father of Louis XVI. Louis XVIII., and Charles X. b. 1729; b. 1765.
LOTTIERNOUS. Philip James de, loc'tair-boory, an eminent landscape-painter, who, after

LOUTHERDOURG, Phillip James de, loo'-twirbowy, an eminent landscape-painter, who, after obtaining considerable success in his profession at Paris, went to London, in 1771, and was for some tince emaged as seen-painter at the opera-house; a branch of art in which he is said to have been without a rival. B. at Strasburg, 1740; p. in London, 1812.

Chabaud, he taught mathematics and geography during eight mottles. There he was most to laumage garten; but, being discovered by the France authorities, he set out for Hamburg, in the hope of obtaining a passage to America. Disapprisation this expectation, he travelled on foot through Norway, Sweden, and Flainand, as far as the North Cape. The Directory having offered to release his two brothers, the due de Montpensier.

the courage to oppose Robespierre when at the height of his power, and yet escaped the ven-geance of the tyrant. He wrote a rom-nee, en-titled the "Amours of the Chevalier Faublas," a political journal called the "Sentinel," a "Jus-tification of Paris," and an account of himself, and the dangers which he passed through. B. at Paris, 1764; p. 1797.

Louvous, François Michel Letellier, Marquis de, lo-vwaw, prime minister to Louis XIV. To him are principally attributable the devastation of the Palatinate and the revocation of the of the Palatinate and the revocation of the Edite of Nautes. After having served the "Grand Monarque" during 26 years, he fell under his displeasure, and was only saved from disgrace by sudden death. He was one of those men whose talents we may admire, while we abhor his acts. The Hotel des Invalides was founded by him. n. at Paris, 1641 : D. 1691.

Lovar, Simon Fraser, Lord, luv-at, a Seot-tish chieftain, who, in 1715, took Inverness from the rebels; but, on the breaking out of the second robellion in 1745, declared for the Pretender, for which he was taken prisoner and sent to London, where, in 1747, he was tried, found guilty, and beheaded. B. near Inverness,

1668.

Lover, Samuel, luv-er, poet, novelist, and painter, the son of a member of the Dublin stock exchange, first made himself known to fame as an artist, especially in the department of minia-ture portraits, in which he became famous, and was elected a member of the Hoyal Hibernian Society of Arts. While practising art, he found time to contribute to a periodical a series of "Legends and Tales Illustrative of Irish Character," which produced for him the entrée to the best society in the Irish capital. He re-moved to London about 1827, where he foun-profitable employment for his peneil, if not for his pen. His engagements as an artist, however, did not prevent him from continuing his Irish sketches in a second volume. He now became an extensive contributor to magazine became an extensive contributor to magazine literature, and produced a series of very charming songs illustrative of the popular superstituse of his native country. "Angels Whispers," "True Love can neter Forgel," "Molly Dawn," "The May Daw," "The Four-leaved Shannock," "Molly Carew," "Rory O'More, "&c., and soon afterwards he published his ac, and soon atterwards he published his songs in a collected form, as well as the novels of "Rory O'More," "Ilandy Andy," and the "Treasure Trove," He was also the author of several operas founded upon his own works, among which are "Rory O'More," "The White Horse of the Peppers," "The Happy Man," &c. Finding that his sight was becoming impaired by his womentifying denotion to a main of the control of the c paired by his unremitting devotion to pencil and pen, Mr. Lover decided on making his public appearance in London in a monologue interspersed with his own songs and recitations. This experiment he commenced in 1844, with perfect success, and continued the entertainment, varied and changed from time to time, at various periods, both in Great Britain and in America. After his return from the New World in 1843, he illustrated his transatlantic experiences in a second entertainment, which 664

where he died in prison, 1803. m. at St. was equally successful with the former. In Domingo, 1743.

LOUVED DE COUVEAY, Jean Baptiste, low-vei poems, which contained some fine peasages, but de(v) koov-vei, a French writer, and one of the did not attract very much attention. He for members of the National Convention. He had several years chieved a pension for his literary

Severices from the crown. B. 1797; D. 1868.

Lows, Rt. Hon. Robert, to, was educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1842. He was a mem-ber of the council of New South Wales from 1843 to 1850. In 1851 he returned to England, and after holding various minor appointments, from 1859 to 1864. Although holding advanced opinions, he opposed the reform bills of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli of 1866 and 1867 but, not withstanding this, he took office under the former in 1868 as Chancellor of the Exchequer. B. 1811.

LOWENDAL, Ulrich Frederic Waldemar, Marshal, lo' u-dal, a famous military officer and engineer, began his military career in Poland in 1713; but entered the Danish service during the war with Sweden. He afterwards served in Hungary, and next took part in the wars of Naples and Sicily. He returned to Poland in 1721, and was made colonel of infantry and commander of the royal horse guards. During the peace he studied gunnery and engineering, and was made field-marshal and inspector-general of the Saxon infantry in the service of Augustus, king of Poland. In 1734 and 1735 he was in the Austrian service; and sub-equently entered that of Russia. He accepted the com-mission of lieutenant-general in the French army in 1743, and distinguished himself at the army in 1745, and distinguished infiner at the sieges of Menin, Ypres, Friburg, &c., and also at the battle of Fontenoy, In 1747 he took Bergen-op-Zoom by storm, which, till then, had been deemed impregnable; for which and his other services he was created marshal of France. His knowledge of engineering and military tacties in general was of first-rate order; he spoke all the European languages with fluency; and with these accomplishments combined modesty and amiable manners. B. at Hamburg, 1700; p. 1755.

1700; D. 1700.

LOWRY, Wilson, F.R.S., lo'-re, an English engraver, was the son of Mr. Strickland Lowry, a portrait painter, at Whitehaven. Wilson Lowry was the inventor of a ruling-machine, capable of ruling successive lines, either equivalent to the product of the control o distant or in just gradations, from the greatest required width to the nearest possible approximation; also of one capable of drawing lines to a point, and of forming concentric circles; he likewise introduced the use of diamond points for etching, and many other useful improve-ments in the art; and was the first who suc-ceeded in what is technically termed "biting in" well upon steel. For thirty years before his death he was engaged by eminent publishers on illustrated works; and attained to the highest rank in his peculiar branch of art. B. 1702;

D. 1820.

Lowrs, William, louth, a learned English divine, who wrote "Commentaries on the Four Greater Prophets," "Directions for the Profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures," "A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments," in answer to Leclerc, and other important works. n. in London, 1661; p. 1732. Lowers, Robert, a learned English prelate, son of the above, who, in 1741, was elected

Lovola

Lucullus

professor of poetry at Oxford, and in that capa-city delivered his admirable lectures, which were printed at Oxford in 1753, under the title of "Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews." After passing through various minor grades of the church, he became bishop of London in 1777. Besides the above work, Bishop Lowth published a trans-lation of Isaiah from the Hebrew, an English Grammar, the "Life of William of Wykcham," the Life of his father, in the "Biographia Britannica," a Poem on the Genealogy of Christ, some controversial letters with Bishop Warburton, and sermons on public occasions, B. 1710; D. 1787.

LOVOLA, Ignatius, loi'-o-la, founder of the order of Jesuits, the youngest son of a Spanish nobleman of high birth, was brought up to the military profession, and obtained a com-mission in the Spanish army; but, breaking his leg at the siege of Pampeluna, he made a yow to the Virgin, that if he recovered he would go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and devote go on a pligrimage to berusaem, and devoce himself to a religious course of life, which reso-lution he fulfilled. After studying Latin a short time at Barcelona, he commenced preaching, and began to gather disciples, for which he was imprisoned; but still persevered in adding to the number of the brethren of the Order of Jesus, as they were called, and for which, at length, he obtained a confirmation by Pope Paul III. This order increased prodigiously during the lifetime of Loyola, who, however, was not the author of the pernicious maxims

which afterwards disgraced to be 1491; b. 1556.
Lucanus, Marcus Anneus, Lucan, lu-kai-nus,
a Latin poet. Going at an early age to Rome, his verses caused him to become the favourite of the emperor Nero; but being foolish enough to enter into competition with his imperial patron, who was desirous of being considered the first poet of his time, he was forbidden to publish any more poetry. He was subsequently condemued to death for conspiring against the endemned to death for conspiring against the life of Nero. The only poem of his at present extant is the "Pharsalia," which describes the war from the commencement to Cæsar's meeting with Cleopatra in Egypt. B. in Spain, 38; D. 65.

LUCIAN, lu'-she-an, a celebrated Greek writer.

His father, who was poor, placed him with a sculptor; but, disliking that business, he studied law, which profession he also abandoned, and devoted himself to philosophy and elo-quence. Marcus Aurelius had a great esteem for his talents, and appointed him registrar of Egypt. His works, which are written in the Attie dialect, consist mostly of satirical dialogues, abounding with wifticisms, but profane and obseene. The best editions of Lucian are those of Lehmann and Dindorf. Tooke, Bloont, and Francklin have given English translations of his writings. D. at an advanced age, about 200.

LUCILIUS, Caius, lu-sil'-e-us, a Roman satirist, who served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. He is considered by some as the author of a poetical satire; but only a few of his verses remain, which are in the "Corpus Poetarum" of Mattaire. B. 148 B.C.;

Lucros 1., Pope, lu'-she-us, succeeded Cornelius in 252, and was martyred the year following.

Lucrus II., a native of Bologna, succeeded Celestin II. in 1144, and died in 1145, of a blow which he received in a popular commotion,

Lucius III, succeeded Alexander III, in 1181. The Roman people having risen against him, he retired to Verona, but afterwards returned to Rome, and, by the help of the Italian princes, subdued his enemies. A new commotion com-pelled him, however, to retire again. He made a constitution for the extirpation of heresies, which laid the foundation of the Inquisition.

p. at Verona, 1185.

LUCRETIA, lu-kre'-she-a, a celebrated Roman lady, was the daughter of Lucretius, governor of home, and the wife of Collatinus, a relation of Tarquin. Her husband being at the siege of Ardea, a conversation took place one evening at supper, between him and the three sons of Tarquin, respecting the prudence of their wives. At length it was agreed upon to ride to Rome and see how the ladies were employed. The daughters-in-law of Tarquin were regaling with some companions of their own age, while Lu-rectia was engaged with he raidens in working upon wool. The dispute having terminated in her favour, the young men returned to the camp; but Sextus, the eldest of the king's sons, conceived a violent passion for Lucevita, withe he was determined to gratify, without any re-gard to the principles of honour. Accordingly, some days after, he secretly left the camp and visited Lucretia, who treated him with the civility due to his rank. After supper he was con-ducted to his chamber; and, when he thought that the family were asleep, he stole softly, with a sword in his hand, to Lucretia's room, and made use of every effort to provail over her some companions of their own age, while Luand made use of every effort to prevail over her virtue. Finding his artifices fruitless, he threatwirthe. Finding has a rances it course, he would kill a slave, and lay the body by hers; then report that, having caught them together, he had slain them both. This menace succeeded; for the them both. This menace succeeded; for the dread of dishonourable reproach prevailed over Lucretia, and the base seducer returned in the morning to the camp. Lucretia, the next day, sent for her father and her husband, to whom she related the shocking circumstance. They endeavoured to console her, but in vain, for, drawing forth a dagger, she plunged it into her breast. Lucretia's death occasioned the Hosto, of the Romans, who, excited by Brutus, expelled the Tarquins from their city. Sextus field to a constant of the Cabili where he soon after perished. Lucretia died 509 n.c.

LUCRETUS, Titus Carus, lu-kre'-she-us, a Roman poet and philosopher, was born of a good family, and educated under Zeno of Sidon, and Pinedrus, both of the Epicurean sect. Cicero commends him for his learning and cloceero commends and for his learning and elo-quence. His poem "On the Nature of Things" is clegant, but is founded on the doctrines of Epicurus. The writings of Lucredius have been translated into English, with notes, by Creech, and published in Bohn's "Classical Library."

в. 95 в.с.; р. 52 в.с.

LUCULLUS, Lucius Licinius, lu-kull-lus, a celebrated Roman general and consul, who gained a great victory over Mithridates, on the borders of the Granieus, D.c. 74, and conquered Bithynia. He also defeated Tigranes, king of Armenia, father-in-law of Milhridates, and took his capital: but the severity of Lucullus to his soldiers gave such offence, that he was recalled, and the gave such offence, that he was recance, and the command given to Pompey. On his return to Rome, he obtained a triumph, and then retired to private life, possessed of immense riches, He collected a prodigious library, and patronized learned men. B. about 115 B.C.; D. 49 B.C.

Luncow, Edmund, Ind'-io, an English Parliamentary general, who studied first at Oxidan and afterwards in the Tomple; but the civil wars brecking out, he quitted the law fir when she was a firm sepathiam, and was one of the members of the high court of justice which some tenered Charles i, to the scall old. On the death of Ireton, he had the command of the army in Ireland; but was teprived of it, for opposite to surpration of Cromwell. In the parliament ander Richard Cromwell, he obtained a seat, and was restored to his command in Ireland, but was again recalled. Just before the restriction of the king, he work to Verw, he Switzerland, where he resided till 16%, when he ventured to return to England; but the House of Commons applying to King William to cause of Commons applying to King William to cause of Commons applying to King William to cause the late of the Switzerland, where he died in 1693. n. about 162-18 is memoirs, which are curious and accurate,

were printed after his death.

Luvermann, herd-prom, a Lombard historian, was secretary to Herengarius, regent of the kingdom of italy, who also employed him as historian was secretary to Herengarius, regent of the kingdom of the high second historian hist

ing to the custom of his age, the Eullehlened Doctor. In early lie he was a soldier, but, quiting the army, herefired to a lonely spal, where he remained in sollitude, pretending to have visions, in which he was directed to convert the Moors to Christianity. After long years of preparation by study, he went on a mission into Mauritania, where he was nearly stoned to death by the nutives. His works on theology, physic, philosophy, chemistry, and law, have here frequently printed, but are very obscure, n. at Palma, Majoren, 1243, p. 1215.

Luux, Jéan-Baptiste, a éclebrated mustian, who became page to Mademoiselle de Montpensier, niceo of Louis XIV, who caused Lin to be taught music, in which he attained such excellence as to be made superintendent of unsie to that king. Lully composed a number of operas and the music of several of Mulière's plays. n. at Plorence, 1083; p. at Plaris, 1647.

opens and the muste of several of Andree's plays. n. at Plays, n. at Paris, 16-5.

Lumbers, Matthew, 11.1), in set-lies, 16-5.

Lumbers, Matthew, 11.1), in set-lies, present of Fort William, Calentin, was author of two grammers of those languages. In 18-25 he rillinguished the service of the East India (company, and returned to England. n. 1777, p. 1803,

and returned to England. 2. 1777; p. 1855.

Large and returned to England. 2. 1777; p. 1855.

Large and returned to England. 2. 1777; p. 1855.

Large and returned to the crusades, and espoused Sibyla, daughter of Amaur, king of Jernsalem. He succeeded Baldwin V. in 1186, blut no afterwards resigned his kingdom to Richard. L, king of England, and received the isle of Cyprus in return. 2. 1944.

Lussan, Margaret de, loos'-så, a French authoress of considerable talents, was the daughter of one of Cardinal Fleury's coachmen. 663

Among her most esteemed productions are, "La Comtesse de Goudez," "Ancedotes de Philippe Auguste," "Ancedotes of Francis I," "La Vie de M. Crillen," and "Histoire do Charles VI." n. 1682; time of death uncertain,

Charles VI. B. 1082; time of death uncertain.
LUTTING, Martin, loo'-ther, the great religious
reformer, was the son of Hans Luther, a minor
and metal-worker. In 1501 he was sent to the
university of Erfurt, where he studied philosophy and the civil law; but walking one day in the fields with a fellow-student, his companion was nems with a renow-student, his companion was struck dead by lightning, which so affected Luther, that he determined to retire from the world. He accordingly entered a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, where he led a pious and studious life; and there happening to meet with a Latin Dible, he read it with the utmost care and avidity, and was struck with the gospel and the practices of the Roman church. This impression became deeper in 1510, when he went to Rome on some business connected with his monastery. On his return he was created D.D., and became professor of divinity erected 19.15, and became professor of divinity at the university of Wittenberg, that founded by Frederick, electer of Saxony. In 1517, Leo X. published the famous bull offering plenary indult-vaces, the purchasers of which obtained for-divenses of all sins committed by them. These partons were gold in Germany by the Dominions, in the most shame and the professor of the profess less manner, and cave offence to all religious persons, and to Lather in particular, who published a "Thesis on Indulgences," at Wittenberg, in which he exposed, in the strongest manner, the iniquity of the traffic. The propositions of Leither's thesis were opposed by retzel, the papal agent; but the people at large were convinced that the truth lay on the side of Lather. The dispute growing serious throughout Germany, the emperor earnestly pres ed the pope to exert his influence to put a stop to it: and, accordingly, Luther was cited to appear at Rome, which he prudently declined. Leo also commanded the elector Frederick to deliver Leither up to the papal legate, which he retased, at the same time requesting that the cause might be heard in Germany. To this the cardinal Caictano, at Augsburg, to whom he gave a full account of his faith; but being required to make an implicit submission to the decrees of the pope, he positively refused. On this, Leo issued a bull, threatening to excommunicate all who should presume to deny his power to grant plenary includences. Luther, on the other hand, appealed, in a public declaration, from the pope to a general council. The fol-lowers of Luther increased rapidly; Erasmus approved of his conduct in a great measure, and corresponded with him, but had not the courage to declare himself fully. The learned and ami-able Melanethon attached himself firmly to lattle, and, by his prudence and moderation, rendered him essential service. In 1518, Luther had a dispute at Leipsic, with Eckius, professor of divinity at Inguistant. In 1520 the pope issued a formal condemnation of Luther, which issued a formal condemnation of Littler, which was immediately termed, by the reformer, "the exocrable bull of Antichrist;" and, calling the students of Wittenberg together, he fung the pope's bull and decretals into the inc. The year following, he attended the diet of Worms, by virtue of a safe-conduct from the emperation of Charles V.; and when his friends endeavoured

to dissuade him from going, by urging the fate of Huss, he said, that "if there were as many devils at Worms as tiles upon the houses, he would go." He was here required to retract his opinions, and to promise submission to the pope, both which he resolutely refused. On his return through a wood, he was seized by a party of horse, who conveyed him to a castle belonging to the elector of Saxony, where he was so secretly kept, that no one knew what was become of him, except the persons concerned in the affair. In the mean time, the emperor published an edict against him, and put under the ban of the empire those who should defend him. Luther, however, was secure in his retreat, which he called his Hermitage and his Patmos; and employed his time in conferences with his chosen friends, and in writing books. After an absence of ten months, he again made his appearance at Wittenberg, where he wrote a severe reply to Henry VIII, of England, who had published a book against him on the doctrine of the Eucharist. About this time he published a translation of the New Testament into German, which was universally read, though proscribed by imperial authority. In 1523, Erasmus was provailed on to write against Luther, and chose for his subject the freedom of the human will, which he defended against the reformer, who replied in a treatise entitled "De servo Arbitrio," which was answered by Erasiaus in another, called "Hyperaspistes." In 1525, Luther married Catharine von Bora, a nun, who had escaped from a convent; on which his enemies accused him of immorality and impiety; but Luther defended his act on spiritual grounds. In 1529 the comparer convened a diet at Spires, to procure aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying religious disputes. In this assembly it was ordered that the mass should be universally observed throughout the empire. Against this decree the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and other princes, entered their protest; on which account the reformed party acquired the name of Protestants. These princes then entered into a league for their mutual defence against the emperor. In 1530 was drawn up by Melanethon the Confession of Augsburg, which was received as the standard of the Protestant faith in Germany. In 1534, Luther's translation of the Bible into German was published. In 1537, Luther was attacked with a dangerous illness, but recovered, and went on writing books, and labouring to promote the great work of reformation. The mind of Luther was ardent and impetuous, but honest, and carnestly bent on the discovery and proagation of religious truth. His manners were becoming his profession, and his whole life evinced a zeal for the glory of Go I and the welfare of man. He was a multifarious and voluminous writer : a coma muniarious and voluments which is the object edition of his works, in 26 vols., was published at Erfangen in 1833. A translation of Luther's "Table Talk" was published in London, in 1849. In 1868 a monument was greefed to the great reformer at Worms by the Protestant princes and people of Germany. n. at Eisleben, Baxony. 118

under the great Condé. He served as lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche-Conté, in 1063, and in the Dutch campaign of 1672, about which time he effected a finnous retreat with an army of 9,000 unen against 70,000. In 1674 he was made marshal of France. In 1660 he gained the battle of Fleurus, which was followed by the victories of Leusen, 8teenkirk, and Noerwinden. B. 1628; p. 1005.

Teroprinors, like-of-ron, a poet and grammarian, who lived at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphas, and formed one of the seven poets known as the Pteias. He was a voluminous writer, but only one of his poems has come down to our times,—that entitled "Cassandra," which is a long and enigmatical work that has been much commented on by the Greek grammarians. Ovid states that he was killed by an arrow. Lived in the third cen-

tury B.C.

LYOUNGUS, U-kur'-qua, the famous Spartan awgiver. The records of his birth and of the period of his existence are very obscure; but his is stated to have been the son of Kunomus, king of Sparta, and brother of Polydectes, who succeeded his father. After the death of Polydectes, his work of the control to Venergus, though she was then with child; but he reduced, and faithfully discharged the duty of regent and guardian during the minority of his rephese Charlians. When the young prince came of are, Lyeurgus left Sparta, and travelled into several countries to observe their lans and manners. On his return home he found the litigation in a state of controlsion; the high endeavoured to reign despotically, and the people would not obey. Lyeurgus undertook to reform the government, and introduced the most rigorous laws, yet such as wore admirably adapted to civilize a disordered people. After this he quitted Sparta, and is supposed to have died in Crete, at an advanced age, about 570 x.c.

Leoradus, an Athenian orator, who is said to have studied philosophy under Plato, and rhetoric under Isocartes. He was the friend of Demosthenes, and a zealous advocate of liberty. One of his orations is included in Reiske's collection of Greek orators. D. about 323 n.o.

Exports, John, Idd-yalt, an Augustine monk of Bury St. Edimunds, in the reign of lienry VI., was a poet and the successor of Chaueur, and a most versatile and prollife writer. Hitson, in his "Bibliographica Poctea," has enumerated no fewer than 231 short works by him. The "History of Troy," Story of Thebes," and "Fall of Princes," are his best poems. He is also said to have been a good maltematician and an accomplished scholar. B. about 1875; a about 1875.

Exdust, Thomas, a learned English divine, chronologer, and mathematician, who was rector of Okerton, and wrote in tweive years more than ris hundred sermons on the harmony of the Gospels. Having become sureign a friend's felst, he was east into prison, and remained there till the debt was discharged by Hishop Laud and some others. In the civil war he adhered to the king, suffered severely in consequence, and died in Indigence in 1610, p. 1572. His works, which were mostly composed in Takin, were very numerous. His hard lot is referred to by Dr. Johnson in the following lines:

"If dreams yet flatter, once again attend; Hear Lydiat's fate, and Galileo's end." Lxpus, Jonnnes Laurentius, li'-dus, a celebrated Greek writer, who, during forty years,
bers of his own profession, still he was almost
filled several important posts at the court of
the emperor Justinian. Three of his works
have survived; these being treatises on the
defiding Watson and Thistitwood on their
"Magistrates of the Roman Republic" on
"The Months," and on "Omens and Prodigies," all of which were included in Bekker's
to the governing party of the time; and,
"Corpus Seriptorum Historine Dyzantium,"
published at Bonn, 1837. 2. about 480; 2.

in politics, he embraced the offers made to him
bett 560.

Lve, Edward, If, an English elergyman, who devoted himself, with the greatest success, to the study of the Saxon and Gothic languages and literature. Besides other important works, he gave to the world a "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon and Gothie Languages," which was published in 1772, a few years after the compiler's death. n. at Totnes, 1704; n. 1747. Lyral, S. Charles, If-O., a distinguished

modern geologist, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and ultimately commenced practice at the bar : but his private means making him independent of his profession, he gave himself exclusively to the study of geology. In 1832 he was named professor of geology at King's College, London : but this appointment he soon afterwards resigned. From the comne soon arterwards resigned. From the Con-mencement of the publication of the Geological Society's "Transactions," he was a regular and valuable contributor. In 1830 appeared the first volume of his great work, "The Principles This was completed in 1834, of Geology." of deology. This was completed in 1884, passed through many editions, and attracted the attention of the whole geological world. Another extraordinary book by him was produced in 1838, entitled "Elements of Geology." These two works have exercised the most marked influence upon geological inquiry since the date of their first publication. Sir Charles Lyell made two visits to the United States of America, and published many memoirs relative to the geology of the New World. The Europe was also travelled over, continent of Europe was also travelled over, and its geological fasts described by him. A general account of his journeys in America was published by Sir Charles under the title of "Travels in North America," and "A Second Visit to the United States."

Itis satentitic observations, both in the New World and on the continent of Europe, were produced in the "Transactions" of the Geological Society, reports of the British Associa-tion, and in English and American scientific journals. His great services to the cause of geological science obtained for him, in 1818, elected president of the Geological Society, and in 1855 his university conferred upon him the title of D.C.L. B. at Kinnordy, Forfarshire,

Lyndunger, John Singleton Copley, Lord, Judy-Auver, a celebrated modern English judge and statesman, whose father, an eminent painter, and emigrated to America, and there the future English peer first saw the light. When about two years of age, his father took him to England, where he was ultimately educated, first by a private tutor, and alterwards at Trinfty College, Cambridge. He was elected fellow of this college, and received the eppointment of "travelling bachelor;" upon which he visited the United States. On his return to England, he commenced the study of the law, and in 1797 was called to the bar. Although his great abili-

unknown to the general public till the year 1817, when he assisted Sir Charles Wetherell in defending Watson and Thistlewood on their trial for high treason. His singular talents, as train for high creason. In singular thionis, as displayed on this occasion, recommended him to the governing party of the time; and, although he had hitherto evinced liberal views in polities, he embraced the offers made to him by the Tory party. In 1818 he became chief. justice of the county palarine of Chester; and soon afterwards entered Parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, In 1819 he rose to the grade of king's serjeant, and was in the same year knighted and anpointed solicitor-general. In the following year he conducted the prosecution in two great trials—those of the Cato-street conspirators, and of Queen Caroline in the House of Lords. He became attorney-general in 1824, and in 1826 was made master of the Rolls. When the question of Roman Catholic emancipation came before the House of Commons, in 1827, he energetically opposed the measure; but two years generally opposed the measurer but two years afterwards streamously supported it, declaring that he "felt no apprehension for the safety of the church." He had previously accepted the chancellorship, and had been created Lord Lyndhurst. In 1830 he was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, and in that capacity carned the highest distinction as an acute and impartial judge. During the proceedings con-sequent upon the introduction of the Reform Bill into the House of Lords, so strenuous was his opposition, that he was regarded as the head of the Conservative party in the Upper House. At one period it was actually proposed to him to form a new ministry, in conjunction with the duke of Wellington; a project which fell to the ground on account of the refusal of Sir Robert Peel and other moderate Conservatives to join his cabinet. In 1834, the great seal was confided to him under the Prel administration: but he retired with his party a short time after-wards. In 1841, however, Sir Robert Peel returned to power: whereupon Lord Lyndhurst. for the third time, accepted the chancellorship, and retained it until the retirement of his chief, and retained it unto the retreatment of the in 1846. From that period, his speeches in the House of Lords became fewer in number, but correlat no less woight with his heavers. When carried no less weight with his hearers. past the great age of 80 years, he delivered remarkable speeches relative to the war with Russia, on Cambridge University reform, life prerages, and the defences of the country. B. at Boston, United States, 1772; D. 1863.

Lyneboch, Thomas Graham, Lord, lin'-dok,

A riseon, time states, 1712, 18, 1805.

LYNEDOCH, Thomas Graham, Lord, fin'-dok, a celebrated British general, did not enter the army until he was in his 3-fit year, and did so then in consequence of the loss of a beloved wife. To alleviate his grief and restore his impaired health, he was recommended to travel; and it was during his sejaren at Gibraltar that he fell into the society of the officers of the garrison, and thenecforth determined en devoting himself to the profession of arms. He first served as a volunteer at the siege of Toulon, under Lord Mulgrave, and e. his return raised from among his countrymen a battalion of the 30th regiment, of which he was appointed colonel-commandant. He then accompanied his regiment to Gibraltar; but soon growing tired of the filleness inseparable from garrison duty there, he obtained permission to Join the

Austrian army, where he found ample opportunities of studying the art of war, while he was enabled to take advantage of his position in sending to the British government intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures adopted by the commanders and sovesures anopeed by the commanders and sove-reigns of the Continent. In 1797 he returned to England, and having joined his regiment, was appointed to act with Sir Charles Stewart in the reduction of the island of Minorea, after which he was employed two years in the blockade of Malta. In 1808 he proceeded with Sir John Moore to Sweden, and afterwards served in Spain with that gallant officer during the campaign which ended in the battle and death of Moore at Corunna. Next year, Gedeath of Moore at Corunna. Next year, Ge-neral Graham led a division at the siege of Flushing; in 1810 he commanded the Bittish troops at Cadiz; and in 1811 fought and won the memorable battle of Barossa. After this he joined Lord Wellington, and was present at the siege of Cludad Rodrigo; but ill-health rendered it necessary for him to revisit Eng-land for a short period. Early in 1813, hower, he returned to the Peninsula, led the left wing at the lattle of Vittoria, reduced the town and citadel of St. Sebastian, crossed the Bidasson, and, after a severe contest, established the and, after a severe contest, established the British army on the territory of France. On the 3rd of May, 1814, Sir Thomas Graham was created a peer by the title of Baron Lynedoch of Balgowan, on which occasion he refused a grant of £2000 per annum, to himself and heirs, which was intended to accompany his elevation. In 1826 he was appointed to the governorship of Dumbarton Castle. "Never," said Sheridan, "was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart," B. 1750; D. 1813.

LYON, George Francis, lv'-on, a captain in the British navy, but more eminent as a traveller and explorer, entered the service in 1809, and was for several years engaged in the active duties of his profession, and was present at the battle of his profession, and was present at the ductor of Algiers. Its career as a traveller began in 1818, when he accompanied Mr. Ritchie in an expedition into the interior of Africa, which proved most disastrous. The adventurers suffered terribly from privation and disease, to which the leader of the enterprise, Mr. Ritchie, fell a wittim at Mourzout, kine capital of Pezzan. Mr. Lyon, however, returned to England, and published an account of the expedition, under the title of a "Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, accompanied by Geographical Notes of Soudan, and of the course of the Niger." He now embarked in explorations in a widely difform scene, having, in 1822, in command of the Herta, accompanied Captain Parry's expedition to the Polar Sons. Of this expedition he published an account in a "Private Journal." He was made post-captain in 1823, and in the Calcan could be supposed to the published and control of the published and post-captain in 1823, and in the was made post-captain in 1823, and in the was made posterioral in 1820, and in Griper gun-brig, made another voyage of discovery in the Polar regions, during which he and his crow encountered great perils, and were compelled to come home without effecting the compensat to come nome without releasing some object of the expedition. Captain Lyon subsequently visited Mexico as one of the commissioners of the Real del Monte Mining Company. He suffered shipwreck, on his return in 1827, near Holyhead, losing everything belonging to him-and after a second time visiting South America died on the homeward passage, in 1832. B. a. Chichoster, 1795. The life of Captain Lyon wa-a continued series of adversities and misfortunes to which few parallels can be found.

Lyons, Israel, li'-ons, an astronomer, botanist, id mathematician, the son of a Polish Jew, who was a Hebrew teacher at Cambridge, was Sir Joseph Banks's instructor in botany, and accompanied Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, as astronomer, in his voyage towards the North Pole. He was one of the calculators of the "Nautical Almanack," and wrote a of the "Nautical Almanack," and wrote a "Treatise on Fluxions," &c. B. 1739; D. 1775. LYONS, Edmund, Lord, a distinguished British admiral, was sent, at a very early ge, to Hyde Abbey Scholl, near Winchester; out little time was spent in a merely school ducation, as he entered the navy as a volun-teer of the first class in 1800, when but ten ears and a half old. He was first sent on sound the Royal Charlotte yacht, and, after seeing some service in the Mediterranean, acompanying Sir John Duckworth's expedition o the Dardanelles, and assisting at the demoition of the redoubt on Point Pesonies, on the Adviatic shore, he returned to England in 1807.

In the mean time the battle of Trafalgar had been fought. The same year he went to the East Indies, where he remained for the next live years, and where he attained the rank of ieutenant. In the Indian seas he gained coniderable distinction, obtaining honourable men-tion as among the first to scale the castle of Belgica, in the island of Banda Neira, in 1810. For this he was appointed flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Drury. But his most important service was the storming of Fort Marrack, which he took with scarcely any loss. Returnmg home in ill health, he was promoted to the command of the *Rinaldo*, 10, which vessel formed one of the squadron which, in 1813, escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and the allied sovereigns to England. In 1828 he assisted at the blockade of Navarino, and superintended the naval expedition sent to co-operate with the French in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last remnant of the Ottoman power in the Peloponnesus. He was afterwards employed in cruising about the Mediterranean, and on one celebrated occasion entering the Black Sea in the first British man-of-war that had ever passed the Bosphorus, and actually visited the scene of his future labours—Schastopol. In 1835, Japtain Lyons, who had in the mean time received the honour of knighthood and the inignia of several orders, exchanged the naval

which post be filled from 1835 until 1819. In 1819 he was appointed British minister to the Swiss confeloration, and, in 1851, was sent to Stockholm in a similar capacity. There he remained until, in November, 1833, war being than imminent, he was appointed second in command of the Modiferrancen fleet. If at the outset only second in command, Sir Edmund Lyons was from the first her ruling spirit of the British fleet, and to him was due, in ameninent degree, the success which attended the English arms on the shores of the Extinct Plate of the Arms of Tanding, and superintended all so closely, that, "in his cageness, he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship and the ground below it." Not only in this matter of the transport of the trope. Jut also in every subsequent stage of the expedition, Six Edmund Lyons give the most valuable assistance to Lord

Ragian and his successors. At the battle of Eupator, the Alma, he supported the French army by learning to bringing the guns of his ship to bear on the left flank of the Russians. On the first bombardment of Sebastopol, his ship, the Agamemaon, was nearest to the Russian batteries. He was mean as to the dissian bacteries. He was present at Balukhava and at likermann. It was he who, having conveyed the English soldiers to the Crimea, saved them from being compelled to leave it—ballled, if not vanquished. A day or two after the battle of Balakiava, he learnt, to his astonishment, that orders had been issued to the naval brigade to embark as many guns as possible during the day, for Balaklava was to be evacuated at night, -of course surrendering to the enumy the greater portion of remacing to the enemy the greater portion of the guns. On his own responsibility the ad-miral at once put a stop to the execution of this order, and went in search of Lord Ragdan, who, it appears, had come to the resolution of abandoning Balaklava, in consequence of the opinion expressed by the engineers, that, after the loss of the redoubts in the rear, previously held by the Turks, the English strength ought to be concentrated on the plateau. Sir Edmund Lyons strongly opposed these views, and having shown to Lord Raglan that the engineers had been mistaken once, he argued they might be

insufficiency of Kamie allied navies, and that the abandonment of Balaklava meant the evacuation of the Crimea Balaklava menut the evacuation of the crimea in a week. After some conversation, Lord Raglan said, "Well, you were right before, and this time I will act upon your advice." Sir Edmund elatined leave to countermand the orders which had been issued; Balaklava was maintained as the basis of operations, and the army was saved from what might have proved an inglorious defeat, if not a terrible disaster. This was, perhaps, the most important of all the services rendered by the admiral, and he well deserved the peerage which it earned for him. After a short command in the Mediterranean, he was summoned to escort her majesty to Cherbourg,—the last public duty he ful-filled. B. near Christehurch, Hants, 1790; D. 1858.

LYSANDER, li-săn-der, a famous Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war. He prevailed on Ephesus to withdraw from its alliance with Athens, and entered into a league with Cyrus the Younger. He also defeated the Athenian feet, after which the city itself fell into his hands; and thus terminated the Peloponnesian mands; and this terminated the responsesan war, which had lasted 27 years. Lysander overturned the democracy, and restored the government of the Archons. After this he endeavoured to soal himself on the throne of

endeavotred to sad inneed on the throne of Sparta, but was unsuccessful. He was slain, fighting against the Thebans, 305 B.O. LYSIAS, W.-Se-Sa, a justly celchrated Athenian orator. He assisted Thrasybulus against the orator. He assisted Thrasybulus against the Thirty Tyrants. Plutarch mentions 425 of his rotations; but of these only 35 remain, with fragments of some others. Editions of his orations have been published in English, by Taylor and others. E. at Athens, 458 B.O.; D.

about 378 B.C.

Lysias, general of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, who sent him against Judas Macca-beus, by who sent him against Judas Macca-beus, by whom he was surprised and defeated, with the loss of 5000 men. Lysias saved him-self by flight, and, after the death of Epiphanes, returned to power, as regent, under Antiochus

He laid siege to Jerusalem: but learning that Philip, who disputed the regency with him, had taken possession of the capital of Syria, he raised the siege, marched against Philip, and defeated him. Both Eupator and himself were subsequently abandoned by their partisans, and slain by their guards, B.c. 162.
LYSCHACHUS, li-sim'-n-kns, one of the generals

INSULABILIS/DISTANCE FOR COLD THE GENERAL OF A RESEARCH THE WHOLE HEATH IN THE MADE IN THE WASHE HEATH IN THE WHOLE HEATH IN THE WASHE A TOWN A SHEET WASHE WASHE AND THE WASHE WASH

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Lystrees, li-sip'-pus, a celebrated Greeian sculptor, who is said to have been a self-taught artist. His greatest works were the statue of a man wiping and anointing hims, lfafter bathing, which was placed before Agrippa's baths at Rome, and a statue of the sun, represented in a car drawn by four hor es, at khodes. Flou-

rished in the 4th century n.c. Lytrerron, Edward, Lord, lift-tel-ton, keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I. 1611 he was made colonel of a regiment in the

king's army at York. p. 1615.

LYTIELTON, George, Lord, an English writer, who was educated at Eton and Christ Church. Oxford. On his return from travel on the con-tinent, he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he distinguished himself as a frequent speaker on the side of the opposition; on which account he became secretary to Frederick, Prince of Wales, who adhered to that party. In 1745, on the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the Treasury. In 1756 he became chancellor of the exchemer; his qualifications for which office seem to have has quantizations for which check somewhat in arc, as he is said to have been unable to master the simplest rules of arithmetic. He was raised to the prerage in 1759, and soon afterwards devoted himself exclusively to literature. His principal works are "Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul," "Dialognes of the Dend," "History of Henry II.," and "Poetical Works," Dr. Johnson has II.," and "Poetical Works." Dr. Johnson has included his life amongst those of the English poets written by him. He was a great patron of the modern system of landscape gardening, B. 1709: p. 1773.

LYTERITON, Thomas, Lord, son of the pre-ceding, was a young nobleman of promising talents, but of dissipated manners. His death is said to have been preceded by a very extraor-dinary circumstance. He saw in a dream, or otherwise, a young woman dressed in white, who warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted said, he "believed he should jockey the ghost;" but a few minutes afterwards, he became faint, and was carried to bed, whence he rose no more. D. 1779. The "Quarterly Review," in 1852, endeayoured to set up a claim for this young nobleman to be considered the author of the "Letters of Junius" (see Junius); but the hypothesis was soon abandoned.

Scott aumanned.

Littor, Edward George Earle Lytton
Bulwer, Baron, Mc-ton, a celebrated novelist
and dramatic writer, who, after leaving the university of Cambridge, in 1886, commenced his
literary carees by the publication of a volume
of poems, entitled "Weeds and Wild Flowers."
His first now, "Falkland," was

anonymously in the following year, and was followed, in 1828, by "Pelhain," a wiity and brilliant work of fiction, the success of which decided its author to continue his labours in the same path, and he accordingly produced a series of the finest novels in the language. As a poet, Sir Edward displayed grace, feeling, and musical versification; while, as a playwright, he was the author, among other similar wright, he was the author, among other simular productions, of the most popular play of modern days,—"The Lady of Lyons." In 1831 he entered Parliament as member for St. Ives, and attached himself to the Whig party. After a long absence from the House of Commons. he was returned as representative for Herts in 1852, whereupon he became an adherent of the political views of Lord Derby, and, of the political views of Lord Derly, and, on the accession of the Conservatives to power, formed a number of the nuisitry, as colonial secretary. A man of predictions industry, he showed hinself equal to the highest efforts in literature; fiction, poetry, the drama, all were cariched by his labours. As a politician, he could scarcely be included in the first rank, and his oratory, thaugh sufficiently fluent and impressive, could not be deemed of the highest order. In 1814 he succeeded, on the cash of his worker to the Knehworth estates, highest order. In 1844 he succeeded, on the death of his mother, to the Knehworth estates, worth £12,000 a year, and, on that occasion, obtained the royal license to take his mother's obtained the royal needs to take its inciders maided name, Lytton, for his surname, and became henceforth known as Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton. During the Melbourne administration of 1835, he was created a baronet, and, in 1856, was chosen lord rector of the Glasgow University. Both the wife and son of Sir Edward have distinguished themselves in literature; the first as the authoress of several tashionable novels, written in a smeastic style, and the latter as the writer of several volumes of psems, pro-duced under the pseudonym of "Owen Mere-dith." In 1860 Sir Edward was reject to the peerage as Baren Lytton. n. 1895.

MAAS, Nicholas, mas, a celebrated Dutch painter, who excelled in portraits and genre subjects. Three of his elaborately-finished pictures are in the National Gallery. B. at Port, 1632; p. at Amsterdam, 1693.

Port, 1632; p. at Amsterdam, 1993. learned French writer, why assisted Father D'Achiev; in compiling his "Spiclogram," The congregation of St. Maar appointed him to superin-ted their edition of the works of St. Bernard, the afterwards published the "Arts of the Saints of the Order of the Renedictines." Colbert sent him to Germany, in 1883, to search for manuscripts and other works tending to illustrate the history of France. Mabillon returned with several valuable literary treasures, of which he published an account in a relation of his journey; he afterwards went to Italy for the same purpose. Though his learning and acquirements were immense, he was extremely modest and diffident. B. 1632; D. at Paris,

MARLY, Gabriel Bonnet, Abbé de, ma'-ble, an eminent French writer on historical subicets, and also the author of a celebrated work,

"The Public Law of Europe, as founded on
Treatics." B. at Grenoble, 1709; D. at Paris,

Manuse, or Maunuary, John de, me

a celebrated artist, whose real name was John Gossaert, was employed by Henry VIII., whose children he painted. n. at Maubeuge, Hainault, 1109; n. it is supposed, 1502.

MACABER, paulseit-ber, an early German

MACABER, muk-ui-ber, an early German Death," consisting of a series of dialogues between Death and a number of personages belonging to various ranks of society. Latin. English, and French versions of it have been printed; and Holbein's celebrated paintings have contributed much to spread the author's

MACADAM, John Loudon, mak-ad'-am, a Scotch surveyor, who invented the system of road-making called after his name. His system Ford-maning called mor his hame. An system was made known in two works, entitled respectively "A Practical Essay on the Scientific Repair and Preservation of Public Roads," and Remarks on the Present State of Road-

aking." According to this system, excel-lent roads are formed by laying down layers of broken granite or other hard stone, which become hardened into a solid mass by the truffic passing over them. For this invention, Macadam was in 1827 granted a sum of £10,000 by the government, and offered a baronetey, which honour he declined. In the same year he was appointed general surveyor to the commissioners intrusted with the management of the metropolitan roads. B. in Scotland, 1756;

1836. MacCarter, Sir Charles, mult-kar'-the, a brave but unfortunate officer, who, after at-taining the rank of lieut, colonel, was appointed to the royal African corps in 1821, and while making preparations to attack the Ashantees, received a message from their king to the effect that he (the king) would soon have the head of Sir Charles as an ornament for his drum. Sir Charms as an ernament for his grave the Hostilities began in 1823, a battle was fought in 1824, when Sir Charles, being deserted by his multive allies, was defented, expitted, and the savage threat of the Ashantee king literally carried out, on the 21st of January, 1824. The glassily trophy was afterwards recovered by the Dirichly and delivered to Sir Chestroft. the British, and delivered to Sir Charles's relatives.

relatives,
Macarney, George Macartney, Earl, mākarf-ne, a distinguished British nobleman, who,
after receiving a liberal cluention, and traveiling on the continent, was, in 1761, appointed envoy extraordinary to the empress of
Russia. In 1767 he was constituted ambassador extraordinary to the same court, but soon after-wards returned, and was employed as secretary to Lord Townshend, vicercy of Ireland. In 1768 he represented Cockermouth in Parliament; and in 1772 was nominated a knight of the Bath. In 1775 he went out as governor to the island of Grenada; and, in 1776, was created an Irish peer, by the title of Lord Ma-eartney. He continued in Grenada till 1779, when, on the capture of those islands by the French, he was made prisoner and sent to France. In 1780 he was appointed governor of Madras, where his conduct obtained such universal approbation that, in 1785, he was nominited governor-general of Bongal; but this office he declined accepting, and returned to England. In 1786 he received a flattering testimony of respect from the Court of Directors, who granted him an annuity of £1500 for life. The same year he funght a duel with Majorgeneral Stuart, whom he had superseded in

India: in this affair his lordship was slightly wounded. In 1792 he was selected to proceed on his most remarkable employment, namely, on its most remarkable employment, hamely, the embassy to the emperor of China, which mission occupied nearly three years. After his return, he was created an earl of Great Britain. He wrote a "Sketch of the Political History of Ireland," and a "Journal of the Embassy to China." B. near Belfast, 1737; D. at Chiswick, 1806.

MAGAULAY, Catherine, ma-kaw'-lai, an English historian, whose principal works were, "The History of England from James I. to the Ac-cession of the House of Hanover," once very cession of the House of Handver;" once very popular, but now considered worthless; "The History of England from the Revolution;" "Letters on Education;" and "Observations "Letters on Education;" and "Observations on the Reflections of Mr. Burke on the French Revolution." z in Kent, 1733; p. 1791.

MAGAULAT, Zachary, F.R.S., a zealous cooperator with Mr. Wilberforce and other philan-

thropists in the abolition of slavery in the British colonies; to which end he devoted his eminent talents and best energies for upwards of forty years. He was the father of Lord Macaulay.

в. 1768; р. 1838.

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Lord, a cele-brated English historian, orator, essayist, and poet, was the son of Zachary Macaulay, mentioned above. His mother, whose maiden name was Mills, was the daughter of a Quaker, had been a schoolmistress at Bristol, and been trained under the care of the celebrated Hannali More His futher's sister, having been the wife of Thomas Babington, a merchant, the future his-torian received those names at the baptismal font. From his birth he exhibited signs of superiority and genius, and, more especially, of that power of memory which startled every one by its quickness, flexibility, and range. While he was yet a boy, he was in incessant request to "tell books" to his youthful companions; and at that early date he was in the habit of repeat-ing and declaiming the longest "Arabian Night" ing and declaiming the longest "Arabian Night."
as finently as Schehezerade herself. A little
later, he would reette one of Scott's norels,
story, chracters, and scenery, almost as well as
though the book were in his hands. His household books were, however, the Bible and
the "Pilgrim's Progress," and many a strong passage in his works of description or vituperation,
sprinkledwith biblical words, shows how familiar
be head been with secriptural bytaspediestic and he had been with scriptural phrascology in early youth. From school he went to the university youth. From school fie went to the university of Cambridge, where he samed reputation by his verses and his oratory, and by his you full contributions to Charles Knights "Quarterly Magazine." He graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1820. He had already entered himself at Inncoln's Inn, and been called to the bar. His real entry into literature was through the gates of the "Edinburgh Review," his first effort being a brilliant essay on Milton. During twenty years this first contribution was followed by years this first contribution was followed by many others, some upon books, some upon lives of eminent men, of which the best were those on Hastings and Clive, original efforts of his genius working on new material, the gather-ing of his own eye and ear in the country which they so splendidly describe. His political career was commenced in 1830, under the auspices of Lord Lansdowne, who, seeing an article on the ballot by the young barrister, at once sought him out, and introduced him to Parliament as member for Calne. The government made him

secretary of the Board of Control for India, and thus secured his talents for the service of the Whigs. In 1831 he went to India as a member of the Supreme Council; and having, in two years and a half made a considerable addition to his fortune, he came back to England to acquire fame. For a few years he pursued both politics and let-ters, representing Edinburgh in the House of Commons, and writing articles for the "Edinburgh Review." A quarrel with his constituents broke his connexion with the House of Commons, and restored him to literature. It is true, the citizens of Edinburgh again chose him as their representative in 1852; but he was little more than a nominal member, for he only spoke once or twice, and then on questions of no public moment. During the last twelve years of his life, his time had been almost solely occupied with the "History of England," four volumes of which were completed and published, and a afith left partly ready for the press, and which afterwards appeared. Although he was generally believed to be closely engaged with the continuation of his History, he frequently turned aside for other literary tasks: such as the memoirs of Oliver Goldsmith, William Pitt, and others, given—literally given, to Mr. Black for his edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Besides the "History" and the "Essays," he wrote a collection of beautiful ballads, including the wellknown "Lays of Ancient Rome." His parliamentary and mis-ellaneous speeches have also memay and insernanced species have also been given to the world in a more accessible form than in the pages of Hansard. In 1849 he was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow; and about the same time became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1850 he was appointed honorary professor of ancient history in the Royal Academy; three years later, he was rewarded with the Prussian order of Merit, and, in 1837, his honours culminated in his elevation to the pergage as Baron Macaulay, B. at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, 1800; D. 1859, when his remains were consigned to the companionship of the glorious dead in West-

minster Abbey.

MACAULEY, Elizabeth Wright, a lady who, in the several walks of actress, lecturer, and preacher of the gospel, was long well known both in London and the provinces. She quitted the stage on the plea of ill-health, and became the preacher at a chapel in the metropolis; she also occasionally entertained audiences with dramatic recitations; and delivered lectures on "Domestic Philosophy" in various parts of "Domestic Philosophy" in various parts of England. B. 1785; D. 1837. MACBETH, mak-beth', a usurper and tyrant of

otland, in the 11th century, who murdered his kinsman Duncan at Inverness, and then seized upon the throne. He also put to death MacGill and Banquo, the most powerful men in his dominions. Macduff next becoming the object of his suspicions, he escaped into England; but the inhuman tyrant wreaked his vengeance on his wife and children, whom he caused to be butchered. Macduff and Malcolm, son of Duncan, having obtained assistance from the English, entered Scotland and forced Macbeth to retreat into the Highlands, where he was soon after-wards slain in battle by Macduff. The above incidents are closely followed in Shakspeare's

famous tragedy.

MacBeldz, David, m&d-brids, a distinguished physician, was a surgeon in the navy until

MacClellan

Macdonald

1749, when he settled in Dublin. In 1764, he published "Experimental Essays," which immediately attracted the attention of the faculty, and procured for the author a doctor's degree from the university of Glasgow. His most extensive publication, however, was a "Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine." This work was translated into Latin, and published at Utrecht. B. 1727; D. 1778.

MACCLELLAN, George, mak-klel-lan, a fa-mous American general, who acquired conside-rable celebrity in the Civil War of 1861-4 between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States. He was educated at the American military academy of West Point, and served with distinction in the Mexican War of 1816-S. He was a member of the military commission sent by the United States government to the Crimea in 1855-6. He quitted the army in 1857, but received a commission as major-general of volunteers at the commencement of general or volunteers at the commonement of the civil war. He succeeded General MacDowell in the command of the army of the Potomac in July, 1861, and was appointed in the following November commander-in-chief in room of General Scott. Failing to take Richmond, which was defended with consummate skill by which was defended with consuminte skin by General Robert Lee, he was superseded by General Halleck. Soon after the drawn battle of Antietam, MacClellan gave up the command of the army of the Potomac to General Burnside. He was nominated for the presidency in opposition to Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and

soon after, in the same year, again resigned his commission. B. at Philadelphia, 1826. commission. B. at Philadelphia, 1829.
MacClurroco, Sir Francis Leopold, mdi-klin'-tok, a distinguished officer of the British navy, who was knighted for his services in the Arctic regions, where, in 1857, he discovered the remains of the expedition sent out under Sir John Franklin. He was made a post-captain in 1854. B. at Dundalk, Ireland, 1819.
MacClurra, Sir Robert John Le Mesurier, malk-klurra', the discoverer of the north-west magestare, was at an early are anounted mid-

passage, was, at an early age, appointed mid-shipman on board the Victory. Having attained the rank of lieutenant in 1836, he volunteered to serve in the exploring expedition then about to be sent to the Arctic seas. In 1848 he was made first lieutenant in Sir John Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his amon in search of six done grained and the crew, and, on returning to England in 1849, was promoted to the grade of commander. In 1850 he again set out in search of Franklin, being appointed second in command of the ex-pedition under Captain Collisson. The Inves-tication MacQliner's citin parallel from the Enforpedition under Captain Collinson. The Inves-igator, MacCluré ship, partio from the Enter-pries, commanded by Captain Collinson, in a gale, in the Straits of Magellan, and they nover met again. The Enterpries was unable to enter Behring's Straits, and bore swap. Hong-Kong to pass the winter; but MacClure Kotzbus Sound. Besst by ice, he struggled owward, doubled Capes Bathurst and Farry, and, finally, sailing up Prince of Wales Straits, penetrated into Barrow Straits: that is to say, that the Atlantic Ocean: thus discovering, in

after completing his education, was licensed as a clergyman by the presbytery of Kelso, and as a deregyman by one presoy on heast, such was at once chosen as pastor by a congregation at Edinburgh. In 1812 he produced his "Life of John Knox," a work popular with the educated, no less than the uneducated classes of cated, no less than the uneducated classes of Sociland, marked as it is by great learning and research. He also wrote the "Lifte of Andrew McWill," and a "History of the Re-formation in Italy in the 16th Century." s. in Bervickshire, 1773; p. 1835. MacCulzoon, John Ramssy, mcW-kul'-lok, an ominent statistical writer, who, soon after the

commencement of the Edinburgh "Scotsman" newspaper, was employed upon its staff, and ultimately became editor of the same print. He likewise contributed a series of valuable articles to the "Edinburgh Review." His most imto the "Eumburgh Review." His most important labours were, however, the compilation of his Dictionaries of Commerce and Geography, and the publication of several works relative to political economy. For his services to literature, he received a pension of £200 per annum, and was appointed comptroller of the Stationery and was appointed computation of the conditionary office. The titles of his best works are: "A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce, and Commercial Navigation;" "A Statistical Account of the British Empire;" "A Statistical account of the British Empire;
"A Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and
Historical, of the various Countries, Places, and
Principal Natural Objects in the World;" and
a new edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." B. in Scotland, about 1790.; D. 1864.

MACCULLOCH, Horatio, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish landscape painter, was named after Horatio Lord Nelson. He studied his art in Howatio Lord Nelson. He studied his art in Glasgow and at Edihurph, and first exhibited, in 1839, a "View on the Clyde." In 1834 he had in the Exhibition of the Southst Academy no fewer than nine pictures. In misty and rainy moor scenes he excels more especially. In 1836 he was elected an associate of the Soutish Academy, and the following year removed to Hamilton, to study the scenery of Cadzow-wood in that neighbourhood. While residing there he notinted two of his west calculations. Cadzow-wood in since neighbourhood. If most cele-residing there he painted two of his most cele-brated pieces, the "Highland Loch," and "Loch-an-Eilan." In 1838, in which year he was elected a member of the Scottish Academy. was elected a member of the Scottish Academy, and "View in Cadow Forest," which was universally admired. In 1833 he went to reside at Edinburgh; and after that time produced, among many other works, "Deam of the Highlands," "Misty Countries," "Look Achray," Mist Rising off Mountains," "Edinburgh from Dalmeny Park," &c. n. in Glasgow, 1862. n. 1867. 1806; p. 1867.

MACDONALD, John, F.R.S., mak-don-ald, only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, who so materially assisted in the escape of Churles Edward Stuart, in 1746, passed many years in the service of the East India Company, and attained the rank of captain in the corps (1) engineers on the Bengal establishment. On his succeeded in getting through, and resented engineers on the Bengal establishment. On his Kotzhuk Sound. Besst by ice, he struggled etum home, he was appointed Rentenant-naveral, doubled Capes Bathurst and Parry, on the structure of the structur on Telegraphic Communication, Naval, Military, and Political;" and, in 1816, a "Telegraphic Dictionary," extending to 180,000 words, phrases, and sentences. B. 1759; b. 1831.

MACDONAED, Etienne, Duke of Tarentum and Marshal of France, who was descended

and marshall of France, who was descended from a Scotch family long settled in France, distinguished himself at the battle of Ge-mappes, and served under General Pichegru in mappes, and served under ceneral relayation the Low Countries. He crossed the Wall on the ice, under a severe fire, a signal feat of bravery, which resulted in the capture of the Dutch fleet. He was then appointed general of division. In 1788 he was named governor of Rome; subsequently he made a clever retreat before the superior forces of Suwarrow. Having fallen into disgrace for his defence of General Moreau, he remained for a long time without employment; but in 1809 Napoleon I, gave him the command of a division. He performed signal service at the battle of Wagram, and was honoured with the grade of marshal of the compire, and subsequently became duke of Tarentum. He also fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic. After the abdication of Napoleon, he was nominated a member of the Chamber of

ne was nominated a member of the Channer on the Peers. In 1816 he became grand chimerller of the Legion of Honour. In 1765; D. 1860. MADDowner, Irvin, mid-dow-ell, a general of the United States army, who was defeated at Boll Rum by the Confiderate genoral, Beauregard, In 1861. In 10th, about 1818. MADDowner, Patrick, R.A., an Irish sculptor MADDowner, Patrick, R.A., an Irish sculptor

of considerable eminence, who, in his youth, was apprenticed to a coachbuilder, but ultimately turned his attention to making models mately turned his attention to making models of the human figure. He scom obtained many commissions for busts. His first work that brought him prominently into notice was the "Girl Reading," oxecuted in marble and exhibited in 1838. Shortly after this ho became a R.R.A. and was made R.A. in 1846. Among his later works is the group of Europa, for the Albort Memorial in Eyde Park. z. in Belfast, Ireland, 1799.

Macgillivray, William, mak-gil'-liv-rai, an MAGGILLIYBAY, William, māle-jii-li-ri-ri, an eminent Stoch naturalist, who rose to be professor of civil and natural history in Marischal College, Aberdeen. Among the principal of his larger works may be mentioned "History of British Birds." "History of British Gundrupeda," and "Natural History of Dec-sito." D. at Aberdeen, 18ev. Magniture of Dec-sito." D. at Aberdeen, 18ev. Magniture natural republic, and became of a poor but old family of the Florentine republie, and became secretary and historic gracher of the republic of Elycompe. an office retains of a poor secretary and historic probaber of the republic of Elycompe. an office

republic, and became secretary and historiogrupher of the republic of Florence, an office
he bost in 1812, when the Medici family reentered this city. A year afterwards he was
accused of being concerned in a conspiracy
against the Medici, and was put to the torture.
He, however, 'declared that he had nothing to'
concless, and was subsequently released, according to a pardon sent front Boine by Heo X.
He resided during several years in privacy,
and occupied himself with the composition of
most of his many works. In 1821 he was employed by Hee Medici on several important
missions. He was to, although the more conposition the state, spingled, "Upis Prince," in
Ast (Horance, 1469; in 1859.

Maca, Charles, Baron von, mach, a celebrated
Austrian general, who served with a distinct!

An the Low Countries against the

1792-93. In 1798 he was dispatched to command the Neapolitan army against the French. Being defeated by Macdonald and taken prisoner, he was sent to Paris, whence he made his escape, and returned to Austria. In 1805 he assumed command in Bayaria, but was compelled to surrender, with his army of 30,680 men, to Napoleon. For this he was condended to death; but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the fortress of Spielberg, where he remained during two years. B. in Franconia,

1752; D. at Vienna, 1820.

MACKUNZIE, Sir George, ma-ken'-se, an eminent Scottish lawyer and man of letters, studied at the universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews, and subsequently at Bourges, where he specially devoted himself to mastering the principles of civil law. On his return to his native country, he was called to the bar, speedily rose into position as a pleader, at the speciary rose into position as a picader, at this same time psying attention to literature, and in 1660 published his "Arctina; or, The Serious Bomanee," exhibiting a say and huxuriant tancy, In 1661, he defended the Marquis of Argyle, who had been arraigned for high trenson, in so bold and free a manner as to evoke a rebuke from the bench, on which he retorted that "it was impossible to plead for a traiter without speaking treason." He was shortly afterwards was impossible to plead for a train'r without speaking treason." He was shortly afterwards raised to the bench, however; and in 1863, published his "Religio Laici; or, Short Discourses upon several Divine and Moral Subjects. courses upon several Divine and moral sungers, with a Priently Address to the Fanattes of all Sorts;" which was followed, in 1965, by an essay in praise of Solitude. His subsequent works were—"Moral Gallantry," in which he maintained that near should be virtuous on the point of homear, apart from all other considerations, as there is nothing so mean and sacrations, as there is nothing so mean and unworthy of a gentleman as vice; "Moral History of Frugality;" and "Reason," an essay, He was also the author of a play, and of a poem called "Calla's Counting-house and Closet," some passages of which were imitated Closet, some passages of which were infraced by Pope. He was returned to Parliament for Ross-shire about 1670; in 1674 was made king's advocate, became one of the lords of the sing s auvocate, occame one or the forus of the privy council in Scotland, and was heighted. Sir George resigned on the abrogation of the penal laws by James II., but was shortly after-wards restored to his post, which he continued to hold till the Eevolution, when he gave up all to doud till the Revolution, when he gave up his public employments, and went to England, where he devoted himself to study, at Oxford and in London. Besides the works already mentioned, Sir George was the author of several books on logal subjects, all held in high estimation in their day, but which if its unnecessary to accompanie to the commercial backs on logical subjects, all held in high estimation in their day, but which if its unnecessary to countrate here. B. at Dundee, 1639; n. in London, 1691. In his judicial capacity, he was rigid and sovere in administering the law, and in

nigit and severe in administering the law, and in enforcing the dootrine of peasive obedience, and in consequence obtained from the Covenanters the epithete of the "Bloodthirsty advocate," and "Persecutor of the saints of God."

Micorrary, Sir Aloxander, a celebrated who as an and resided for eight years at the as an and resided for eight years at the case, and explored for eight years at the saint and resided for eight years at the case, and resided afterwards dispatched on an exploring expedition, discovered the greative known by his cases, and resided the protective known by his cases, and resided the first out on a journey, the object of which was to googh the Pacific. He proceeded he this enter-

prise, and returned in safety. A narrative of his expeditions was published by himself, in 1801, under the title of "Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Lawrence, through the Conti-nent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans." For his services he was knighted about the year 1802. B. in Scotland,

about 1760; p. 1820.

about 1700; p. 1820.

Maxikazi, Henry, a Scottish writer, was one of the attorneys of the Scottish Court of Exchequer. He afterwards went to London, where, in 1771, he published his first and hest novel, "The Man of Feeling." He subquently wrote "The Man of the World," and "Julia de Roubigne," and edited, in succession, two papers on the model of the "Spectator," called the "Mirror" and the "Lounger." He subgrated the "Mirror" and the "Lounger." He likewise produced several plays, and a volume of daranatic works translated from the German. In 1804 he obtained the ampointment, of comp of dramatic works translated from the German. In 1804 he obtained the appointment of comptoller of taxes for Scotland, in recognition of his services to the Tory party. In the later years of his long life, he contributed nothing to literature. B. at Edinburgh, 1745; b. 1831.

MACKINTOSH, SIr James, mak-bu-losh, an eminent lawyer and writer, at first studied medicine, and obtained his diploma so physician; but having a most decided inclination.

towards politics and the law, he acted for some time as foreign correspondent of the "Oracle" newspaper, and afterwards set to work vigorously to qualify himself for practice at the bar, In 1791 he completed his "Vindicia Gallica," wherein he defended the principles of the French revolution against Burke. This work, French revolution against Burke. This work, which was highly successful led to his becoming acquainted with Fox, Sheridan, and other leading Whigs; but although he gave much of his time to politics, he did not neglect his legal studies. In 1795 he was called to the bar. In 1700 he produced his "Introductory Discourse," relative to international law, a work which attracted towards him the notice of the highest men in the kingdom. About the same time le was granted the use of Lincoln's Inn Hall, for the purpose of delivering therein a course of lectures "On the Law of Nature and Nations." His success was triumphant; he obtained "an auditory such as was never seen on a similar occasion. All classes were there represented; lawyers, members of Parliament, men of letters, and country gentlemen, crowded to hear him." His political opinions next underwent considerable mudification, and, applying himself more energetically to his profession, he soon began to acquire the reputation of an eloquent counsel. to acquire the reputation or an eloquent counsel. Illis speech during the action brought against M. Peliter, a French toyalist, for a libel on Bonapark, oraticd the greatest admiration, and, despite the efforts of the First Consul, was extensively read in France, in a transla-tion [made by Madame do Stall. In 1804] won't to India, having received the recordership of Rombay and bone hrighted on the occasion. wont to inous, niving received the recordersing of Bombay, and been knighted on the occasion. As an Indian judge, his administration was characterized by humanity and wisdom. While in the East Indias, he founded the Literary Society of Bombay, and produced a plan for forming a comparative vocabulary of the Indian languages. On his roturn to England, he was offered a seat in Parliament, with a prospect of high employment, by Mr. Perceval; a proposal which, together with those made later by Caning and Lord Liverpool, he respectfully declined. In 1813, however, he entered the House

of Commons, where, though not eminent as a parliamentary debater, he nevertheless dis-tinguished himself by several great oratorical efforts, on important and special questions. such as Roman Catholic emancipation, the abosten as Roman Camone emanerpation, we asso-lition of slavery, municipal and parliamentary reform, and the amelioration of the criminal code. In 1818 he became professor of law and general politics at the East India College. Halleybury, an appointment he retained with much advantage to the students until the year 1824. It was expected that when the Whigs came into power, in 1830, Sir James Mackin-tosh would be appointed to an important office; but, like Burke and Sheridan, he was destined to experience the slight which that party so often puts upon merely able men, who have no "connexions" of a patrician nature. The only appointment his party could give him was that of "Commissioner for the Affairs of India," a post which, 18 years before, he had declined at the hands of the Tories. On the Reform Bill the lands of the Tories. On the Reform Bill he made an extraordinary speech, but, his health falling, he never again took a prominent part in debate. For many years he had entertained the intention of writing a History of England; and after his return from India, commenced the preliminary labour of collecting materials for the great stake. But his political employments, combined with his lave of social. employments, left him no time to carry out his project. His Essays in the "Edinburgh Re-view," indeed, appear to have been a species of compromise made with his own conscience, for abandoning a duty he had imposed upon him-self. After his death, his "History of the Revolution in England in 1688" was published. It was but a fragment of the great work, but a due philosophical one, nevertheless. He also wrote a brief survey of English literature, and alife of Sir Thomas More, for Lardner's "Cyclohand of Str Indias More, for lardier's Cyso-paedia," and a "Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," for the "Encyclopedia Britannica." His "Miscellaneous Works" were published in 3 vols. B. at Aldourie, near Inver-

ness, 1765; p. 1832. ness, 1765; p. 1832.

MACKUK, Charles, wäk-lin, a comedian and dramatic writer, whose real name was Maclaughlin, which he altered to Macklin. He became a performer in the Lincoln's Inn company in 1725, and not long after was tried for killing another player in a quarrel, and found guilty of manslaughter. His features were so strongly marked, that Quin excinimed, "if God writes a legible hand, that fellow's a villain." His greatest character was Skylock, his proformance of which drew from Mr. Pope this re-markels compliance.

markable compliment:-"This is the Jew

That Shakspere drew." Macklin wrote ten plays, two of which, "Love à la Mode," and "The Man of the World," posa la mone, and the man of the word, seess considerable merit, and were frequently performed. B., it is said, in 1630; p. 1797.

MACKNIGHT, James, mak-nite, a learned Scot-

tish divine, was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, and was ordained minister of Maybole, where he composed his "Harmony of the Gospels," and his "New Translation of the Epistles." In 1772 "New Translation of the Episides." In 1779 he became one of the ministers of Edinburgh. e was occupied nearly thirty rears in the Greek of all the Apostolical Episedes? with commentaries and notes. B. 1721; b. 1590.

MICHAUERN, Colin, mate-ton-ries, an eminent X X 2

Macnish

Scotch mathematician, who received his education at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself to the study of mathematics. In 1717 he obtained the mathematical protessorship in Marischal College, Aberdeen, aud, tessorship in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and, we years afterwards, became a fellow of the Royal Society of Landon. In 1725 he was chosen assistant-professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1749 he published his "System of Pluxions," the most important of his works. In 1745, having taken an active part in fortifying Edinburgh against the Prefender and the needs heart a growthed to the one of the professor. and the rebels, he was compelled to fly, on which he took refuge with Archibishop Herring, at York. Maclaurin was a good as well as great man; his peculiar merit as a philosopher being, that all his studies were conducive to general utility. Besides the above work, he general unity. Issuas the above work, he wrote several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions;" "Geometria Organica," "On the Percussion of Bodies," "A Treatise of Algebra," and an "Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries." B. at Kilmoddan, Argyle-

shire, 1698; D. 1746.

Maclist, Daniel, ma-kleese', an eminent modern painter, who, from his earliest years, evinced a decided predilection for art, and, although placed in a banking house at Cork, quitted it at the age of sixteen, and gave himquitted it at the age of sixteen, and gave nin-self up to the study of drawing and painting, maintaining himself the while by selling, sketches and optratist. He went to London in 1328, and entered the Royal Audemy, where he rapidly advanced in his studies, and carded off the medals for drawing from the antique. for drawing from the life, and for painting the tor drawing from the ine, and for painting the best historical picture. After spending several months in Paris, he exhibited his first picture at the British Institution in 1833, after which at the British Institution in 1833, after which period he acquired, with extraordinary rapidity, the highest reputation. In 1835 he became A.R.A., and five years later he was elected a Royal Academician. His range of subjects has been very large, as the enumeration of a few of his best pictures will show, "Robin Hood and Richard Coar de Lion," "Chivalrous Yow of the Ladies and the Peaceck," "Banquet Seen in "Macheth," "The Sievering Beauty," and "The Play Scene in 'Haullet," which last, destrict his defects of munerating and discrete. despite its defects of mannerism and disagreeable colour, is unquestionably the production of a master. It may be seen in the British col-lection at the South Kensington Museum, Maclise has likewise been extensively employed as a portrait-painter, particularly by the intellectual classes. His portraits of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Dickens, Answorth, and Macready, are well known. p. 1811.

MACMARON, Marie-Patrick-Maurice, Count

MACMAHON, Marie-Patrick-Maurice, Count de, marshal of France, måk-mai'-hon, descended from an Irish family, which, after living with from an Irish family, which, after living with distinction for many centuries in Ireland, risked all for the last of the Stuark kings. The Macmahons, carrying their national traditions and historic name to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country, and obtained, with the hand of an heirars, the magnificent castle and extensive estates of Sally. The marshalf state, the Count de Macmahon, who was an officer of high rank, a poer of France, a Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis, and a personal friend of Charles X., espoused a lady of the decal house of Caraman, and left four sons and ducal house of Caraman, and left four sons and four daughters. Of that numerous family, the 678

youngest was the hero of the Malakhoff and of Magenta. Macmahon entered the military school at St. Cyr, on leaving which, in 1825, he entered the French military service, and in 1830 joined the army of Algeria, where he soon distin-guished himself alike by his gallantry and his guisticed himseit auxe by his gammery and his intelligence. After the combat of the Col de Terchia, in which he was aide-de-samp to General Achard, the latter said to him, "Can you carry to Colonel Rullières, at Blidah, the order to change his march? As the mission is order to change his hadren? As the mission is dangerous, I will give you a squadron of light dragoons as an escort." The young officer refused the escort, declaring that it was either too little or too much, and preferred going alone. On arriving at about half a mile from Blidah, he saw groups of the enemy's horsemen on each side, as well as behind him; but he on each side, as well as a deep precipice, called the ravine of Bidah, was a little way in front of him. He there drove his horse, a high-blooded animal, at the tremendous chasm, and the animal, without hesitation, sprang into mid-air. The rider held his seat immovenbly, and escaped unburt, but was obliged to abandon his charger, which had its fore-legs broken. Not one of the Arabs ventured to take the des-Not one of the Arabs ventured to take the des-cerate leap, and the young officer reached Blidah in safety. He rose rapidly through the different crades, and attained that of gene-ral of brigade in 1848. For a time he filled the position of governor of the province of Oran, and afterwards of Constantine; and in 1852 became general of division. In 1855, when General Canrobert left the Crimea, General Magnahon was selected by the emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, he had assigned to him the honourable and perilous post of carrying the the honourane and perious jost of carrying the works of the Malakhoff. This task he successfully performed; for which service he received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and was nominated a knight grand-cross of the British order of the Bath. In the war in Italy in 1859, he commanded a division of the French army, and signally distinguished humself at the battle of Magenta, where, although he had received no orders to do so, he pressed forward and arrived in time to secure the victory to the French, a piece of service which guined him the highest rank in the French army, and the the inguest raik in the Freien army, and the title duke of Magenta. After filling Various military posts at house, he was made Governor-General of Algeria, in room of Prince Napuleon, in 186 k. n. 1898.

MAO MUSON, William, C.B., mc&-mur-do, a Colonel in the British army, who, after a series of brilliant services in India under the lateSir of brilliant services in India under the lateSir

Charles Services in main under the lates in Charles Napier, and in the Crimes, became, in 1859, Inspector-General of the Volunteer Forces, a post which he held until 1864. B. about 1819.

Macrism, Robert, M.D., L.L.D., mak'-necsh, a native of Glasgow, who, while enjoying a con-siderable medical practice, devoted his loisure siderable medical practice, devoted his loisure hours to literary pursuits, and produced his "Anatomy of Drunkenness," "Philosophy of Sicep," "Book of Aphorisms," and "Metem-psychosis," &c., which gave him a prominent place among writers and thinkers. He likewise contributed to various magazines, andor the sig-nature of the "Modern Pythagorean," by which designation he was long most generally known. n. 1802; p. 1837.

REON, James, mike/fer-son, a Scotch poet, whose first work, and that which brought linn mostly into notice, was a translation of poems attributed by him to Ossian. These poems possess great beauty; but their antentietic was disputed by Dr. Johnson and other writers, and as zealously maintained by the editor and Dr. Blair: it is now, however, generally admitted that Ossian's poems are a forgery. In 1773 Macpherson published a translation of the "Iliad" into heroic prose, a work of little value. He was also the author of an "Introduction to the History of Great Britain, from 1800 to the Accession of the House of Hanover, "and of some political pamphids in defence of Lord North's administration, for which he obtained a place and a seat in the House of Commons. B. in Inverness-shire, 1738; p. 1796.

MACREADY, William Charles, mak'-reed-e, a celebrated English tragedian, was the son of the manager of a provincial theatrical company, and lessee of several houses; but, desiring a different profession for his son, sent the future actor to Rugby. At this celebrated school he acquired considerable reputation by his classical attainments, and gave promise of future celebrity at the bar, for which he was at that time destined by his parents. In his seventeenth year, whilst expecting to proceed to the university of Oxford, his father's affairs became deeply embarrassed. and the son resolved to aid his father with those talents which the latter had made sacrifices to improve. He exchanged the quiet of the school for the excitement of the theatre, and in June, 1810, made his first appearance at Birmingham in the character of komeo. Having industry as well as talents, he was soon recognised as a valuable actor, and saw his exertions in behalf valuable actor, and saw his exercious in bemain of his father convoied with success. Till Christmas, 1814, Mr. Macrendy remained with his father's company as a loading actor and stage-director; and in the two following years visited the capitals of Ireland and Seotland, increasing his reputation, which was now thought sufficient to warrant him in making his averagence, on the London stage. Accordhis appearance on the London stage. Accordingly, on the 16th of September, 1816, he came before a Covent Garden audience as Orestes in the "Distressed Mother." His début caused much excitement in the theatrical world, and Kean, among other eminent actors, witnessed and applauded his performance. Notwithstanding this favourable début, Macready had a hard buttle to fight for many years. Kean, Kemble, and Young were the great favourites of the town; and the monopoly which limited the representation of Shakspeare's dramas to the two patent theatres narrowed the arena of competition. Under these circumstances, Macready was compelled to refrain from assuming a number of Shakspearian characters in which he afterwards became a favourite with the play-going wards became a tavourite with the play-going public. His Virginius and Rob Roy were pronounced very masterly personations. After his triumph in the first, he speedily took his place as a Shakspearian actor. On removing from, Covent Garden to Drury Lane, he became the original representative of the respective heroes of Mr. Sheridan Knowles's "Caius Gracchuss" and "William Tell." Herappeared at Drury Lane in 1292 and from that time continued to hold a high 1826, and from that time continued to hold a high

theatres, and sustained considerable pecuniary loss in his endeavour to cleavac the character of dramatic amusements. In 1826 he went to America, and in 1828 visited Paris, where he was enthusiastically received. In 1818 he paid a second visit to New York, where the jealousy of Forrest, an American netor, led to a rios, in which the Astor Opera-house, in which Macready was performing, was attacked by a mot, and the English actor barely escaped with his He. Mr. Macready returned to England shortly afterwards, where he was warmly welcomed by his friends. He commenced his final engagement at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in the autumn of 1846 (Oct. 8), of which he was obliged to relinquish the completion, when about half fulled, on account of ill health; he resumed it in the autumn of the following year (October 28, 1850), and brought it to a conclasion, Feb. 3, 1851, and a banquet to him took place directly afterwards. He then retired from public life, living principally at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, and at Cheltenham, occupying himself with schemes for the education of the poorer classes. In Inclond, March 3, 1782.

Macro, Encius Newius Sertorius, mā-kro, a favourite of the emperors Theeries and Caliguia, famous for his nitrigues, perifdy, and cruelty. He destroyed Sejanus, raised himself on his ruin, was accessary to the nurder of Tiberius, and obtained the goodwill of Caligula, but soon became unpopular, and was compelled by Caligula to kill himself; together with his wife,

38 A.I

Machontus, Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius, wacher-bl-eu, a Latin writer of the 6th century, is supposed to have been a Greek, but whether a commentary on Cicero's "Dream of Sujio;" and also "Saturnalia, or Miscellanies." MADAN, Mattin, mail-dan, an English divine,

Manax, Martin, mail-daw, an English divine, was clucated for the bar, but took orders, and became a popular preacher at the Lock chapel, till, by publishing an apolegy for polygamy, in a work entitled. "Thelyphthora," he lost his popularity, and retired from the publit. He was also the author of "A Commentary on the Articles of the Church of England," a "Treatise on the Christian Faith," and translated Juvenial and Persius. s. 1726, p. 1790.

Maddish of the Christian Faith, and translated Juvenial and Persius. s. 1726, p. 1790.

Maddish of the Christian Faith, and the chapter of the middle and the chapter of the c

Maddensky, Sir Frederick, måd-den, an eminent antiquarian writer, who, in 1893, entered the library of the British Museum, and was entrusted with the post of keeper of the department of manuscripts in 1897. Both alone and in conjunction with other learned gentlemen, he produced many valuable works, the chief of which are an edition of the earliest English version of the Bible, made by Wycliffe and his followers; an adriged translation of M. Silvestrés d'Universal Paluography," and several of the old metrical romances of the 18th century. He became a knight of the Hautoverlan order in 1852. B. at Portsmouth, 1501.

Portsmouth, 1801.

MADISON, James, mad'-i-ron, President of the
United States of America, who commenced his
political career in 1776. He was a member of
the first congress after the amendment of the
constitution in 1789, and became president in
1809, an office he filled during two terms. 2. in
Virginia, 1701; 5. 1836.

MADOC, ma-doc', the son of Owain Gwynedd,
a Welsh prince, who is said to have gone 50 ses
in ten ships with 300 mea, in 1170, after which
no tidings were ever heard of him. It is

"William Tell." He reappeared at Drury Lane in 1828, and from that time continued to hold a high a Welsh prince, who is said to have gone so lead took in tearn the management of the two patent on tidings were ever heard of him. It is

supposed that Madoc reached the American continent, as it is said there was a tribe of white

Indians on the northern branches of the Missouri river who spoke the Welsh language.

Madox, Thomas, mad'-ox, an English anti-

quary and historiographer royal, who published in 1702, a "Collection of Ancient Charters and in 1702, a "Collection of Ancient Charters and Instruments of divers kinds, taken from the Originals, from the Conquest to the Reim of Henry VIII." In 1711 appeared his "History and Antiquities of the Exchequer," which was reprinted in 1709. His last work was the "Firms lungi, or, Historical Essay concerning."

the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England."

MECENAS, Caius Cilnius, me-se'-nas, the
intimate friend of Augustus, and so liberal a
patron of men of letters, that his name has been
immortalised in consequence, and it was chiefly through him that Virgiland Horacewere enabled through the heavy light and the devote themselves to poetry. According to Horace, he was descended from the ancient kings of Etruria. Augustus, one day, being engaged in the administration of justice, and exhibiting an inclination to be over-severe in exhibiting an inclination to be over-severe in his judgments, Macenas threw him a paper on which were the words: "Come down from the tribunal, thou batcher!" with which admonition the emperor was so struck, that he at once quited the judgment-seat without passing on the criminals before him thesenteuce of doath he hadintended. Virgil and Horace have both immortalised Mecenas in their works. He distinguished himself also in the field, particularly at the battles of Modena and Philippi. When Augustus and Agrippa went to Sicily, Macconas had the administration of the government. He wrote some tragedies and other works, which arc lost. D. 8 B.C.

MAGALHAINS, commonly, but erroneously, called MAGRILAINS, cridinand, ma-get-lan, a famous Portuguese navigator. In 1510 he served under Albuquerque, and distinguished binself by his bravery, and by his exact knowledge of the Indian seas. On his return to Portuguese have been also as the contract of the Indian seas. ledge of the indian seas. On his return to con-tagal he aspired to the rank of commander, but, being disappointed, entered the service of the emperor Charles V., who gave him the command of a fleet, with which, in 1520, he dis-covered the straits called by his name, at the extremity of South America; after which he took possession of the Philippine islands, in the name of the king of Spain. He was slain at those islands in a skirmish with the natives, in

name of the Ring of Spain. He was siam at these islands in a skirmish with the natives, in 1831. Of this expedition, only one vessel, with 1831. Of this expedition, only one vessel, with eighteen men, returned to Europe.

Massz, William, ma-ger', a learned Irish prehate and theological writer, was born in humble life, and admitted as sizar at Dublin university. He was soon distinguished for his scholastic attainments; and in 1806 became a centor fellow of Trinity College, and professor of mathematics. In 1801 he published "Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice," a work directed against the tenets of the Unitarians. In 1818 he was advanced to the deenery of Cork; in 1819 was consecrated bishop of the published, in 1822, translated to the see of Dublin. B. 1787; D. 1831. Maentynyr, Francois, sin-absol-de, a celebrated Franch physician and physiologist, who, after a brilliant career as a shedent, became, in 1819, and, in 1881, obtained dire suppointment of the Aedelmy of Sciences in 1819, and, in 1881, obtained dire suppointment of the Aedelmy of Sciences in 1819, and, in 1881, obtained dire suppointment of

His contributions to science were very numerous-his "Elements of Physiology" was a standard ext-book, during many years, in France, Ger-many, and England. He pointed out that nonnitrogenous substances were devoid of nutrition; proved that the veins were organs of absorption; that strychnia acts upon the spinal ford, and destroys the nerves of respiration by paralysis; that prussic acid was a remedy for ertain forms of cough; and finally, like Sir Charles Bell, demonstrated the precise functions of the spinal nerves. He wrote and contributed

of the spinal works. n. 1788; n. 1855.

MAGENTA, DUKE OF. (See MAC MARION.)

MEN, William, LL.D., mc'-gin, one of the
most ferfile and yersatile writers of modern times, under the tuition of his father, made such apid progress that he was enabled to enter Trinity College, Dublin, when only ten years of Trinty College, Dialtin, when only ten years of age. Having tried his powers as an author by contributing various papers to the "Literary Cazette," and, under a feienced name, to "Blackwood's Magnzine," he settled for nearly three years in Edinburgh; and continued to enrich the pages of "Blackwood' with much wit, cloquence, learning, and fun, under the pseudonym of "Sir Morgan O'Doherty." He visited London for the first time in 1823, and settling there, wrote so much, and for such a variety of works, hat an enumeration of his productions is impossible here. Besides his labours as a contributor to periodicals of various kinds, he devoted a considerable part of his time to polities, and, about the year 1822, he became sub-editor of the "Standard," in which his newspaper talents and learning made him a formidable antagonist to the Liberals, and gave a proportionate degree of influence. While thus engaged, and while writing numerous light papers for publications, he also contributed voluminously to "Fraser's Magazine," in which voluminously to "Fraser's Magazine," in which he wrote a caustic review of a "issishionable" novel, entitled "Berkeley Castle." The author, the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, took oflower, and, in company with a friend, committed a violent of the comment of his friend and publisher, Dr. Maginn offered the offended author satisfaction, and a hostile meeting took place accordingly. The duel proved a bloodless one, but it was very near having a different result, as the doctor was hit on the heel of his boot, and his opponent on the collar of his cont. In the later years of his life, Dr. Maginn was involved in serious pecuniary difficulties, which arose, however, not, as is affirmed, from self-indulgence, but from his indiscriminate kindness to others. Learned among the learned, witty among the witty, gentle and unassuming as a child among men gentie and unassuming as a cliff among then of ability, Maginn was crushing in his sarcastic scorn against all whom he deemed enemies of the constitution. B. at Cork, 1793; D. 1842.

the constitution. n. at Cork. 1798: n. 1843. MacLianscour, Antonio, mug-'ye-a-bull-'ke, a learned Italian, who acquired such a store of knowledge as to be appointed librarian to jino grand-duke of Tuscauy. He corresponded with most of the learned men in Europe, and astomishing things, bordering on the marvellous, are told of his memory. His delight was wholly in books and manuscripts, and he refused preferencest and riches. An old cloak served him for a garment by day and a covering by night. He had one straw chair for his table, and another to sleep on. As at Florence, 1883; p. 3.714.

Michiertus, mid-new-shous, a German, who

row, from being a private soldier, to the first employments in the empire. The emperor Constans had a great esteem for him, and, in a nutiny among the troops, delivered him from the fury of the soldiers, by covering him with his robe. Magnentius murdered his benefactor in 350, and assumed the title of emperor; but Constantius II. avenged the death of his brother, and, after a bloody battle, Magnentius was defeated; whereupon he killed himself, 353,

MAGNUS, Albertus, (See Albertus Mag-MUS.)

MARMOUD, ma'-mood, the founder of the Gasnevide dynasty, succeeded to the sovereignty of Khorassan and Bokhara in 997. He extended his territories by conquest, and formed a vast kingdom, extending from the banks of the Ganges to the Caspian Sea. He held his court at Balkh and Ghisni, and was the first eastern potentate who took the title of sultan (emperor) instead of emir (commander), which had been reviously borne by his predecessors. D. 1030.

zeriously borne by his predecessors. n. 1630.

Maincord I, sometimus called Malomet V, saitan of the Ottoman l'Inck, was son of Mustapha II, and ascended the throne at Constantinole in 1730. He interfered but little in the government of his kingdom, choosing rather to live a life of luxury, while the cares of state devolved upon his ministers. n. 1696 p. 1754. Mannord II, sultan of Turkey, was placed upon the throne by Mustapha Baïnstata, chief of the indisserge in 1818. Under his wider.

upon the throne by Musiapha Bairattar, chief of the janisaries, in 1819. Under his reign, despile his greatest exertions, the decadence of Turkey was greatly accelerated. In 1812, Bessarable was ceded to Russia by the peace of Budmerst. Between the years 1812 and 1817, Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia were evacuated, and the Ionian islands proclaimed their independence. In 1820, Greece broke out into insurrection, and, after a struggle of eight years, threw off the Turkish yoke. A fresh war next broke out between Turkey and Russia, and the latter power was only prevented from taking possession of Constantinople by the intervention of the European powers, which brought about the peace of Adrianople, in 1829. During about the peace of Adminstor, in the bullet his time, Ali, pacha of Janina, had defied the sultan, and Mehemet Ali, pacha of Egypt, had rendered himself independent. The extermination of the janissaries in 1828, and the introduction of some details of civilization, weakened the Turkish power, but a.l not benefit Mah-moud. In 1833 h, was thrice defeated by the Egyptians, and the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi leit him at the mercy of Russia. He was about left mm at the mercy of tussia. The was about to engage in a new war with Mehemet Ali, when his death took place. D. 1785; D. 1839.—He was succeeded by his eldest son, Abdul-Mejid. (See ABDUL-MEJID.)

MAHOMET. (See MOHAMMED.)
MAHOMET I., mail-ho-met, emperor of the
Turks, was the son of Bajazet I., and succeeded

was brought up. His letters, translated into Latin, were published in 1520. D. 1429; D. 1481. MANOMET III. succeeded his father, Amu-

rath III., in 1595. He commenced his reign by strangling nineteen of his brothers, and drowning ten of his father's wives. He entered Hungary, took Agram by capitulation, and then massacred the whole garrison. The archduke Maximilian marched against him, and nearly obtained a complete victory, when Mahomet, who had made a false retreat, suddenly returned to the charge, and routed the imperialists. He was afterwards less successful, and obliged to sue for peace to the Christian princes whose states he had ravaged. D. 1003.

Manomer IV. became emperor in 1619, after

the tragical death of his father, Ibrahim I. The Turks were at this time engaged in a war with the Venetians, and made themselves masters of the isle of Candia in 1669, after losing 100,000 men. Mahomet marched in person against Poland, and, having taken several places, made peace with that country, on condition of an annual tribute being paid to him. John Sobieski, irritated at this treaty, raised an army, and the year following defeated the Turks near Choczim. He also obtained a number of other advantages over them, and a peace was concluded, favourable to Poland, in 1676. In 1683 the Turks laid siege to Vienna, on which Sobieski marched to its relief, and routed the besiegers. The year fol-lowing, a league was entered into against the Turks, between the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians. The janissaries, attributing their misfortunes to the indolence of the sultan, deposed him in 1687, and gave the sceptre to his brother Solyman III., who sent him to the same prison whence he had himself been taken. Mahomet died there, 1691.

MAHOMET V. (See MAMOUD I.)

MAI, Cardinal Angelo, ma'-e, un eminent Italian scholar, who, after having lived obscurely in a Jesuit convent, was promoted to the charge of the Ambrosian Library at Milan in 1813. 1819 he was called to Rome, where his researches in the Vatican library brought to light many ancient works and fragments till then lost to the world. The most important of these were "The Republic" of Cicero, discovered in 1822, nearly in a perfect condition, and the lotters of Fronto, the tutor of the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius. His valuable labours were rewarded with high distinction in the Church. He was created a cardinal in 1838, and subsequently became chief librarian of the Vatican. which office he held till his death. B. at Ber-

gamo, 1782; d. 1854. MAILLET, Benedict de, mail-lai, a whimsical but ingenious French writer, who successively became consul at Egypt and Leghorn. His principal work, "Telliamed" (his name read backwards), contains a singular system of cos-

Turks, was the son of Bajazet I., and succeeded backwards), contains a singular system of contains brother Mousa in 143. He re-established mogony, in which he maintains that all the land the glory of the Ottoman empire, which had of the globe was originally covered with water, been ravaged by Tamerlane, and fixed the seat and that every species of animal, man included, of government at Adrianophe, where he died in oversite origin to the sea. p. 1385; p. 1738.

1421, aged 47.

MAINTONIC, LOUIS, make-boorg, a celebrated French coelesiastical historian, who entered into II., in 1451. He made many conquests, and the society of Jesuits; but having written a was the first who assumed the title of Grand Seigmior. After a long and victorious career, he dided as he was about to lead an attack against the order. Louis XIV., however, nade him the Knights of St. John, at Rhodes. Mahomet amends by giving him a peasion. His chief is said to have been a freethinker, and to have works are, "A History of Aranism, will be rived tory of Iconoclasts," "A History of Aranism, will be tory of Iconoclasts," "A History of the Cru-

ranism." B. 1610; D. 1686.

Maimonides, Moses, mai-mon'-i-dees, or Moses Ben Maimon, a celebrated Jewish rabbi. He is commonly called Moses Ægyptus, because he lived in that country as physician to the sultan. He was versed in several languages and sciences, but particularly mathematics and medicine. He was also learned in theology, and the Jews acwas also learned in theology, and the Jows ac-count him as second only to Moses the legis-lator. He wrote a "Commentary upon the Old Testament," a "Digest of the Hebrew Laws," and other valuable works. B. at Cordova, Spain, about 1133; p. 1204.

MAINTENON, Frances d'Aubigné, Marchioness de, min'-fe-nawng, the mistress, and afterwards wife, of Louis XIV. In 1651 she married the celebrated comic poet Scarron, who taught her the Latin, Spanish, and Italian languages. In 1660 she became a widow in very narrow cir-cumstances; but the queen allowed her a pen-sion, with which she retired to a convent at Paris. The death of her patron deprived her of Paris. The death of her patron deprived her of her pension, and reduced her to great difficul-ties; but, by means of her old friend Madame de Montespan, the king's mistress, she obtained the renewal of her pension. By the command of his majesty she undertook the education of the children he had by Madame de Montespan, which trust she discharged with great fidelity. It this sixthing she pervised as second. In this situation she acquired an ascendancy over the mind of the king, who, in 1674, pur-chased for her the estate of Maintenon, which name she assumed. In 1685 the king made her his wife; but the marriage was never publicly avowed. On the death of Louis, she retired to St. Cyr, an institution she had herself founded

or poor girls of good family. B. 1635; D. 1719.
MATNER, Joseph, main'-zair, a distinguished
musician, and introducer of the system of teaching that is known by his name, began life as apprentice to mining engineering in the coal-field of Dutweiler and Sultzbach, but was obliged to quit this pursuit from ill-health. He then devoted himself to the study of music, for which devoted himself to the study of missie, nor make the had always had a predilection, and hierastudying under various musters, and in different parts of the world, returned to Trèves, his native place, and turned his attention to the development of his new system of tenching music, which he had long before conceived, and which soon began to attract attention in Germany. In 1830, he went to Paris, then in all the excitement of the second revolution, where he soon found a field for his plan of tenching and popularizing music; but the police became jealous of his popularity, and invited him to close his school, an invitation which he could not safely docline. During his residence in not salely decline. During his residence in Paris, Mainzer was a constant contributor to the "Revue des Doux Mondes," the "Revue die Nord," "La Balance," published by Böerne, and for six years was the relacteur of the musical department of the "National." In 1844 he wont to England, where his scheme of teaching singing to the masses was well received. Soon afterwards he established himself in Scotland; and in 1848 definitively took up his abode in Manchester, where he laboured with great assisduity and success till his death. He left a great number of works in almost every style of

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sades," and "Histories of Calvinism and Lutherenter the strait which bears his name, in South America. After visiting New Guinea, he sailed to Batavia, where he was made prisoner, and the only vessel he had left was confiscated, under the pretence of his having infringed on the rights of the Dutch East India Company

D. on his passage to Europe, in 1616.

MAITLAND, Sir Richard, mait'-land, an early Scottish poet, distinguished also as a lawyer and a statesman, held the office of a lord of and a statesman, held the office of a ford of session, and in that capacity took the title of Lord Lethington, from his estate. He was ap-pointed keeper of the privy seal in the reign of Ducen Mary: which office, as well as his judicial seat, he resigned a few years after, and died in 1586. p. 1496. He wrote several poems, some of which are in Allan Ramsay's "Evergreen."-William Maitland of Lethington, the eldest son of Sir Richard, was secretary of state to Mary Queen of Scots.—John Maitland, second son of Sir Richard, succeeded his father in the office of lord privy seal, and lost it through his attachment to the interests of the queen. He was afterwards scretary to James VI., and at length chancellor of Se-tland. In 1889 he attended the king on his voyage to Norway, where his bride, the Princess of Denmark, was detained by contrary winds. The marriage was immediately consummated, and they returned with the queen to Copenhagen, where they spent the ensuing winter. In 1590 Maitland was created Lord Maitland of Thurlstane. Towards the end of the year 1592, the chancellor incurred the queen's displeasure for refusing to relinquish his lordship of Musselburgh, which she claimed as being a part of that of Dunferuline. He absented himself for some time from court, but was at length restored to favour. Besides his Scottish poetry in the Maif-land collection, he wrote several latin epigrans, &c., to be found in the "Delicia Poetarum Scotorum." p. 1595.

MATTLAND, John. (See LAUDERDALE, Duke of.)
MATTLAND, William, a native of Breehin, For-farshire, was originally a travelling hair-mer-chant, but turning his attention to literature, chair, but turning his attention to interature, gained a competency, and was elected a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He wrote a "History of Edinburgh," a "History of London," and "The History and Antiquities of Scotland." in rubant 1608; p. 1757. Matriand, Rear-Adminal Sir Frederick Lewis,

the third son of a rear-admiral, commenced his naval career at a very early age. Passing over the earlier part of his career, in the course of which he saw much service, and greatly distinguished himself, we find Captain Maitland commanding the armed launches employed to cover the landing of Sir Ralph Abereromby's army in Egypt in 1801, for which he received the thanks of the naval and military commanders-in-chief. His subsequent successes while cruising in the Mediterranean as captain of the Loire, nig in the accurrence as expense of the Lore, and in 1813 he was appointed to the command of the Goliath, and subsequently to the Bellerophon, of Yaguns, in which ship he was sent to watch the French coast off Rochefort. While there, Napoleon, after the events which followed the battle of Waterloo, resolved to throw him-self on the generosity of "the most powerful, composition. B. 1801; b. 1851.

MARE, James Lz, Le(r)-mair, a Dutch navigator, who salided from the Texel in 1815, with thome occurrence of the following year he distributionally to Captain Malliand on the 1611 July, two vessels. In the following year he dis-



Maintenon, Madame de.



MARIA THERESA.





MALY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.



Louis XIII. (OF FRANCE)

MARIE DE MEDICI.

lats 42.]

captive on board, proceeded to Plymouth, off terior. Under his administration, prisons were which port he was removed to the Northum-berland on the 7th of August, having previously offered to present Captain Maitland with his portrait set with diamonds, of the value of 3000 pourman set with a manning, of the value of solo guineas, which offer was politicly declined. Maithand was subsequently appointed to the command of the *Fenger*, of 71 guns; after-wards attained to the rank of rear-admiral; and was appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies, where he died, after several years' service, Dec. 30, 1839.

MALATESTA, MALATESTI, Lords of Rimini, and-n-tais'-ta, a great Italian family during the middle agos, and the head of the Guelph party at Rimini. The tragedy which occurred in the household of one of this family forms one of the finest cpisades in Daute's "Interno." After being despoiled of their possessions by Pope Clement VIII, in 1528, the family retired to Venice, and their names were afterwards recorded in the annals of that republic.

MALCOLM, mall-kom, the name of four kings of Scotland, who reigned between the 10th and 12th centuries. The most celebrated was Maleoim III., son of that Duncan immortalized in Shakspeare's "Macbeth." After the murder of his father, he took refuge in England; but, upon the fall of Macbeth, in 1057, he recovered possession of the Scottish crown. He afterwards engaged in a war with William Rufus, and was slain fighting against the English, 1093.

MALCOLM, James Peller, an artist and antiquary, was a native of America, studied paining in England, and eventually became an engraver. He was the author of "Londinium Redivivum," "Aneadotes of the Manners and Customs

vivum, Ameedotes of the atminers and Customs of London," "First Impressions," &c. D. 1815.
Malcorm, Sir John, a colobrated British officer, and author of the "History of Persia," went to India at the age of thirteen, and, after serving with distinction in both political and military capacities, was appointed, in 18-7, and mintary capacities, was hippointed, in 187, minister plenipoentainar to Persia. On his return to England, in 1812, he was kinghted, and three years afterwards published his "History of Persia," a most valuable contribution to literature, derived from native sources. He returned to India in 1817, and adolt as second in command in the campaigns against second in command in the campaigns against the Mahrattas and Pindarces. On the conclusion of this war, he was nominated to the civil and military command of Central India, which, during his administration, became tranquillized and prosperous. He returned to England in 1821, but again went out to the East in 1827, as 1821, but again went out to the Bast in 1827, as governor of Bombay. He finally left India in 1879, and soon afterwards entered Parliament. He was the author of a "Ith of Lord Cilve," Political History of India," and a "Memoir on Central India," in in Secdand, 1763; D. 1833.

Malebranche, Nicholas, and bronch, one of the most librations displayed for the contral India, and the proposed for the most librations displayed of Dec Carles, whose philosophy he devoted his life to propagate and explaint. His works were numerate and explaint. His works were numerate

gate and explain. His works were numerous, and of the highest excellence. B. at Paris, 1039; p. 1715.

MALESHERBES, Chrétien Guillaume Lamoignon, muls'-hairle, an eminent French lawyer, whose talents procured him the place of president of the Court of Aids in 1750, which post he held with great reputation for upwards of

visited, and numerous abuses removed, but the year following he resigned. At the beginning of the Revolution he conceived a hope that it would have been productive of good, but the Ilusion soon vanished. He voluntarily pleaded the cause of the unfortunate Louis XVI., and defended him with all the ardour of conscious rectitude. This excellent man was condemned to death, with his daughter and grand-daughter, by the revolutionary fribunal in 1791. He wrote some treatises on natural history and agricul-ture, and a work entitled "Memoire sur la Libertó de la Presse," n. 1721. LALDEAN DE BERIOT, Maria Felicita,

mal'-i-bri dai bai'-re-o, a celebrated vocal per-former, was the eldest daughter of Manuel Garcia, a well-known tenor singer of the Italian Opera. She was taken to London by her parents when eight years old, devoted her un-ceasing attention to the study of music, and made her début in 1825, when only sixteen years of age, as prima donna at the opera. In the succeeding year she accompanied her father to America. where her union with M. Malibran, an elderly French merchant at New York, took place. Shortly after their marriage her husband failed, and was thrown into prison; and Madame Mali bran, believing she had been deceived, separated from him, and returned to Europe. Intense study, the love of her art, and the motives she had for exertion, had already made her a performer of unrivalled excellence. The Parisian audiences were perfectly enraptured, and every night she concluded her performance amidst a thunder of applause and a shower of flowers. From Paris she went to London, where she shone with increased lustre, through the season of 1829, in the characters of Rosina, Tancredi, Desdemona, Semiramide, Zerlina, and Ninetta. Her reputa-Seminanica, Zerrina, and America. Her reputa-tion now extended over the whole of Europe; and after travelling great distances to fulfil different engagements, and receiving vast sums for her performances, she revisited England in 1835, and made her first appearance at Covent Garden, in an English version of "La Somnambula," on the 18th of May, and at once entranced her audiences with her marvellous powers of vocalization; not only in the theatre, but also at numerous royal and noble entertainments to which she was invited, and at the concerts of professors. After almost incredible exertions in the evening, she often rose by five o'clock in the morning, and practised for several hours those wonderful passages by which audiences were again to be electrified. In March, 1836, Madame Malibran, while in Paris, having been freed, by the French courts, from her union with Monsieur Malibran, was from nor tution with Monsieur Mainbran, was married to Monsieur de Beriot, a Belgian, whose ability as a violinist had placed him in the highest rank of his profession. In May following, she resumed her performances at Drury Lane Theatre; and, at the close of the season, accompanied her husband to Brussels, and other cities on the Continent. But the close of the recommendation of the season, was at hord. Having been meaned her career was at hand. Having been engaged for the Manchester grand musical festival, she arrived in that town on the 11th of September, and, though indisposed, commenced her arduous task the next day. Her illness rapidly increased; and, though she endeavoured to conceal it, by twenty years, and then retired to his paternal sustaining her part with the apparent vigour of estate. In 1775 he was recalled from his retreat, and made minister of state for the ineffort. On Wednesday, the 14th, her part notes

alberghi in petto," from "Andronico," with Madame Caradori Allau. She fainted under the effort, was immediately bled, and removed to her apartments; but notwithstanding she had the best medical attendance, she breathed her last on the 23rd of September, 1836.

Paris, 1803.

Malins, Sir Richard, ma'-lins, an eminent Chancery barrister, who was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery in December. 1860. He graduated at Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1830. He represented Wallingford in the Conservative interest from 1852 to 1865, when he lost his seat in the general election of that year. He reshortly after his appoint: at as Vice-Chan-1805.

and totally unworthy of the duchess of Marlborough left him a legs 421000 to write the life of her husband; which it was observed, that as he had forgot Bacon was a philosopher, so he would probably mit to notice Mariborough as a general: of this omit to notice Marinorough as a general; of this life, however, he never wrote a lime. Frederick Prince of Wales appointed him his under-scretary, Lord Bofundroke left him his phi-losophical works, which he published after the author's detail. His pedicial works were cal-lected and published by himself in 1759. n. in Perils blinching 1700. a. 1801.

rected and phoissness by masser in 1763. B. in Perthshire about 1760; n. 1765. Malmeshury, William of, mams'-ber-e, an old English listorian, whose lather was a Norman, his mother being an Englishwoman, was early in his life placed in the monastery whose name he is known by, and became its librarian. He wrote "The History of the Kings of England," "The History of the Prelates of of England," and many less important works. His England," and many less important works. His "History of the Kings" terminates at the year 1142: it has been reprinted in Bohn's Anti-quarian Library. He is regarded as one of the most truthful and impartial of the early historians, B., it is supposed in Somersetshire, about 1095; D. about 1150.

MALMESBURY, James Harris, first Earl of, an English diplomatist, was son of the celebrate! James Harris, author of "Hermes," (See Harris, James,) He was appointed ambas ador to the court of Frederick H. of Prussia in 1772, and subsequently filled the same post in Russia and at the Hague. In 1784 henegotiated the marriage between the Prince of Wales and Caroline of Brunswick; and many valuable details of the mission were afterwards published tails of the mission were interwards published by him in his "Diary." His last employments were in 1796-7, at Paris and Lille, for the purpose of obtaining a treaty of peace with the French republic. His "Diarles and Correspondence" were published in 1844. H. at Salisbury, 1746; p. 1820.

Malons, Edmund, ma'-lone, an Irish lawyer, who devoted his life to literature, and became celebrated for his commentaries and editions of

Sinkspearo's works. B. 1741; D.1812.

Maltz-Brun, Courad, mill-te bru(r), a celebrated Danish geographer, commenced life by writing poems and treatises in lavour of liberty,

for which he was c 1736. Afte, casing refure in Sweden for a short time, he went to Paris in 1850, where he was creamed as foreign editor of the "Journal de Itelsa C and published a number of highly-important geogra-phical works, the chief of which are "Geography, Mathematical, Physical, and Political. "Sunmary of Universal Geography,"
"Annals of Voyeres and Travels," n. in land, 1775; n. at Paris, 180

MALTHUS, Rev. The nate Robert, mill-thus, an English elergyman of the established church. who wrote several works on population and on political economy, which have attracted considerable attention. In the famous "Essay on Population," the proposition developed by Mr. Malthus were, that the population, when unchecked, doubles itself every twenty-five years, or increases in a geometrical ratio; the means of subsistence, on the other lead, could not be made to increase to ter than a an arithin theil ratio. He then proceeded to how that the natural check for the was newly, which,

bether with ice, chorters human hale. Mr. s is s: I to have he n much miscon-

by plantifully cloused for ted theories; it is clear, r ived: he was c his comments on however, that house, Be do t' had to wrote a number of others 1 and philosophic on the same subjects, n. in Surrey, 17 | 1 Bath, 1834. Marcs, Etienne Louis, pasted, a French ex-1 Dath, 1834

perimental philosopher and mathematician, professor in the Polytechnic school, and a ter wards served as an officer of curin , both on the Rhine in 1797, and in Egypt under B

parte. He then devoted himself to

philosophy, part call by studying had the good fortune to discover the polarizahad the good name to measure the pounting tion of hight, for which he was elected a mem-her of the Institute. The gold medal of the Royal Society, and homours from all quarters, were bestowed up a lum, re' he ultimately be anne director of the Polytechnic School, and superintendent of fortifications. R. at Paris. 1775; p. 1812.

MANCO-CAPAC, man-ko ka pak, founder and first inca of the empire of Peru, civilized and remaited the different tribes of Peruvians, to whom he pretended that he was born of the sun. After his death, he was we deity. He is said to have hourished about 1025. His dynasty endured 500 years, but became extinct soon after the conquest of Peru

by Pizarro.

MANDRYLLE, Sir John, min de-neel, an English traveller, who spent thirty-four years in travelling through various countries, in-cluding Palestine, Egypt, and a large portion of Asia. He lived for three years at Pekin, and on his return published a narrative of his voyages, which abounds in much curious matter, but blended with the most extravagant fictions, The first English edition of his travels was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, at Westminster, in 1499. n. at St. Albans, about 1300; p. at c, 1372.

MANETHO, mains-tho, an Egyptian historian, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, at Mende, or Heliopolis.

Greek, a History of Egypt, of which a fragment only has come down to us; there is, however, i work by him on the !

Manfred

Mansfield

MANFRED, mun'-fred, king of Naples and Sielly, was a natural son of the emperor Frederick II. After the death of his brother Courad. he became regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Conradino, his nephew. Pone Innocent IV. exciting a revolt against him, he was driven from his kingdom; but he reconquered it a year atterwards, and eaused himself to be erowned in 1258. Popo Urban IV. excommu-nicated him, and offered his kingdom to Charles Manfred perished in a desperate of Anjou. battle with the latter near Benevento, 1266.

Alant, or Manicheus, ma'ne, an heresiarch of the 3rd century, a Persian, who taught that there were two principles of all things, co-eternal and co-equal; that all good pro-ceeded from the former, and all evil from the lutter; that the good being was the author of the New Testament, and the bad of the Old; the one the creator of the body, and the other of the soul. His followers became numerous. and were denominated Manicheans. Mani was eviled by order of Sapor, king of Persia, for failing to cure his son, and was subsequently flayed alive by Hormisdas, successor of Sapor, in 274.

Manurus, Marcus, man'-il-e-us, a Roman poet, who flourished in the Augustan era. If a undertook a didactic poem, of which we have but five books, entitled "Astronomica." It is valuable chiefly as a work of science, but contains, however, a few beautiful passages, par-ticularly in the introductions.

Manin, Daniel, ma'-na, an illustrious Italian patriot, formerly president of the Venetian republic. The son of a distinguished advocate, young Manin was educated for the profession The son of a distinguished advocate, of the law. About 1825 he married, and went to reside at Mestre, a small town near Venice. There he practised as an advocate, and occupied his leisure with historical studies, taking no part in the discussions or proceedings of the no part in the discussions or proceedings of the secret societies then existing in Halty, but hating Austrian rule, and hoping for the independence of Venice with the whole force of his nature. That such a man should come into collision with the Austrian government was perfectly natural; and, at the beginning of 1818, he was imprisoned for the liberal opinions expressed by him as advocate during several trials. A few months later, the Austrians were driven from Milan; the insurrection quickly spreat throughout the Italian peninsula, and at Venice, Count Zichy, the Austrian governor, was forced to surrender. Manin here stepped forth, and exhorted his countrymen to act like men who were worthy of freedom. He organized a government, at the head of which he was placed, with Tomaseo; formed a committee of defence, created ten battalions of garde mobile, and improvised a corps of artillery. Charles Albert took the field against the Austriuns, in the name of Italy, the Venetians agreed to a fusion with Lombardy and Piedmont, under the name of the kingdom of Northern Italy. The defeat of the Picdmontese, howto defend herself alone against Austria; thereupon a republic was proclaimed, Manin being named chief triunvir, and the military com-mand confided to the Neapolitan general Pepe Name control was besieged by the Austrians in August, 1848, but held out heroically until the end of the same month in the following year, and did not surrender before it had been sub-

ected to a fearful bombardment. According to the terms of capitulation, Manin was permitted to go into exile, and theroupon retired to Paris, where he supported himself by giving lessons in Italian. B. at Venice, 1894; D. at Paris,

ILEY, Mary de la Riviere, man'-le, the daughter of Sir Roger Manley, governor of Guernsey, a gentleman who suffered much for is adherence to Charles I., and also distinguished himself as a writer. She was left to he care of a cousin, who seduced her under he mask of a pretended marriage, and then bandoned her. Being thus dependent on her wn exertions for support, she became a dra-natic and political writer. Her first effort was The Royal Mistress," a tragedy, which was uccessful. She then composed "The New successful. She then composed "The New Atalantis," in which, under feigned names, and with much warmth and freedom, she reates the amours and adventures, real and suposed, of many distinguished persons of the was committed to the custody of a messenger, out afterwards admitted to bail; and a Tory administration succeeding, she lived in high reputation and gaiety. She was also employed in writing for Queen Anne's ministry; and when Swift relinquished the "Examiner," she ontinued it for a considerable time with great consider to or a considerator time with great spirit. Besides the works before mentioned, she wrote "Lucius," a tragedy; "The Lost Lover," a conedy; "Memoirs of Europe to wards the Close of the Eighteenth Century," Court Intrigues," "Adventures of Rivelle," * See 19 1721. D. 1724.

Manlius Capitolinus, Marcus, kap-i-to-li'nus, a celebrated Roman consul and commander, who, when Rome was taken by the Gauls, re-tired into the Capitol, and preserved it from a sudden attack made upon it in the night. The dogs which were kept in the Capitol made no noise; but the geese, by their cries, awoke Manlius, who had just time to repel the enemy. Geese from that period were always held sacred among the Romans, and Manlius was honoured with the surname of Capitolinus. He after-wards endeavoured to obtain the sovereignty of Rome, for which he was thrown from the

Tarpaian rock, 381 B.c.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, tor-kwai-tus, a famous Roman, who displayed great courage in his youth as military tribune. In a war against the Gauls he accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy, and having slain him, took his of the enemy, and naving sain man, dook me chain (torques) from his neek; on which account he assumed the name of Torquatus. He was the first Roman advanced to the dictatorship without being previously a consul. But ship without being previously a contain the tarnished his glory by putting his son to death for engaging in single combat with an enemy contrary to his order. This greatly disgusted the Romans, and, on account of his severity in his government, all ediets of ex-treme rigour were called "Manliana Edieta."

He flourished 310 n.c.

MANSFIELD, mans-feeld, William Murray,
Earl of, an illustrious lawyer, received his
education at Westminster School, whence he was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1723. After Taking his degree as M.A., he went abroad, and on his return, entered of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar. His eloquence and legal acquirements soon gained him an extensive practice, and when he

Manutius

pleaded, the court was crowded. Pope, with pleaded, the court was crowdes. Pope, with whom he was stimate, complimented him with the appellation of "silver-tongued Murray," In 1788 he became solicitor-general, and was elected member of Parliament. In 1734 he was ande a titorney-eneral, and in 1756 their finstice of the Kimg's Benefit, soon after which he was ereated Baron Mansfield. In 1776 his lordship was created an earl. His conduct on the bench at the trials of the publisher of Junius's Letters, and of Wilkes, caused him to become very unpopular, and during the famous riots of 1780 his house in Bloomsbury-square was burnt down by the mob, who also threatened his life. By that disaster, he lost a prodigious number of valuable manuscripts and books; yet, when the House of Commons voted him a compensation for the injury, he refused to accept it. After filling his high office with great dignity many years, he resigned it on account of his infirmities, in 1788. His reputation is that of a irmites, in 1788. This reputation is that of a great lawyer, an uprigite man, and an elegant scholar. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. D. at Perth, 1704; D. 1793.

Many, Right Rev. Richard, anad, Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, was educated at

Winchester and Oxford, where he gained the chancellor's prize for an English essay "On Commerce," 1799; and, after taking his degree of M.A., travelled for some time on the continent; on his return he became successively curate at Buriton and Sparsholt in Hampshire. In 1810 surrion and Sparsholt in Hampshire. In 1810 he was presented to the vicerage of Great Coggeshall, in Essex; and the sermons which he preached at the Dampton Lecture, in 1812, having attracted general attention, he rese rapidly in the church. In 1815 he beare rector of St. Botolph's, Rishopsgrate-street, and, three years later, vicar of East Horsley, Surrey. In 1920 he was consecrated bishop of Killalue, and translated to the see of Down and Connor in 1823, and the care of the diocese of Dromore devolved upon him in 1842. During his long life, Dr. Mant was constantly engaged in authorship, chiefly on subjects connected with his professional duties. Of his numerous ms processional duties. Of his maintrous writings, those which have gained him greatest celebrity are, probably, the edition of the Bible with notes and commentaries, which he prepared in conjunction with Dr. D'Oyly, and pared in conjunction with Dr. D'Oyly, and tructs printed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, such as "A Step in the Temple," &c. "Romanism and Holy Serip-ture Compared," "The Churches of Rome and England Compared." 1,778; p. 1818. MANTELL, Gideon Algernon, man-tel, a dis-

tinguished English geologist, who, while pursuing his profession as surgeon at Lewes, studied the geological formations of Sussex with the greatest assiduity and success. His works written upon the science of geology are peculiarly attractive to the general reader, in consequence of the elegant and lucid style in consequence of the elegant and lucid style in which the information is conveyed. The first of these works was published in 1822, and was entitled "The Fossils of the South Downs," which was followed by "Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex." For his great discoveries of the iguanotion and its colossal allies, the Geological Society, in 1835, awarded him the Wollaston medal and fund, 'Mn 1225 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and this learned hold valse marked its sense of his dislearned body also marked its sense of his discovery of the iguanodon by awarding him the royal medal. In 1839 he went to reside at

Clapham. About the same time the trustees of the British Museum purchased his collection of fossils for £5000. His well-spent life had two phases—original discovery and popular teaching. At the former we have glanced in mentioning his discovery of the gigantic fossil; and in proof of his labours in the latter direction, we may mention the delightful "Wonders of Geology," and "The Medals of Creation," works long and deservedly held in the highest esteem by the general reader. Dr. Mantell was also an industrious contributor to scientific Transactions; and in the "Zoology and Geology" of Agassiz and Strickland no less than sixty-seven articles have been attributed to him. B. at Lewes, Sussex, about 1790; D. 1852.

MANUEL COMNENUS, man'-n-cl, emperor of the East, was the son of John Commenus, whom the East, was the Soil of Jane Childrens, Whom he succeeded in 1143, to the prejudice of Isaac, his elder brother, whom his father had disinherited. Roger, king of Sielly, invaded the empire in his reign; but Manuel expelled him, and then turned his arms against. Palmatia and Hungary with various success. He also marched into Egypt, which country he would have conquered, had he not been betrayed by Amauri I., king of Jerusalem, his ally. D. 1120;

D. 1150.

Manuel Palmologus, emperor of Constantinople, was the sin and successor of John Palrologus I. The Turks having invaded his dominions, he applied to the Latius for succour,

dominions, he applied to the Latins for succoup, but without effect, on which he resigned his seepfre to John Palacologus II., his son, and took a religious habit. n. 13(5; p. 1425.

Manuar, Jacques Antoine, entered the republican army as a volunteer in 1783, and took to the rank of captain. After the peace of Campo Formio, he quitted the army, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Aix, and soon acquired a high reputation for talent. In 1815 he was cleeted to the chamber of depaties which was convised by Manukon and after which was convenient to the chamber of depaties. which was convoked by Napoleon, and after the abdication of that moment, Manuel strenuously contended for the rights of his son. In 1818 he was elected a member of the chamthe 1818 he was elected a memory of the chain-ber of deputies by three departments, and be-came one of the most formidable opponents of the ministers. He was fervid and ardent in the cause of the party to which he had attached himself; but having used some violent expresnmssif; but having used some voicent expres-sions in his first speech, in the session of 1823, on the subject of the Spanish war, his expui-sion was loudly demanded; the result of which was that a body of the gendarmerie was intro-duced to arrest him; but he was again chosen to the chamber of deputies in 1824. n. 1773; D. 1827.

Manutius, Aldus, man-oo'-sha-us, or Manuzio, Aldo, a celebrated Italian printer and author, of the 15th and 16th centuries, was born at Bassano, in 1447; became tutor to Alberto Pio, prince of Carpi; and in 1488 established a printing office at Venice. Ho printed nume-rous valuable editions of Greek and Latin classics; compiled a Greek and Latin Diccompared a Greek and Latin Dictionary and Grammar; and was the inventor of the Italic character, honce called Aldine, for the exclusive use of which, for a term of years, be obtained a material. the exclusive use of which, for a term of years, he obtained a patent. n. 1615.—Paolo Manuzio, son of the preceding, distinguished as a classic scholar, no less than as a printer, was born at Venice, in 1612, and died in 1674—Aldo Manuzio, the younger, was a son of Paolo,

Mangoni

and equally celebrated as his father and grand- to Louis XIV. n. at Camerino, in the March father, B. 1517; D. 1597; and with him expired

the glory of the Aldine press.

MANZONI, Alessandro, mon-zo-ne, a celebrated Italian poet and novelist, who, after completing his education at Milan and Pavia, went to Paris in 1808. While in the French capital, he produced a poem in blank verse, of strongly deistical opinions, but after his return to Italy, in 1807, he became a zealous Roman Catholie, and his subsequent poetical works were imbued with a devotional feeling. He is known throughout Europe as the author of a fine historical novel, called "The Betrothed Lovers," which has been translated into Incrementarian novel, cancer and refronted Lovers," which has been translated into English, French, and German, and is allowed to be worthy of taking rank with the best productions of Sir Walter Scott. After the death owing of his first wife, in 1833, Manzoni continued to live in retirement near Milan. n. 1734.

Mares, or Mar, Walter, maips, an old English poet, who was chaplain to Henry II.,

by whom he was despatched on a mission to the court of Louis VII. of France. He wrote some satirical and convivial poems, in Latin, which were edited and published by Thomas Wright, in 1841. He was also the author of several prose works, both in Latin and Norman-French, from which a large portion of the romance of the Round Table is said to be taken. Mapes rose to high posts in the church; but, after he became archdeaeon of Oxford, in 1190, no further mention is made of him. B. probably in Herefordshire, about the middle of

the 12th century.

MARADI, James Philip, ma-rail-de, a cele-brated Italian mathematician and astronomer, who was employed under Cassini in constructing the great meridian through France. left behind a valuable catalogue of the fixed stars, and a body of important "Observations."

n. nt Niev, 1665; p. 1729. ARAT, Jean Paul, mul-ra, a notorious demagogue, who went to Paris, where he studied physic, and set up as an empiric, selling his nostrums at an extravagant price. On the first outbreak of the Revolution, in 1789, he became a leader among the most violent of the revolufloorry factions. In his first journal, the "Publiciste Parisien," he attacked Neeker, and other eminent men. This was followed by his "Friend of the People," in which he excited the troops against their generals, the people at large against their king, and declared in print that France could never become happy until 270,000 heads had been struck off by the guillotine. Named deputy for the department of Paris in the Convention, he appeared there armed with pistols. The most atrocious murders were committed by his means, and he appeared to delight in nothing but the effusion of blood, when he was assassinated, in the midst blood, when he was assessmented, in the mass of his career, while taking a hath, by Charlotte Corday. (See Corday.) Marrat published a work on Man, or "Principles of the Reciprocal Influence of the Soul and Body," and Tracts on Electricity and Light, in which he attacked the Newtonian system.

Agricoman system. B. near Sentenater, 1923 M. Sassasiantol, M. Sazarri, Carlo, ma-raf-1e, an eminent Italian obscure pointer, who became the pupil of Andrea throno Sacchi, and chiefy applied himself to painting. His vel femilo saints. Popo Clement 1X. race thin a year, pension, and conferred on him the order of measure. He was also painter in ordinary jn. 257.

Marcianus

of Ancona, 1625; n. at Rome, 1713.

Manner, John, mar-lok, a musician of the 16th century, who is believed to have been the aun century, who is believed to have been the first composer of the eatherla service of the Anglican church. He held the office of organist at St. George's Chapel, Windors, and wrote a "Concordance of the Bible," "Lives of the Saints, Prophets, and Patriarchs," Ex. MARCHAY, Francois Severin Desgraviere, marse, a distinguished French general, eminent could for his allient will be a "Miller Anglica".

equally for his military skill and courage, and for his virtue and humanity. These qualities he displayed in La Vendée, at Fleurus, and on These qualities the Rhine. He was killed at Hochsteinbach, and

when buried in the entremeded camp at Coblentz, so high was the respect in which he was held, that both the French and the Austrian armies fired volleys of artillery in honour of the cere-

three volleys of architecty in almost of the cere-mony. b. at Chartres, 1709; killed, 1706.

Marcellinus, mar-sel-li-nus, a pope and aint, succeeded Caius in 200. He signalized himself by his courage in a severe persecution. The Donatists charged him with having sacrificed to idols; from which he was vindicated by

Augustine, p. 304.

Augustine, D. 393. Marsatil, Denodict, mar-sail/-lo, an eminent composer, denominated in Italy the Prince of Music. This highly-grited man was equally minent as a poet, philosopher, and musician, 'lis compositions in music were numerous. Its principal prose work was his "Teatro alla Modn" (the Pashionable Stago), intended as a millerous exities on a modern opens. 2 at 1 udicrous criticism on modern operas. B. at

Venice, 1086; p. 1739.

MARCELLUS, Marcus Claudius, mar-sel'-lus, a famous Roman general, who, after the first Punic war, had the command of an expedition against war, and the command of an expectation against the Gauls, where he obtained the spolie opine, by killing with his own hand Viridomarus, the king of the enemy. Soon after he was intrusted to oppose Hannibal in Italy, and was the first Roman who obtained any advantage over him. Marcellus in his third conscibility. over him. Marcellus, in his third consulship, over nm. Marchus, in his fund consistings, was sent with a powerful force against Syracuse. He attacked it by sea and land, but his operations proved ineflectual, the inventions of the philosopher Archimedes baffling all the efforts and destroying all the great and stupendous military engines of the Romans, during three successive years. (See Archimers, authors)
The perseverance of Marcellus at last gave him
the victory. After the conquest of Syracuse, une victory. After the conquest of Syracuse, Marcellus was called upon to oppose Hamillad a second time. He displayed great military talents in his operations against this general but was not, however, sufficiently vigilant against the snares of his adversary. He imprudently soparated himself from his camp, and was killed in an ambuscade, B.C. 208

MARCELLUS I., Pope, succeeded Marcellinus. The emperor Maxentius banished him from Rome for excommunicating an apostate. p. 310.

MARCHLUS II. was secretary to Paul III., who made him a cardinal, and one of the pre-sidents at the council of Trent. He succeeded Julius III. in 1555, but died a few weeks after

n. near Neufchatel, 1744; his election.

Materiary, nur-shi-ci-nua, a Thradan of Materiary, who obtained the imperial nue the pupil of Andrea throne on the death of Theodosius II, in 450, pulled himself to painting lis reign, though it lasted little more than six years, was marked by peaceful and energetic measures. B. about the and of the 4th century;

Maria Theresa

MARCO POLO. (See POLO.) MARDONIUS, mar-do'-ni-us, a famous Persian general, a son of the satrap Gobryas, and a cousin of Xerxes. When Darius determined to consin of Acress. When Darius determined to invade Greec, the command of the immense army and fleet that was raised to crash that power was entrusted to him; but a storm de-stroyed his ships off Mount Athos, while his army was beaten in Macedonia. He accompanied Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, some years after, in 480 B.C., and was left in occupation of Athens, which he held for some months after the return of Xerxes to Asia. He was defeated and slain by Pausanias, at the battle of Platera,

September 22, 479 B.C.

September 22, 479 B.C.

Mangang, mar-gu-ret, daughter of Waldemar III, king of Denmark, and wife of Haco VII, king of Norway, was placed on the throne of both kingdoms, on the death of her son, Olaf VI, in 1837. The Swedes, disastisted with their king Albert, offered their crown to Manganet, who accepted it, and defeated Albert in 1804. Three years afterwards, the states of Demonse's Weeden and Marway massed allow. in 1804. Three years afterwards, the states of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway passed a law, known by the name of the Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms were united, and the monarchy limited. Blargaret, however, violated the conditions of the Union, and was called the

Semiranis of the North. n. 1353; n. 1411.
Margaret daughter of Réné of Anjou, king
of Sicily, and wife of Henry YI., king of England. In the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, she displayed the character of a heroine. Her busband being taken prisoner, in 1456, by the carl of Warwick, bush care of a heroine. Her busband being taken prisoner, in 1456, by the carl of Warwick, bush character of London in triumple. But, in 1460, her arms, she friends, persecuted by ny enemies, attacked by levied forces, set Henry at liberty, and entered London in triumple. But, in 1460, her arms, she friends, persecuted by ny enemies, attacked by London in triumple. But, in 1460, her arms, she friends, persecuted by ny enemies, attacked by London in triumple. But, in 1460, her arms, she friends, persecuted by ny enemies, attacked by London in 1460, her arms, she friends, persecuted by ny enemies, attacked by London in 1460, her arms, she friends, persecuted by ny enemies, attacked by London in 1460, her arms, she icon, and this pathelic additions, I have no other resource my enemies relations, I have no other resource my many friends, pour fieldity, in your courace, and constitution, and this pathelic additions, I have no other resource my many friends, pour fieldity, in your courace, and constitution, and this pathelic additions, I have no other resource my many friends, pour fieldity, in your courace, and constitution, and the pathelic additions, I have no other resource my many friends, pour fieldity, in your courace, and constitution, and the pathelic additions, I have no other resource my many friends, pour fieldity, in your courace, and constitution, and the pathelic additions, I have no other resource my many friends, pour fieldity, in your courace, and constitution, and this pathelic additions, I have no other resource my hard friends, I have no other resource my many friends, pathelic additions, I have no other resource my hard friends, I have no other resource my many friends, pathelic additions, I have no other resource my hard friends, I have no other resource my many friends, pathelic additions, I have no other resource my hard friends, I have no other resource my many fri York and Lancaster, she displayed the characwho fell in the battle of Wakefield. She next defeated Warwick at the second battle of St. adleans; but was routed, after a bloody contest, at Towton; on which she fled to France, to implore succour from Louis XI., who refused her any assistance. This intrepid woman then returned to England, where she was joined by several of her party, but was defeated at Hex-ham. In 1471 she sustained a final defeat at Towkesbury, where she and her son were taken prisoners. In 1475, her brother Louis XI. of France purchased her liberty by a large rausom. She then retired to France, where she died in 1482. B. about 1425.

MARGARET, Countess of Richmond and Derby.

(See BRAUFORT, Margaret.)

MARGARY of Valois, queen of Navarro, and sister to Francis I., king of France, was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angou-lème. In 1509 sue married Charles, duke of lême. In 1509 site married Charles, duke of Alençon, two years after whose death site became the wife of Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom she had Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. Margaret assisted her husband in improving his dominions, and grady encouraged the Protestants. Desdites other works, site wrote the "Heptameron," a collection of tales after the manner, and with more then the license, of Boccaccio. 21, 1492; D. 1549.

MARGARET of France. ocean of Navarre.

MARGARET of France, queen of Navarre, daughter of Henry II., ranked as one of the greatest beauties of her age, with talents and accomplishments corresponding to the charms of her person. She married Henry, then prince

of Bearn, but afterwards king of France. On his accession to that throne, he proposed to dissolve their marriage, to which she consented, on condition of receiving a suitable pension; and, having returned to Paris, lived in great splendour and dissipation till her death in 1615. B. 1552. Some very agreeable poems by her are extant, and her "Mémoires" are curious.

MARIA LICZINSKI, ma-ri'-a lek-zins'-ki, daughter of Sianislas, king of Poland, married Louis XV, of France in 1725. D. 1768.

Maria Theresa, tai-rai-sa, archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and empress of Germany, was the daughter of the enmeror Charles VI. and of Elizabeth Christina. of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. Her father having lost his only son, the archduke Leopold, constituted Maria Theresa the heiress of his estates. In 1713 was framed the famous Pragmatic Sanction, by which, in default of male issue, the succession passed to the eldest of Charles's daughters. She married, in 1736, Francis Stephen of Loraine, atterwards emperor by the name of Francis I. In 1740 her father died, which event plunged Europe into war. Frederick of Prussia invaded Silesia, to which conquest he added Moravia. The elector of Bavaria aspired to the crowns of Bohemia and the empire; was sup-ported by France in violation of the Pragmatic Sanction; and was crowned emperor at Frankfort, in 1742. Meanwhile, Maria Theresa threw herself upon the support of her Hungarian subjects, to whom, with her child in her arms, she made this pathetic address:—" Abandoned by my

lungerians drew there salves, and exchained, as with one voltee, "Morianary pro regre nestro Maria Theresa." (We will die for our soven, in Maria Theresa.) A powerful rung was formed, with Kevenhuller at its head, which recovered several important places. Maria formed a treaty with Eugland, which supplied her with money and trops, and, what was of gr. ater consequence, detached the king of Prussia from the league, on condition of his retaining Silesia and Gratz. Maria Theresa was crowned queen of Gratz. maria Theresa was crowned queen or Bohemia, at Prague, in 1743; and, in June of the same year, the king of England and his son, the duke of Cumberland, gained a great victory at Dettingen. The king of Sardinia now declared himself for the queen of Hungary, who in 1745, had placed the imperial crown on the head of her husband, at Frankfort. After eight years of war, a peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Maria Theresa was secured in her rights. (See FRUDERICK II.) She employed the interval of peace in organization i armies, repairing or constructing forti-regulating and encouraging commerce,

military schools, and in erecting colleges of learning. She also caused observatories to be learning. She also caused observatories to be built at Vienna, Gratz, and Tyrnau, which she supplied with the best instruments. The wounded and infirm soldiers found an asylum in hospitals, and the widows and children of officers were liberally provided for. In 1756 this calm was disturbed by the king of Prussia, who marched into Saxony and Bohemia; Count Daun, however, eventually forced the Prussi to raise the slege, by gaining the victory of Kollin (1767.) On this

Maria Louisa

instituted the military order called by her name. After many engagements, peace was concluded in 1763, leaving Austria and Prussia with the same boundaries as before the war. Her husband died in 1765, and she never put off her mourning attire till her death. In 1772 she, meaning attre til ner death. In 1772 she, somewhat unwillingly, joined the king of Prussia and the empress Catharme in the dismembranent of Poland. On the death of Maximilian Joseph, cledor of Bavaria, in 1777, war was rekindled between Austria and Prussia, but was beautisted in 1770 het between Austria and Prussia, but was terminated in 1779 by the peace of Teschen, which added to the former state a small portion of Bavaria. Maria Theresa was one of the most energetic and noble of rulers; and so well and wisely had she governed her people, that she earned, and fully merited, the name of mother of her country. B. 1717; D. at Vienna, 1780.

Maria Louisa, mă-ri-u loo-e'-su, ex-empress MARIA LOUISA, Macri-16 1000-414, exempress of the French, and second wife of Napoleon Bonquarte, was the eldest daughter of Francis I., emperor of Austria (who must not be confounded with Francis I., emperor of Germany). In 1810 she was married to Napoleon I., then in the authle for the presence of the second the zenith of his power; in 1811 she presented her husband with a son-afterwards called king of Rome—to the great joy of the French nation: and, in 1813, on his departure to the army, and, in 1813, on his departure to the army, she was nominated regent. In 1814 she refused to necompany Napoleon to Elba on the plea of ill-health; and having obtained, by treaty with the allied powers, the duchies of Parma and Placentia, &c., she repaired thither with her chamberlain. Count Neiperey, for whom she had conceived an attachment, and above the refrequently maying. whom she subsequently married. Maria Louisa was endowed with considerable talents, which she had cultivated with some care. Her mar-

affection or her esteem: but she is still liable to the charge of selfishness of character and coldness of heart, which the difficulties of her

position may perhaps extenuate, but cannot justify. B. 1791; D. December 18, 1847.

MARIANA, Juan, ma-re-u'-na, a celebrated Spanish historian, who at the age of 17 entered the order of the Jesuits. He distinguished himself by a famous book, entitled "De Rege et Regis Institutione," in which he justified the assassination of heretical princes : it was burnt

the above, and several other learned works, he wrote a "Treatise on Weights and Measures," and another on the "Faults of Government and Society," in Spanish. r. at Talavera,

Marie Da' Medici, me-de'-che, daughter of Francis I., grand-duke of Tusemy, married Henry IV. of France, in 1600. The union was rendered unhappy in consequence of the jealous, obstinate, and violent character of the queen; but, although she was constantly quarrelling with Henry, the most reliable historians acquit with Henry, the most romanic instorans acquit her of the oddious charge with which some writers have sought to brand her—that of being prily to the king's nurder. On the death of Hanry IV, in 1610, she was named regent, but her administration was disgraced by the countenance she afforded to unworth favourites. She even quarrelled with her son, afterwards Louis XIII., who was compelled to 687

Marie Antoinette

quit the court. A reconciliation was, however, effected between them by Richelieu. That minister subsequently forced her to leave France. The remainder of her life was spent in exile, in Rapland, Belgium, and Germany. In 1628 her death took place at Cologne, where he was almost without the common necessaries he was almost without the common necessaries.

of life B. at Florence, 1573.

Marie Antoinette, ma'-re an'-twoi-net, queen of France and archduchess of Austria, was the daughter of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa. In 1770 she married the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. the celebration of the ceremony, in May of that year, two tremendous thunderstorms happened; and at the fete given by the city of Paris, a few weeks afterwards, above 1200 persons perished by the falling of a building creeted for letting off fireworks, and a great number of spectators fell into the Seine and were drowned. The dauphiness, on that melancholy occasion, sent all the money she possessed to the licutenant of police, for the relief of the distressed. At the death of a monarch in France, it was the custom trease of a monare in France, to was the custom or the people to pay a tax to the new queen; his she caused to be dispensed with, when, by the demise of Louis XV., she ascended the brone. When the Revolution burst forth, in 789, the public fury was directed against her; but she supported herself, amidst the vilest indignities and brutal scenes, with unshaken for-titude. On the famous 6th of October, when the frantic mob led the royal family in triumply from Versailles to Paris, and uttered dreadful exclamations against the q cen, she presented herself before them alone, v en her introplid ar for a period disarmed their maliee, and turned On that metheir menaces into applause. morable journey the mob carried before the carriage the heads of two of the king's guard on pikes. The courage of the queen, after being arrested at Varennes and conducted back to the Tuileries, remained unshaken. In the Temple her behaviour was marked by heroic fortitude. When apprised of the condemnation of her husband, she felicitated him on the termination of his sufferings, and upon his approach to an immortal crown. (See Louis XVI.) In July, 1798, she was separated from her son, which excited in her the most affecting grief, and in August she was conducted in the night to the Conciergeric, where she was confined in a dark and damp dungeon. In October she was brought to trial on the charge of having embezzled the public property, corresponded with foreign enemies, and transmitted large sums to the emperor. Accusations of crimes the most unnatural were also produced; to which she opposed the spirit and resolution of conscious innocence. Though nothing was proved, sentence of condemnation was passed against her, which she heard with triumph. On the 16th of the same month she was conducted

where, after elevating her eyes to heaven, she suffered the fatal stroke. Her body was thrown into a grave and conner pour was thrown into a grave and con-sumed by quicklime. Her misfortunes had made great ravages in her beautiful coun-trannee, and altered the colour of her hair. Marie Antoinetto possessed an accomplished mind; she spoke the French language with murity and thu bellimes how any teach. purity, and the Italian as her own tongue. She understood Latin, and had a perfect knowledge of geography and history. She was kind-hearted and honest; thoughtlessness was perhaps the

Marignano

greatest vice that could be attributed to her: and it caused her to be most unjustly slandered on several occasions. She left a son, who died (See Louis XVII.) B. at Vienna, in prison. (See Lours 1755; guillotined 1793.

Marignano, John James Medichino, mar'-MARIONANO, John James Medichino, mar-cil).nam, Marquis de, a celebrated commander, born at Milan, in the beginning of the 18th century. Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, em-ployed him and another officer to nurder Viscouti, a Milanese nobleman; after which he determined to sacrifice the two instruments, less he should be discovered as the author of the ne snound be discovered as the addition of the assassination. The one perished, but Medichino escaped, and obtained the government of Musso. In 1528 he envered into the service of the emperor, and exchanged Musso for Marignano. In 1544 he defeated the French, commanded by Marshal Strozzi, in Tuscany, and took the city of Siena, where he committed herrible cruelties. p. 1. vi.

Marino, John Baptist, mu-re'-uo, an Italian MARINO, John Baptist, marri'no, an Italian poet. His father having disaarded him for re-fusing to study the law, he became secretary to the grand admiral of Naples, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Aldebraudino. His principal poem was entitled "Adonis," dedicated to Louis XIII. was enumed. "Adons," deficated to Louis XIII.
at the time when Marino was at Paris, whither
he had been invited by Marie de Medici. He
afterwards retired to his native city. B. at Naples, 1569; p. 1625.

MARINO FALIERI. (See FALIERI.)

MARIOTTE, Edme, mul-re-ot, an eminent
mathematician, who was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1666. He us an accusion of sciences at Paris, in 1606. He distinguished himself by his hydraulic experiments. His principal works are, "A Treatise on Thilosophy," "On the Motion of Waters," "On the Movement of Pendulums," "Experiments on Colours," "Treatise on Levels." The whole were published in a collected form at Leyden, in 1717. D. 1684.

MARIES GIURG and Priva a cold broad December 1988.

Marrus, Chius, ma'-ri-us, a celebrated Roman. who was seven times consul. He was of obscure origin, and in his youth was a husbandman; which employment he quitted for the army, and which employment he quitted for the army, and became a fleutenant under Sepice, who, when asked one night at supper where as good a general as himself might be found when he was dead, replied, placing his hand on the shoulders of Martis. "Here, perhaps." Martius ended the war with Jugurtia, whom he conducted in turingh to Rome. After this, he served against triumph to Rome. After this, he served against the Cimbri and other barbarous nations who had invaded Italy; but tarnished the glory of his victories by the beast cruellies to the vanquished, especially the women. Plutareh reports that, having experienced some disavantages in contending with the Cimbri, he was warned, in a dream, to evert the wrath of the gods by secrificing his daughter Calpurnia, which inhuman direction he obeyed. In his sixth consultate he had Sulla for his rival, who which inhuman direction he obeyod. In mis sixth consultate he had Sylla for his rival, who marched to Rome with his army, and obliged Marius to quit the city. After wandering some time, he was recalled to Rome by Clinna, with whom he was chosen consul. 20, 88, in which year he died from excessive drinking. 2, at 5.or near Arpinum, about 157 B.C.—His son, Marius the Younger, had all the ferocious characteristics of his father. He usurped the consular dignity 82 n.c.; but was defeated by Sylla, and slew himself at Præneste.

Marlborough

mon soldier in the reign of Valerianus Gallienus. who attained to supreme command in the army, and, on the death of the former, seized the imperial throne, but was shortly afterwards killed

by a soldier. D. about 260.

Mariyaux, Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de. ma'-re-vo, a celebrated French writer, whose ma'-re-ro, a celebrated French writer, whose comedies and romanees are distinguished by their moral tendency. His best works are, "The Poor Philosopher," "Marianne," "Le Paysan Parvenu," "Pharsamon," Healso wroto a work entitled "The French Spectator," L. at Paris, 1688; p. 1763.

MARK, a pope and saint, succeed d Sylvester I, in 336, and died the next year. There passes under his name an epistle addressed to St.

Athanasins

MARK ANTONY. (See ANTONIUS, Marcus.) MARKLAND, Jereminh, mark'-1 and, a learned critic, who in 1723 distinguished himself by his eritie, who in 1723 distinguished himself by his "Epistola Critica," after which he published "Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero; with a Dissertation on Four Orations ascribed to Cicero." Ho wrote several other works, and as-isted many learned men in their labours. B. in Laneashire,

1693; p. near Dorking, Surrey, 1776. MARLBOROUGH, John Churchill, Duke of,

mark-bur-o, an illustrious English general and statesman. He received but an indifferent education, for his father, Sir Winston Churchill, a royalist gentleman of ancient family, took him to court at the age of 12 years, where he became page to the duke of York, and, in 1666, obtained a commission in the guards. His first service was at the siege of Taurier, against the Moors, and on his return to England, he became the favourite of the duchess of Cleveland. who gave him £5000, with which he purchased who gave him 45000, with which he purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards under the great Turenne, who was so pleased with his person and bravery, as to call him the "Hand-some Englishman," and furthe declared that he would one day prove a moster in the art of war. He di-tinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Maestricht, that the king of Franco publicly thanked him at the head of the regiment. On his return to England he was made licutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bedeham-ber, and master of the robes to the duke of ber, and master of the robes to the duke of York. He attended that prince to Holland and Scotland, and about this time married Miss Srahl Jennings, maid of honour to Princess, afterwards Queen Anne. In 10°2 ho was slip-yrecked with the dake of York, in their passago to Scotland, on which occasion lik royal light-ness expressed the utmost unively to save his favourite. The same year he was made a peer, by the title of Baron Eymouth, in Scotland; and when James came to the crown, was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685, he was created Lord Churchill of Sandridge, and, soon afterwards, materially assisted in suppress ing Monmouth's rebellion. He continued to serve King James with great fidelity till the arrival of William of Orange; whereupon he went over to that prince, an act of treachery which has been stigmatized by several writers, and not unjustly, as fraught with base ingratiand not unjusty, as fraught with the religion and constitution of his country. King William created him earl of Marborough in 2 n.c.; but was defeated by Sylia, and slaviny
imself at Preneste.
MINITES, MARCUS Aurelius, a smith and comnext served in Ireland, and redoced; Cort, with

other strong places. But in 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower; whence, however, he was soon released. After the death of Queen Mary, he was restored to favour: and at the close of William's reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States, who chose him captain-general of their forces. On the commencement of Queen Anne's reign, he recommended a war with France and Spain, which advice was adopted. In the first campaign of 1702 he took a number of strong towns, pargicularly Liège. He returned to England the following winter, and received the thanks of both Houses, and the honour of a dukedom from the queen. In 1704 he joined Prince Eugene, with whom he fought the French and Rugene, with whom he lought the French and Bavarians at Blenheim and obtained a com-plete victory, taking Marshal Tallard prisoner. Just before this event, he had been created a prince of the empire. In the winter he returned to England, bringing with him Marshal Tallard, and 26 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and and 25 other olicers of rank, 121 standards, and 170 colours. He again received the thanks of Parliament, and the grant of the crown lands at Woodstock, a village near Oxford. In 1706 he fought the famous battle of Ramilies, in which his life was frequently in the most imminent danger, a cannon-shot taking off the heard of Colour Blueire, as he was believe the head of Colonel Bingly as he was helping the duke to remount. This victory accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. He arrived in England in November, and received fresh honours and grants from the Queen and Parliament. A bill was passed to settle the titles upon the male and female issue of his daughters; and Blenheim House was or ins taugitiers; and incinem House was ordered to be built to perpetaate his gallant services. He had also a pension of £5000 a year granted him. The following campaign year granted him. The following campaign presented nothing worth recording; but the ensuing one was pushed with such vigourbeing distinguished by the victory at Oudenarde, followed by the passage of the Schelde and the capture of the fortress of Lisies that the French king was glad to enter into a negotiation for peace, which, however and result. In 1709, Mariborongh defeated Marshal Villars at Malplaquet; for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemized. In the winter of 1711 he returned to England, having added considerably to his laturels; but soon whiter of 1711 he returned to England, having added considerably to his larvais; but soon after was dismissed from his employments. To add to this disgrace, a prosecution was commenced acquists him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Thecupon he went into voluntary bunishment, accompanied by his duchess, and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover, amids the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor verstored the duke to his miliand her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employment, having survived his intellectual faculties. B, in Devonshire, 1650; D. 1722, and his remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.

MARLBOROUGH, Sarah, Duchess of, wife of makenogoufer, spran, Dugness of, wile of the preceding, was a lady of strong mind, but overbearing passions. For a long time she exercised over the weak and easy nature of Queen Anne a most commanding influence. The queen threw off all royal ctiquette when corresponding with the haughty duchess. In

their letters, Queen Anne was simple "Mrs. Morley," while the duchess was addressed as "dear Mrs. Freeman." In the end, however, the queen felt her yoke to be intolerable, and after a long struggle for power, the duchess was dismissed the court, the duke, her husband, sharing in her disgrace. She outlived the duches sward years. D. 1744.

Marlows, Christopher, mar-lo, an English dramatic writer, who studied at the university of Cambridge and took his degree as MA in

dramatic writer, who studied at the university of Cambridge, and took his degree as M.A. in 1857. It is said he subsequently became a writer for the stage, and, pechaps, an actor. His course of life appears to have been very bad, and he met his death in a disgraceful quarrel. The plays which have been attributed to him are, "Dr. Funsturs;" "Edward the Second;" "The Jow of Malia;" "Tamburlaine the Great;" "Lust's Domition;" "Dido, Queen of Carthage;" and "Massacre at Paris." All these works have reached our times in a very these works have reached our times in a very imperfect condition, owing to the carelessness of the printers; but they convey, nevertheless, abundant proof of the great power their author possessed of drawing characters more than human in their intense malignity and terrible depth of villany. Marlowe's productions were the link between the plays of Shakspeare and the old "Moralities." B. about 1864; killed, 1593.

MARMONT, Marshal. (See Ragusa, duke of.)
MARMONTEL, Jean François, mer'-mon-tel, ac celebrated French writer, who in early life was professor of philosophy at Toulouse. In 1745 lie went to Paris, and obtained the friendship of Voltairo. His talents and virtues procured him a pension and the place of historiographer of the royal buildings, and also the management of a journal called the "Mercure;" but, having written a satire against a nobleman of distinction, he was sent to the Bastille. On obtaining his re-lease, he recommenced his literary career, and wrote some tragedies and an opera; but his wrote some trageness and a obeta; but his fame rests principally, if not wholly, upon his "Moral Tales," a work universally known and esteemed. The French Academy appointed him perpetual secretary in 1789. During the Revolution he led a retired life, and though reduced to destitution, remained secure amidst all the violent scenes of that event. In 1797 all the violent seemes of that event. In 1707 he was dissented by the department of Eure. Besides his dematic pieces and "Moral Tales," he vrote the comance of "The Literary Observer," "The Charms of Study," The Literary Observer," "The Charms of Study," The Literary Observer," "The Charms of Study," an episite; a French translation of Lucan's "Pharasalia," "Foctique Françoise," "The Incas: or, title Detartiction of the Empire of Peru," "Essay on the Revolutions of Music," "Stemants of Literature," and soveral articles in the French "Encyclopédie." In in France, 1723; p. 1739. MARNOMA, Alfonso, Marquis della, mor'mora, a modern Italian general, who received his cliudion in the military school at Turia. In 1823 he entered the artillery as litutemant, and rose, during the ensaing twenty-five yours,

In 1823 no entered the artisty as incurenally, and rose, during the ensuing twenty-five years, through the intermediate grades, till, at the latter period, he attained the rank of major-general. During the struggle between Piodmont and Austria, in 1818, he held office as minister of war? and on the abdication of Carlo Alberto, he was appointed to reorganize the shattered army. In 1855 he went out to the Crimea, as commander-in-chief of the Piedmontese army of 15,000 men, which had been

sent thither to co-operate with the English and French against the Russians, and, with his troops, took an active part in the defeat of the Russians on the Tehernaya. At the conclusion of neace Della Marmora resumed office under Cavour as minister of war. He was not engaged in the field during the Italian war of 1859; but in 1861 became commander-in-chief of the Italian army, and in 1862 was viceroy in the Neapolitan provinces. During the years 1864-66 he was twice premier of Italy, and in the last-named year took an active part in the brief war between Italy and Austria. B. 1804.

MAROCHETTI, Charles, Baron, mar-o-ket'-te, an eminent modern sculptor, who, having commenced the practice of his profession at Turin, went to Paris, and afterwards to London, where he remained, constantly employed by the most fashionable circles. The English public became acquainted with him during the Great Exhibition of 1851, when he contributed his colossal model of Richard Cour-de-Lion, which was placed in the open air at the western end of the Crystal Palace. He was afterwards extensively employed by the royal family and the highest nobility to carve busts, &c. In 1856, he produced a bust of her Majesty in stained marble, and two years before he executed a colossal equestrian statue of the queen, for the citizens of Glasgow. Une of his last works was a bust of Sir Edwin Landseer, exhibited in 1867, and another, a statue of Lord Cyde, which was completed in the same year. B. at Turin, of French parents, 1805;

Marozia, mar-o-ze'-a, a Roman lady, who married, about 906, Alberic, count of Tusculum and marquis of Camerino. Becoming a widow while still young, she exercised, by her beauty and intriguing spirit, great influence over the most powerful nobles of Rome, and during many years set up or deposed popes almost at her mere whim. She made herself mistress of the city, and caused, in succession, the election of Sergius III. in 904, Anastasius III. in 911, and Lando in 913. In 928 she deposed John X., who had been elected through the influence of Theodora, her sister and rival, and put him to death, with the assistance of Guido, duke of doath, with the assistance of Guids, duite of Tuseany, her second husband. In 931 she seated in the pontifical chair her son, under the title of John XI. (See Join XI.) In the following year she married her third husbands Hugh of Provence, who became king of Italy; but that moment having struck Alberie, eldest son of Marozia, he, out of revenge, roused the Roman youths, and massacred the guards of his father-in-law, who sought safety in flight. Marozia was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo. where she died

MARPURG, Frederic William, mar-poorg, an eminent German writer on the theory of music. Of his personal history scarcely any-thing authentic is known, further than that he , was either coansellor of war to Frederick II., or secretary to one of his ministers. His "Manual of Harmony and Composition" is so correct and sound that it has earned the title of the "Musisound that it has earned the title of the "Muscal Bucklid." Dr. Burney remarks of Marpyrg, that "he was the first German theorist who could patiently be read by persons of taste, so addicted were former writers to prolikity and pedantry." n. in Prussia, 1718; p. 1796.

MARRAST, Armand, mar-rast, an eminent French political writer, who, after completing his education, went to Paris, where he soon distin-

guished himself by his brilliant attacks upon the government of Charles X. In 1830 he started "La Tribune," in which Louis Philippe and his ministry were subjected to an unceasing flow of the most pungent satire. Fines and law expenses, however, put an end to that remarkable journal, and at one time its former editor was compelled to seek refuge in England. He sub-sequently became sub-chitor of "Le National," sequently became sub-editor of "Le National," then under the guidance of the unfortunate Armand Carrel, (See Carrell, When the latter fell, in a duel with threadin, Marrast succeeded to the editorship in chief of "Le National," and therein contributed, in no slight degree, to bring the government of Louis Philippe into contempt, as well as to produce the great crisis of 1848, which resulted in the loss of his throne by the old monarch. After the fall of the Lamartine administration, Marrast retired into private life. B. 1802; D. 1852.

MARRYAT, Frederick, var'-re-at, a celebrated

English novelist, who, before he had commenced the first line of his first novel, had proved himself a man of heroic mould in many desperate conflicts. After receiving some educa-tion at various schools in the vicinity of London, he entered the navy at the age of fourteen. His lest ship was the famous Imperiouse, 44 gros. commanded by that brilliant seaman, Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dandonald. Under this celebrated chief, the young sailor fought in upwards of fifty engagements, between the years 1806 and 1809. The reputation for bravery and skill which he had acquired under his first commander, was continued and increased during his after-career. On five occasions he rescued sailors from drowning by leaping overboard to their assistance. After various services, he was gazetted commander in 1815; in 1823 he sailed in command of the Larne, 18 guns, to the East Indies, where he co-operated in the attack on Rangoon. For his services he received the rangoon, for his services he received the thanks of the governor-general, and, after his return home, became C.B.; a further honour was bestowed upon him by the Royal Humane C.S., which havarded its gold media to him, in with the Chemond force in the control of the control of

328, 1829, and 1830. At the age of forty he

p the novelist's pen, and produced, in put succession, a series of excellent works of fiction, most of them depicting life at sea. To inction, most of them depicting life at sea. To cumerate a few of them will suffice for the present purpose:—"Peter Simple," "Jacob Pathful," "The King's Own," "Japhet in Soarch of a Father," "Midshipman Easy," "Rattlin the Reefer," "Poor Jack," the "Pirate and the Three Cutters," "Masterman Ready." The preceding are his best novels, but almost constitute to weet one evaluate. In 1917 beeverything he wrote was excellent. In 1837 he produced a most valuable work, outflied A. Code of Signals for the use of vessels employed in the merchant service, for which Louis Philippe bestowed upon him the cross of the Legion of Honour. The code is now in use both in the English and foreign navies. For exversi years below his death he was insepectated from literary labour by shattered hostith. It must be manifored that the safe vessors was consequently the safe vessors was consequently the safe vessors when the safe vessors was the safe vessors was the safe vessors when the everything he wrote was excellent. In 1837 he citated from literary labour by shattered nextin.

It must be mentioned that the sole reason why
this bold and skilful seaman did not rise in his
profession, was that he had given free utterance
to his opinions against the practice of impressment. He was a fellow of the Royal Society.
B. in London, 1792; b. in Revolls, 1364.

Mars, Mademoiselle, mar, a great Fronch

comedian, made her début at the early age of was made bishop of Llandaff; and, three years thirteen, and enjoyed the rare privilege of re-later, translated to the see of Peterborough, taining the public favour till an advanced age. Eminent as were his talents and learning, and thirteen, and enjoyed the rare privilege of re-taining the public favour till an advanced age, having kept the boards of the Théâtre Français at Paris, where she had gained imumerable triumphs, till 1841, when she retired in her 63rd year. B. 1779; D. 1847.

Marsure, William, mars'den, a distinguished Orientalist, who was educated at various

schools in Dublin, with the view of proceeding to Trinity College, and entering the church. His father was, however, induced to send him out to India when he had attained his sixteenth year. He reached Bencoolen in 1771, and entered the civil service of the government, While fulfilling the duties of secretary, he mastered the Malay language, and acquired a large and valu-able store of local knowledge, which, at a later period, he turned to good account in his writings.
After residing at Sumatra during eight years,
he returned to England, where he made the
acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks, who introduced him to most of the scientific and learned men of the day. In 1732 he published his ex-cellent "History of Sumatra." The success of cellent "History of Sumatra." The success of this work was, from the outset, very decided; and through the influence of distinguished persons, whose acquaintance he had made, the author became second secretary, and afterwards chief secretary, to the Admiralty. While he held that appointment, the battles of St. Vincent, Camperdown, the Nile, and Trafalgar took place; and, during that stirring and glorious period, Mr. Marsden's efforts were marked by untiring energy, integrity, and intelligence. In 1807 by refired upon a page of \$1000. untiring energy, integrity, and intelligence. In 1807 he retired upon a pension of £1500 per annum; and five years afterwards produced his Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language," which was followed, after several years' interval, by a translation of the "Travels of the celebrated Marco Polo," His other important works were "Numismato freintallia; or, Description of Eastern Coins," and some treatizes on the Polynessian or East Insular Languages. In 1831 he voluntarily gave up his pension to the public an age of librarily which treatises on the Folyaceian or Less insum-Languages. In 1831 he voluntarily gave up his pension to the public; an act of liberality which elicited the warmest thanks of the House of Commons. At his death he bequeathed his collection of coins and medals to the british Museum, and his library to King's College. n. at Dublin, 1754; p. 1836. Marsix, Right Rev. Herbert, D.D., marsh, bishop of Peterborough, was chiefly known as the tensible at the profound and claborate

the translator of the profound and elaborate work of "Michaelis on the New Testament." After finishing his classical studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, he resided for many years at Göttingen, where he acquired an intimate at Göttingen, where he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the German language. On the invasion of Germany by the French, he returned to Cambridge and took his B.D. degree, and in 1807 was elected Lody Margaert's professor of divinity, delivering his lectures in English instead of in Latin, as had been the practice previously; and as he lectured from the university pulpits, all ranks flocked to hear him. Besides several immortant translations. Besides several important translations from the German, and a long list of controver-sial pamphlets, he published "A Course of Lecslal pamphlets, he published "A Course of Lec- son, are some american interactives, containing a Description and Systematic tions for a histery of England, but never published them. He also wrote a "History of the liked them. He also wrote a

unwearied as was his zeal as a divine, he probably owed much of his success in life to some important information on publicaffairs, which he transmitted to the English government during his residence in Germany, and which Mr. Pitt considered to be so important, that he rewarded it with a pension. B. 1768; p. 1838. MARSHALL, William, mar. shal, a distinguished

Marsaar, William, waw-shab, a distinguished modern writer on agricultural and trust economy, among whose works are, "Minutes of Agriculture," "Planting and Rural Ornament," "The Rural Economy of the Midland, Southern, and Western Counties," and "Experiments and Observations concerning Agriculture and the Weather." B. 1745; D. 1818.

Marsaar, William Calder, R.A., sculptor, was educated at Edinburgh, and for some years practised his art there. He next stadied under Chantzer in London, and under Bally; and in 1830 visited Rome. He first exhibited at the English Academy in 1835; and took un his resi-English Academy in 1835; and took up his residence in London permanently in 1839. In 1842 the was elected associate of the Scottish, in 1844 of the English Academy, and in 1852, R.A. Mr. Marshall resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art, portrait-busts, and devoted his great skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture; and with gradual success. The "Broken Pitcher" (1842), "Rebecca," and other models in plaster, were selected by Art-Union prizeholders; and the former executed in marble to the purchaser's order. A reduction of the "First Whisper of order. A reduction of the "First winsper of Love" (1845), was chosen by the holder of a \$200 prize. The "Dancing Girl reposing" ob-Love" (1845), was chosen by the holder of a 2800 prize. The "Dancing Girl reposing" obtained the Art-Union premium of 2500; reduced copies in Parian being distributed among the subscribers. One of his best works for refinement of feeling and of execution is "Satisma" (1847). For the new Palace at Westminstar, Marshall, one of the three sculptors consulted as country in the first of Westminstar. employed, executed the fine statues of Hyde, Lord Clarendon, the historian, and Lord Somers. Lord Clarendon, the historian, and Lord Somers. He was also selected for important statues erected by public subscription—that in bronze to Peel at Manchester; others proposed to be placed in public sites, to Jonner, Campboll, and Cowper. In 1857, Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of 8700, for a design for the national monument to the duke of Wellington; and was considered to the charter of the control o employed to execute various statues to the

employed to execute various statues to the memory of Prince Albert, E. 1819.

MARSHAM, Sir John, mar-sham, a learned English writer, who, after studying the lawbeame one of the six clerks in Chancery, During the civil wars, he adhered to the royal marshame of Prince and the status and is 1660 was observed to the royal to the control of the status and is 1660 was observed. cause, and in 1660 was chosen member of Parliament for Rochester. Charles II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Ho is distinguished for his "Diatribe Chronologica," or tanguished for his Diacrice Chronologica, or a Chronological Dissertation, wherein he examines the principal difficulties which occur in the chronology of the Old Testament; an enlarged edition of which work he afterwards produced. B. in London, 1602; p. 1685.—His son, Sir John Marsham, made large collec-tions for a history of England, but never pub-lished them. He also wrote a "History of the

Warston Martin

taken prisoner by the Tartars, who sold him to in India, received a good mathematical edugeneral; but when the Count d'Arco was con-domned for giving up the fortress of Brisach to defined for gaving up the fortress of brisach to the duke of Burgundy, Marsigli, who com-manded under him, was dismissed the service. He then retired to Bologna, where he formed a museum, and erected a printing-office; the first he bequeathed to the senate, and the last to the Dominicans. He also founded the Academy of Arts and Sciences at that place. Count Marsigli was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London. He wrote, among other important works, "A Philosophical Essay on the Soa," "A Descrip-tion, Historical, Geographical, &c., of the Da-nube," and "A Treatise on the Bosphorus."

nuc, and A frentise on the Bosphorus.

H. at Bologna, 1658; D. 1730.

MARSTON, John, mar'-stor, an English dramatic writer of the time of Elizabeth and James I., who is said to have been a student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and an intimate friend of Ben Jonson; but boyond these facts, nothing is known of the circumstances of his life. Nine of his plays have been printed separately: one of them, "The Malcontent," is a very fine production; it is said, however, to have been altered from Webster. His miscellaneous poems were collected and edited in 1764. He also assisted Ben Jonson and Chapman in writing "East-

ward Hoe."

MARTIAL, Marcus Valerius, mar'-she-al, a Latin epigrammatic poet. From some hints that he went to Rome when young, and re-mained there during 35 years, after which he retired to his native place, Bilbilis, in Spain. The emperor Domitian conferred on him many The emperor Dominan conserved on him many favours, and raised him to the office of tribune. Martial, in return, complimented him as more than human; but, after his death, painted his enormities in glowing colours. His engrams are very pointed and severe. D. about 108.

MARTIN I., Pope, man'-tin, succeeded Theodoro in 649. He held a council at Rome, in which the heresy of the Monothelites was condemned. This giving offence to the emperor Constantius, he caused Martin to be sent to Constantinople. whence he was removed to the Crimea, where he

died of ill-usage, in 655.

Marxin II. succeeded John VIII. in 882. He condemned Photius, patriarch of Constanti-MARTIN III., a Roman, succeeded Stephen VIII. in 942. He founded many churches and

VIII. in 92. He founted many charches and charitable institutions. 5,486.

MARTHS IV., a Frenchman of noble birth, succeeded Nicholas III. in 1281. He excommended the second of the second of the second of the latter to Charles de Valois, sen of Philip the Hardy, king of France. 5, 1285.

MARTHN V. (Otho Coloma) was elected pope in 1417, after the abdication of John XXIII. and of the antipopes Benedict and Gregory. His inauguration was very pompous, and he was attended, in a submissive manner, by The omperor and the elector-palatine. He persented the followers of Huss B Bohemia, and closed the council of Constance, in 1417. p. 1431.

the Tirks. The year following he was ren-somed, and obtained a colonel's commission. 20 entered the army with one of his brothers, the was afterwards advanced to the rank of His regiment was sent to India with General Lally, and in the war of 1750 he behaved with great gallantry; but, being ill-treated, he deserted into the English service, in which he signalized himself by many acts of bravery. Being employed to make a map of the estates of the nabob of Oude, he recommended himself to his patronage. The nabob loved the European arts, in which he was assisted by Martin, who opened a profitable bank and other commercial opened a production of oans and other commercial institutions under his protection, and thereby goined prodigious wealth. Having settled at Lucknow, he built there a magnificent but curious house, in a style of his own, and in which he could enjoy all the mildness and coolness of a European climate, with the fervour of the Asiatic. He also creeted another on the banks of the Ganges, which was fortified in the European manner. He formed a large museum of natural history; constructed an immense garden, stocked with a prodigious variety of plants; and built an observatory, which he furnished with the best astronomical instru-At his death, his great wealth was disments. tributed principally in charity. He founded at Lyons a school of commerce and industry which is called La Martinière, after him. B. at

Lyons, 1732; p. 1800.

Martin, John, a modern English painter, of considerable originality. Having in early life evinced a desire to become an artist, his father apprenticed him to a Newcastle coachmaker. for the purpose of learning heraldic painting; by the purpose of reating parameter and this indentures, were, however, cancelled after a short time, and he was placed in the studio of Bouifacio Musso, an enunel painter. In 1850 he went to London with his master, who obtained employment for him in the firm of Mr. C. Muss, his son. Martin, speaking of his life at that period, says, "By close application till two or three o'clock in the morning, in the depth of winter, I obtained that knowledge of perspective and architecture which has since perspective and arcintecture which has sind the been so valuable to me. I was at this time, during the day, employed in Mr. C. Muss's firm, painting on china and glass; by which, and making water-colour drawings, and teaching, I supported myself; in fact, mine was a struggling artist's life when I married, which I did at 19. In 1812 he resolved to paint a large picture; he set to work, and in a month produced "Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion." This obtained a place in the Royal Academy Exhibition, and was purchased for 50 guiness. Thus encouraged, the painter worked diligently, and became, for a period, the most generally popubecame, for a period, on those generally looked a lar artist in his native country. He produced a number of striking works, which, as depicting awe-inspiring subjects, in a manner charackingdom of the latfer to Chañes de Vilois, son terized by fervid imagination and a feeling for f Philip the Hardy, king of France. D. 1985. the grandeur of nature, captivated the general MARTIN V. (Otho Coloma) was elected pope public, and caused Martin to be regarded as possible 1417, after the abdication of John XXIII. As an essenting a "sublime style." Some of his most of the antipopes Benedict and Gregory. His attractive and successful pictures, were—"Belianguration was very pompous, and he was shazurs's Feast," "The Seventh Plaque," "The attractive and the elector-platine. He persecuted the followers of Huss 2 Bohemia, and closed the council of Constance, in 1417. D. 1431.

MARTIN, Claude, a Frenchman, who attained the rank of major-general in the English service the sanitary improvement of the metropolis, terized by fervid imagination and a feeling for

Martineau Marvell

published some pamphlets on the subject, and of the plants about London. He co-operated took out patents for sewer-pipes, &c. At one time, his services were eagerly sought by publishers as an illustrator of books; and for one set of drawings-those made for an edition of Milton's poems-he is said to have been paid 2000 guineas. B. in Northumberland, 1789; p. 1854.

MARTINEAU, Harriet, mar'-te-no, an eminent modern authoress, was descended from a family of French extraction, which, on the revoca-tion of the Edict of Nantes, commenced and carried on, during several generations, the business of silk-manufacturers at Norwich. In early youth she displayed great earnestness of character, and an unremitting eagerness to acquire knowledge. Her talent for literary composition was also very decided. Her father be-coming embarrassed in his commercial affairs, Harriet, the sixth of eight children, resolved to support herself by literature. She commenced accordingly by publishing, in the year B23, a volume of "Devotions for Young People," which was succeeded by her "Christmas Day" and "The Friend," in the two following years. Some tales and tracts occupied her pen up to 1830, when she published a more ambitious work entitled "Traditions of Palestine." About the same time she gained the prizes offered by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association for three tracts on the "Introduction and Promotion of Christian Unitarianism among the Roman Catholics, the Joys, and Mohammedans." Her next efforts were the "Illustrations of Political Economy," which, although they had been rejected by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and several publishers, proved a most decided success. "Illustrations of Taxation" and "Poor-Law and Paupers" appeared next, and in 1837 she gave to the world her "Society in America," which was the result which was the result of a visit to the United States. "Deerbrook" and "The Hour and the Man," were the subsequent productions of her pen; but, although two excellent novels, they did not attain great two excellent novels, they did not attain great popularity. Between the years 1839-44, her health was exceedingly delicate; but, on her recovery, she resumed the pen with her formerergy, and produced "Life in the Sick Room," "Forest and Game-Law Tales," "The Billow and the Rock," and "Eastern Life, Past and Present," which last contained her travelling. Present, when has contained her wavening impressions of Syria and the Holy Land. Mr. Charles Knight having been compelled to relinquish the composition of the "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," Miss Martineau undertook the task, and was generally allowed to have produced a most interesting and valuable contribution to historical literature. She next published, in conjunction with Mr. Atkinson, a volume containing opinions relative by being directly opposite to those she had hitherto displayed. About 1856 she went to reside at a pleasant cottage she had built for herself at Ambleside. Her pen was next employed in the service of the "Westminster," and other reviews, and in occasional contributions to the daily and weekly press. Her last work of importance was a condensed reproduction of "Comto's Positive Philosophy." n. at Norwich, 1802,

MIRTEN, John, mar'-tin, an eminent English botanist, who, in 1720, translated "Tounctort's History of the Plants growing about Paris," which induced him to make a similar catalogu

with Dillenus in forming a society of botanists, which continued till 1726. About this time he read botanical lectures in London, and on the death of Bradley was chosen professor of botany at Cambridge. He became, in 1727, a member of the Royal Society. He practised physic in the city, and afterwards at Chelsea, but, in 1752, retired to Streatham. His principal works were several treatises in Latin on botany; a Translation of the Georgies and Bucolies of Virgil, with notes; translation of Boerhaave's creatise on the Powers of Medicine; Harris on the Diseases of Infants; and an abridgment of Philosophical Papers from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. B. in London, 699; p. 1768,

LARTYN, Thomas, F.R.S., an eminent anti-quarian and natural philosopher, the son of the quartan and natural pincosopher, we son or compressions, born at Chelsea, was educated at Cambridge, and, on his father's resignation in 1761, succeeded to the botanical professorship, 1781, succeeded to the botanical professorship, which he held for 64 years, together with valuable church preferment. His philosophical writings by which he is most generally known, are, "Plantæ Cantabrigienses," "Herbationes Cantabrigienses," "The English Comonisseut," "The Antiquities of Heretalmeum," "Elements of Natural History," "Flora Rustica," and an enlarged edition of "Miller's Gardener's Dictionary," 2, 1786; p. 1825.

Mayyre, Peter surf-dir, an Italian diplo-

MARTYR, Peter, mur'-tir, an Italian diplomatist, who was employed by Ferdinand V., king of Castile and Aragon, in the education of his children. He also obtained some ecclesiastical benefices, and wrote a history of the discovery of America, in Latin; also a curious relation of his embassy to Egypt, in 1500, and a collection of letters relating to the history of Spain. B. 1455; D. 1523.

MARTYR, Peter, a celebrated Protestant diving, whose family name was Vermight; but his parents gave him that of Martyr, from one Peter, a martyr, whose church stood near their house. After receiving a private education, he entered an Augustine monastery at Fiesole. He became a distinguished preacher, and held an appointment in the cathedral of Naples, which he relinquished after reading the writings of Luther and other reformers. This change in his religious sentiments rendering it expedient for him to quit Italy, he went to Strasburg, where he married a nun, who, having adopted the principles of the Reformation, had fled from her convent. On the invitation of Edward VI. he went to England, and was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christehurch. But in the succeeding reign he was obliged to leave the kingdom; on which he went to Switzerland. His wife died at Oxford, and, in the reign of Mary, her remains were taken up and buried beneath a dunghill; but when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, they were honourably in-terred in Christchurch. Peter Martyr wrote some pieces against the errors of the church of Rome, and commentaries upon the Holy Scrip-ture. B. at Florence, 1500; B. at Zurich, 1562. MARYELL, Andrew, mar-vel, an English poet

and politician, who, at the age of thirteen, was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, and, in 1657, became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. In the Parliament which met at the Restoration, he was chosen to represent his native town. He distinguished himself by his integrity as a senator, and by his wit as a writer against the corruptions of the court. Charles but her reign lasted only a few days. The II. delighted in his conversation, but could partisans of Mary became numerous, and she never prevail upon him to support his measures, catered London without opposition. In putting The following anceded, so strongly depicting to death Lady Jane and her husband, Lord his political incorruptibility, was narrated in a Dadley, she indicated that sungqianary and renever prevail upon aim to support ais measures. The following ancelote, so strongly depicting his political incorruptibility, was narrated in a small work published in 1784. "The bourough of flull, in the reign of Charles II. chose Autorw Marvell, a young gentleman of little or no fortune, and maintained him in London for the service of the public. His understanding, integrity, and spirit were dreadful to the then infamous administration. Persuaded that he would be theirs for properly asking, they sent his old schoolfellow, the Lord-Treasurer Danby, to renew acquaintance with him in his garret, At parting, the lord-treasurer, out of pure affection, slipped into his hand an order on the Treasury for \$1000, and then went to his chariot. Marvell, looking at the paper, calls after the treasurer, 'My lord, I request another moment.' treasurer, by ford, I reduces another monters to They went up again to the garret, and Jack, the servant-boy, was called. 'Jack, child, what had I for dinner yesterday?' 'Don't you remember, sir? You had the little shoulder of mutton ber, sir? You had the little shoulderfol mutch that you ordered me to bring from the woman in the market. 'Very right, child; what have I for dinner to-day?' 'Dn't you know, sir, that you bid me lay by the blade-bone to broil?' 'Tis so, very right; child, go away. My lord, do you hear that?' Andrew Marvell's dinner is provided; there's your piece of paper. I want it not. I know the sort of kindness you intended. I live here to serve my constituents; the mi-nistry may seek men for their purpose; I am not one," The close of his political career was brought about, according to Mr. Dove, in the himself so obnoxious to the usual friends of a corrupt court, and to the heir presumptive, James, duke of York, that he was beset on all sides by powerful enemies, who even proceeded so far as to menace his life. Hence he was obliged to use great caution, to appear seldom in public, and, frequently to conceal the place of his abodo; but all his care proved ineffectual to nis aroug; our air nis care proven interectual to preserve him from their vengeance; for he died at the of fifty-eight years, not without strong suspicions (as his constitution was active and vigorous) of having suffered under the effect of poison." Although his fame as a wit, satirist, and poet, was considerable during his time, it is as a man of great political integrity that he is

as a man or great position integrity that he is remembered. A complete edition of his works was published, with his life prefixed, in 1776. b. in Yorkshire, 1620; p. 1678. Mary I., mair's, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry Vill., by Catharine of Area-gon, his first wife. Her education was libral, and she acquired so great a knowledge of the Latin language as to multiple a translation of and the additional so great a knowledge of the Latin language as to undertake a translation of the paraphrase of Erasmus on St. John's guspel, which, however, she did not complete. During the life of her father she experienced many marks of his fierce temper; and the treatment which her mother had experienced

vengeful temper which was soon displayed in a violent persecution of the Protestants; even Cranmer, to whom she is said to have been in-Oranner, to whom say is said to have been in-debted for her life, did not escape her bigotry and cruelty. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, eldest son of Charles V., with whom she Spain, encess soil or charges v, with whom sing lived on indifferent terms. A disappointment, occasioned by a supposed miscarriage, and aggravated by the loss of Culais, produced a fever, of which she died in 15-58, and with her ended the domination of the papal power in

Empland. B. at Greenwich, 1516.
MARY II., queen of England, the wife of William III., was the daughter of James II. by Anne llyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon. At the age of 15 she was married to Villiam, Prince of Orange, with whom she went to Eng-land, in 1689. The same year, Parliament having declared the crown yearnt by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Mary. She was of a meek disposition, and did not interfere in matters of government, except

not interfere in matters of government, except when her husband was absent. (See William III.) She died, without issue, of the small-pox, in 100 £. B. 1002.

Many Severn, stateart, commonly called Mary queen of Seois, the daughter of James V, king of Seotland, by Marie of Leavine, daughter of the duke of Guise, was only cight days old when her lather died; on which she became heiress to the throne. Henry VIII. of England endeavoured to unite the two kingdoms, by a marriage between his son Edward doms, by a marriage occurrent is son leavarie and the infant queen of Scots; but his offer being rejected, he sent his tre ps into Scut-land, where they took and plandered Edin-burgh, but were soon obliged to return. In 1548, Mary was betrothed to Francis, dauphin of France, at which court she acquired those accomplishments which rendered her an object accomplishments which rendered her an object of universal admiration; and there, also, she inhibited these prejudices which proved the source of her misfortunes. In 155s the marriage was celebrated, and, by the direction of their father-in-law, Mary and her husband assumed the title of king and queen of England, on the supposed ground of the illegitimacy of Elizabeth, an art of villegalous, suitifies. of Elizabeth; an act of ridiculous ambition, which was afterwards fatal to Mary. In 1559 Henry II. died, and Francis became king of France; but, in less than two years, he left Mary a widow; on which she returned to her native country, after an absence of nearly thir-teen years, and, says Robertson, "a stranger to her subjects, without experience, without allies, and almost without a friend," Scotland was at that time a prey to function terian party, gooded to desperation by the flerce intolerance of the Roman Catholic elergy, car-ried the work of reformation to the extreme, by destroying abbeys, cathedrals, libraries, and oven the monuments of the dead. Such was treatment which her mother had experienced ried the work of reformation to the extreme, contributed much towards intereasing her dislike by destroying abboys, cathedrals, libraries, and to the alterations which he introduced into the church. During the reign of, the state of the kingdom at the landing of Mary, Edward, she could not be prevailed upon to join | who, the first Sunday after her arrival, ordered in communion with the Protestant divises; orn mass to be said in her chapel; an act which this account, that amiable prince was persuaded planting the sets proteined that may attempts towards to set aside his sisters from the succession, and to declare Lady June Grey his heiri. At his church should be freaded as a capital offuere. death, in 1853, that lady was proclaimed queen; Although she held several conferences with



gious opinions. Several offers of marriage were made to Mary, who rejected them, and bestowed her hand on Henry, Lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lennox, a young nobleman of prepossessing appearance, but weak and impetuous in mind and temper, and mean and intemperate in his habits. This inauspicious marriage was mind and temporal in his habits. This inauspicious marriage was soon followed by alienation, and the enemies of both did their utmost to widen the breach. They persuaded Darnley that David Rizzio, an Italian musician, whom the queen had appointed her foreign secretary, had supplanted him in her affections. A conspiracy was formed, and one night, while the queen was at supper with the countess of Argyle, Darnley conducted his confederates to the royal apartment, where Rizzio was murdered in the presence of Mary, who was then advanced in presence of Mary, who was then advanced in pregnancy. The next favourite at the court of Scotland was James Hepburn, earl Bothwell, a man of considerable talents, but of unprincipled mind. By his arts he gained an ascendancy over the mind of Mary, who appointed him lieutenant of the Marches. In 1566 she was delivered of a son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. Darnley was soon afterwards seized with a strange distemper, whilst staying at his father's house at Glasgow. He returned to Edinburgh; but, instead of proceeding to Holyrood Palace, went to a solitary house, which was blown up ten days afterwards, the body of the king being found in the garden, without any marks of violence upon it. This deed occasioned universal horror, and as it was believed that Bothwell was its principal contriver, he was brought before the privy council, but, after a mock trial, was acquitted. His influence over Mary increasing, he laid aside the mask, and, in 1567, seized the queen, and carried her to the eastle of Dunbar, where, by entreaties and force, he prevailed on her to marry him. This is the great stain on the character of this ill-fate woman, which has called forth the condemnawoman, which has been defenders. A confederacy of the most powerful lords in the kingdom was formed against Mary and Bothwell; but, after a time, the queen abandoned the earl, and was taken first to Edinburgh, and hearl, and the eastle of Lochleven. The afterwards to the castle of Lochleven. The lords of the confederacy forced her to sign a renunciation of her crown in favour of her son, and he was accordingly crowned at Stirling. After this, the enemies of Mary, who had suffered Bothwell to quit the kingdom, caused different persons to be executed for being concerned in the king's murder. Mary, after nearly a year's confinement, escaped from her prison in the island of Lochleven, and raised a large army; but the regent Murray marching against her, the royal party was defeated. On this, Mary fled into England, and implored the protection of Elizabeth, who acted with great duplicity for some time, and at length declared that no assistance could be afforded her unless she subassistance could be afforded her unless she sub-mitted to a legal trial. After some difficulties, this was agreed to, and the cause was to be de-termined at York, by a commission, which finally removed to London, where it was de-clared that "nothing had been produced whereby the queen of England could conceive or take any arrill contino of the good sister for or take any eyil opinion of her good sister, for anything yet seen." Mary was, notwithstand-

Knox, during one of which she was bathed in ing, kept in close confinement. The duke of teurs before the reformer's fierce cloquence, Norfolk formed the design of marrying her, Mary could not be induced to change her rell. in which he was encouraged by several of the English nobility, and also by the regent Murray; but this being discovered by Elizabeth, the duke was sent to the Tower, whence he was not re-leased till he promised to renounce all corre-spondence with the queen of Scotland, but afterwards renowing his ambitious project, he was tried and executed. After a long confinement at Coventry, Mary was removed to Fotheringay Castle, where she was to undergo the mock formality of a trial, on the charge of fomenting conspiracies against Elizabeth. When brought before the commissioners, she dis-claimed their authority and asserted her innocence; but though no proof appeared of the cence; but though no proof appeared of the charges, sho was declared guilty of conspiring against the life of Bizabeth. Mary received the tidings with complacency, being wearied by her unparalleled persecutions. Many foreign powers interested themselves in her behalf, and her son James endearoured to save her life, but in vain. She was beheaded in the eastle of Pathelia Charles and Charles and the castle of in vain. Sine was beneauer in the eastie of Fotheringay, February 8, 1587, after praying to God to forgive all who had thirsted for her blood. Thus fell Mary Stuart, a princess of uncommon beauty and accomplishments, as well as misfortunes. Her remains were intered in Paterborough Cathedral, whence they were removed by her son, after he had ascended the Eurlish throug and drougstaff in Wasterder. the English throne, and deposited in Westminster Abbey. B. 1542.

Mary, queen of Hungary, was sister to the emperor Charles V., and married, in 1521, Louis, king of Hungary, who soon after was killed at the battle of Mohatz. His widow was appointed governor of the Low Countries in 1531, and in that station behaved with great courage and prudence. She headed the troops in several actions, and was so fond of hunting as to be called Diana, and the Huntress. She favoured the Protestants, and had a taste for literature. Between her and Henry II., king of France, there was a great animosity, and she committed there was a great annussing and she committed considerable ravages in the French provinces. Henry, on his part, invaded Flanders, and do-stroyed the palace of Mary, who, in return, carried devastation into Picardy. The Spanish soldiers called her the mother of the camp. She

resigned the government in 1855. D. 1558.

Many of England was daughter of Henry
VII., and married Louis XII. in 1814. Becoming a widow in the following year, she was united to the duke of Sulfolk. B. 1497; p. 1534.

united to the diffe of Sulloik, B. 1897; B. 1898. Marx, an Anglo-Norman pootess in the 18th century, was born in France, but resided chiefly in England. She was the authoress of a collection of fables, entitled "Ysopet" (the Little Esop). M. Legrand d'Aussy published her fables in modern French prose.

MASACCIO, Thomas, ma-sa'-che-o, a celebrated Italian painter, was accounted the principal artist of the second age of modern art, from its revival under Cimabue. Fuseli says of him, "Masaccio was a genius, and the head of an epoch in the art. He may be considered as an epoce in the art. He may be considered as the precursor of Raffield; who imitated his frinciples, and sometimes transcribed his frinciples, and sometimes transcribed his figures." His most perfect works are the frescoss of So Pietro del Carmine, at Florence, where vigour of conception, truth and vivreely of expression, are supported by surprising harmonic delivers.

mony of colour. B. about 1401; D. about 1420. MASANIELLO, ma'-san-e-el'-o, a fisherman of

Naples, whose real name was Tomaso Aniello, and who, in 1647, headed an insurrection of his countrymen, besieged the vicercy, the duke of Arcos, in his palace, and compelled him to capitulate. During seven days, Masaniello was master of Naples; but, at the end of that time, was assassinated by some emissaries of the vicewas assassinated by some clinical rest of the drama-roy, in a riot. His story has been often drama-tized, and he forms the hero of two operas, entitled "Masaniello," and "The Dumb Giri of Fortici." n. 1623; n. 1647. Mascagni, Paul, mas-kaw-ye, a celebrated

Italian anatomist, who was professor at Siena, Pisa, and Florence, and was elected an asso-ciate of the College of France. He completed the fine collection of anatomical preparations contained in the Museum of Florence. Several learned works were produced by him; among the rest, "Universal Anatomy," which appeared after his death, at Pisa, illustrated by many fine

aner ins ceath, at risa, inistrated by finity meeter contravings, and which is one of the most complete and valuable works of its class. n. in Tuscany, 1752; n. 1815.

Mascaron, Julius, snaw-kärvarng', an eminent French ceelesiastic, entered among the called to court, to preach before Louis XIV.; and successively became bishop of Tulle and Agen. At the latter place he founded an hospital. A collection of his "Funeral Orations" was published, among which the most admired are those on Marshal Turenne, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Chancellor Seguier. Versailles, 1634; p. 1703.

MASCHERONI, Lorenzo, mas'-kui-ro'-ne, an Italian mathematician, who published notes on the "Integral Calculus" of Euler, and assisted in the experiments performed by the Institute of Bologna, with a view of proving the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. The invention, however, which has rendered his name conspicuous, was his celebrated Geometria del compasse, "the compass geometry." n. at Ber-gamo, 1759; n. at Paris, 1800.

Masenius, or Masen, James, mas-ou'-e-us, a Jesuit, who wrote a Latin poem, called "Sarocthea, or the Fall of Man;" which Lauder brought into notice by pretending that Milton was indebted to it for part of his "Paradise Lost." He was also the author of "The Art of Poetry," Palmstra Styli Romani," "The Lives of Charles V. and Ferdinand," "Notes on the Annals of Trèves," &c. B. 1606; D. 1681.

Masares, Francis, ma-sair, an eminent Eng-lish mathematician, who was descended from an old French family. He was educated at Cambridge, and adopted the law as his profession. After spending some years in America as attorney-general for Camada, he returned to Lingland in 1773, and afterwards became cursitor-baron of the Exchequer, deputy-recorder of London, &c. He was not only an able maof London, &c. He was not only an able ma-thematician, but a most munificent pattron of the science. At his own expense, he reprinted many valuable works relating thereto. His own works were, "Elements of Plane Trigono-metry," "Principles of the Doctrino of Life Annuties," and an "... digs to Friend's 'Principles of Algebra," ... tween the years "Principles of Despetition of Principles of the Doctrino of Life 'Principles of Algebra's tween the years 1791 and 1807 he published, at his own expense, a collection of works on Logarithms, in 6 large volumes, entitled, "Scriptores Logarithmici." At a later period, he produced reprints of the optical treatises of James Gregory, Descartes, Huygens, Barrow, and Halley. n. in London. 1731; D. at Reigate, 1824.
MASHAM, Mrs. Abigail, mash-am, the favourite

of Queen Aune, and cousin of the duchess of Marlborough, who placed her in the queen's service as waiting-maid. She subsequently supplanted the duchess, and obtained a powerful influence over the queen. Harley, after-wards earl of Oxford, cutered into an alliance with her, and the pair, during some time, virtually ruled at court. Her husband, Mr. Masham, was raised to the peerage, and both took a large share in the secret negotiation with France for placing the Pretender on the English throne. After the death of the queen, she retired into private life, p. 1734.

Mastes, Andrew, ma-si'-us, a learned gram marian, who became counsellor to the duke of

marian, who became counsellor to the duke of Cleves. His principal works are, "A Syriac Lexicon and Granman," and "A Commentary on the Book of Joshua," n. 1516; n. 1573. MASKELYNY, Rev. Nevil, mais-ke-line, an eminent English astronomer, was educated at Cambridge, and, in 1753, took orders, his becoming acquainted with Bradley, the astro-ponce assisted him in his solutific bastronent French ceclesiastic, entereu annous projects of the Oratory; and soon became so becoming acquainted with Bradley, the astro-popular a preacher, that multitudes througed propagation of the propagatio wards, he became astronomer royal, and, in 1767, commenced the publication of the world-famous "Nautical Almanack." In 1790 he gave to the world some of the results of his official labours at the Greenwich Observatory, in a work entitled "A Standard Catalogue of Stars." B. in London, 1732; D. 1811.

Mason, William, mail-son, an English poet MASON, William, materona, an English poet and divine, who, in 17ts, published a poem entitled "Isis," which being considered as an attack on the university of Oxford, was answered by Mr. Warton in another, called "The Triumphs of Isis." In 1754 Mason entered into orders, was appointed chaplain to the king, and presented to the living of Aston, in Yorkshire, He also obtained the precentorship of York cathedral, which leading his mind to church music, he composed a book on that subject. music, he composed a book on that subject. Gray, the pool, appointed him one of his executors; and Mason wrote the life, and published the letters, of his friend. He also composed the critiquh for Gray's monument in Westminster Abbey. In the American war, Mr. Mason showed himself a warm defender of the rebels, as they were termed; for which he was struck out of the list of royal chaplains. The horrors of the French revolution are said to have caused an entire change in his political opinions. His "Elfrida" and "Caractaeus," two dramas on hardina and caracterist, two drams on the Greek model, are extermed the best of his works. He also wrote a poem, entitled "The English Garden," and translated into English verse Du Fresnoy's "Art of Painting," to which Sir Jushua Reynolds added valuable notes. D. 1725; p. 1797. Masow, Sir John, an eminent English states-

mason, Sir John, an eminent English action man, who, becoming a favourtie with Henry VIII., was employed in several embassies, and made a member of the prity council. It afterwards served Edward VI., and contrived to hold his places under Mary. Queen Elizabeth made him treasurer of her chamber, and he was chosen-chanceller of the puiscester of Oxford His ohancellor of the university of Oxford. His favourite maxim was, "Do, and say nothir-" B. at Abingdon, Borks, about 1500; D. 1566.

x, John, a dissenting minister, born as

Dummow, Essex, was the author of an excellent little volume of ethies, entitled "Self-knowledge," of which there have been numerous editions; he also wrote "Practical Discourses for the use of Families," "An Essay on Election," two "Essays on the Power of Poetical and Prosate Numbers," "Christian Morals," I. 176; p. 1763.

MASQUE DE FER, mask-de(c)-fair, or the "Iron Mask," the name of an unknown person in France, who was conveyed in the most are range, who was conveyed in the most severet manner to the castle of Pignerol in 1662, whence he was transferred to the isles St. Margaret in 1686. He was a man taller St. Marcaret in 1689. He was a man taller than ordinary, and extremely well made. His accomplishments were evidently great, and he had a fine taste for music. He always wore a mask, according to some, of velvet, while others assert it to have been of steed, furnished with springs, which was so constructed as to allow him free liberty to eat and drink. His keepers treated him with the greatest respect. At Pignerol he was intrusted to the charge of an officer named St. Mars, on whose appointment as lieutenant of the isles, this unknown personage accompanied him, as he finally did to the Bastille, where he died in 1703, and was buried under the name of Marchiali. Two gentlemen, who were prisoners in the room over him, contrived to hold some conversation with him by means of the chimney, and found that he was a man of general learn ing; but he informed them that a discovery of his name and rank would be death both to him and them. Numerous conjectures have been formed, and dissertations written, on this histoformed, and dissertations written on that insto-rical subject, which, nevertheless, still remains in impenetrable obscurity. It has been conjec-tured that he might have been the count de Vermandois, son of the duchess de la Vallière, thus imprisoned for having given a blow to the Dauphin; or a twin-brother of Louis XIV, so disposed of to prevent rivalry between the two brothers. This last opinion is that of Voltaire, and appears to derive some support from the Memoirs published by the Duke de Richelieu in

1790. Massena, André, mas'-se-nu, prince of Ess-ling, duke of Rivoli, and marshal of France, ing, dake of myol, and mashad of rance, joined a French regiment at an early age, and distinguished himself in the first wars of the Revolution. In 1795 he was promoted to the rank of general of division, and bore a glorious part in the Italian campaigns of Bonaparte. In 1798 he was placed at the head of the army charged to establish the republican government in the Papal States; but both his own soldiers and the inhabitants of the subjected states complaining of his insatiable avarice, he was compelled to resign his command. He remained unemployed until the following year, when he was given the command of the armies of the Danube and Switzerland, and defeated the Russians at the battle of Zurich; thus saving France from invasion. He was next sent to defend Genoa from the attacks of an Austrian army and the English fleet. In 1804 he was nominated marshal of France and duke of Rivoli, and in the following year received the command-in-chief of the army of Italy, when he succeeded in driving the archduke Charles before him, and effecting a junction with Napoleon. In 1806 he accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Naples; and, by defeating the insurgent Calabrians, enabled Joseph to take possession of the throne. He

commanded the fifth corps in Austria in 1809. commanded the inth corps in Austria in 1899, and decided the victory at Essling, for which Napoleon created him prince of Essling. He was charged, in 1810, with the task of diviring the duke of Wellington out of Portugal, but met a signal failure before the lines of Torres Vedras; and, after a masterly retreat into Spain, he was recalled in 1812. Ill-health prevented his taking part in the Russian campaign; and, in 1813, while commanding a division at Toulon, he declared his adhesion to the Bourbons. After the Hundred Days, he became commanderin-chief of the National Guard of Paris. He was chosen a member of the council of war before which Noy was arraigned, but formed one of the number who pronounced the court to be incompetent. This remarkable general, who was called by Napoleon "the spoilt child of Victory," was one of the ablest tacticians among Napo leon's subordinates; but although he possessed in the field all the best qualities of a commander, his character was disgraced by an avarice which was apparently without limit. Disraeli appears anxious to establish the fact that Masséna was a Jew. In his "Coningsby" he says, "several of a Jew. In his "Coningsoy" he says, "several or the French marshals, and the most famous— Massena, for example, was a Hebrew: his real name was Manassch." p. at Nice, 1758; p. 1817.

name was Manassch." n. at Nice, 1758; n. 1817.

Massillon, Jean Baptiste, was'-see-yawng,
a famous French prelate, who at the age of 18
entered the congregation of the Oratory. He acquired a superiority over all the preachers of his time; and Louis XIV. once said to him, "Father, when I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them; but when I hear away much gloesed wint talen; out when I near you, I go away much displessed with myself! In 1717 he was applied hishop of Cdfmont; and, in 1710, admitted a member of the French Academy. His works were printed in 12 vols, in 1745. B. at Hisros, Provence, 1063; D. 1742. Basismous, Philip, mad-in-jon, a celebrated English dramatic author, was the son of one of

the carl of Pembroke's retainers, and was sent to the university of Oxford. Having lost his patron's favour, for what reason is uncertain, he quitted the university without a degree, and went to London in 1600, where he enand went to London in 1800, where he engaged in dramatic composition until his death. At the outset he appears to have assisted others in writing plays, but, in 1822, produced an entire play of his own—"The Virgin Martyr." Some of the best of his remaining extant plays are, "A New Way to pay Old Debts," the "Maid of Honour," the "Patal Dowry," the "City Madam," and the "Bashful Lover." As Isalisbury, 1854; p. 1860.

Massox, David, massom, an English littletatur, who, after completing his education at the university of Edinburgh, want to London, and devoted himself to literature, and was caugated

devoted himself to literature, and was engaged

Rabelais," the "Dignity of Labour," "Modern pre-Raphaelitism," Shekspeare, Göthe, &c. In 1859 he undertook the editorship of "Macmillan's Magazine," n. at Aberdeen, 1822.

MASTRES, Thomas, mas'-ters, a poet, was born at Cotes, in Glowestershire, and educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He was the author of various Greek poems and oratious; assisted Lord Herbert of Cherbury in his "Life of Henry VIII.;" and had a share in writing his "Tractatus de Veritate." D. 1643.

MATHER, Cotton, mai'-ther, an eminent

Mattheson

American divine, became assistant to his father, also a clergyman, and distinguished himself by his piety and learning. In 1710, the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D., and in 1714, he was chosen a member of the Rayal Society of London. He wrote a number of books; among which are a "Beelestatical History of New Encland," "The Curistian Philosopher," "The Wonders and Curistian Philosopher," and the word of the The Curristian Philosopher," "The Wonders of the Invisible World, being an Account of the Trials of several Withees study executed in New England," &c. In this last work, he showed an astonishing degree of credulity. n. at Boston, 1983; n. 1728.

MATREW, Rev. Theobald, ma'-thu, the "Apostle of Temperance," was the son of an illegi-timate member of the Llandaff family, and was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. After being appointed missionary at Cork, he acquired the greatest respect and consideration from all classes, and established religious societies for visiting the sick and poor. At a later period, he became president of a temperance association at Cork. He then devoted himself to the task of inducing spirit-drinkers to "take the pledge" of abstinence; and in a few months, converted no less than 160,000 in Cork alone. He afterwards made a progress through Ireland, visited Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and London, where the same success greeted his philanthropic efforts. A striking proof that he disregarded his temporal interests in the cause he had espoused, was afforded by the fact that a large distillery, owned by his brother, and from which he himself drew almost his whole income, was shut up in consequence of his crusade against alcoholic liquids. In recognition of his

against abcolon indust. The ecogonic of 3001, per annum. B. in Timperary, 1790; D. 1856.
MATELEWS, Charles, a concelian of transcendant ability, and one who was long regarded as the master-mind of the minic art, was the son of a bookseller in the Strand, London, who had placed him in Merchant Taylors' School, and apprenticed him to learn his own business. The stage, however, proving more attractive to young Mathews than the shop of his father, the young Mathews than the shop of his father, the latter gave him twenty guines and his inden-tures, with permission to follow the bent of his inclinations; and a promise of twenty eginess more if he would abundon histriconies, and "turn to an honest calling." He rambled about with provincial companies for a time; but the great versatility of talent he possessed soon placed him at the top of his profession, and rendered him a general favourite with the public. After a long career of successful performances, his metropolitan engagement grew irksome, from managerial interference and pro-fossional rivalries, and he determined to "set up for himself," and to depend solely on his own exertions. For sixteen years previous to his death, he was accustomed to entertain whole audiences by his single efforts, in a species of entertainment entitled "Mathews at Home;" entertainment entitled "Mathlews at Home," him, called "The Two Misers," at Windsor and never were admiring crowds more highly Castle. B. at Antwerp, 1469; p. 1509. delighted than in witnessing the wivid portraits, MATTERSON, John, mad-the-son, an ominent which he drew. The "At Homes" of Mathlews muscal composer and performer, was a native were not only well received throughout Great of Hamburgh, and of so precedous taient, that Britain and Ircland, but also in America, where some of his most felicitous portraitures were compositions of his own at the organ. He comseled. While on his passage from that cocuntry he was taken ill, and on arriving at Li- and was always present at the performance of the country he was taken ill, and on arriving at Li- and was always present at the performance of the country he was taken ill, and on arriving at Li- and was always present at the performance of the country he was taken ill, and on arriving at Li- and was always present at the performance of the country he was taken ill, and on arriving at Li- and was always present at the performance of the country he was taken ill, and on arriving at Li- and was always present at the performance of the country he was taken ill, and the performance of the country he was taken ill, and the performance of the country he was the company of the country he was taken ill, and the performance of the country he was a native were not only well as the performance of the country he was a native were not only well as a country of the country he was a native were not only well as a country he was a native were not only well as a country of the country he was a native were not only well as a country of the country he was a native were not only well as a country of the country he was a native were not only well as a country of the country he was a native were not only well as a country of the country he was a native were not only well as a country of the country he was a native were not only well as a country of the country of the country of the coun

on his birthday, June 28th, 1835. B. 1776. Mathews was twice married, but had one child only, Charles Mathews the younger, also a famous actor of genteel comedy, and for some years lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, London.

MATTHAS CONVINUS, mat-thi-us kor'-ri-ms, called the Great, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the son of John Hunniades. The enemies of his father confined him in prison in Bohemia; but, on regaining ins marely, we need cleeted king of Huncary, in 1458, when only inferen years of age. His election, however, was opposed by many of the Huncarian lords, who is the first of Bohemia; but, on regaining his liberty, he was Turks, profiting by these divisions, invaded the country, but were expelled by Matthias, who compelled Frederick to yield to him the crown of St. Stephen, of which he had obtained pos-session. The war was afterwards renewed, and Matthias, overrunning Austria, took Vienna and Neustadi: on which the emperor was obliged to Rensiant; in which includes a consider we make a peace, in 1487. Matthias reformed many abuses, particularly with respect to duels and lawsuits, and was preparing an expedition against the Turks, when he died of an apoplexy, in 1490. B. 1443.

Matignon, Jacques de, ma'-fren-yawng, prince of Montague, and count of Thorieni, a famous general of France. He displayed great courage general of France. The displayed great contract when young, in several battles, and in 1572 commanded the royal army in Normandy. In 1570 he was made a marshal of France, and assisted as constable at the coronation of Henry

IV. B. 1825; b. 1897.

MATLEDA, or MAUD, mettil'-da, the daughter of Henry I., king of England, and wife of Henry V., emparer of Germany, was nominated by her lather, in 1135, successor to the English throne; but, in her absence, Stephen, the nephew of Henry, usurped the title. Ar-riving in England with a large army, in 1139, riving in Enviand with a large army, in 1139, she defeated Stephen, and was acknowledged queen by a parliament held in 1141. Stephen afterwards defeated the empress; on which the people declared for him, and Mattlea was obliged to leave the kingdom. On the death of the emperor, she murried Geoffrey Plantag-net, earl of Aujon, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry II. of England. n. 1160; p. 1167.

Mattlea Carolians, queen of Denmark, the daughter of Frederick Louis, Prince of Welley and father of George III., was married at the age of fifteen to Christian VII., king of Denmark, but, having been accused of an in-

Denmark; but, having been accused of an in-trigue with the minister, Struensce, was divorced and sent into exile. B. 1751; D. at Zell,

Hanover, 1775.

MATSYS, Quintin, mat'-sis, an eminent painter, of the Dutch school, is stated to have been brought up as a blacksmith, which trade he abandoned on falling in love with a young lady, to obtain whose hand he studied painting, and became an excellent artist. A "Descent from the Cross," in the cathedral of Antwern, is his masterpiece, and there is a celebrated picture by lim, called "The Two Misors," at Windsor Castle. B. at Antwerp, 1460; p. 1529.

Matthew Cantacuzenus

Maurice of Nassau

to the pursuit of his favourite science, producing operas, authems, and treatises on music, he held the office of secretary to the English resident in Hamburgh for several years, and was intrusted with the conduct of various important

negotiations. B. 1681; D. 1764.
MATTHEW CANTACUZENUS, kan-ta-ku-se-nus, the son of John, emperor of the East, and his associate in the empire in 1347. John abdicated the throne some time after, on which Matthew remained emperor, with John Palmologus I. These princes at length disagreed, and had re-course to arms. A battle was fought between them in Thrace, and Matthew being taken prisoner, was compelled to renounce the throne to his rival. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he composed commentaries on the Song of Solomon.

MATTHEW of Westminster, an English monk

and historian of the 14th century, who wrote a chronicle entitled "The Flowers of History." published at London, in 1567, in which he commences with the creation of the world; but the most valuable portion is that which he devotes to the chronicle of English events from the Conquest to the end of Edward I.'s reign. A translation of the work has been published in

translation of the work has been published in Bohn's "Antiquarian Library." Matthews, Thomas, math-thews, an English admiral, who commanded in the Mediterranean in 1711, and fought an obstinate but indecisive battle off Toulon, with the combined fleets. Owing to his not being supported by Lestock, his second in command, Admiral Matthews falled to gain a complete victory; and yet for this he was dismissed the service, and Lestock was acquitted. He retired to his estate in Glamorganshire, and died there, 1751.

MATTHEAS, math-thi-as, emperor of Germany, was the son of Maximilian 11, and succeeded his brother, Rodolph 11., in 1612. The empire was then at war with the Turks, with whom Matthias concluded a peace in 1615; but the

Matthias concluded a peace in 1615; but the war was renewed in 1618, and continued during thirty years. p. 1567; d. at Vienna, 1010.

Matthiat years, p. 1567; d. at Vienna, 1010.

Matthiat year, and attended Louis XIII. to the siego of Montauban. He wrote "A History of Memorable Events in the Reign of Henry the Great," the history of the death of that monarch, "The History of St. Louis," "The History of France, from Francis I, to Louis XIII." p. 1563; p. 1621.

Mayurun, Rey, Charles Robert, with the control of the state of the side of the s

MATURIN, Rev. Charles Robert, mat-u-rin, an Introduct, now charles notores, mate-not, mit in this divine, who produced several successful novels, and, in 1816, brought out a tragedy, cutiled "Betram," in Druy-lane Theatre. B. in Ireland, 1782; p. 1825.

Marx, Matthew, mol-te, an eminent physician, who took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and in 1784 by cutiled is Euclidean 1874.

and, in 1740, settled in England. In 1750 he commenced a periodical work, printed at the Hague, called "Le Journal Britannique," giving an account of the principal productions of the English press. In 1758 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to which, in 1765, he became secretary. He also rose to be librarian of the British Museum. The life prefixed to the "Memoirs of the Earl of Chesteriick!," and many smaller works, were written by him.

B. near Utreeht, 1718; D. 1776.

MAXY, Paul Henry, son of the preceding, became chaplain to Lord Stormont, ambassador

the British Museum, and, in 1779, a secretary of the Royal Society. In 1782 he commenced a literary review, which was continued till 1786, In 1784 when there were great divisions in the literal property of the secretary of the Royal Society, occasioned by the dismissal of Dr. Hutton from the post of foreign secretary, Maty resigned his place. B. 1745; D. 1787.

MAUPERTUIS, Peter Louis Marcau de, mo'-pairt-we, a celebrated French philosopher, was some time in the military service, which he quitted, and devoted himself to scientific purquitzed, and devoted nimser to scientale pur-suits. In 1723 he became a member of the French Academy, and, about four years after, was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. In 1736 he was sent, with other academicians, to the north, to determine the figure of the earth, which service they performed with perfect success. At the invitation of the Frince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, he went to Berlin in 1740, and was ap-ointed president and director of the Academy.

e accompanied that king in his campaigns against the Austrians; but exposing himself too much at the battle of Molwitz, he was made too much at the dutile of MONTIZ, he was made prisoner, and sent to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor. He was soon permitted to return to Berlin, after receiving several marks of the imperial favour. He was of a vain and irritable temper, and had a dispute with Kenig, and another with Voltaire, who exerted his satirient lelents against him. This, however was not much to the credit of the however, was not much to the credit of the poet, who had before paid the highest compliments to Mannertuis, and from whom he had ments to Manpertus, and from whom he had received no injury to justify his wanton attacks; Frederick, however, ordered the satire to be burnt by the executioner; upon which Voltaire quitted Berlin. His works are.-"The Figure quitted Berlin. His works are,—"The Figure of the Earth determined," "The Measurement of a Degree of Meridian," "Discourse on the Figure of the Stars," "Elements of Geography," "Nautheal Astronomy," "Elements of Astronomy," "Redictions on the Origin of Languages," &c. n. at St. Milo, 1093; p. 1769.

MAUREPAS, Jean Frédéric Phelippeaux, Count de, mor'pa, a French statesman, who, at an early age, was made secretary of state. In 1725 he was made superintendent of the marine, and, in 1738, minister of state. By the intrigues Madame de Pompadour, he was exiled to Bourges in 1749. He was not recalled till 1774, when Louis XVI. intrusted the public affairs to his management. He entirely remodelled the marine department, and was a liberal encon-rager of the sciences. His memoirs, by himself, are curious, but carelessly written; they were printed at Paris in 1792. B. 1701; D. 1781.

MATRICE OF NASSAU, Prince of Orange, mor-ice, was the son of William the Silent; after whose death, in 1584, he governed the Low Countries, being then only eighteen years and, in the same year, compelled the Spaniards to abandon the Low Countries. In 1600 he was forced to raise the siege of Dunkirk, but he soon afterwards obtained a great victory over Albert near Nieuport. This was came chaplain to Lord Storment, ambassador tory over Albert near Nieupert. This was at Paris, and afterwards one of the librarians of followed by numerous conquests, In 1619,

THE DICTIONARY

Maurice of Saxony

Maxentius

aiming at the sovereignty of Holland, he was opposed by the virtuous Barneveldt, who was sent to the scaffold for resisting the ambition of Maurice. He was one of the greatest captains Maurice. He was one of the greatest captumes of his age, but his cruelty to those who opposed his aspirations to absolute power has east a stain upon his memory. B. 1567; D. 1625.

MAURICE OF SAXONY. (See SAXE, Marshall.)

MAURICE, Thomas, a learned Oriental scholar and historian, was educated by Dr. Parr, and at St. John's and University Colleges, Oxford; and distinguished himself as a writer. In 1791, he published the first two volumes of his "Indian

was completed in a third volume, in 1709. In 1802, he produced the first volume of the "Mo-dern History of Hindostan;" and in 1804 the second volume. Besides the works above mentioned, Mr. Maurice wrote "Poems," "Sermons," his own "Memoirs," &c. p. at Hertford about 1754; p. 182

Rev. Frederic Denison, a modern MAURICE. English divine, regarded as the chief of the "Broad Church" party, was son of a Unitarian elergyman, and was sent to the university of Cambridge, where, although he did not take a degree, he passed his examinations with considerable distinction. After leaving Cambridge, he went to London, and was employed to write for the "Athenaum" upon its being started by Mr. Silk Buckingham. He likewise produced, at the same period, a novel, entitled "Eastace Conway." His religious views next undergoing considerable modification, he went to Oxford, took his degree there, and became a clergyman of the Church of England. His orthodoxy on many doctrinal points has been brought into question, but by every section of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was one of the promoters of the Christian Socialist move-College, an institution at which instruction is given at nominal charges, to those who are desirous of self-improvement. n. 1805.

MAURUS, Terentianus, maw'-rus, a Latin poet and grammarian, who flourished under Trajan, and is alluded to with respect by St. Augustine. The only work by him which has survived, is a

The only work by him which has survived, is a dissortation on the Art of Poetry, MATER, Jean Siffenh, Cardinal, mort, e. a distinguished French crater, who, after pursaning his theological studies at Avignan, went to Paris in his 18th year, to gain a livelihood by the exercise of his t-lents. His first works attracted considerable attention; but, being re-solved to devote himself to pulpit elequence, he took orders, and having projuced, in 1774, an clogy on Fénélon, was nominated a vienran clogy on relation, was communed a vicer-general. He was cleeted a mamber of the Academy in 1785, and was sent four years sub-sequently to the States-general as a deputy of the clergy. He took a prominent part in the debates upon every great question, whether of finance, ecclesi stied affirs, or general administration.

A partisan of the aristocracy, his cloquence was constantly brought to bear against Mirabeau, whose most formidable antagonist he became. whose most formidable antagonist he became, Upon the closing of the National Assembly, he left France, and went to Italy, when Pope Pins VI. nominated him cardinal, and bishop of MonvI. nominated and caronia, and issuited to return to France, and from that period he became the devoted servant of Napoleon. The latter made him archbishop of Paris in 1810, a dignity ho retained until the fall of his master, in defiance of the pope's commands to the contrary. events of the year 1814 compelled him to again events of the year 1312 compensed that to again seek a refuge in Italy; where upon the pape, for his former disobedience, imprisoned him for some mouths. Cardinal Maury was an acute some months. Cardinal analy was an acque to logician and fluent orator, but was far from possessing the energy and cloquence of Mirabeau. As a divine, his habits were not a model beau. As a divine, his manus were not a moner for imitation. An edition of his works was published at Paris in 1827, under the title of "Select Works of Cardinal Maury." B. in

France, 1716; p. at Rome, 1817.

MAURY, Matthew, a distinguished American hydrographer and astronomer, who, at the age of nineteen, entered the United States navy as of inhereen, interea are times causes may us midshipman, and made a voyage round the world, which lasted four years. After his return, he passed his examination, and was appointed, with the grade of lieutenant, to the Zoda mits. Subsequently, he was charged with the astronomical department of an expedition dispatched to the South Sea. He was next placed at the to the South Sea. He was next placed at the head of the hydrographical department of the United States Naval Board. In this last posi-tion he constructed his "Wind and Current Charts," a work deduced from a great number of nautical journals and logs, and of the highest utility to seamen. Of a similarly excellent character is his work cutified "The Physical Geography of the Sen," which has been transbrought and question, the by every section of character is his were control. The he clergy his normal and inclined and the has Goography of the Sen," which has been frans-been freely admitted. He wrote largely on thee-logical matters, and contributed treaties on the Civil War of 1816 [5, he held a commission as captain in the naval service of the Confede-

as capatain in the haves ever the Confederate States. n. in Viginin, 1846.
Mayos, Rev. William, LL.D., mai-zor, anatico of Abordeenshire, who went to England early in life, and after acting as assistant in a school the promotors of the Christian Socialist morement, which had for its object the abidition of Aberdenshire, who went to England early
of the system of competitive labour, and the
in life, and after acting as assistant in a school
seoclation of the working classes into small at Burden, established thinself as the master of
communities, which should undertake work in
an ecademy at Woodstock, where he gained the
common, and drivide the proceeds. He is the larour and patronage of the Duke of Marifounder and principal of the Working Men's
College as institution of which however. iavour and patronage of the Duke of Mari-borough, entered into holy orders, and was presented to the vicerage of Hurley, Berkshire, It is, however, as an author and compiler of useful books that Dr. Mavor will be chiefly remembered. Among his literary labours are a "Universal History," in 25 small volumes, a colle-tion of "Voyages and Travels," also in 25 vols.; "The British Tourist," 6 vols.; "The Modern Traveller," 4 vols.; Histories of Greece, Rome and England. Specifier and Class Bucks. Rome, and England; Spelling and Class Books; Miscellanies in Prose and Verse; and many

others. n. 1758; D. 1837.

others. n. 1738; n. 1837.
MAWE, Joseph, state, an eminent mineralogist and conchologist, who travelled in various parts of South America, and published numerous works on the subject of his researches. Among them are, "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," a "Treatise on Diamonds and Precious St.nes," "Familiar Lossons on Mineralogy and Geology," and "The Linnean System of Conchology," and "The Mineralogy of Derbyshire." about 1235. p. 1839 logy," and "The Mineralogy of Derbyshure.

D. about 1755; p. 1829.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, mileuna file son of

he-us. Roman emperor, was the son of

Waximianna

Maxwell

Maximianus Hercules, and declared himself hand in 1689. He was afterwards governor of emperor in 306. He was opposed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and slew himself. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he rendered himself odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber, 312.

MAXIMLENUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, māx-im-ai'-nus, a Roman emperor, who, from being a common soldier, was associated in the government by Diocletian, in 286. He distin-guished himself by his military skill and bravery against the barbarians, and defeated Aurelius Julius, who had assumed the imperial title in Africa. When Diocletian abdicated the cross, in 305, he compelled Maximianus, much against in oo, he competed Maximanus, much against his will, to do the same; but, about a year after-wards, he resumed the dignity, and opposed his son, Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied against Maximianus, who iled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of Constantine. 310.

MAXIMIANUS, Galerius Valerius, emperor of Rome, was originally a shepherd in Dacia, afterwards a soldier, and raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, who also gave him his daughter in marriage. He conquered the Goths and Dalmatians, but was defeated by the Persins, over whom he afterwards gained a com-plete victory. In 305 he induced Diocletian to abdicate the throne; but his cruelty soon rendered him odious to the Romans, who raised Maxentins to the throne. He was a bitter persecutor to the Christians, whose god he implored

section to the christians, whose got he implored for relief in his last illness, after vainly seeking aid from the heathen deities. n. 311.

MARKITLIAN I., max-i-mil-gan, emperor of Germany, was son of Frederick III., and was created king of the Romans in 1486. Upon the death of his father, in 1493, he became emperor. He engaged in several wars with France, in most of which he was successful. Forming the design of making himself pope, he, to further his purpose, assumed the ancient title of the Roman emperors, Pontifex Maximus, and endeavoured to prevail upon Julius II. to admit him as his coadjutor. He united with England against France, and served under Henry VIII. in 1513. He wrote some poems, and the Me-moirs of his own life. B. 1459; D. 1519.

MAXIMILIAN II., emperor of Germany, the son of the emperor Ferdinand I., was elected king of the Romans in 1562. He was chosen king of Hungary and Bohemia, and succeeded his father in 1564. He was a tolerant ruler and

and sciences. n. 1527; n. at Ratisbon, 1576.

MAXIMICIAN, duke of Bavaria, in the 17th century, was named, on account of his courage and success, the Defender of Germany, and, for his singular prudence, he acquired the name of Solomon. He zealously opposed the Protestants, and was considered as one of the principal supporters of the Catholic religion. In 1620 he gained the battle of Prague, against Frederick, prince palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia. For these services Maximilian was named an elector of the empire. B. 1581; D. 1651.

MAXMILIAN ELLANUEL, e-mān'-u-ei, elector of Bavaria, rendered groat service to the emperor Leopold. He signalized himself at the siege of Neuheusel, in 1695; at that of Buda, in 1888; and, the year following, in the buttle of deed to the English at Solway Moss. After Mohatz. He commanded, about this time, the the death of James V. he was ransonned, and army of Hongary, and took Belgrade, sword in returned to his native country, where he in 1883

the Low Countries; but, taking part with France in the war of the Spanish succession, was put under the ban of the empire, and, in 1706, deprived of his states regaining them at the general peace. B. 1662; D. at Munich, 1726.

MANIMILIAN JOSEPH I., jo'-sef, king of Bavaria, succeeded his uncla, Charles Theodore, in

varia, succeeded his uncle, charles Theodore, in 1799. Attaching himself to the fortunes of Napoleon, he gave his daughter in marriage to Eugene Beauharnais, in 1805. In the same bugene beaumarnas, in 1805. In the same year his duchy was erected into a kingdom. In 1813, however, he formed a member of the league against the emperor, and, by that proreague against the emperor, and, by that pro-ceeding, retained his throne after the fall of Mapoleon. His reign was marked by a great number of reforms in the administration of his kingdom. B. 1756; D. 1825. This prince bore the title of Maximilian Joseph II., as elector of Bavaria, from 1799 to 1805.

MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH II., king of Bavaria, succeeded Louis Charles, his father, in 1848.

в. 1811: р. 1864

MAXIMILIAN, Emperor of Mexico and brother of Francis Joseph, the present emperor of Austria, ascended the imperial throne of Mexico in 1864 being summoned thither by the nobles of that country, and having the promise of material support from Napoleon III. The French troops, however, that had been sent to Moxico prior to the coming of Maximilian, were withdrawn in 1886, and the emperor, after a vain effort to assert his authority, was betrayed by treachery, captured, and shot at Queretaro by order of Juarez, June 19, 1867. B. at Schoenbrun, 1832.

MAXIMINUS, Caius Julius Verus, max-i-mi'nus, emperor of Rome, was the son of a Thra-cian peasant, and having displayed great courage in the Roman armies, rose to command. On the death of Alexander Severus, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, 235. His strength was such that he is said to have stopped a chariot in full speed with one of his fingers. He was killed in a revolt of his soldiers, 238 A.D.

Maxmus, Magnus, mdw-i-mus, a Spaniard, was general of the Roman army in Britain, when he proclaimed himself empero, 383. Having made himself master of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, he fixed the seat of his empire at Trèves. He next marched into Italy, where he committed dreadful cruelties; but was at last besieged in Aquileia, by the emperor Theodo-sius. His soldiers delivered him up to Theodo-sius, who ordered him to be beheaded, in 388,

MINIMUS OF TYRE, a Platonic philosopher, who visited Rome in 146, but died in his own country, in the reign of Commodus.

MINIMUS SHE DYSTA, and tutor of Julian the Apostate, was a native of Ephesus. He professed magic, and initiated Julian into the Eleusinian preseries, and assured him of success in his Persian expedition; he was put to death by the emperor Valens, in 366.

death by the emperor vaines, in 300.

Maxwer, Lord Robert, min-wei, one of the lords of the regency that governed Scotland in 1589, while James V. was absent in France upon 2 matrimonial expedition. At a subsequent period, taking offence at the appointment of Oliver Sincles of the Continuous of the army, he, with many of the Scottish nobility, surren-

he presented to the Lords of Articles a bill for the authorization of the Scriptures to be read in the vulgar tongue; an act which formed one of the most important of those which preceded the Reformation. The measure became law despite the energetic opposition of Cardinal despite the chergetic opposition of Cardinan Beaton and the hierarchy. Lord Maxwell was soon afterwards apprehended, at Beaton's command but escaped. p. 1546.

MAY, Thomas, mai, an English dramatic poet and historian, was educated at Cambridge, after which he entered at Gray's Inn, where he wrote some plays, and translated several authors, particularly Lucan's "Pharsalia." Charles I. employed him in writing two historical poems; one on the life of Henry II., and the other on the reign of Edward III.; but, in the civil war, May joined the Parliament, and was appointed their secretary and historiographer. He pub-lished the History of the Parliament which be-gan in 1640, and a "Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England." He is said to have written five plays, two of which are printed in Dodsley's collection. B. 1595; D. 1650.

MAYENNE, Charles of Loraine, Duke of, mai-

en, was the second son of Francis of Loraine, duke of Guise. He displayed great courage at the sieges of Poictiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Moncontour; he also defeated the Protestants in Guienne, Dauphiny, and Sain-tonge. When his brothers were killed, at the meeting of the States at Blois, he declared himself head of the League, and assumed the title of lieutenant-general of France. He proclaimed the cardinal of Bourbon king, by the name of Charles X.; but was defeated by Henry IV. at the battle of Arques, and again at Ivry. In 1506 he was reconciled to the king, who made him governor of the Isle of France. B. 1554; D. 1611. MAYER, John Frederick, mi-er, a Lutheran divine, who became superintendent of the divine, who became superintendem or time churches of Pomerania, and professor at Stettin. His greatest work is the "Biblio-theca Bibliog." printed in 1713. Besides this, he wrote "A Treatise on the Method of Study-ing the Holy Scripture," "Dissertation or Particular Parts of the Bible." In at Leipsic,

1650; p. 1712. MAYER, Tobias, a celebrated German astro-nomer, who was self-taught, and, by his own application, acquired a knowledge of the Latin language. In 1750 the university of Göttingen appointed him mathematical professor. Mayer appointed him mathematical professor. Mayer made several discoveries in germatry and astronomy, and published some excellent works, the chief of whick are his "Table of Refractions," "Theory of the Moon," and "Astronomical Tables and Precepts," for which last the English Board of Longitude gave his widow 25000. n. at Wittenberg, 1723; n. 1762.

MATERIS-TURQUEN, Theodore de, Baron d'Aubonne, mad-yers, an eminent physician and chemist, was physician to Henry IV. of Prance; but, on the death of that monarch, went to England, and was appointed physician to James I, who conferred on him the honour

to James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He continued in favour with Charles I., to whom he adhered in the civil

Charles 1, to Whom he manersu in time Grun war. B. 1875; D. 1855.

MATHEW, Henry, mod'her, a molicitor English Littlerateur, whose father, a solicitor in good practice, sont him to Westminster school, whence he twice ran naway, and subsequently made a voyage to Calcutta on beard a ship of war. Returning to England, he served three

years in his father's office as articled clerk. He years in his father's office as articled elerk. He next spent some time in Wales, and, on his return to London, commenced his literary career. With his old schoolfellow, Ar, Gilbert A'Beckett, he took the Queen's Theatre, in London, and there produced his literary called "The Wandering Min-trel." About the same time he started the came publication, "Figure in London," he was also the chief originator of "Punch," which was care the chief originator of "Punch," which was care the chief originator of "Punch," which was commenced in 1811, and of which he was for a long time the editor. Between the years 1846-1851, he published, in conjunction with his brothers Horace and Augustus, a series of humorous tales, which became very popular. Some of these were entitled "The Greatest Planne of these were circular The Greatest Frague of Life; or, the Adventures of a Lady in Search of a Servant," "Whom to Marry, and How to get Married," "The Image of his Father," and get Married," "The Image of the Father," and "The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys and Family at the Great Exhibition of 1851," Mr. Mayhew's most important work was that produced in 1851, entitled "London Labour and the London Poor; a Cyclopedia of the Condition and Earnings of these that will work, those that cannot work, and those that will not work." Of a similar character was "The Great World of London," commenced by Mr. Majhew in 1836; but the former only of these works was completed. He likewise wrote a series of excellent books for boys; one, founded winders of Science; another, called "The Wonders of Science;" another, entitled "The Peasant-Boy Philosopher," being based upon the life of James Ferguson; and a third on the "Boyhood of Luther," B. 1812.

MAYHEW, Horace and Augustus, brothers of the preceding, besides assisting in the composition of several of the above-mentioned works, were the authors of a number of tales and sketches of a broadly humorous character, which enjoyed a considerable share of popularity. The novel, entitled "Paved with tiold," was commenced by Henry and Augustus in co-partnership, but was soon afterwards continued and conducted to a most effective termination by Augustus alone, who has also written "The Prettiest Girl in Bloomsbury," and a great variety of lively and interesting tales and sketches, puclished in various periodicals.-Horace Mayhew was for many years a principal contributor to the pages of " Punch,"

the pages of remen,
MAYNARD, Sir John, mai'-nard, an English
statesman and lawyer, who, after having studied
at Exeter College, Oxford, entered at the Middle Temple, was in due course called to the bar, and distinguished himself as one of the prosecutors classinguished fitnised as one of the prosecutors of Strailford and Land, but afterwards opposed the violent proceedings of the army, and the assuration of Coronwell, for which he was twice sent to the Tower. After the Restoration he was knighted, but refused the honour of being a judge. At the Revolution he displayed great scients in the configurace between the Lords and Commons, on the question of the abdication of the throne by James II, and warmly alvocated that measure. When William III., in allusion to Serjeant Maynard's great age, remarked that he must have outlived all the lawyers of his time, Sir John happily replied, "Yes; and if your highness had not come over to our assist-ance, I should have outlived the law too." He was appointed one of the commissioners of the great seal in 1889, n. about 1989. Commons, on the question of the abdication of great seal in 1689. B. about 1602; D. 1690.

MAYNE, Jasper, main, an English divine and

Mazarin

Mazzini

poot, who was educated at Westminster school. poor, who was educated at westminster school, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became student. In 1646 he was created D.D., and two years afterwards was deprived of his studentship for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was promoted to a canonry of Christ Church. Mayne was a man of considerable wit and humour, which he often carried to some excess, particularly in his will, wherein he left his servant man, who was fond of tippling, an old trunk, in which, says he, there is some-thing to make him drink. The man eagerly sought for his legacy, and, on opening the trunk, found a red kerring. Dr. Mayne wrote some poems, now obsolete, sermons, and two plays, called the "City Match," and "The Amorous Warre," the latter of which was a satire upon

MAZARIN, Julius, mas-a-ra, a Roman cardinal and minister of State to Louis XIV. of France, who, being appointed nuncio-extraordi-nary to France, acquired the friendship of Richelien and the confidence of Louis XIII. In 1641, Pope Urban VIII, made him cardinal, and, on the death of Richelieu, Louis appointed him the death of Richelies, Louis appointed time minister of state. He was also nominated one of the executors of the king's will, and had the principal management of affilirs during the minority of Louis XIV; but at length time murmurs of the people rose so high against him, that he found it expedient to quit this kingdom, and a price was set on his head. He afterwards recovered his power, and continued to render the state the most important services, the principal of which was the restoration of peace between France and Spain in 1659. His application to business produced a discase which caused his death, B, 1602; D, 1661. His letters have been published in 2 vols.—One of his nicees, Hortense Mancini, duchess of Mazarin, was celebrated for her wit and beauty. She married, in 1001, the duke de la Meilleraic. from whom she separated, and went to England, where she was surrounded by a crowd of admirers, but particularly patronized St. Evre-mond. D. in London, 1699.

Mazerra, John, ma-zep'-pa, hetman or com-mander-in-chief of the Cossacks of the Ukraine, was the son of a Polish gentleman, and be-came a page at the court of John Kasimir, king of Poland. After his return to his native pro-vince of Podolia, he engaged in an intrigue with the wife of a neighbouring lord, who sur-prised him and caused him to be bound naked upon the back of a wild horse. The frightened animal ran with his burden until it reached the country of the Cossaeks of the Ukraine, where Mazeppa was released and restored to health. He subsequently adopted their course of life, and rose by degrees to the rank of their hetman. In that capacity he displayed great energy and talent, and succeeded in gaining the esteem of tanene, and successed in gaming the essent of the Czar Peter, who appointed him prince of the Ukraine. Being desirous, however, of rendering himself independent, Mazeppa fought against the Czar, and onlisted his forces under the banner of Charles XII. at the battle of Pultowa. After the defeat of the Swedish king, he took rouge first in Wallachia, and afterwards at refuge first in Wallachta, and alterwards Psender. His extraordinary ride forms the subject of one of Lord Byron's poems. B. about the middle of the 17th century; D. in Turkey, 1709.

Mazza, Angelo, mat'-sa, an eminent Italian poet, a native of Parma, in the university of

iterature. He translated the odes of Pindar, and Akenside's "Pleasures of Imagination;" and, having attained a high degree of literary eputation, was admitted into the Arcadian cademy at Rome. p. 1740; p. 1817.

Mazzhingi, Joseph, Count, mat'-sen-je, a istinguished composer, the descendant of an minent Tuscan family, was born in England, of an English mother. He was very early noted or his musical ability, and so diligently did he oursue his studies, that he was considered qualified for the post of director of the opera house when but little more than 18 years of age. The heatre having been destroyed by fire in 1789, mong the valuable property lost was the whole of the music of Paesiello's opera, "La Locanda. and Mazzhingi re-wrote the orchestral parts from memory. "The Blind Girl," the "Turn-sike Gate," "Paul and Virginia," and a long ist of other once popular pieces, were from his ertile pen, and Sir Walter Scott warmly thanked him for the manuer in which he set to music

ome of that author's poetry. B. 1764; D. 1844.
MAZZINI, Giuseppe, mattsel-ne, a modern talian politician, who was educated for the aw, but being inspired with an enthusiastic love of liberty, abandoned his profession, soon after he had commenced its practice. Allying himself with a small circle of ardent Genoese gentlemen, he became the soul of a movement which had for its object the regeneration of thaly. In furtherance of their ideas, these roung Genoese established a literary journal, which was soon suppressed, but was again commenced at Leghern. In 1830 Mazzini became an active member of the secret society called the Carbonari, but being denounced to the police, was arrested. After a detention of six months, he was set at liberty, on the understanding that he should quit Italy. He took refuge at Mar-seilles, and founded there a journal and a society, both of which were significantly named "Young Italy." The main idea of both was that "the freedom of Italy, both from domestic and foreign tyranny, could only be attained by a union of all the separate states into one nation—Romans, Piedmontese, Tuscans, Nea-politans, Lombards, Venetians, &c.—all merging their separate interests in the one common name of Italians, and under this name forming a single powerful European nation." The prea single powerful European matom. The pre-cise form of government was to be decided by circumstances; Mazzini himself preferred the republican. After months of secret plotting, a conspiracy was organized, which from Genoa as a centre, spread through all Italy, from the Alps to the extremity of Sicily, and even the officers and soldiers of the Piedmontese and Neapolitan armies were concerned in it. This formidable organization was discovered, however, and a organization was discovered, however, and a great number of the chief agents therein either lost their lives or sought safely in flight. This took place in 1833, and from that year until 1818, Mazzini was mainly employed in a propagandism of his ideas throughout the Italian peninsula. He resided in Prance, in Switzerland, and was expelled from both countries in the same unconvisible he used to London elements. turn; upon which he went to London, always turn; upon when he went to London, stways cooping up a close correspondence with his party in Italy. In 1848, Sir James Graham, then home segretars, authorized the opening of several letters in the post-office. It was thereby ascertained that the brothers Bandiera were plotting an insurrection in the Ventian states. This was communicated to the American government of the substant government of the control of

ment, and the lives of the Bandieras were lost in consequence. After the French revolution of 1848, and the insurrection at Milan, Mazzini went to Italy with the view of giving a turn to the great Italian movement in conformity with the ideas he had so long advocated. After the the meas no had so long advocated. After the defeat of Charles Albert, and the consequent re-establishment of the Austrian rule in Italy, Mazzini was accused of mullifying the king's cflorts by causing the republican party to keep aloof from him. He next travelled about in Garibaldi's wake, and, in 1849, went to Rome. The pope had fled before his arrival, and an assembly, elected by universal suffrage, had passed decrees for the total abolition of the temporal sovereignty of the pope, and for the creation of the Roman states into a republic. Mazzini's advent at this crisis was hailed with Mazzin's account at this cross was latter with acclamations by the Romans. With Saft and Armellini, he was appointed triunvir, and charged to defend the republic against its nemics. The French, under General Oudinot, landed soon afterwards at Civila Veechia. It was generally believed that the French would be allowed to enter Rome without impediment; but Mazzini and his great ally, Garibaldi, pre-pared for a desperate resistance. Garibaldi had only 14,000 regular troops under his command; he nevertheless maintained the city against the invaders during two months, with an obstinate bravery that excited the astonishment and admiration of Europe. On the entrance of the French, Mazzini returned to England and resumed his pen. His ideas were promulgated as zealously as before; and the expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy, and its annexation to Piedmont in 1859; the subsequent adhesion of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Naples, Sicily, and other portions of the country to the kingdom of Itay, have gone far to realize the idea originally broached by Mazzini; and although these events have been brought about directly by somewhat different agencies from those which he contemplated, it is certain that the influence of his writings on the minds and actions of the Italians has of late years been very potent indeed. B. at Genoa, 1808.

MAZZUOLI, F __, mar -soo-o -le, commonly called Parmigiano, a famous Italian painter, who has also been designated as the inventor of the art of etching. He had an admirable genius for painting; his invention was ready, and he had a peculiar talent in giving grace and sweetness to his figures. B. at Parma, 1504; D. 7540

MEAD, Richard, mede, a celebrated English physician, who studied under Grævins, at Utrecht, after which he removed to Leyden, and contracted a close intimney with Boerhaave On complete his studies in that celebrated school of phy , he went to Italy, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. In 1696, he returned to his native country, and commenced the prac-tice of physic at Stepney, where he resided seven years. In 1702 he published his trentise on Poisons, which procured him considerable reputation. In 1704 he was admitted a member reputation. In 1704 he was admitted a member of the Royal Society, of which, in 1707, he became vice-president, and, in 1727, he was appointed physician to George II. He was also author of "A Discourse concerning the Place author of "A Discourse concerning the Plague," a treatise "On the Scarve," and "Medicina Sacra." His works were very Popular at the time when they were written, and have been translated in Italy, France, and Germany. B. in London, 1673; n. 1754,

Meane, George Gordon, a 1 the United States army, who graduated at the military academy of West Point in 1835, and received his commission as second-lieutenant of artillery. He resigned his commission the following year, but entered the army again in 1842, and served with great distinction in the subsequent war with Mexico. He was raised subsequent war with decayed. He was raised to the rank of brigadies-goneral of volunteers in 1862, during the American Civil War, and took part in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg in the same year, in the latter of which, the troops of the Northern States, commanded by General Burnside, were routed with much loss. In 1863 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Potocommuner-meener or the army of the Pedramae, and soon after fought the battle of Gettysburg. In the following year, General Grant, who had been nominated commander-Grant, who had been manuacut commanders, in-chief of the United States armies, took command of the army of the Potomae, and Meade being second in command, rendering able assistance in the operations that brought the war to a close. B. at Cadiz, 1816.

v. Pierre François André, mek'-a, an eminent French astronomer, whose great merits were first discovered by Lalande. In 1782 he gained the prize of the Academy for his memoir on the conict of 1981, which was expected to return in 1790. He became editor of the "Connaissance des Temps," which work he improved. In 1792 he was employed in the great work of measuring the are of meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. He returned from this task in 1798; but wishing to extend it as far as the Halarie sloes, he set out for them in 1883; but death prevented the accomplishment of his object, n. in France, 1774; n. 1895.

MICHIERA, or MERHTER, mek-hi-far, the founder of the order of Mechitarists, and re-

viver of Armenian literature, in 1691 entered an Armenian convent at Sebaste, and subsequently became secretary to Archbishop Michael, Meeting with a work by an Italian priest on the reconciliation of the Armenian church with that of Rome, he secretly became a proscitte to the latter church. In 1700 he sought to reconcile the two parties of the Armenian priesthood at Constantinople; but, meeting with little suc-cess, he openly preached submission to the pope. The Armenians were so enraged at this, that, The Armenians were so entragest as the to fly to save his life, Mechitar was compelled to fly from the city. He went first to Smyrna, and afterwards to the Morea, then under the dominion of Venice. On the conquest of the M nion of venice. On the conquest of the si by the Tarks, he went to Venice, where he was permitted to found a convent, wherein he set up a printing-press, which, in his hands and in those of his followers, produced hundreds of volumes in the form of Armenjan translations of the best works in European literature. Me-chitar published an Armenian Bible in 1733, and

chitar published an Armenlan Bible in 1733, and an Armenlan (frammar and Dictionary. B. at Sebasto, Cappadocia, 1874; D. 1749.

MEDB, Joseph, meed, a learned English divine, who, in 1802, entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he studied with intense appliements, was chosen fellow, and proceeded to his degree of bachelor in divinity. He provestship of Trinity College, Dublin, which was repeatedly of Trinity College, Dublin, which was repeatedly of Trinity College, Dublin, which was repeatedly inhed in 1874 were collected into one volume folio, and published in 1872. The principal is his "Commentary on the Apocalypse," in explaining which

his plan has been followed by Bishops Newton

his plan has been followed by dishops account and Hurd, and a number of other great divines. B. at Berden, Essex, 1588; D. 1635.

Medici, Cosmo de', med'-o-che, called the Elder, and the Father of his Country, founder of an account. illustrious family at Florence, was a merchant, who acquired great wealth, which he approprinted to the noble purposes of advancing learning and supporting learned men. He col-lected a noble library, which he curiched with inestimable manuscripts. The envy excited by his riches, raised him many enemies by whose intrigues he was obliged to quit his native country. He then retired to Venice, where he was received as a prince. His fellow-citizens afterwards recalled him, and he bore a principal share in the government of the republic of Florence during thirty-four years. On his tomb was engraved this inscription: "The Father of his People, and the Deliverer of his

Father of his People, and the Deliverer of his Country." n. 1889; p. 1484.

MEDICI, LOVENDO (1, SURTAMEN OF THE MEDICI, LOVENDO (1, SURTAMEN OF THE MEDICI, ADDITION OF THE MEDICINE OF THE ME Pazzi formed a conspiracy against the Medici in 1478, and Julian was assassinated as he was attending mass. Lorenzo was also wounded. but escaped with his life, and was conducted to his palace by the people, with loud acclamations of joy. Having inherited the great qualities of his grandfather Cosmo, he was accounted the Macenas of his age. It was a singular but noble spectacle to observe the citizen engaged in commerce at one moment, and managing public affairs at another; now entertaining merchants, and next receiving ambassadors; giving public shows to the people, and erecting asylums for the sick and unfortunate; ornamenting his country with magnificent buildings and sending learned men to the East in search of valuable Greek manuscripts: such a man was Lorenzo, whom the Florentines, grateful for all these benefits, declared chief of the republic, He drew to his court a number of learned men, and sent John Lascaris into Greece to purchase literary treasures to enrich his library. Lorenzo himself cultivated letters, particularly poetry, and his compositions have been several times printed. He was so universally esteemed that the princes of Europe were glad to choose him and princes of Europe were glad to choose him as arbitrator in their differences. This illustations man had three sons,—Peter, who succeeded him, Julius, and John, who become pope by the name of Leo X. Lorenzo forms the subject of a splendid biography by William

Roscoe. B. 1418; D. 1492.
Medital, Sir John, mai-de-na, a portrait painter, was born at Brussels, went to England painter, was born as brussels, went to England in 1686; and after painting a great number of pictures, proceeded to Scotland, where he was knighted. B. 1659; D. 1711.

MEHENED, or MOHANMED, mail-hai-maid, the name of seven kings of Granada, who reigned between the years 1238 and 1454.

MEHENET ALL, me'-he-met, Pacha of Egypt, commenced his remarkable career as the keeper of a small shop at Cavalla, in Roumelia; but, abandoning the pursuits of a trader for the

the British, and assisted in the expulsion of the French from that country. He soon acquired great influence in Egypt, and formed an alliance with the Mamelukes, against Khosrew Pacha, the vicercy of the sultan. The Mamelukes having regained all their former influence, chose Mehe-met as their viceroy. The suitan created him pacha of Cairo in 1808, and added to this dignity the pachalic of Alexandria in the following year, ostensibly for the services rendered to the Ottoman empire, but gained over, in reality, by Mehemet's gold. His next step was to turn against the redoubtable soldiery that had helped him to gain so much power, and, after a vain effort to reduce the turbulent Mamelukes to subjection, he ordered them to be exterminated. subjection, no creared them to be exterminated within the citadel of Cairo, where they were ruthlessly put to the sword, 1200 more being massacred throughout the country. By this step Mchemet Ali became the undisputed master of Upper Egypt. The Wahabees, a fanatical sect, were his next victims, and these he destroyed after a war which lasted six years. He subsequently dispatched an army into Nubia, under the command of one of his sons, Ismail Pacha, who succeeded in conquering the pro-Facia, who succeeded in conquering the pro-vinces of Dongola, Sennan, Kordofan, &c.
Upon the Grecks raising the standard of inde-pendence, he assisted the sultan against them, by dispatching to the suhrers of the Morea a facet of 163 vessels, under the com-mand of his son, Ibrahim Pacha. This fleet wrought havoe upon the country during three years, but was destroyed at Navarino by the combined squadrons of England, France, and Russia, in 1827. As a reward for his co-opera-tion against the Greeks, the sultan ceded to Mehemet Ali the island of Candia, in 1830; but this was not sufficient to gratify his ambitious desires, for he further demanded of the sultan the cession of Syria. This being refused, he invaded the country with a powerful army, and rapidly conquered the province. After a great victory at Konich, in 1832, he was in triumphant march upon Constantinople, but was brought to a halt by European intervention: he succeeded, nevertheless, in gaining, by the treaty of Kutaych, the possession of Syria and the province of Adana. In 1839 the sultan, Mahmoud vince of Adams. In 1859 the suitan, Manmouta II., resolved to regain Syris; but suffering defeat at the hands of Mehemet Ali, he sought the assistance of England and other Buropean powers. By this means, Mehemet, after having been defeated near Beyrout, and finding Alexandria blockaded, consented to forego his claims upon Syria, on condition that his family should be constituted hereditary pachas of Egypt. Thenceforth he ruled in peace, but in 1819 resigned the government to his son, Ibrahim Pacha, who dying soon afterwards, the pachalic was vested in Abuss Pacha, Mehemet's grandson. During the last two years of his life he was deprived of reason. Mehemet Ali was unquestionably an extraordinary man and wise ruler: he introduced European organiza-tion and tactics into his army, encouraged agriculture, commerce, and industry, and founded military and medical schools in his dominions. His rise was due to his native intelligence and abandoning the pursuits of a tracter for the problem of a tracter for the profession of arms, he took on active part in markalle fact that this farmer Albanian peasant suppressing a rebellion of the pirates of Candia. was throughout his carlier career totally destined in 1789 he headed a corps of Albanians, and tute of cancation. He only learnt to read at the contract of the pirates of the pirates of Candia. indomitable courage and energy; for it is a re-markable fact that this former Albanian peasant

the age of forty-five. It is, however, to regretted that his rise was assisted by such violent measures as intrigue, treason, and assassination. For the French people he had a particular admiration, and sent to Paris two of his sons and a number of Egyptian youths to receive their education. n. at Cavalla, Rou-

receive their education. n. at Cavalla, Rou-mella, 1709; n. at Cairo, 1849.

Minnus, Stophen Henry, su(r)l, a selebrated composer, who, in 1773, went to Paris, and there became the friend of Glack. In 1770 be pro-duced, at the Oriens Comique, "Euphrosyna" and "Coradin," both of which were eminently successful. He subsequently composed, among other opens, "Stardonice," "Joseph," "Cora and Alonzo," and "Melidor." A large number of through sengiate and the oclemeted remultican of hymus, sonatas, and the celebrated republican airs, "Chant de la Victoire," "Du Départ," and "Du Retour," issued from his pen. B. 1763; D. at Paris, 1817.

MEINERS, Christopher, mi'-ners, a German historian and miscellaneous writer, who studied at Göttingen, where he became professor of philosophy; and subsequently pro-rector. Among his numerous works are, "A History of the Origin and Progress of Philosophy among the Greeks," "On the Origin and Decline of the Sciences among the Greeks and Romans," and others on kindred subjects. B. in Hanover, 1747;

D. 1810.

MEISSNER, Augustus Gottlieb, mise'-ner, a MEISSEE, Augustus Gottlieb, mise-ner, are popular German writer, who composed a large number of romances, essays, and tales. His style was exceedingly agreeable, lively, and shrewd. The most important of his works were "Alcibiades," "Blanca Capella," and "Spartacus." a. in Upper Silesia, 1753; D. 1807.

MEISSONNER, Jean Louis Ernest, mison-e-air, a celebrated French painter, of the style termed in France genre. His most celebrated works were,—"The Painter in his Studio," "Le Corps-do-Garde," and "A Barricade—June, 1843." All his works were painted with Flemish care and finish, but were, nevertheless, thoroughly original in their treatment. His pietures, although generally of a small size, brought very large sums, and he stood at the head of a crowd of antholistic militators. He was likewise very successful as a leading of the web likewise very successful as a leading of the web likewise very successful as a leading of which is stated in the state of these hast were the stockes for "Laul and Virghtina," Bistrac's novels, and "The French People painted by themselves," as at Lyons, 1912.

MELS, Pomponius, me'da, a Lathin geographical writes, was a native of Spain. His valuable work, spittled "Do Stin Orbis," is divided into three pixts, and contains a description to the world as it was known in his time. Floarished in the early half of the list century.

MELINGWON, Philip, me-lake's-how, the famous reformer, and friend of Luther. His family name was Schwarzerde, or black serid, which Reuchlin, his friend, altered to the corresponding Greek word, Melanothon. He made rapid progress in his studies at the university of a crowd of enthusiastic imitators. He was

respirating Greek rote, Mcdaacton. He made rapid progress in his studies at the university of Heidelberg, whence he removed to Tubingen, where he continued six years. In 1618 Pc ob-tained the Grook professorahip of Wittenberg, where he formed a close friendship with Luther, where he formed and his writings, In 1687 the elector of Saxony appointed him to visit the churches in his territories; but his greatest labour was in drawing up the Augsburg Confession of Faith. His learning and moderation became famous 708

throughout Europe, and the kings of France and Europa invited him to their kingdoms. with flattering offers, which he declined. During the progress of the Reformation, he exhibit d a different temper from Luther, being more cantious and timid; on which account he was often reproved by him in severe terms. The prudence of Melanethon, however, was of great service, and tended considerably to the propagation of the Protestant doctrines, by guarding them from the abuses of intemperate real. In 1529 Melanethon assisted in the conferences at Spires, and, in his journey thither, visited his spires, and, it ms journey thrater, vested his mother, a pious woman, who a-bed him what she should believe, and how she should pray and these religious disputes, at the same inna-repeating her simple ereed and form of devetors. "Continue," said her son, "to believe and to oray "Continue," said her son, "to hence and to pray as you do at present, and do not trouble your-self about controversies." He distingue hed himself in the conferences held at Ratisban in 1511 and 1518. He wrote a "Censure of the Interim," and all the papers presented at these conferences. The works of this learned and amiable man were collected in 1511, and pulslished at Bale, n. at Bretten, or Bietheim, in the palatinate of the Rhane, 1897; p. at Witteng. 1560.

drass melta, a celebrated Austrian general, who, in 1706, commanded against the French in Ifaly, and uniting with Suwaroff, in 1709, de-feated Championnet at Genola, but was landelf heaten by Napoleon at Marengo, in the follow-

ing year. D. 1807.

MELBOURNE, William Lamb, Viscount, rectification, an English statesman, who entered the House of Commons in 1805, under the auspices of the Whigs. Comming appointed him se retary of the Whits, a maint appointed into a constraint of state for Ireland, a post he filled with very finguished success. In 1828 he was call of to upper house, after the death of his father, and while a member of Earl Grey's cabinet

and write a member of Earl Grey's calamet greatly contributed to the passing of the Reborm 19th. In 1844 he became first load of the Trea-sury, and head of the Winz party, a position he retained, with only one short interruption, until the year 1844. Lord Melborrne was but be qualified to head the ministerial councils of a great nation; but his engaging and conellintory manners secured the allegiance not ne of the Whig, but also of several distin-

shed members of the Tory party. n. 1779; D. 1844.

MELEO, Philip de, mel'-lo, an eminent divine and Biblical translator, and the first native of Ceylon who was admitted into the Christian

distry. His learning and labours carned him the titles of "Rabbi de Melho," and the "Great the titles of "Rabbi de Melho," and the "Great Labourer." As an oriental poet, also, he ranks high. After being educated at the only semi-nary In his native town, and passing an exami-nation in Hebrew and Greek, he was licensed to preach before attaining the age of 21, and officiated with much distinction in Portugues, Datch, and Tamil. His principal works are Tamul versions of the New Testament from Tamul versions of the New Testament from the Greek, the Dutch littary, and the Psalms of David; a work against Popery, entitled "Triumph of the Truth"; a Catechism in Portuguese; and a Version of the Peutsteuch from the Hebrew, published in 1790. At his death, be left translations of the books of hun, Judges, and Ruth, in MS. He also wrote many original poems of great mests, at Colombo, Ceylon, 1723; p. 1



MELANCTHON, PHILIP.



Meyerbeer, Giacomo.



MILTON, JOHN.



MIRABEAU, COUNT HONORÉ DE.

Melville

MELL Giovanni, mai'-le, a celebrated Sicilian poet, was a physician by profession, and for some time held the professorship of chemistry at the university of Paleamo. He was most successful in bucolic verse, and has been placed by his admirers after Theoretius. He likewise produced odes, canzoni, satires, epistles, fables, and some captivating short poems. B. at Palermo, about 1740; D. 1815.

Alt Lissus, me-lis-us, a philosopher of Samos, who flourished about 431 n.c., and who is dis-

tinguished not only as a teacher of the Eleatic doctrines, but, in the history of his country, as

a statesman and naval commander.

Mulitus, mel-i'-tus, a Greek orator and poet, and the principal accuser of Socrates. The Athenians, out of compunction for their unjust treatment of that great man, put Melitus to death, B.c. 400.

Mellon, Harriet, mel'-lon, Duchess of St. Alban's, was the posthumous daughter of a Mr. Matthew Mellon, who held a commission in the East India Company's service, and whose widow married a Mr. Entwistle, a musician. Mrs. Entwistle, who was an accomplished woman, went on the stage; her husband became leader of the band in various provincial theatres; and the services of Harriet were put in requisition at a very tender age, in order to augment a seanty income. After passing her childhood in playing juvenile characters in the provinces, she appeared, under the auspices of Sheridan, at Drury Lane, in January, 1795, as Lydia Lan-guish, in the "Rivals;" and although attracting but little notice at first, gradually rose in public estimation, and ultimately attained to a considerable degree of professional celebrity, par-ticularly in characters of a vivacious or hoyendish east. Thomas Courts, the wealthy banker, mar-ried her in 1814, and died in 1822, appointing his widow universal legatee, and bequeathing to her his share in the banking house and business in the Strand, and all benefit and interests to arise therefrom. She was now immensely rich, and rumour was soon busy in naming the fortunate suitor of the banker's widow; till at length, in June, 1827, the question was settled by her marriage with William, duke of St. Alban's, then in the 27th year of his age. The bulk of her immense property, including the half profits of the banking house, her mansion in Stratton Street, and all her movables, plate, diamonds, &c., she bequeathed to Miss Angela Burdett, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, and grand-daughter of Mr. Coults, who in consequence took the name of

Courts, who in consequence does are mand of Courts. n. about 1775; n. 1837.

MELATOTII, William, mel-math, an English writer, who was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and, in conjunction with Williams, edited Vernon's "Reports." He was the author of the "Great Importance of a Religious Life," a valuable little book, which has gone through many editions.

D. 1666; D. 1743.

Melmoth, William, son of the preceding, Pliny's and Ciecro's Epistles, and was a so the author of the letters which bear the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne; some poems in Dods-ley's Collection, and Memoirs of his father. B. 1710; p. 1799.

MRLVILLE, Sir James, mel-vil, a Scotch writer, who became page to Mary queen of Scots, whom he attended in her last moments: he who become page to Mary queen of Sects, versations, and only proved to have been negli whom he attended in her last moments: he gent of his duty with respect to his agents, he afterwards entered the service of the duke of took no further part in public affairs. Ilis 2707

Montmorency. On his return to Scotland, in amounterney. On his return to Scotland, in 1561, he was appointed privy councillor and gentleman of the bedchamber. He was the author of some very curious "Memoirs of Affairs of State." n. about 1535; p. 1607.

MEDVILLE, Andrew, a celebrated Scotlar express who found that the stability of the property who found to the stability and the stability of the stabilit

mediulus, androw, a celebrated Scotch re-former, who, four years after the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland, left the uni-versity of St. Andrews, where he had acquired considerable proficiency in languages and philosophy, for that of Paris. After studying in France during five years, he went to Geneva, where he was appointed to the chair of Humanity in the Academy. In 1574 he returned to Scotin the Academy. In 1574 he returned to Scot-land, on which occasion Beza wrote a letter to the General Assembly, declaring that "McVille was equally distinguished for his piety and his erudition, and that the church of Geneva could not give a stronger proof of affection to her sister church of Scotland than by suffering herself to be bereaved of him, that his native country might be enriched with his gifts." As a writer, teacher, and reformer of the church of his native country, Melville soon displayed unand establishment of presbytery were the objects of his constant efforts. In 1530 he was appointed principal of St. Mary's College, in the university of St. Andrews, and there taught the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee languages. His boldness giving offence to the Scottish court, he was cited before the privy council, which sentenced him to be imprisoned, and to be punished in his person and goods. On this he made his escape to London, where he remained for nearly two years. After James I. had ascended the English throne, he invited him to London; but Melville, having written a short epigram in contempt of a rite of the English shurch, the privy council convicted him of gross scandal, and after a year's continement in the houses of the dean of St. Commenced in the mouses of the dean of St. Paul's and the bishop of Westminster, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained nearly four years. In 1811 he was released, and went to the university of Sedan, whence he never again returned. M'Crie says of Melville: "Next to the Reformer, I know of no individual from whom Scotland has received such important services, or to whom she continues to owe so deep a debt of national respect and gratitude." B. 1545; D. at Sedan, 1622.

MELVILLE, Henry Dundas, Viscount, the son of Lord Arnistone, a Scotch judge, and the friend and coadjutor of the younger Pitt, received his education at the university of Edu-burgh. In 1773 he became solicitor-general; and soon after was appointed to the offices of lord advocate, and joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. In 1782 he was made privy-councillor and treasurer of the navy; and from that time took a lending part in all the measures of the litt admiration. Pitt administration. He was appointed president of the board of control at its formation; in 1791, became secretary for the home department; and, in 1794, secretary of war, which latter post he held till Mr. Pitt's retirement from office. He was then created a viscount; and when Mr. Pitt again became premier, Dundas was made first lord of the admiralty. Dundas was made hist lord of the administration in 1805 he was impeached by the Commons on a variety of charges of peculation, &c.; and though he was acquitted of the alleged mal-

influence was for many years supreme in Scot-land, and he did not always wield his power and, and he did not always when his pover with much consideration for opponents. In fact, his will was law, and the flat of "the Dundases" was sufficient to repress all comment on public matters in that part of the country.

on puone matters in that part of the conflict.

A monument was, however, creefed to Lord Melville's memory in Edinburgh. B. 1740; D. 1841.

MREVILLE, Herman, a modern American novelist, who, incited by passion for maritime adventure, in his eighteenth year went on board ship as a common sailor. In 1841 he joined a whaling vessel, and went on a cruise. After eighteen months of that monotonous mode of life, he took advantage of the vessel putting into Noukahiva, to desert, in company with another young sailor. He gained the interior of the island, but was detained a prisoner during four months by a savage tribe. A vessel from Sydney having put into the port, he succeeded in getting on board. He afterwards visited Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, and, in 1813, returned to Boston, after four years of travel and adventure. In 1847 he married, and went to reside upon his farm in Berkshire, U.S. "Typee," the first work of this author, had an immense popularity, and in it was recounted in a delightjudgmann, and in rewas reconnect in a concentral ful manner his adventures in the Marquesas Islands. In his next works, "Omoo," "Martii," and "Redburn," the unknown regions of the Pacific Ocean were described with all his former vigour; but his style became by degrees eccentric and unequal. "The White Jacket," " Peter," and "Israel Potter," were subsequently produced, and were greated with almost as much popularity as his first works. Mr. Melville also supplied a number of romances and sketches to the periodical literature of his country. B. at New York, 1819.

MERCING, Haus, mem'-ling, a celebrated painter and missal illuminator of the 15th century, of the circumstances of whose life very little that is authentic is known. He is said to have become an inmate of the hospital of St. nave become an immate of the nospital of St.
John, at Burges, in 1477, and to have therein
painted the exquisite pictures which still adorn
the establishment. His most celebrated works
are the "History of St. Ursula," "I he Marriage of St. Chahrine," and "The Descent Ton
the Cross." As a decorator of missals and
to the stablishment of the stable stable. church books, he was eminently successful; and the specimens of his art which have been preserved are accounted inestimable treasures.

D. at the close of the 15th century.

Mamnon, mem-non, a Greek historian, who wrote an account of the rulers of Heraclia, of which fragments have been preserved by Photius. They have also been translated into French by Gedoyn, and inserted in the fourth volume of the "Memoirs of the Academy of Inseriptions." Flourished in the 2nd century.

MEMNON, of the isle of Rhodes, an able general of Darius, king of Persia, whom he advised ratio desolate his country, in order to impede the progress of Alexander the Great, and then to attack Macedon; but this counsel was overruled by the other generals. After the battle of the Granicus, Memnon defended Miletus with vigour, took the isles of Chios and Losbos, carried terror into Greece, and was rear putting a stop to the conquests of Alexander, when he was carried off in the midst of his successes. His wife was taken prisoner with the family of Darius, and became the mistress of Alexander. D. at Mitylene, B.C. 333.

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MENANDER, me-nun'-der, a Greek comic poet, who was called the prince of new comedy, and preferred to Aristophanes. All his plays are lost; but the six comedies of Terence were borrowed from him; by which we may form some indement of his excellence. B. 311 B.c. : D. 290 B.C.

Menuelssoun, Moses, men'-del-sone (which signifies Moses the son of Mendel), a learned German Jew. He was brought up for the parsuits of commerce, but devoted himself to lite-rature, in which he attained a distinguished reputation. In 1755 he published his first piece, entitled "Jerusalem;" in which he pretended that the principle of the Jewich religion is that the principle of the Sowish religion is defisin. His next work was "Pheedon; or, a Discourse on the Spirituality and immateriality of the Soul." In this excellent treatise the principle of the immateriality of the soul was acutely maintained. On account of this book. the author gained the appellation of the Socrates the author gamea the appearance of the Jews. He also wrote "Philosophical Works," "Letter to Lawater," "Commentary upon Feed-sastes," and a translation of the first book of the Old Testament, In 1729; p. 1786. lix.naclebrated

German musician, was grandson of the propeding. As early as his lith year, he distinguished ing. As early as nos roan year, to maniguasared himself as a planist and musical composer. His first work was the opera cutifled "The Wed-ding of Camacho;" this was quickly followed by the overture to Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," In 1829, having just completed his 20th year, he made his first visit to fongland, where his overture was played, and received with enthu-man. Thenceforth, he paid an almost annual visit to this country, where he felt he was even more appreciated than in his native land. "St. Paul," his first man in its native and. "St. rant," his first conductor, was composed for an English musical society, as was "Elijah," his third and hest work of the same kind. His last visit to Engliah took place in 1847, when he candeted his "Elijah," at London, litriningham, and Man-"Edjahr" at London, Birmingman, and Man-chester. In the same year, his health, which had been declining for some time, became very bad, and he went to reside in Switzerland; but, although he appeared to derive considerable benefit from the mountain air, he was carried off by an affection of the brain, soon after his on by an ancerton of the brain, soon meer instrume to Leipsic. He left behind a large collection of musical manuscripts, portions of which were published. Mendelssohn's works which were published. Metalessedm's works embrace every department of the musican's art; and it is the firm conviction of the most competent erities, that his oratorios "84. Paul" and "Hijah" will live to charm and delight the world as hone as the "Messiah" and the "Israel in Egypt" of the immertal Handol. B.

at Hamburg, 1809; n. at Leipsie, 1817.

Mendez, Moses, nea-des, an English poet, born in London of Jowish parentage, who received a liberal education at theford, and graduated as M.A. in 1750. He wrote some very popular musical entertainments, and reveral poems, which were published in one volume; and was the intimate friend of Thomson, p. 1753.

MENDOZA, Diego Hurtado, mendol-thu, an eminent Spanish statesman and scholar, under Charles V., who distinguished himself as a soldier, diplomatist, geographer, historian, and poet. Charles V. intrusted him with several important missions, and, during six years, he held the military command of Tuscany. He made a noble collection of Greek and Arabic

manuscripts, and used all the resources of his wealth and power to advance learning. Under Philip II. he fell into disgrace, and was banished from the Spanish court; but his leisure was occupied by the composition of his "War against the Moors," and in collecting upwards of 400 Arabic manuscripts. At his death he bequeathed his library to the king. B. at Granada, 1503; D. at Madrid, 1575.

MENECRATES, mo-nek'-rai-te:s, a Greek physician, celebrated for his pride and vanity. He crowned himself like the master of the gods, and, in a letter which he wrote to Philip, king

replied, "Philip to crates, greeting and better sense." Philip once invited him to his board; but a separate table was set for the arrogant physician, served only with perfumes and frankincense, while before the other guests was placed good and substantial cheer. Menecrates lived 360 B.c.

Menedraus, men-ed-e-mus, a Socratic philosopher, who was a native of Eretria. He was first a tent-maker, then a soldier, and lastly a disciple of Plato. He was called the Eretrian bull, on account of his grave and stolid look, p.301 B.c.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA. (SecAGRIPPA, Menenius.) MENGS, Anthony Raphael, mengs, a celebrated German painter, who studied under his father, painter to Augustus III., king of Poland, and subsequently greatly improved himself at Rome. Charles III. of Spain invited him to his kingdom, and became his patron. Mengs formed his style after Raffaelle, Correggio, and Titian. To his excellence as an artist, he added literary "The Life of Correggio," "Reflections on Beauty," and a treatise on "Taste in Painting," "On the Principal Pictures at Madrid," &c., which have been translated into English, with his life prefixed. B. at Aussig, Bohemia, 1728; D. at Rome, 1779.

MENNER, Sir John, mens, an English poet and wit of the 17th century, was a native of Sandwich, in Kent, and by profession a naval officer. He was knighted by Charles I., and obtained the post of comptroller of the navy, but was removed from his station during the civil war. At the Restoration, however, he regained his appointment, and attained to the rank of admiral. His postical productions are comprised in a small volume, entitled "Musa-

rum Deliciæ." D. 1671.

MENNO, Simonis, or Simon, men'-no, chief of a sect which sprang up in Germany at the time of the Reformation, and which was called after his name, was originally aminister in Friesland, but left his parish, and, for a time, joined the Anabaptists. He gathered about him a number of disciples in Germany, Holland, and Flanders, maintained the necessity of rebaptism in adults, maintained the necessity of repayment in adults, and denied that Jesus Christ received a human body from the Virgin. The Mentonites still continue a considerable seet in Holland, and are not to be confounded with the Anabaptists. A considerable amount of curious information relating to Menno and his followers is to be found in Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History." B. 1505; D. in Holstein, 1561.

MENSCHIKOFF, Alexander, men'-ski-kof, a prince of the Russian empire, was the son of a peasant, and the servant of a pastry-cook, who employed him to cry pies about the streets. His appearance pleasing Peter the Great, he

took him into his service. Menschikoff soon insinuated himself into the confidence of his sovereign, who, in 1704, made him governor of Ingria, with the rank of major-general, and at length conferred on him the title of prince. In 1713 he was accused of peculation, and con-demned to pay a heavy fine, which the ezar re-mitted, and restored him to favour. Under the Czarina Catharine he had still more power, and Carria Cataurine he had still more power, and his daughter was married to Peter II, who made Menschikoff duke of Cozel, and grand master of the imperial hotel; but, by the intrigues of Dolgarouschki, mistross of the czar, he fell into disgrace, and was banished to his estate, where he lived in such magnificence that Peter was persuaded to send him, for his own safety, to Siberia, where he died in a poor hut,

1729. B. at Moscow, 1674.

MENSGRIKOFF, Alexander Serjevitsch, Prince, a Russian admiral and general, was the grandson of the preceding. He was at first attached to the embasy at Vienn; but, becoming aided-camp to Alexander I., in 1812, he shared in the military service of the period, and attained the grade of general. When Nicholas ascended the throne, he dispatched Menschikoff on a mission to Abbas-Mirza, shah of Persia, who, taking advantage of a revolt in the Russian army, suddenly broke off the negotiations, and the ambassador narrowly escaped death. In 1824 he commanded a division of the Russian army which took Anapa, and was afterwards severely wounded at the siege of Yarna. In 1831 he was appointed governor of Finland, and in 1834 attained the rank of admiral. In 1853 the Czar Nicholas sent him to Turkey on an embassy relative to the holy places; but his hanglitiness and obstinacy were little suited to further the end he had in view. In a short time he presented his ultimatum; his departure soon followed. The war with Russia was the result of this act, and when the allied forces landed in the Crimea, he was in the chief command of the Russian forces. Defeated at the Ahna, he hastily retisted Schastopol, and sank the Russian fleet at the entrance to the port. Shortly after the defeat at Inkermann, and the death of the Czar Nicholas, he fell ill, and was superseded in his command in the Crimea by Prince Gortschakoff. A few months later he was, however, charged with the defence of Cronstadt against the allied English and French fleets. In 1856 he was recalled to occupy a position at the court of the emperor Alexander

Posture as a Life of the age of Minton, men'-for, a Greek artist of the age of Pericles. He excelled in polishing cups and a company them.

MENU, me-nu', a Hindoo legislator, and the supposed author of a code of laws and morality. This vast work, which is still extant, is written in verse, and in the Sanserit language. Sir Wil-liam Jones translated it into English in 1796. The Hindoos consider Menu as the son of Brahma, and the first created man. There is no authentic date to be assigned for his birth, but the

ode which is attributed to him is considered to

be older than the Vedas, which latter were composed about the 11th or 12th century B.C. MERCATOR, Gerard, mer-kail-for, a celebrated geographer, who composed a Chronology, a greater and lesser Atlas, and "Geographical Tables;" also "A Treatise on the Creation," &c. He was the first to represent the meri-

dians by equidistant parallel lines, and the

Mersch

parametes of congruence by once at right angles with the meridian; whence the name Mercator's Projection, now employed in nautical maps. He engraved and coloured his own maps. n. in Flanders, 1512; p. 1694.

Nicholas, an eminent mathematician, who settled in England, where he became fellow of the Royal Society, and published several valuable works on astronomy.

B. 1640; D. about 1690.

MERCIER, Louis Schastien, mair'-sc-ai, a celebrated French author, who wrote works in almost every department of literature. In 1781 he commenced his celebrated "Picture of Paris, wherein he dissected the social system of the French capital with so much vigour and truth. that he judged it prudent to leave Paris and earry on the publication in Switzerland. So completely did this work exhibit the corruption , and frivolities of French society, that its publication has been claimed as one of the great precursors of the French revolution. He returned cursors of the French revolution, and edited the "Particulate Annals," a regulation, and edited the "Particulate Annals," a regulation of journal, but moderate in tone, as at Paris, 1749; p. 1844. MERLEY, Matthew, mer'i-an, a German en-graver, who set up a book and print busness at Frankfort-on-the-Alaine. Many of his ougrav-

Frankort-on-the-Alame. Blany of his chigary-ing were excellent. He published the "Topo-graphy of the Universe," in 31 volumes. B. at lbsscl, 1563; D. about 1050.
Merila, Matthew, an eminent German painter, chiefly of portraits, was son of the pre-cading. As a stream to device in the prepainter, enemy of portraits, was son of the pre-ceding. As a stadent, ho derived instruction from Sandrart, from Vandyck in London, from Les wear at Paris, and from Carlo Maratti at Rome. Although he produced some historical pieces, his fame chiefly rests upon his portraits. The emperor Leopold L and some of the highest men and must enument of se-German princes and nobles sat to him. Upon the death of his father, he carried on his business, without, however, neglecting his professional efforts. B. at Basel, 1621; D. 1637.
MBRLN, Sibylla Maria, a celebrated naturalist, who excelled in drawing insects, flowers,

rains, who excelled in drawing insects, nowers, and fruits, was sister of the painter, and daughter of the engraver, mentioned above. She became the wife of John Andriez Graff, a painter, in 1665; but her own name was so celebrated as an artist, that her husband's was prevented from being adopted. She painted flowers and insects after nature with scrupulous exactness, and, in 1699, undertook a voyage to Surinam in order to make drawings of the insects of that country. Although her fame mainly rests upon her artistic performances, she was an excellent writer. Her principal work was, the "Origin of Caterpillars; their Nourishment and Changes," which was afterwards enlarged by herself and daughters, and was reproduced in France by daugnors, and was reproduced in France by Marret, under the title of "Histoire Générale des Insectes de l'Europe." She also wrote "Generation and Transformation of the Insects of Surinam." Both of these works were published in Paris under the general title of "Hisin 1771. Sir Hans Sloane purchased many of her drawings for a considerable sum, and they are drawings for a consacrasor sum, and they are now continued in the physical residual reasons are now continued in the physical residual residual

MERIMER, Prosper, mer-e-mai, a modern he remained until the French litterateur, who was educated for the session of the country.

parallels of longitude by lines at right angles profession of the law; but after the revolution of 1830 obtained high employment under the consti tutional government. In 1831 he was appointed to an inspectorship of the antiquities of France. The duties of his office caused him to make several archeological tours throughout France. and the result was the publication of a number of illustrated works of considerable importance. In 1844 he was elected a member of the French Academy. In addition to his archaeological labours, he wrote historical works, romances, labours, he wrote historical works, ronamees, and plays. His bestknown historical studies were the "Jacqueria" and "Chronicle of the Reiem of Charles LX." of his nevels, one became European in its popularity—this was "Colomba," a wonderful between Correlational Colomba, and recently a wonderful between the contained only a small amount of n. at Paris, 1803.

**Market Audresse mark-this a Betti, Market Audresse mark-this a Betti.

MERGIN, Ambrose, mer'-lin, a Britis who lived about the year 480, and was in his time as a magician and propi t. The idlest tales are told of him by some ancient writers; such as that he was currendered by an incubus, and that he conveyed by enchantment the stupendous stones on Salisbury Plain from Ireland. There also pass under his name some extravagant predictions. Near Carmarthea is a mount called Merlin's Hill, beneath which traditon relates that he was buried.

Murovavs, mer-o-re'-us, hinger Prance, sucoccided Clodion in 41s, and defeated Attila in 451. He is said to have extended the bounds of his kingdom to Treves, which city he took and plundered. He began the race of French kings called Merovingian, n. about 111; n. 458.

and poet, fermed by Lowth one of the best of as' "Car sture

of Troy," and poems on sacred subjects but his principal performance is a version of the Psalins, with annotations. u. 1720; p. 1769.

MERRY, Robert, merere, a dramatic writer, was the son of a London merchant, and received his education at Harrow and at Christ's College, Cambridge, after which he entered at Lincoln's Inn; but, abandoning legal study, bought a commission in the Guards, which sertice he also quitted, and went abroad. He became a member of the Della Crusean Academy at Florence, and affixed that signature to a number of poems, which appeared in the Fug-lish newspapers, and became the object of the satire of Gifford, in his "Bavisd" and "Maviad." In 1791 Merry married Miss Brunton, an actress, with whom he went to America, where be died.
His dramatic compositions are, "L - - - - ," a

greaty: "The Magician no Company, "Pégetty; "The Magician no Com...., 'Pé-néion," and "Ambitious Vengeauce," p. 1755;

D. 1798. , John Andrew van der, mairsh, tho famous leader of the Brabant patriots in 1789, entered the French service, in which he acquired the title of "The Brave Floming." He after-

wards served in the Austrian army, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. By a series of ful operations against the imperial troops

he remained until the Austrians recovered pos-

MIERSENNE, Marin, mair-sen', an eminent where he occupied himself in the composition French mathematician, who in 1015 was apo of a new work upon his discovery. Mismer's pointed professor of philosophy at Nevers, principal works were "Momoirs on the Disco-After resigning this office, as well as that of very of Animal Magnetism," and "Collection superior of the convent in which he lived, he travelled in Italy, Germany, and the Nether-lands. He subsequently took up his final resi-dence at Paris. His chief work was "Harmonic Universelle," which contains a variety of useful information connected with the science of music. B. 1588; D. at Paris, 1648.

MERTON, Walter de, mer'-ton, a learned and munifleent prelate of the 18th century, and founder of the college which bears his name at Oxford, was born at Alerton, in Surrey, and educated at the convent of that place. After obtaining several preferments, he became lord chancellor in 1258; was deprived of the seal the same year by the barons, but restored to it in 1261, and in 1274 conscerated bishop of Roches-

r. D. 1277. Mesmer, Frederick Antony, mes'-mer, a celebrated German physician, who first propagated the doctrines of animal magnetism, long called Mesmerism, after his name. In 1766 he took the degree of M.D. at the university of Vienna, and wrote a treatise on the "Influence of the Planets upon the Human Body." In conjunction with Father Hell, a Jesuit and professor of astronomy at Vienna, Mesmer, in 1772, engaged in a series of investigations relative to the influence of the loadstone in curing disease. They achieved what they termed an "extraor-They achieved what they termed an "extraor-dinary success;" but Hell having published a work in which he declared Mesmer to be only a physician who had been employed by him to practically test the new discovery, the latter engaged in a violent controversy with his rival. All the scientific men of Vienna, however, sided with Hell, and Mesmer, who was pronounced to be an impostor, was obliged to quit the city, He visited several parts of Germany and Switzerland, everywhere working astonishing cures, and, in 1778, reached Paris, where he speedily became the most popular professor of the healing art in the French capital. Thousands of people, from peer to peasant, flecked to his apartments for the purpose of being "mesmo-rized." In a short time, however, he found a rival in a French physician, who embraced his doctrine, and practised it with such success as the gain £100,000 in fees from his patients.

Mesmer declared that he was rained, and applied to the government to grant him "a chateau and its lands, where he might be enabled to continue his treatment at leisure, and inde-pendently of persecution." The French government would not comply with this request, but Mesmer was offered a very large sum, on condition that he would permit certain individuals named by government to witness his proceed-ings, and report thereon. He soon afterwards ings, and report thereon. ligs, and report incream. He soon ancewards left France and settled at Spa, whither a crowd of wealthy patients followed him. A subscription was subsequently entered into for his benefit, and the sum of £14,000 was raised. With this money Mesmer returned to Paris, and again commenced his public treatment; but

of Facts and Documents relative to Animal Magnetism."B.atMarsburg, Baden, 1734; D. 1815.

MESSALINA, Valeria, mes-sa-le'-na, wife of the emperor Claudius, was of a most libidinous character, and committed adultery with all the officers of her court. Having been repudiated by Claudius, she espoused her favourite, Silius, who was put to death with her, by order of the emperor, A.D. 46. She was as cruel as she was debauched, and caused many distinguished Romans to be put to death.—There was another of the same name, who was the third wife of Nero, after her first husband, Atticus, had been put to death by that tyrant. On the death of Nero, she devoted the remainder of her days to study, and acquired a great reputation.

MESTON, William, mes'-ton, a burlesque poet, was educated at Aberdeen University, where he became professor of philosophy in Marischal college. He was an accomplished scholar and mathematician; but is best known by his bur-lesque poems called "Mother Grim's Tales,"

B. 1698; D. 1745.

Metastasio, the Abbé Peter Bonaventure, martastasia, an eminent Italian poet, who carly displayed a genius for poetry, and wrote verses at the age of six years; and was only fourteen when he composed his tragedy, "II Giastino." A celebrated lawyer and critic, named Gravina, was his instructor, and made him his heir when he died. In 1724 Metastasic pro-duced his play of "Dido," acted at Naples, with the music of Sarro. The success of this piece stimulated him to follow up the same career; and, in 1729, the emperor Charles VI. invited him to Vienna, where he gave him a large pension. The empress Maria Theresa bestowed upon him magnificent presents, as also did Ferdinand VI., king of Spain. The emporor offered him a patent of nobility, and the empress the order of St. Stephen; but he declined both. the order of St. Stephen; but he declined both. He wrote a great number of operas and other dramatic pieces, which are highly admired in his native country. n. at Rome, 1698; n. at Vienna, 1792. In England he is chiefly known as the author of the libretif of several operas, such as "Artaserse," "La Clomenza di Tito," and "Semiramide."

METOALES, Charles Theophilus, Lord, met'-kaf, a distinguished British colonial statesman, at the age of afteen was sent out to India as a cadet in the Company's service, where, for seven years he filled various offices, and in 1809 was selected by Lord Minto to take charge of a difficult mission to the court of Lahore, the object of which was to secure the Sikh states, between the Sullej and Jumna rivers, from the grasp of Runjeet Singh. In this he fully succeeded, the treaty being concluded in 1809. He subsequently filled several other high offices of trust; and, in 1835, upon Lord W. Bentinek's resignation, was provisionally appointed governor-general, which office he held until Lord Auckland's arrival, in chose persons who had conducted the subscription having set up a society for graduitously in the year following. During this short period practising minnal magnetism, Mesmer, inding no more money was to be got out of his discopers so I inva from all restrictions. This, howevery, left France, and repaired to England, ever, giving umbrage to the direction of the directions. This, howevery, left France, and repaired to England, ever, giving umbrage to the directions of the directions of the direction of the direct subsequently returned to his native country, was appointed governor of Jamaica—the difficult

Metelli

duties of which (the emancipation of the negroes having but recently occurred) he discharged to the satisfaction both of the government and the colonists. After two years' residence, the climate proved so unfavourable to his health, that he was compelled to resign; but was shortly afterwards selected to undertake the government of Canada. In this important post, his judgment, firmness, and general states-manlike qualities were most advantageously exerted; and he was raised to the prerage by the title of Baron Metcalfe. His health, how-ever, was greatly impaired by long service in such widely different climates as India and Canada, and in 1845 he once more returned to his native country, but did not long survive. B. in Berkshire, 1785; p. 1846.

METELLI, Augustin, mai-tai'-le, an eminent painter, who excelled in painting perspective

painter, who excelled in painting prespective and architecture; and, in conjunction with Michael Angelo, produced several great works. a. at Bologna, 1009; p. at Marid, 1000.
MERELUE, Q. Cleilles, metel-we, an illustricus Roman, who distinguished linnself against Jugurlba, king of Numidin (a. c. 109), and thence acquired the name of Numilhieus.

METIUS, James, me'-te-us, a native of North Holland, who is said by Descartes to have been the inventor of the refracting telescope. About the beginning of the 17th century, this in-dividual, "while one day amusing himself with a few burning-glasses, after looking through them singly, began to look through them by pairs, placing one at each extremity of a short tube. In this way a convex and concave lens happening to be employed together, the first refracting telescope is said to have been constructed." Barlow, in his "History of Optics," however, declares that the refracting telescope must have been known in England at a much earlier date. Metius lived in the 17th century.

METON, me'-ton, an Atheniau mathematician who invented what is called in chronology the golden number. Flourished 432 n.c.

Metrodorus, met-ro-dor'-us, a disciple of Democritus, and the master of Anaxarchus and Hippocrates. He was a physician of Chios, and maintained that the matter of the universe is

eternal, Flourished 414 B. c.

METTERNICH, Clement Wenceslas, Prince, met'-ter-nik, a celebrated German diplomatist. His ancestors had been distinguished in the wars of the empire against the Turks, and his father, Count Metternich, had obtained some distinction as a diplomatist, and as the associate of Kaunitz. At the age of lifteen, he entered the university of Strasburg, and, two years afterwards, removed to Mayenec, to com-plete his studies. In 1790 he made his first appearance as master of the ceremonies at the coronation of the emperor Leopold II.; and, in 1794, after a short visit to England, was attached to the Austrian embassy at the Hague, in the following year marrying the heiress of his father's friend Kaunitz. All this time he was serving his apprenticeship in diplomacy. He serving his apprenticeship in diplomacy. He his power was really gone. Renowned rather first came into notice at the congress of Rastadt, than great, "venerated more for his age than where he represented the Westphalian nobility, for power,—admired, but not lamented, the old after which he accompanied Count Stadion to Stateman passed away. n. 1773; n. 1898.

St. Petersburg; was, in 1801, appointed ministed Mauss, Anthony Francis van der, meh? 'len, at the court of Dresden; then, in 1894, proceeded as ambassador to Berlin, where he foot Louis XIV. on his campaigns, the incidents of a leading part in forming the well-known coalition which was dissolved by the battle of Ansing the horse, he was without an equal in his terlitz. After the peace of Fresburg, he became

Austrian minister at the court of Napoleon. The rise of the young ambassador had been unusually rapid, and the French emperor greeted him with the remark, "You are very young to represent so powerful a monarchy;" "Your majesty was not older at Austerlitz," replied majesty was not oner at Austernit, Tepnea Metternich, with all the address of a courtier. When war broke out, in 1800, he refurned to the Austrian court, then about to seek refuge in the fortress of Comorn, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs. It was during his tenure of office, that he struck out the idea of a marriage between Napoleon and an Austrian archduchess. Napoleon was divorced from Josephine, and Maria-Louisa was escorted by Metternich to Paris. But Austria had only adopted termen to raiss. Due awstra macony aropica this course as an expedient, and, after the French defeat in Russia, again deel ared war against France. The grand alliance was signed at Tophitz in the same year, and Metternich was, upon the spot, created a prince of the empire. He took a very prominent part in the subsequent conferences and treaties, and signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards past a visit to Eugland, and received the honour of a doctor's degree from the university of Oxford. Upon the opening of the congress of Vienna, he was chosen president. With the continental statesmen, the war against Napoleon was also a war against revolutionary principles. England, however, fought not against principles, but for self-pre-servation. What the potentials of the confinent desired quite as much as the putting down of Napoleon, was the extinction of revolution. This was the aim of that "Holy Albanee" which has been the object of merited oblo-quy, and of which Metternich was the prequy, and or which acceptance was the pre-siding genius. In 1822, when Cauning assumed the direction of the Foreign Office, England entered an indignant protest against this infamous compact. After the French revolution of 1830, the emperor Francis exclain ed, "All is lost;" Mettermeh, however, thought otherwise. When Pius IX, ascended the papal throne, in 1846, his professions aroused all Italy, and Austrian influence was shaken throughout the peninsula. The French revolution followed, and half the thrones of Europe were emptied of their occupants. At Vienna the shock was also felt; the government felt, in spite of the resistance of Metternich, who maintained his state policy to the last. To calm the people, the old diplomatist was asked to resign : he answered, diplomatist was asked to resign: he answered, "I will not recisin, gentlemen; I will not resign." The arehuluke John, without replying to Metternich, simply repeated his former statement: "I have already told you, Prince Meternich, resign." "What I is this the r turn I get for my fifty years' services?" he said, and the next day left the city with an escort of cavalry. He went to England, where he remained some time. In 1851 he again appeared at the Austrian court, but the old diblomatist. manuer, some time. In 1881 he again appeared at the Austrian court; but the old diplomatist was never again requested to undertake office; his power was really gone. Henowned rather than great,—venerated more for his age than for power,—admired, but not lamented, the old

MEYER, Jeremiah, mi'-er, a miniature painter, a native of Tubingen, who went to England in 1749, with his father, a portrait painter, who placed him under Zincke, the eminent painter in enamel, but he soon surpassed him. In 1761, cuamet, but he soon surpassed mm. In 1761, the Society of Arts having offered a premium for the best drawing of a profile of the king, the prize was gained by Meyer; and he was afterwards appointed painter in enamed to their majesties, and was one of the founders of the

Royal Academy. B. 1735; D. 1789. MEXERBERR, Giacomo, mi'-er-bair, a cele-METERBERS, Glacomo, mi'-er-beir, a cele-brated composer, of Ilelorew desent, who came of a wealthy family, and was the schoolfellow of Carl Maria von Weber. His first draunatic piece, "Jephtha's Danghter," was produced at Berlin when he was only 18 years of age. His style was furmed upon the Italian models. His style was furmed upon the Italian models. His best opens were "Semiramide," "Robert le Diblo," "Les Hugenots," "Le Prophète," "L'Etolie du Nord," and "Dinorah," Another opens, entitled "L'Africalue," was produced in 1855, after his dark a sit leglu 1704t. p. 1851 1865, after his death. B. at Berlin, 1794; D. 1861. 1865, after his death. B. at Berlin, 1794; p. 1801, MENERGE, ISSCAMUR! Rush. mer. "vish, an eminent antiquary, whose chief works were "Arms and Armour," "Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands," and "A Critical Enquiry into Ancient Armour, as it existed in Europe, but more particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Charles II." B. 1783: D. 1848.

MEZERAT, François Eudes de, mez'-e-rai, an eminent French historian, who was educated at the university of Caen; on leaving which, he the university of Caen; on leaving which, he obtained a military employment, and served two or three campaigns in Flanders. Having abandoned the army, he projected the "History of France," while writing which he was liberally encouraged by Cardinal Richelieu; and on its completion in 1651, obtained a pension from the king. He was also admitted a member of the Academy, and had a principal share in the convollation of that distinguer. Bestless his the Academy, and nad a principal snare in the compilation of their dictionary. Besides his "History of France," and an abridgment, he wrote a treatise on the "Origin of the French," a continuation of the "History of the Turks," several satires against the ministry, "History of a Mother and Son," &c. D. 1610; D. 1683.

MEZZOTANTI, JOSCIN CASPAT, Med-so-fund-te, a chalabrated liquids the step of a compacture.

celebrated linguist, was the son of a carnenter. celebrated inguist, was tame son of a carpenter, and was intended for the same trade; but being taken under the patronage of Father Respight taken under the university of Bologna, where he so distinguished himself, that at the age of 22 he was appointed professor of Arable. At that period he was master of the Latin, Greek, Ithorew, Arable, Spunish, French, German, and Swedish languages. During the war of which northern Italy was so long the field, Mezzofanti came into contact with soldiers of the Austrian, Russian, and French armies, and aways the Russian, and French armies, and area with the opportunity such meetings afforded him of studying the modern languages to the best account. In 1812, be became assistant, and in 1815, chief librarian of his university; and princess, a few months after the death of her every traveller through Bologna made a point in the visited the place, called him "a walking loyled to receive the place, called him "a walking loyled to retire to a monaster of languages, and a Briarcas Turks, and Michael regained the throne. In of parts of speech." In 1822, according to Lady Morgan, he spoke forty languages. Although of the Turks, and Michael was obliged to retire he had received many flattering offers to take up his residence in Paris, terma, and Russian the findend was obliged to retire to a monastery. He afterwards took orders, up his residence in Paris, terma, and Russian the findend was obliged to retire to a monastery. He afterwards took orders, up his residence in Paris, terma, and Russian the findend was obliged to retire to a monastery. He afterwards took orders, up his residence in Paris, terma, and Russian the findend was obliged to retire to a monastery. He afterwards took orders, up his residence in Paris, terma and the call of the control of the empire daring the minority of John

some minor posts, he was nominated keeper of the Vaticau library, retaining the post until the year 1838, when he was created a cardinal. Mezzofauti, although incomparably the greatest linguist that ever lived, left no works, philo-logical or otherwise, to perpetuate his fame; and notwithstanding his ability to express himself in fifty-six different languages, and his acquaintance with sixty-four others, he wrote nothing of importance relative to any one of them. n. at Bologna, 1774; n. at Rome, 1849. MICHARLI, mv-kel, emperor of the East, suc-

ceeded to the throne on the death of Staura-chius, in 811. He was a great prince, and the father of his people; but was deposed by Lee the Armenian, his general, in 813. He then retired to a monastery, where he spent the remainder of his days in devotion.

MICHAEL II. was born in Upper Phrygia, of obscure family: but was ennobled by Leo the Armenian. That monarch afterwards sent him to prison, and condemned him to death; but the night previous to his intended execution, Leo was assassinated, and Michael placed on the throne, A.D. 820. He endeavoured to force his subjects to celebrate the Jewish sabbath and passover, and was guilty of great cruelties; on which his general, Euphemius, revolted, and proclaimed himself emporor; but

tius, patriarch of Constantinople, into exile. Michael afterwards put Bardas to death, and elevated Basil the Macedonian to the title of Casar, by whom he was assassinated in 867

MICHARI IV., usually styled the Paphlagonian, from the country where he was born, of obscure parentage, obtained the imperial throne in 1034, through the influence of the empress/oe, who, having fallen in love with him, murdered her husband, Romanus Argyropulus, to obtain her wishes. Michael made war, with success, against the Saracens and Bulgarians; and afterwards retired to a monastery, where he died in 1041.

MICHAEL V. succeeded his uncle, the preced-MICHAEL V. Succeeded its union, one preced-ing emperor, in 1041, after having been adopted by the empress Zoo, whom he exiled a few months afterwards, which so irritated the people, that they deprived him of his eyes and sent him to a monastery. Zoe and her sister Theodora then reigned in conjunction.

MICHAEL VI., or the Warrior, reigned after the empress Theodorn, in 1056; but, the year following, was compelled to relinquish the sceptre to Isaac Comnenus; on which Michael

Michael Angelo

Middleton

a union between the Greek and Latin churches, a union between did not succeed. Popo Martin IV. excommunicated him, as the supporter of herees and schism. D. 1282.—Prom the termi-nation of the short relem of Isaac II. in 1204 until 1261, the seat of the Eastern empire under

its Greek princes was at Nicc.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONAROTTI, an'-jai-to bo-na-rot'-te, a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born of an ancient Tuscan family, and evinced, from his earliest youth, the greatest talent for art. He was placed under the tuition of Domenichino and Ghirlandajo, the two most celebrated artists of the time; the two most egicoratea artists of the time; but quitted them at the age of fifteen years, having already acquired all that they could teach him. Lorenzo de' Medici soon afterwards assigned him apartments in his palace, and treated him as if he were his own son. At the death of his magnificent patron, his fame was established. Popo Julius II, invited him to settle at Rome, where Michael Angelo carved the mausoleum of that pontiff; he also painted in fresco sheam of the Sistine chapel, and was, in succession, the favourite artist with three popes,—Leo X., Paul III., and Julius III. At the age of forty, he turned his attention to architecture, and constructed one of the grandest examples of that art,-the cupola of St. Peter's. Michael Angelo's commanding genius has never been contested: all place him in the first rank as painter, sculptor, and architect. At Mantia there is a "Sleeping Cupid," and at Rome a "Dacchus," which Raffaelle said were worthy of Phidias or Praxiteles. His "Last Judgment" remains a marvellous proof of his great genius as a painter. Beauties and excellences of all kinds are to be seen in his works; but his manner was sometimes exaggerated, -a defect which may be pardoned in one who was ever seeking to attain the sublime in art. He was the nuthor of some sonnets. B. 1475; D. 1564.
MICHARLIS, John David, mil-ai-lis, a learned

orientalist and biblical critic, was born at Halle, in Saxony, and there educated. He visited England, and for a time was preacher at the German chapel, St. James's valuee; and on his return to Germany was made professor of theology at Göttingen; was honoured with the order of the Polar Star, conferred on him by the king of Sweden; and was made an aulie councillor of Hanover. Among the most valuable of his works are his "Introduction to the New Testament," translated into English by Hishop Marsh, and his "Commentaries on the Law of Moses." p. 1717; p. 1791.

MICHAUD, Joseph, me'sho, a French historian, who was a member of the Institute under the first empire, and celebrated, in verse, the marriage of Napoleon and the birth of the king marriage of Napoleon and the birth of the king of Rome. Under the restoration he acted as newspaper censor. His principal works were, "Ilistory of the Crusades," and "History of the Hundred Days." 2. in Savoy, 1767; J. 1839, MICHELET, Jules, met-kk-tai, an eminent modern French historian, who, in 1829, was appointed teacher of history and languages and the Calleon Rollin. Haconymond has likensus

attention of the government towards him as a a reservoir prepared for its reception at Sadlers

Lascaris, whom he deprived of his throne and writer of research. He received the appoint-his eyes, in 1200. The year following, he retook ment of chief officer in the historical depart-Constantinople. He signed an act for effecting ment of the French Archives, and was soon afterwards selected by (juizet to continue the latter's lectures on history to the Faculty of Literature. In 1838 he was appointed professor of history in the College of France. In 1845-16 considerable attention was directed towards two works of this author, translations of which appeared in England, under the titles, "The People," and "Priests, Women, and Familles," In consequence of the attacks made in these works upon the coelesiastical party, Guizet, the prime minister, interdicted his lectures. In 1847 he co nmenced his "History of the French Revolution;" upon which, and the "History of France," he was for several years engaged. His latest works are "The Bird," "The Insect," "The Soreerer," and two small treatises on social questions. D. at Paris, 1793.

Mickle, William Julius, mik-el, a poet, born at Laughelm, in Dundriesshire, was first raced in business as a brewer; but not sueecceling, went to London, and devoted him-self to literature. In 1765 he was employed as corrector of the press in the Clarendon printingoffice at Oxford, where he published a poem, called "The Concubine," in imitation of Spenser, emilet "The concuous, in mutation of spenser, which he afterwards republished under the title of "Sir Martyn." His principal produc-tion, a translation of "The Lusiad" of Camoens, appeared in 1775; prefixed to which is a historical and critical Introduction, with a life of Camoens. He was also the author of many of the linest pieces in Evans's "Old Ballads?" and in 1778 accompanied his friend Commodore Johnstone on a mission to Lisbon as secretary.

MIDDLETON, William, mid'-cl-ton, a Welsh poet, soldier, and sailor, was born at Gwenynog, Denbirhshire, served in the armies of Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards commanded a ship of war. He wrote a paraphrase of the Book of Psalms in Welsh verse, and was also the author of the "Art of Poetry." D. 1545. Middlerox, Thomas, an English dramatio

author, who wrote in conjunction with Jonson, Flotcher, and Massinger. Three of his plays,—
"A Mad World, my Masters," "The Mayor of
Queenborough," and "The Rearing Girl,"—are included in Dodsley's collection of old plays, These were his best works; but there are many

others by him. n. about 1020.

MIDLETON, or MYODLETON, Sir Hugh, a wealthy cilizen and goldsmith of Loudon, who, weating cutzen and goldsmith of Loudon, who, in 1600, offered, at his own cost, to supply London with pure water. His proposal being accepted, he commenced what he termed the Now. Binary that the termed the "New River," selecting the Chadwell and Amwell springs at Ware, in Heritordshire, as the sources thereof. The river had a course of 37 miles, and its projector had stipulated to complete it in four years; but the mechanical appliances of that day not proving equal to such a speedy accomplishment of the work, and Middleton's fortune being, moreover, exhausted, he applied to his fellow-citizens for assistance. Meeting with no response, he petitioned James I., who entered into an agreement with him to pay half the present or prospective expenses, on condition of being entitled to half the proappointed bearing or instary and suggested as yet must the present or prospective expensions the College Rollin. He commenced his literary on condition of being satisfied to half the procureer by the composition of several elementary works on the study of history, which, ob work was completed, and on the 39th of September of the start of the considerable popularity, attracted the ber, 1613, the water of the New River entered elements of the considerable popularity. Wells, near Peutonville. The work had occupied live years and five months in its execution, and had cost £50,000. There was no dividend, however, for ninoteen years, and then only one under £12. Meanwhile Middleton had been knighted, but had been compelled to sell his shares, and made a profession of what is now termed civil engineering. In acknowledgment of his sorvices, he was created a baronot in 1622. These services were set forth as follows:—"For bringing to the city of London, with excessive charge and greater difficulty, a new cut, or river of fresh water, to the great benefit and mestimable preservation thereof. 2. For gaining a very great and spacious quantity of land, in Brading Haven, in the Isle or Wight, out of the bowelles of the sea; and, with banks and pyles, and most strange defensible and charge-able mountains, fortifying the same against the violence and fury of the waves," &c. In 1836, Charles I. made over to Sir Hugh the whole of his father's shares in the New Ever for a yearly set of £500. In data propose, and well fully the control of the control

rent of £500. In date unknown; p. about 18th Maintenant Convers, eventual 18th Maintenant Convers, eventual 18th Maintenant Convers, eventual 18th Maintenant Converse of the seaders of the west close of the 18th Maintenant Converse of the Maintenant Converse of th

Migras, Francis, sucer's, called the Elder, a celebrated Dutch painter, was the disciple of Gerard Douw, whose manner he imitated. His pictures are very valuable. n. at Leyden, 1835; D. 1831.—10 had a son, William Mieris, called the Younger, who was a good landscape-painter, and a modeller in chy and wax. n. at Leyden, 1803; D. 1747.—His grandson Francis was also a carled in the sense line. In 1804. Service of the control of the control of the care of the ca

1002; b. 1797.—His graduson Francis was also an artist in the same line. D. 1783; D. 1763. MIGNARD, Peter, meeri-jurd, called the Roman, from his long residence in Rome, was the favourite artist of Louis XIV., whose portrait he painted ten times. He also adorned the palaces of St. Cloud and Versailles, and was ennobled by Louis. D. 1619; D. 1696.

r, Francis Augustus Alexis, neceyi, a noodern French historian, who was educated for the legal profession at Aix, but removed to Paris, where he lougde with M. Thiers, and in 1824 produced, when only 28 years of general results of 1826, and the second of the second removed to 1826, and was associated with Armand Carrel and Thiers in conducting the "National" After the revolution of 1830, he was appointed director of the archives in the foreign ministerial department, which office he vacated in 1848. His principal works are, "History of Mary Staart," Carries v., "Western Louis XIV.," and several treatises on Moral and Political Science. p. at Aix, 1700.

Mills Mary Sir Walter, mild -may, a stateshuist of great integrity, while delegate structures.

MILDMAX, Sir Waller, milet-may, a statesmust of great integrity, who filled soveral situations under the Tudors. Under Henry VIII, he was employed in the court of augmentation; under Edward VI. he had an office in the mint; in queon Mary's reign he sat in Paviliament as member for Cumberland; and in Elizabeth's, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, an office which he held for 23 years, and dis-harged with zeal and impartiality. He was the founder of Emanuel College, Cumbridge. D. 159.9

Milkhouse, Robert, milkhoos, by trade a weaver, possessed much of the poot's power as well as of the poot's feeling. His "Vicisitude" and "Sherwood Forest," contain passages of which any poot might be proval; but are greatly marred by a melancholy and querellous tone. His productions made him many generous friends; and though not rich, he excapat from the sufferings attendant on genius in poverty, Shortly before his death he published "The Destines of Man," a poem in two parts, which contains several bourtiful passages, p. 1849.

contains several beautiful passenges. B. 1890.

The several beautiful passenges. B. 1890.

State, John, mtl, a tenned divine and tiblicat critic, was born at Shalp, in Westmoreland; received his education at Queen's College, Orford; became rector of Bietchingdon, in Oxfordshire, prebendary of Canterbury, and chaplain ordinary to Charles II. It was employed 30 years in preparing a valuable cellion of the Greek Testament, with various readings, amounting in number, it is said, to upwards of 30,000. B. 1645 p. 2.1707.

Mrn., James, an eminont historian, who, after receiving some education at the grammar-school of Montrose, and continuing it in the house of Sir John Stant, all.P. for Kinerdineshire, was sent to the University of Edinburgh to study for the Church. After distinguishing himself as a Greek scholar, he obtained a license to preach in 1783; but, changing his views, he, two years afterwards, went to London with Sir John Stuart. For some time he supported this self by means of the "Literary Journal;" ami, on the discontinuance of that print, was engaged to write for others, and occasionally contributed to the "Edinburgh Review." He commenced his "Lithory of thish India" in 1806, and completed it in 1818. This great work was much decreled at one time. Macaulay wrote bitterly against both it and its author, but changed and ability displayed in the course of this history, led to his being employed as head of the Correspondence Department of the East India Company. Besides his great work on India, Mr. Mill contributed articles on Education, Government, Jurisprudence, Law of

Nations, Liberty of the Press, &c., to the "Encyclopedia Britannica." In 1822 he published "The Elements of Political Economy," and, seren years subsequently, "The Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind." His latest Grots were the "Frement on Macintosh," and the articles on "The Formation of Opinions" and "The Ballot," in the "Westminster Review." n. at Montrose, 1773; p. 1836.

Mrs., John Staart, an eminent writer on pelitical ceanomy, the son of the preceding, was at an early age appointed to a clerkship in the East India I fours, and was to the prade of canminer of Indian correspondence, the post formerly hold by his father. It is first ilterary efforts appeared in the form of centributions to the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews; but the work which made him generally known was his "System of Logic, Ratioeinative and Inductive," the first edition of which was published in 1843. The practical portion of this work was, says its author, "an attempt to contribute something towards the solution of an duestion which the decay of old opinions and the agitation that disturbs European society to

work was the "Rssays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy," in 1844. The more extensive "Principles of Political Economy," succeeded this in 1861. Among his other works may be named "An Essay on Liberty," and "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," produced in 1859; "Considerations on Representative (dovernment," in 1861; and an "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," in 1865. If was one of the meabers for the city of Westminster from 1865 to 1868. n. 1809.

Mittats, John Everett, mill-luis, an eminent English painter, and the acknowledged head of that body of innovators in modern art termed the "Pre-Raffiellite" school, or, as it was formerly, called, the "Pre-Raffiellite Brother-hood." A student of drawing from a very certy-period, he entered the Royal Aendemy school, and, by the time he had reached his nineteenth you, had carried off all the honours to be called in that probationary sphere. With William Holman Humb (see Hvsv) and others, he assisted in founding the "Brotherhood" mentioned above, and, in 1839, exhibited his first picture in the new style, which was afterwards to become celebrated. The picture was not named, but was a representation of the child Jesus in the shoo of his repute father, Joseph the carpenter. This picture shadowed forth all the great qualities, no less than the defects, of the painter. It was harsh, uncouth, and medicaval in its drawing and perspective; but it was full of thought, invention, richness of colour, and displayed great power over pencil and brush. Year after year Mr. Millais departed further from his old manner, and ultimately became one of the bast of modern English minters. Most poople are acquainted with his beautiful works, called, respectively, "The Order of Release," and "Autumr#Leaves." Horder of Release, and "Autumr#Leaves." AR. A. in 1858, and ill. A. it 1808. s. at South-

Millar, John, mill-lar, a learned writer, was been at Shotts, in Lamrkshire, and educated at Glasgow, where, by the interest of Lord Kames, in whose family he had been a tutor, he obtained, in 1761, the professorship of the which he held for nearly forty years. He wathe author of "The Origin of the Distinction of Ranks in Society" and "An Historical View of the Eurishi Government." n. 1783: n. 1800

The antico of a no origin of the Distinction of the English Government," n. 1735; n. 1801.

MILLEA, shospin, mil-ler, a witty actor, who was a Lavourite low comedian about the time that Congreve's plays were fashionable, to the success of which, it is said, his humour greatly contributed. The compilation called "Joe Miller's Jests" was the work of John Motley: but Miller's Jests, was the work of John Motley: but Miller's Jests, was the work of John Motley: but Miller's Jests, wance has not only been used to pass off the original stock, but thousands of other jokes and withcissus manufactured lone after the bones of Joe were deposited in the churchyard of St. Clemnt, Strand; where a stone still exists, with an epitaph written by his friend, Stephen Duck. n. 163; p. 1728.

islated in 1843. The practical portion of this work was says its author, "an attempt is instructed and advantage question which the decay of old opinions under the signature of a question which the decay of old opinions are into a Miller, James, a political and dramatic work is invost depth, render as important in the investigation that disturbs European society to its invost depth, render as important in the first many the property of the pr

which is the tragecy of "standings. B. in Directshire, 1763; D. 1714, MILLIE, Edward, Mis. Doc., was the son of a pavior at Noweich, and bred to the sume business; but having a dislike to it, he ran away, and became a pupil of Ur. Burney, who was then resident at Lyun. In 1750 he became organist of the church of bonon-ster, where he remained till his death. Ir. Miller published institutes of Music," "The Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition," "The Psints of David, et al. Mirch, and arranged for every Sunday in the Year," and "The History and Artiquities of Donester," "D, 1897.

MILLIE, Hugh, an eniment geologist, whose ather was best at see on board a small vessel of which he was sent to the partis school, and in course of time was apprenticed to the trade of a stour mason. From the time he shad mastered the art of reading, he had been assistance in his search after knowledge, and a love of materal history had been fostered in him by his uncle. While hewing stones in the quarry, he was curaged in observing their geological lacts. Of pactry, also, he was very fond; and, after sching in value of verse, which brought him into notice, and obtained for him the clerkship of a bank in his native place. The leisure afforded by this occupation he turned to good account. After centributing for a short period to the "inverness Courier," he published "Seenes and Legends of the North of Scotland." He was next selected by the "Free Church" party to edit their organ, the "Witness" newspaper, a post which he continued to fill until his death, list first geological paper appoared in this print, and having been followed by a series of there, when the Geological Association met at Glasgow, Sir Charles Lepell, Dr. Bockland, and Sir Roderlek Murchison, all expressed thomselves astonished and dolighted at the lacurs of the rew signification, all expressed themselves astonished and dolighted at the lacurs of the proper of the writer. One of the

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fishes described by him in this series, was named by Professor Agassiz after Mr. Miller. A republication of the papers afterwards took place, under the title of the "Old Red Sand-stone; or, New Walks in an Old Field." His stone; or, New Walks in an Old Field." He ready, picturesque, and vigorous pen was henceforth constantly employed; and he pro-duced, after a visit to the south, "First Im-pressions of England and its Pcople;" "Foot-rwits of the Creator,"—n answer to some of the statements of the "Vestiges of Creation;" the "Geology of the Bass," and the "Testi-mony of the Rooks." He also lectured upon his favourite science in Edinburgh and London, and, in 1855, read a paper on the Fossil Flora of Scotland, before the British Association at Glasgow. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he gave to the world a most interesting account of his early life, in a work called "My Schools and Schoolmasters." Miller shot him-

Schools and Schoolmasters. Miller snot may self in 1836, while labouring under discuss of the brain. p. at Cromarty, 1802.

MILLIN, Athib-Louis, mee'-yd, a celebrated French antiquary, who acted as keeper of the medals and antiquities in the Royal Library at Paris. His chief works were. Dictionary of medals and autiquities in the koyal Library at Paris. His chief works were, "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," "Dictionary of Mythology," "Monuments of Antiquity," und "Gallery of Mythology." He edited the "Magasin Ency-clopédique" during twenty years, and also pro-duced a number of works relative to the antiquities of his native land, Savoy, &c., which were full of valuable historical matter. B.

1759; D. 1818.

Millingen, James, mil'-lin-jen, an English archeologist, who, about the time of the French revolution, went to Paris with his father, but was arrested at the instance of the National Vas arrested as the instance of the Flational Convention. After his liberation, he became partner in a bank at Paris, and henceforth de-voted his leisure to archæological pursuits. He voted in sensure to inclinatological plarsitis. Fire was fortunate enough to become the purchaser of several vases full of gold online of the koman emperors, day up at abbeville. Being afflicted with disease of the chest, he was compelled verpair to I fully, where he resided until dienth, making, however, occasional with the French capital, where he was always withouthed. by antiquaries as the bearer of some valuable by antiquaries as the bearer of some Vantanie ancient relic. His most important works were, "A Medallic History of Napoleon," "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings," "Ancient Incilited Monuments of Greeian Art," and "Remarks on the State of Learning and Fine Arts in Great Britain;" besides which he was

becoming fellow of his college. In 1815 he published "Fazio," a tragedy, which was played at Covent Garden Theatre without his consent, in consequence of the defective state of the law in consequence of the defective State of the law at that period, In 1817 he entered into hely orders, and obtained a living at Reading. In 1820 he produced "The Fall of Jerusalem," a sacred poem, founded upon Josephus's narrative. The university of Coxford appointed him its professor of poetry in the following year. The "History of Christianity from the Birth of The History of Christianity from the Britanic Christ to the Abelition of Paganism in the Roman Empire," was his next important publication. In 1849 he produced a beautiful edition of Horace, adding to it a most interesting life of the poet. In the same year he was ap-pointed dean of St. Paul's, and shortly afterwards gave to the world a continuation of his "History of Christianity," under the title of a "History of Latin Christianity." He likewise "History of Latin Christianity." He likewise produced a new and copiously annotated edition of Gibbon's. "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." In addition to the works already mentioned, he was the author of "The Martyr of Antioch," Belshazar, "Anne Boleyn," and a "History of the Jews." A 1791; p. 1868.

MINNE, Colin, miln, a driven and naturalist, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, of which eithe we was a native. He afterwards became rector of North Chapel, Essex, and was the author of a "Botainel Dictionary." Institutions of Botany," "Indigenous Botany," & Roman Scholm, "Indigenous Botany," & MINNE, Oldn, miln-grap a catholic divine, and

MILNER, John, mil'-ner, a catholic divine, and writer on theology and ecclesiastical antiquities, was educated at the schools of Sedgley Park, near Wolverhampton, and Edgbaston, Birmingham, and completed his studies at the college of Douay. In 1777 he was ordained a college of Douay. In 1777 he was ordained a priest, and commenced his pastoral duties in 1779, at the Catholic chapel, Winchester. After publishing some controversial pieces, he devoted his attention to the study of ecclesiastical architecture, and in 1790, became a member of the Royal Society of Anticuaries. He contributed several papers to the "Archeologia;" and published, in 1798, a "Dissertation on the Modern Style of Altering Catherlands as exempli-Modern Style of Altering Cathedrals, as exemplified in the cathedral of Salisbury," a "History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and a Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester," and subsequently, a "Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England." He was afterwards engaged in some controversial squabbles, in which he

MILLOT, Claude François Xavier, mee'-yo, a French historian, who was for some time a member of the Society of Jesuits, which order he was permitted to quit, after officiating as a preacher at Versailles and Luneville. He was professor of history at Parma many years, and infossor of history at Parma many years, and an his return to France beame tutor to the due d'Enghien. His works are, "Elements of the History of France," "Elements of Universal History," "History of the Troubadours," "Memoirs for a History of the Troubadours," "Memoirs for a History of the Troubadours," and "Translations of Orations from the Latin Historians," D. 1726; D. 1735.

MICHARM, Rev. Henry Hart, mil'-min, an empty English histories and pate, who was educated to the control of the Contro

1803, with the title of "bishop of Castabala," 1803, with the title or "Disnop of Castionar," and in 1814 visited Rume, where he stayed about a year. He published, in 1818, a work entitled the "had of Religious Controversy," in which he windicated Roman entholicism on those points of faith usually attacked by Protestants, and was more or less engaged in similar contest till shortly before his death. n. 1753; D. 1826.

D. 1820.

Minnss, Richard Monekton, Lord Houghton,

Minss, apolitician, poet, and prose writer, who, a
few years after concluding his university career
at Cambridges was elected member of pariament for Pontefract, and distinguished himself therein as a zealous supporter of all quesnent English historian and poet, who was edutions relative to popular education and complete cated at bion and Brasenose Cellege, Oxford, religious equality. His literary efforts were 717

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various in kind and of an excellent character. various in kind and of an executive character.
As a poel, he produced "Poems of Many Years,"
"Memorials of Many Seenes," "Poems, Legendary and Historical," and "Pulm Leaves." His
"Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John
Keats" was an appreciative and delightful commemoration of departed genius. He was understood to have been the writer of several interesting articles in the "Westminster Re-He published several of his speeches, delivered from his place in the House of Commons, and wrote a number of political pamphlets, the most important of which were "Thoughts on Party Politics," and "Real Union of England and Ireland." He was raised to the peerage as Baron Houghton in 1863. n. 1809. Milo, mi'-lo, a famous allete of Crotona, in

Italy, who is said to have carried a bullock on his shoulders above forty yards, and then killed it with one blow of his fist, after which he devoured it in one day. He received the prize seven times at the Pythian games, and six at the Olympic. Many other marvellous things are

MILO, Titus Annius, a Roman, who made several parties for the purpose of obtaining the consulate. He was opposed by Clodius, and supported by some of the first members of the senate. In a quarrel between Clodius and Milo, sonne of the domestics of the latter. Cleero undertook to plead the cause of Milo; but the restrum being surrounded by soldiers and a crowd of people, who expressed their disapprobation, he was so dismayed as to be unable to proceed. Milo was exiled to Marseilles, whither the orator sent him his discourse; on which he said, "O Cleero! if thou hadst spoken this, Milo would not have been now at Marseilles." Killed 48 B.c.

MILTIADES, mil-ti'-ā-dees, a celebrated Athenian general, who succeeded his brother in the government of the Athenian colony in the Chersonese, n.c. 513. He proposed to destroy the raft over which Darius had passed in his Seythian expedition, and so cut off the Persian king's retreat: his comrades, however, over-ruled the proposal, and Miltiades became so unpopular as to be compelled to return to Athens. Twenty years afterwards, the Persians Athens. Twenty years atterwards, the Leasuns having declared war against Greece, their army landed in overwinelming numbers at Marathon. The Athenians, under Miltiades, were very fow; yet, by his superior skill, the Persians were defeated with great slaughter, and part of their fleet destroyed, 490 B.C. After this, he had the command of a naval squadron, with which he took several islands; but being obliged to raise the siege of Paros, and also dangerously wounded, he returned to Athens, where he was accused of holding intelligence with the Persians, and condemned to death, which sentence was altered to imprisonment. He died shortly after of his wound, B.C. 489,

Milron, John, mil-ton, an illustrious Eng-lish poot, was educated first at St. Paul's school, and afterwards at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, being designed for the bar or the church; but, not having an inclination for either calling, he returned to his father, who had retired from business with a good fortune, and settled at Horton, in Buckinghamshire. Here the poet 718

wrote his "Comus," "L'Allegro," "H Penseroso," and "Lyckles," poems of such merit as would alone have immortalized his name. In 1637 he travelled into France and Italy, On his return to Encland, he settled in London, and undertook the tuition of his nephews, for which molession he appears, by his "Tractate which profession he appears, by his "tractate on Education," to have been well calculated. On the outbreak of the differences between the King and Parliament, Million engaged as a political writer on the popular side; and before a great animosity to the hierarde, he published some pamphlets against the bishops. In 1 The married the daughter of a justice of reace in Oxfordshire; but, his wife ha brought up with different senti

husband, and disapproring of his zeal, I him, and returned to her ed and the representation diated his wife, and published some traces on divorce, to vindicate this act, which he was about to carry into effect, when his wice s friends brought about a reconciliation. He continued an ardent , for the

related of his enormous strength. According mentary party, even after the execution of to Ovid, he was devoured by wild beasts, about Charles I. He also wrote with great asperity contains I. In any word with grigar appears against the king's book of prayers and medita-tions, entitled "Elkon Basilike." About this time he was wholly do rived of

owing to a natural all ness and latence application to his studies. In 1652 he last has wife, and soon afterwards took another. He was wite, and soon afterwards took mother. He was a determined republican, and words with the merzy against monarchical government, "the very trappings of which," he said, "would suppart a commonwealth," while, as Latin recretary to the Council of State, he rendered good is tive to the cause of rational liberty. Miton endeavoured to prevent the Restoration; which revent he had undended agree to deem considering he had undoubted cause to dread, considering the active part taken by him in the tebellion. And when the Restoration took place, he was excepted from the act of indemnity; on which he kept himself concealed some time. By the ne sept amused concented some time. By the interest, however, of Sir William Dacemant and others, he obtained a pardon, som after which he lost his second wife. In the time of the plague he removed, with his family, to the kinghamshire, where he completed his "Paradle Lost," which was first printed in 1887. This immortal work he sold to a bookseller for £5. For the idea of it he is said to have been indebted to an Italian drama on the Fall of Man; and it is certain that he had himself an intention at first of writing only a tragedy on the same subject. As the work grew under his hand, his soaring genius gave it the form and hand, his soaring genuts rave it the norm one consistence, the variety and elegance, of an epic poem. He subsequently compased "Paratites Regained," which, though abounding in bran-ties, is in all respects inferior to "Paradisa Lost," though Milton, remarkably enough, is said to have considered it the better pasm. "Paradisc Lost" was unknown in the past's lifetime, and for many years after. It was not till Mr. Addison wrote his admirable critique upon it in the "Spectator," that its beauties became generally understood, and the whole merits of the poem to be admired. Dryden had, indeed, given his approbation of the work and his opinion of the author in an excellent epigram, which is usually prefixed to the "Paradiso Lost." Besides this, and the other poems mentioned above, Milton wrote a drama on the Greek model, entitled "Samson Agonistes," which possesses uncommon beauties, though

Mimnermus

Mirabeau

not adapted for theatrical representation. His "Comus" has been several times performed, and the first time was for the benefit of the author's granddaughter, Mrs. Clarke, a widow in reduced circumstances. On that occasion in reduced circumstances. On that occasion Johnson wrole a prologue. Among the prose works of Milton, we shall only mention his "History of England," which comes down only to the Conquest, and his "Arcopagitica," in which he pleaded the cause of a free press with great force. The whole of his prose works great force. The whole of his prose works have been published in five volumes in Bohn's Standard Library. When at Cambridge, he was so handsome as to be called "The Lady of was so nanosome as to be called "The Lady of Christ's College," and retained his comeliness to the last. By his first wife he had three daughters, two of whom used to read to him in eight languages, though they understood only their own, it being a usual saying with him, that "one tonque was enough for a woman. His remans were interred at the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where a monument has been erceted to his memory; and there is another in Westminster Abbey, B. in Bread Street, London, 1608; p. 1674.

Minnenny, min-ner' mus, a Greek poet and musician, was a native of Colophun, and con-temporary with Solon. He excelled in elegiac poetry, the invention of which has been ascribed to him. Some fragments of his are included in the "Analecta" of Brunel. Flourished about

630 n.c.

MINA, Don Francisco Espazy, me'-na, a distinguished Spanish general, who for a long time was commander-in-chief of the Catalonian army, first distinguished himself in guerilla warfare, and by the incessant activity and admirable presence of mind he displayed. Having cooperated in the blockade of Pampeluna, and recovered several other places, he was mortified to find that, at the general peace in 1814, he had to find that, at the general peace in 183%, to had been labouring only to re-establish the despotic policy of Ferdinand VII., and made an ineffectual effort in the cause of freedom to gain over the garrison of Pampeluna. He then sought an asylum in France; but whilst resident in the French capital, was arrested by a commissary of police, employed by the Spanish ambussador. On this occasion the conduct of Louis XVIII. was most honourable, he dismissed the commissary insisted upon the ambussador being recalled, and not only released Mina, but granted him a pension of 1000 francs. When the army of vadiz, in 1822, unfurled the standard of freedom, by proclaiming the consti-tution of 1812, Alma hastened to Navarre, and was advancing against Pampeluna at the head of a few hundred followers, when he was informed that the king had accepted the constitution. He was subsequently appointed captaingeneral of the three armies of Navarre, Catalonia, and Arragon; but when, by the intervention of France, Ferdinand was again enabled to diseard his professed adherence to the constitution, Mina left Spain for England. After the accession of Isabella II, under the regency of her mother Christina, Mina took an active part against Don Carlos; and to him and his wife the charge of educating the young queen was

committed. B. in Navarre, 1782; D. 1836.
Minis, Claude Ettenne, min'e-a;, commonly min'e, the inventor of the rifle which bears his name, entered the French army as a private soldier, and rose to the grade of brigadier. If was among the first of those scientific gentlame:

ho in recent times endeavoured to perfect the ng-known but neglected principle of the rifle. Although it is now superseded, the Minié was 'or some time the best rifle extant. The Minié all was a great advance upon everything of the kind that had preceded it. It was an elongated kind that had preceded it. It was an congactome, conical at its point, and with a hollow be-nind, in which was placed a metal cup or thimble. Captain Norton, Mr. Greener, and I. Caron, a French artillery officer, arrived at similar results with M. Minié; but, at any rate, is inventions were the first to become extenively employed, and they form, undoubtedly, he first steps in that grand march of improvement in guinery which has taken place within the last few years. n. at Paris, 1800.

MIRABAUD, Jean Baptiste de, mir'-a-bo. French writer, who was at first a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, and afterwards in he army, His works are translations of Tasso's Jerusalem" and Ariosto's "Orlando" into Truch. In 1770 was published, under his aame, an atheisteal book, entitled "The Syssense Says and the steel book neare, an antersucan took, entiried in the Sys-em of Nature," which was translated into Eng-lish, and attracted much attention at its first appearance. This work, though it still passes under the name of Mirabaud, was in reality the roduction of Baron d'Holbach and others.

production of Baron d'Holoden and Gabers, b. al Paris, 1675; p. 1709.
Miranbar, Victor Riqueti, Marquis de, ssir-a-bo, born of an ancient family, in Provence, was one of the principal institutors of a political sectical ed. Economists. For his "theorie do l'Impôt," a trace in which he male some free remarks on the finances and governments. ment, he was incarcerated in the Bastille for some time. His principal work was entitled "L'Ami des Hommes" (the Friend of Mankind). In this work the author displayed considerable knowledge of rural and political economy, and also furnished some judicious hints for the good

ATTEMENT SOME JUGGEORE MINES FOR THE GOOD OF SOCIETY. B. 1715. D. 1789.

MIRADEAU, Honoré Gabriel Riquetit, Count de, one of the leaders, and the greatest orator during the French revolution. After serving some time in the army, he espoused a rich heiress of Aix; but he soon squandered away the fortune he had received with her, and plunged himself into debt. He was confined in plunged himself into deel. The was conflicted in different prisons, and on obtaining his liberty, cloped to Holland with the wife of a French mobileman, the Marquis de Monnier. For this he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Wincennes, and remained there a considerable time. In 1780 he regained his liberty, and pub-lished his work on "Lettres de Cachet." He lished his vork on "Lettres de Cachet." He subsequently wisted London, and, on his return to Paris, employed himself with literature. In 1786 his great sabilities recommended him to the notice of the minister Calonne, who dispatched him on ascert mission to Prussia. The Freehor evolution offered Mirabean an ample field for his activity. Intiblute the occurine of equality, he opened a shor, over the door of which was inscribed "Mirabean, caler in draper," He was elected deputy of the third ostate for Air, and the courtiers termed him the Plebeium He was elected deputy of the third estate for Aix, and the countiers termed him the Pielecian Count. In the National Assembly he displayed the very highest powers of an orator, but died in the milet of his political career, as is supposed, of poison, and his obsequées were celevated with great pomp. Mirabeau wrote "A Comparison between the Great Condéand Scapio Africanus," "Illisory of Prusia under Frederick the Great," a collection of his orations in the

National Assembly, "Secret History of the Court of Berlin;" this book was burnt by the common executioner. The character of this remarkable man, who might be styled the Aleibiades of the Revolution, was, till lately, but imperfectly understood. It is certain, that if he crushed the old aristocracy upon the one hand, he, on the other, kent down the fury of demoeracy. When he became president of the state tional Assembly, in 1791, he rendered immense services to his country, in introducing clearness and order where all had before been entanglement and confusion. Had his life been prolonged, it is more than a question whether the French revolution would have been other than a bloodless one—a simple change from despothe grave," he once said, "the last shreds of the monarchy." His death was a public calathe monarchy." His death was a public calamity. His ambition was not to set up or destroy absolute monarchy, but to raise himself to the position of prime minister of a constitutional regime. "Much has been said of the vensity of Mirabeau," says his friend Dumont, "as if his talents were actually put up to the highest bidder; but this is an exaggeration. It may be admitted that he was not over scrupulous in money matters; but he was too proud to be dishonest, and he would have thrown through the monest, and the world mive thrown thought the window any one who dared to make a huntiliating proposal." At one time he received a pension from Monsieur (afterwards Louis XVIII.), and subsequently, during the last six XVIII.), and subsequently, during the last six months of his life, one from the king; but he considered himself as an agent intrusted with their affairs, not to be governed by, but to govern and direct, those who granted them. "When I am gone," he said, "my value will be appreciated. Misfortunes, to which I have put a stop for the present, were overwhelming France in every direction; but that base faction of the Jacobian which I may overware will be let. France in every direction; but that base faction (the Jacobins), which I now overawe, will be let loose upon the country. They want to govern the king, instead of being governed by him; but soon neither they nor he will govern: a vile faction will rule the country, and debase it by the most atrocious crimes." But Bigmon, near Nemours, 1749; D. 1791.

MILLAYAL, Firenesso, me-raw-da, the founder of the independence of Snanish America. He rose to be colonel in the Spanish army, and was for some time intrusted with important matters by the governor of Guatemale, but, taking part in a conspiracy against the Spanish viceroy, he was compelled to fly from his native country. He went to Paris in 1789, and allied himself with the republican party, who appointed him to a command under General Dumouriaz. In 1806 he resolved to achieve the independence of his country; and, after a lt., struggle, succeeded in establishing a republic at Caracas, in 1811. He sustained a defeat by the Spanish army subsequently, and was trea-cherously betrayed to the Spanish general, who send him in chains to Spain, where he died in the prison of the Inquisition, 1816; n. at

Caracas, about 1750.

MIRANDOLA, Giovanni Pico della, mer'an-do'-la, Count and Frince of Concordia, was one of the brightest ornaments of literature in the 15th century. In his youth he gave affonishing proofs of genins; and, when little more than twenty, set up in all the universities of Italy a number of difficult problems in the sciences, which he orgaged publicly to defend. If finally

fixed his residence at Florence, where he lived on terms of intimacy with the most distinquished men of the age, particularly Lorenzo de' Medici and Poliz'ano. n. 1463; p. 1494. MITORIEL, Sir David, mit'-chel, an eminent naval commander in the reign of William 111.,

MITCHELL, Sir David, mit-chet, an eminent naval commander in the reign of William 111, was descended from a respectable family in Scotland. He commanded the Blitabeth of 70 guns at the battle off Beachey Head, where he behaved with great galantry. In 1693 he was made rear-admiral of the Blue, and in 1694 had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was employed in bringing over to England and carrying back Peter the Great, exar of Muscovy, and was also sent on a diplomatic mission to Holland. D. 1710.

matic mission to Holland. p. 1710.

MITCHELL, Joseph, a dramatic writer, who was patronized by Sir Robert Walpole. He wrote "The Fatal Extravaganee," a tragedy; "The Highland Fair," a ballad opera, 8vo.; and several poems. p. in Scotland, 1834; p. 1738.

MITCHELL, Sir Andrew, a British admiral, born in Scotland, accompanied Sir Edward Vernon to Ludic in 1774 as widelingman, and with these

Mrcrinza, Sir Andrew, a British admiral, born in Scotland, accompanied Sir Edward Vernon to India, in 1776, as a midshipman; and while there odd such good service that he was rapidly promoted to the rank of post-entain. On the commencement of hostilities with the Prench republic, he was appointed to the command of the dair, of 64 guns, and next to the Jungraphile, of 90. In 1705 he was made rear-admiral of the rank of vice-admiral of the White, he joined Lord Duncan off the coast of Holland, and on the right of the rank of vice-admiral of the White, he joined Lord Duncan off the coast of Holland, and on the result of the last, and in 1802 was appointed commander-in-chief on the American station, a door 1707; but Dermuda, 1806.

MITCHELL, Sir Thomas Livingstone, an able geographer and military surveyor, who served with distinction during the Peninsular war as an officer of the staff. The military maps which he constructed throughout the campaign are preserved in the Ordnance Office, as models he produced "Outlines of a system of Surveying for Geographical and Military Purposes," and was about the same time nominated deputy surveyor-general of New South Wales, which post he retained until his death. He proved himself one of the most distinguished explorers of the Australian continent, and, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, traced the course of the river Darling to its junction with the river Murray, and discovered Australia Felix. An account of these labours was pub-lished in 1838, in a work entitled "Three Expeditions into the interior of Eastern Australia, with descriptions of the recently explored re-gion of Australia Felix." On coming to Enggion of Australia Felix." On coming to England for the purpose of passing his works through the press, he received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty, was elected fellow of the Royal and of the Geographical Societies, and became D.C.L. of the university of Oxford. He subsequently discovered the Victoria river. and invented a new propeller for steam-vessels, on the principle of a weapon used by the abo-rigines of Australia. While staying in England, in 1853, he read an account of his invention at the United Service Institution, and afterwards published it, with the title, "Origin, History, and Description of the Boomerang Propeller." In addition to the works we have already mentioned, he produced a "Map of the Colony of

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New South Wales," in three sheets; "Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia," and "Australian Geography, with the Shores of the Pacific." He attained the grade of colonel in 1854, and at his death his re-mains were honoured by a public funeral at Sydney. B. at Craigend, Stirlingshire, 1792; D. at Sydney, 1855.

MITFORD, William, mit-ford, an eminent English historiam, who studied at Oueen's College. Oxford, and subsequently entered himself at the Middle Temple; but, succeeding to the family estates upon the death of his father in 1761, he retired into the country, and devoted his life to the study of the Greek language and literature. In 1769 he was appointed captain in the South Hampshire militia, of which Gibbon was the major. Some conversations between the historian of the "Decline and Fall" and himself led, it is said, to his undertaking a history of Greece. That his dory was produced in successive vo-lunes, the first of which appeared in 1784. Although supers ded at the present time by the works of Grote and Bishop Thirlwall, Mittord's history affords new and accurate views of many important events. The great defect of the work is the strong prejudice of the author against democracy,—a prejudice which caused him to regard Philip of Macedon as a perfect here, and the Athenians as a set of miscreants. With the Ariemans as a set of mescenius. With him Demosthenes was nothing less than an un-principled demagogue. Mr. Mitford also pub-lished a treatise on the Religious of Ancient Greece and Rome. He was returned to Par-liament in 1785, and sat there during many years; but his speeches were principally made upon the militia laws. A treatise by him upon The Military Force, and particularly the Militar of England," created some excitement in its day, but is now forgotten. B. in London, 1711; p. in Hampshire, 1827.

Mirronn, Mary Russell, an eminent modern authoress, was the daughter of a clever phy-sician, but whose unthrifty habits involved him in constant poeuriary embarrassments, When the future authoress had attained her when the intere authoress had attained her tenth year, her father made her a present of a ticket in the Dublin lottery, which eventually turned up a prize of #20,000. This large sum was, however, dissipated by the extravagant parent, who was, nevertheless, a most kindly man and affectionate father. Mary was placed at school at Chelsea, where she met as pupils, at various times, Miss Landon (L. E. L.), Fanny at various times, Miss Lamoof (L. E. L.), Fainty Kemble, and Lady Caroline Lamb. Before she reached her twentieth year, she put forth a volume of years, which was demoished by the "Quarterly Review" Nowise disheartened, she brought out another, and, in reality, adopted literature as a profession. For some time, her pen was engaged upon short tales and sketches for the magazines, the success of which emholdened her to take a higher flight. The "Sketch Book" of Washington Irving was pub-"Sketch Book" of Washington Pring was pub-lished about that period, and attained the greatest popularity. This led Miss Mitford to turn her attention to the composition of a series of rural tales and descriptions of rustic life and scenery. She had long been residing at a pleasant village on the borders of Berkshire and Hampshire, and was familiar with every house, cottage, and green lane, and dweller therein. She accordingly set to work to give faithful delineations of the place and its inhabitants. Her first essays were sent to the

"New Monthly Magazine," but the then editor, Thomas Campbell, at once rejected them. After many disappointments, they appeared in the "Lady's Magazine." These were afterwards put forth in a collected form, and were en-titled "Our Village," a book which justly merits its great popularity, being truly un-rivalled of its kind. Five series of "Our Village" were published. "Belford Regis; or, Skotches of a Country Town," subsequently appeared, the materials for which were drawn aspeated, due materias in which where drawn from the town of Reading. Her later, though less celebrated works, were "Stories of Country Life," and "Atherton," a novel. She also wrote several dramas. Her "Julian" was performed in several dramas. Her "Inlian" was performed in 1823, Macrasyl enacting the leading part. The "Foscari" and "Aienzi" were also very successful; but "Charles the First" was interdicted by Colman, who at the time was licenser of plays. It was subsequently played at a minor theatre, but soon disappeared from the stage. Her latest effort was "Recollections of my Literary Life; or, Books, Places, and People," which is a light gossiping commentary upon many of the meanls and of the december which intinaced people and of the circumstances which influenced her life. B. at Alresford, Hampshire, 1786; D. at Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, 1855.

MITHRIDATES, mith'-ri-du'-tees, the name of

six kings of Poutus, of the first five of whom there is nothing particular to record. MITHERDATES VI., the greatest of the name, and one of the most determined enemies that the Romans encountered, succeeded to the throne n.c. 120, at which time he was only cleven years of age. The Romans, anxious to weaken his power, declared war against him, and he, in revenge, ordered all the Romans in his dominions to be massacred. He then marched with a powerful army against Aquilius, whom he defeated; but Sylla, after some vicwhich he deleated; but syna, after some vic-tories, forced Mithridates to make peace, s.c. 84. He renewed the war in alliance with Tigranes, king of Armenia. After conquering Bithynia, Mithridates laid siege to Cyzicum, in the Propontis; but Lucullus, having marched to its relief, besieged Mithridates in his camp. The king of Pontus defeated the Romans in two combats, but was completely vanquished in a third. Glabrio being sent to supersede Lucul-lus in the command, this change was advanta-geous to Mithridates, who recovered the best part of his kingdom. Pompey, however, obphrates, B.c. 65, upon which Mithridates fled to Tigranes, who refused him an asylum. He next sent ambassadors to Pompey to sue for peace, but the Romans insisted upon his surrendering in person. Meantime his people revolted, and proclaimed his son Pharmaces king. Rather than fall into the hands of the Romans, Mithridates put an end to his life, B.C. 63. B. about 131 в.с.

irsonermon, Eilard, miteld-er-lik, a dis-nished German chemist, who was, in 1821, appointed professor of cleaminty in the university of Berlin. He was the discoverer of the dark, that two bodies having the same composition could assume dil.com form; to which berzellus grey the name "Isomerism." His greates literary work is "Manual of Chimistry," which details the principles of the mistry, which details the principles of the mistry, with technical and physical point of view. B. at Neurede, near Jever, 1794. D. 1863.

MOBLLENDORF, Richard Joachim Henry, tdc.met/len/dorf,aPrussian general, whose

Moffat Moir

behaviour at the battles of Molwitz and Ketewitz, in the first Silesian war, having attracted the notice of Frederic II., whom he accom-panied thither as a page, he was promoted to a panied inflier as a page, he was producted to company in the Guards; became a colonel in 1761, afterwards lieutenant-general, and in 1783 governor of Berlin. During the dismem-1783 governor of norm. During the dismon-berment of Poland, in 1793, he commanded the Prussian troops, and did everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the Poles. On his return home he was created a field-marshal, and made governor of South Prussia. He succeeded the duke of Brunswick in the command of the brussian army on the Rhine, in 1794; and gained the victory of Kaiserslautern, and was present at the battles of Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded. B. 1724; p. 1516.

Morear, Robert, not fut, an eminent missionary, who, with John Williams and others, needed the task of preaching the gospel to barbarous tribes, in 1810. In 1840 he visited England, and, at several public meetings, narrafed his adventures among the savage and fre-quently warlike tribes of Africa. About the same time he published a work, entitled "Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa;" he also completed a translation of the New Testament and the Psalms into the Bechuana language. He returned to the seene of his missionary labours shortly afterwards. His daughter married the celebrated Dr. Livingstone. n. in Scotland, at the close of the last century.

MORAMMED, in Turkish MAHOMET, mo-ham'med, or mai-ho-met, the founder of the Mussulman religion, sprung from the noble family of Korcish. Losing his father in his infancy, his guardian-hip devolved on his uncle, Abu Taleb, who employed him to go with his caravans from Mecca to Damaseus. In this emplayment of camel-driver he continued till he may ment of camerature necessary was twenty-five years of age, when he married Khadijah, a rich widow, becoming thereby one of the wealthiest men in Mecca. He soon made himself remarked for his religious zeal: and having observed in his travels the infinite variety of sects which prevailed, he conceived the project of reforming the religion of his country, and uniting the various seets into the worship of one God. He accordingly spent much of his time in a cave near Mecca, seemingly alone, and employed in meditation and prayer; but in reality he called to his aid a Persian Jew, well versed in the history and laws Persian Jew, well versed in the history and laws of his persuasion, and two Christians, one of the Jacobite and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men, he framed the "Koran," or Mahometan Bible, which he predended to have received at different times from heaven, by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of forty, he publicly assumed the upostile of Gold. At first he had only his wife well aging the depth of the prostile of Gold. At first he had only his wife well aging the followers, but in three wifes and eight other followers; but in three years his disciples were considerably more numerous. O. these he imposed the most marvellous tales, but well adapted to decrive ignorant and superstitious minds. He prefended to have passed into the highest heavens in one night, on the lack of a beautiful ass called 41 Borak, and accompanied by the angel Gabriel. There he had an interview with Adam, Abraham, Moses, David, and Jesus Christ, who acknowledged his superiority, which was confirmed to him by the Deity himself. This romance staggered even life. Dr. Moir was a graceful essayist, and a

some of his best friends; and a powerful consome or ms best trends; and a powerful con-federacy being formed against him, he was forced to quit Mecca, and to seek a refuce in Medina. This retreat occasioned the founda tion of his empire and of his religion. Mohammedans adopt it as their chronological standard, calling it the Hegira, that is, the Flight or Persecution, being the 16th day of our July, 622 A.D. Mohammad had still a number of disciples, upon whom he inculcated this principle, that they were not to dispute for their religion by word, but by the sword. This was a doctrine well adapted to a lawless and wandering people, and was seen carried into profiles by them. The Jewish Arabs were the first who experienced its effects. Mohammed coen de d upon them the most shocking cruekter, page upon them the more shocking effective, place numbers to death, sold others for slave, and distributed their goods amour Lie soldiers. A faith thus propagated could not out support in accountry like Arabia. He rewarded his adherents by plunder, and held cut to them a certain happiness of the most sensual Lind hereafter. In 627 he made a trenty with the in-habitants of Meeen, which two year afterwards he violated, and stormed the pla e with the and sword. Having made himself moster of Arabia. he extended hitout al c id lad:

under tribute. While engaged in this victorious career, a Jewess poi oned some meat which was laid before him, and of which he and his cora-panions are heartily. One of them died immediately, but the prophet lingered some time. When the woman was examined, she declared that she had perpetrated the deed on purpose to try whether he was really a true prophet. Of the offeets of this poison he died, 632 A.D., and of the Hegira 11, aged 62. After the death of Khadijah, he had several wives and concabines, by whom he had many children, but left only a daughter, named Fatima, who married his sudaugmer, named rating, who matrice this su-cessor, Ali. It is a vulcar error, that the body of Mohammed was laid in a steel collin, and aspended in his tomb at Medina beween two magnets. The "Koran" of this impostor conmagnets. For Koran of this might, drawn tains a good deal of practical mornity, drawn from the Scriptures, but blended with extrava-gant tales and blasphenous doctrines. It has been well translated into English by Sale, and

into French by Savary.

Mois, David Macheth, moir, a modern poet and prose writer, who was educated for and practised the medical profession. He made his first appearance as an author in 1812, by writing a few minor poems and essays. He next wrote for some local magazines and journals, and, at the commencement of "Blackwood's Magazine," he became a contributor to its Magazine," he became a contributor to its pages, and remained so until his death. For the same magazine he also wrote "The Auto-hisparaphy of Mausic Wanch." In 1831 he published the "Intilines of the Ancient Bilstory of Medicine," and, in the same year, excrete hisparaphy of the properties of the control of the same year, excrete his soft operactically while the cholera raced in Musselburgh, where he practised his profession, and subsequently published a pumphlet entitled " Practical Observations on Malignant Cholera." In 1851 he delivered a course of lectures upon the " Poetical Literature of the Past Century, at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. As a poet, he was tender and pathetic, rather than forcible and original. His poetical works were collected in 1852, and to them was prefixed his

competent man of science, and was, moreover, a kind and excellent man, B. at Musselburgh, 1798; p. 1851.

MOITTE, Jean Guillaume, moit, a famous French sculptor, whose father was an engraver of some eminence. After studying under Pigal and Lemoyne, he obtained the grand prize for sculpture, in 1768, for a statue of David with the head of Goliah. This entitled him to be sent to complete his studies at Rome, from which city he returned to Paris in 1773. He was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1783. His chief works are bas-reliefs, the most worthy of notice of which are the great basso-relievo of the front of the Pantheon, which was removed after the restoration of the Bourbons, and one in the gallery of the Luxembourg. Among his sta-tues are the colossal figures of Britanny and Normandy at the barrier des Bons Hommes, and an equestrian statue of Napoleon. B. 1747; D. 1810.

Mola, Pierfrancesco, mo'-la, a clever historiat Coldre, in the Milanese, about 1621; D. 1866.
MOYNE, Abraham de. (See Demoyne.)
MOLL, Jaques de, mo'-lai, was the last grand-

master of the order of Templars. The pro-digious wealth of the knights having excited the envy and hatred of Philip the Fair, king of France, he resolved to suppress the order. Acgrantee, he resolved to suppress and other. Accordingly, a violent persecution broke out against the knights, on charges the most absurd and abominable. Molai was tried, condemned, and burnt alive near Paris, in 1314, He endured his suffering with fortifude, and vindicated the innocence of his order to the last.

Mole, Francis Réné, mo-lai, an eminent French concedian, who during the revolution became an associate of the Jacobins, and officiated in the church of St. Roch, as the priest of the goddess of Reason. B. 1734; D. 1802.

The goodes of Leasten. B. 1749, B. 1802. Mon. L. Louis Mathieu, Count de, a distinguished French statesman, was the son of President Molé, who fell a victim to the French revolution. After living some time with his mother in Switzerland and England, he returned to France in 1790, studied at the Ecole Centrale, which was subsequently converted into the Polytechnic School, and in 1806 at-tracted the attention of Napoleon, by a volume of "Essais de Morale et de Politique," which contained opinions of a highly absolute cast. From this time his rise was rapid, and in 1913 he was appointed minister of justice, and received the title of count. On the fall of Napoleon he was made a peer of France, and in 1817 filled the office of minister of the navy under the Duke of Richelieu, but quitted this post when his colleagues displayed the reactionary tendencies which ended in the expulsion of Charles X. from the throne. After the revolution of 1830, Count Molé, for a brief period, held the office of minister of foreign affairs; and in 1836 was eleminister of foreign mains; and in 200 was activated to the post of prime minister, of which he was dispossessed in 1839 by the coalition of Thiers and Guizot. After the revolution of Thiers and Guizot. After the revolution of 1848, though elected both to the constituent and the legislative assemblies, he took comparatively little interest in political affairs, but remained stanch to his conservative views, and after the sument to his conservator views, and after the coup-d'état of 1951, against which he protested, retired into private life. p. 1780; p. 1855.

Moleswerth, Lord Robert, moles werth, a nobleman who contributed so effectually to the

revolution of 1688, that William III. admitted

upon an embassy to the court of Denmark. Having given some offence at Copenhagen, he was recalled, and after his return to England, published an account of the kingdom of Demark, which enjoyed great popularity. Under George I. he acted as commissioner of trade and plantations. The same monarch also advanced him to the Irish peerage in 1716. B.

advanced him to the Irish piecage in 1/10. B. at Dullin, 1865; p. 1725.
MODESWORTH, Sir William, an English stateshman and man of letters, was the eight baronet in his family, an old Cornish one, originally of Irish extraction. After spending some time at Cambridge and Edinburgh, where an Italian refugee was his tutor in classics, metaphysics, and mathematics, he repaired to Germany. Philology and history were his chief studies in the latter country; and, after com-pleting his collegiate course, he made the tour of Europe, and returned to his native land in 1831. In the year following he was returned to Parliament as member for East Cornwall; was re-elected in 1834; but, in 1837, declining to con-test this seat, he sought and obtained the suf-frages of Leeds. He represented this latter place until 1841, after which time he remained out of Parliament during several years. The constituency of Southwark chose him as their representative in 1845, and in that capacity he sat in the House of Commons until his death. In the Aberdeen administration of 1853, he was appointed first commissioner of public works, and in 1855 commenced his short but briland in 1858 commenced his short but bri-liant career as secretary for the colonies. As a speaker, he was too philosophical to be generally popular; but several of his speeches were as well received as they, and, indeed, nearly all he uttered, deserved to be. These were orations on the colonies, on the state of the nation and condition of the people, and on transportation. He was for some time the proprietor and conductor, in conjunction with his friend John Stuart Mill, of the "Westminster Review." Many valuable articles from his pen likewise appeared in the newspapers and periodicals. A noble edition of the works of Thomas Hobbes (see Hobbes), in 16 volumes, was produced by him at his own expense. B. in Cornwall, 1810; p. 1855.

Molie ne, Jean Baptiste, mol'-e-air, a cele-brated French comic poet, whose real name was Poquelin. His father, who was a tapestry-maker, intended him for the same business; but young Poquelin being in the habit of visitbut young rought being in the limit of visioning the theatre, conceived a violent inclination for the stage. At the ago of 14 he commenced his studies under the Josuits, and made a rapid progress in belies lettres. His father becoming reduced in circumstances, the youth associated himself with some persons of his own age, who had a like attachment to dramatic representation. It was in consequence of this connexion that he took the name of Molière. This event took place in the year 1645, after which time we hear no more of him until 1653, when he was hear no more of him until 1683, when he was appointed by the prince de Conti who had known the youth at college, director of an histricatic company at Languadoc. He subsequently went with his players to Lyous, where, in 1865, he brought out his listst comedy, entitled "L'Ebourdi," or, "The Blunderer," which piece was received with great appause, and greatly pleased his patron, the prince of Conti. That prince officed to make him his sporedary, which honourable station Molère declined, saving, that "though he was a passable saving." him of the privy council, and dispatched him saying, that, "though he was a passable Molieres

author, he should make but a bad sceretary." author, he should have but a bad severely, After performing at various places, Molière's company visited Paris, where, in 1638, they performed several of his plays before Louis XIV., who took the troupe into his own service, and gave their leader a pension. During the subsequent fifteen years, Molière worked hard as a dramatic author and actor, and received many substantial marks of the royal favour. His last piece, "L'Hypocon-driaque; on, le Malade Imaginaire," occasioned his death; for, by his exertions in performing Argan, the principal character, he was seized with a convulsion, of which he died. The arch-bishop of Paris refused to allow his remains to be interred in consecrated ground, on account of his profession, till he was compelled to do so by the king. Molière left a widow, with whom he had lived a very unhappy life, and who married a comedian named Guerin, and died in 1728, aged 92. The works of Molière have been often printed; one of the best editions is that of Paris, 1838. They have been translated into English; and several of his comedies have been adapted to our stage with success. Molière is justly called the French Aristophanes. n. at Paris, 1622; p. 1673.

Paris, 1622; p. 1073.

Mothers, Joseph Privat de, molt-c-air, a philosophical writer, became a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and was a pupil of Malobranche, on whose death he quitted the society and devoted himself wholly to physics and mathematies. He was afterwards professor of philosophy at the ruyal college, and died in 1742. Moliter's works are, "Philosophical Lectures," "Mathematical Lectures," and "hathematical Lectures," and " Premier Partie des Elémens de Géométrie." B.

Tremer Fartie des Erleins de déconétre. B. at Tarascon, 1677; D. 1742.

Mollin, Louis, mo-lé-na, a colobrated Spanish
Jesuit. He completed his studies at Coimbra, Jesuit. He completed his studies at Combroa, after which he was professor of divinity at Evora during twenty years. Molina wrote "Commentaries on the 'Summa' of Aquinas," a treatise "De Justitia et Jure," another "De Concordia Gratia et Liberi Arbitrii." The last is a work of merit, and occasioned great disputes a work of merit, and occasioned great disputes fartewards between the Jesuits and Dominicans, the latter order accusing Molina of re-

viving Pelegianism. p. 1538; p. 1601.

Mollnos, Michael, mo-le'-nose, a Spanish divine, who published a book called the "Spiritual vine, wno published a book called the "Spiritual Guide," in which he maintained that man must amilitlate himself, or reduce his mind to an absolute quiescence, in order to enjoy God. For this he was sent to the prison of the Inquisition, where he died. The religious opinions of Molinos occasioned great disputes in Prance, where they were known by the name of "quiet-ism," on account of the passive disposition of mind which they inculcate. Fencion and Madame Guyon were the great advocates and im-

provers of this system. B. 1627; p. 1696.
Mollow, Charles, moll-loi, a dramatic writer,
who became a student of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a periodical paper called "Common Sense." His plays are, "The Perplexed Couple," "The Coquette," and "The Half-pay Officers." in Dublin, 1706: p.

1766.

Molo, mo'-lo, a rhetorician, who went to Rome p.c. 87. He taught rhetoric with great reputahis pupils. The former followed him to Rhodes to profit by his instructions. Some years afterwards, Molo was sent ambassador by his countrymen to the Roman senate, and was received with great honour.

MOLYNEUX, Sir William, molt-i-mo, a gallant knight in the reign of Henry VIII., who displayed great bravery at the battle of Flodden Field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his son : "Let the underwood grow; the tenants are the support of a family, and the commonalty are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly; but force not violently, either your bounds or rents, above your forefathers'

Molyneux, William, an eminent mathemati-eian, who received his education at Trinity Colloge. Dublin, after which he entered as a student of the Middle Temple, London. The Philosophical Society, established at Dubha in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavours, and he became the first secretary. Soon after, he was appointed or-general of the works and chief engi-

In 1685 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and in 1689 settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his "Treatise on Dioptries," which was published in 1692. In this year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representarunni, and was chosen one of the representa-tives for that city. Besides the above, he wrote: "Sciothericum Telescopium;" or, a description of a Telescopic Dial invented by him; also, "The Case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament in England;" some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions: and several letters between him and Mr. Locke. B. at Dublin, 1656; p. 1608, - Samuel, son of the preceding, became secretary to George II, when Prince of Wales, and was distinguished by his skill in astronomy. He improved the method of making telescopes, and presented one made by himself to the king of Portugal. But being appointed a commissioner of the Admiralty, he was left without time to pursue his scientific inquiries. He gave his papers on the subject to Dr. Smith, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, who printed them in his "Treatise on Optics." B. at Chester, 1689; p. 1738.

MONDODO, James Burnett, styled Lord, mon-bod'-do, a learned Scotch writer, and one of the lords of the Court of Session, received his education at Aberdeen, and at the university of Groningen. In 1738 he returned to Scotland. commenced the practice of the legal profession, and was, in 1767, clevated to the bench. As a well, in a note in his "Tour to the Hebrides," says, "there were soveral points of resemblance between him and Dr. Johnson: learning, clearness of head, precision of speech and the source of the sou research on many subjects which people in general do not cultivate." Foote paid Lord Monneral do not cultivate." Foote paid Lord Mon-boddo the compliment of saying, "that he was an Elzevir edition of Dr. Johnson." His most important works were, a "Dissertation on the Origin and Progressof Language," and "Ancient He held the singular notion Metaphysics." that men were only a civilized species of monkeys, and that the savage state was that in which virtue and happiness could be best attained. His extravagant admiration of the ancients led him to make, like them, supper his principal meal, and at these entertainments he had for. Nash, Dr. Hutton, and many of the learned of

Edinburgh, as his gueste. D. at Monbod Kineardineshire, 1714; D. at Edinburgh, 179 MONGEY, Adrien, manni-sai, duke of Congliano and marshal of France, who, though he entered the army at 15 years of age, did not be-

come a captain till 1791. In 1793, having been subsequent period, became duke of Monmouth sent to the Pyrenees at the head of the "chas- and knight of the Garter. He was for some sours Cantabres," he so distinguished himself time in the service of France, with an English by his gallantry, that in a short time he became successively general of brigade and became successivery general or originate and general of division. In 1705 and 1708 he made most successful campaigns in Spain and Italy, and, after the peace of Luncville, was appointed inspector-general of the gen-darmerie; in which capacity he rendered such important services to Napoleon, that he was made one of his first marshals in 1804, and soon afterwards created duke of Conegliano. In 1808 he once more took part in the war with Spain, and contributed to the capture of Saragossa in 1809; but, during the last years of the empire, he ceased to participate in military opcrations which he disapproved, and did not re-appear till 1814, when he tried, as major-general of the national guard, to defend the walls of Paris, laying down his arms only after the ca-pitulation was signed. After the "hundred days," Moncey refused to preside at the council of war appointed to try Marshal Ney; and for this generous act was imprisoned in the fortress of Ham for three months, deprived of all his functions, and expelled from the chamber of peers, to which, however, he was readmitted in 1819. In 1823 he joined the Duke d'Angoulème in his invasion of Spain, and finished his military career with a success worthy of his first exploits. He was afterwards nominated gover-nor of the Hotel des Invalides, and in this capacity received the ashes of Napoleon in 1840. в. 1751; р. 1842.

Moxes, Gaspard, mawnzh, an eminent French geometrician, was the son of an hotel-keeper, and was employed, at the age of 16, to teach natural philosophy in the college of Lyons. In 1780 he became member of the Academy of Sciences, and, three years afterwards, was appointed examiner of naval aspirants. Energetically espousing the principles of the Revolution, he became, in 1792, minister of marine, which post proving to be little in accordance with his genius, he renounced the employment soon afterwards, and turned his attention to providing his country with the most efficient methods of defence. He was one of the foun-ders of the Polytechnic School, accompanied Romaparte to Egypt, and became president of the Institute of Cairo. The emperor subsethe institute of Cairo. The emperor subsequently maninated him senator, Count de Peluse, and loaded him with honours. After Peluse, and loaded him with honours. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he fell into disgrace. His various works on geometry are among the clearest and best in the French language, which is particularly rich and excellent in this department of science. B. 1746; D. 1813

Monge, Lieutenant-colonel, was sent to Vienna by Napoleon, after his escape from Elba, to carry off Maria Louisa and her son to France; and under various disguises, reached the Austrian capital, and had nearly succeeded in his mission, when the police got notice of the project. Monge was obliged to flee, but effected his escape to France, rejoined the emperor, and fought at Waterloo. He was ultimately reduced to such poverty as to be obliged to work as a common

regiment, and signalized himself against the Dutch; for which he was made lieutenantgeneral. On his return to England he was sent, in 1679, to quell an insurrection in Scotland: after this he joined the disaffected party, who were for excluding the duke of York from the succession to the throne. He was also concerned in a plot against his father, for which he was pardoned, and then went to Holland, whence he returned on the accession of James II.; and having landed in Dorsetshire, obtained followers, but was defeated at Sedgemoor, in Somerseishire, and being taken prisoner, was conveyed to London, where he was tried and sentenced to death. B. at Rotterdam, 1849; beheaded, 1685.

Monnover. Jean Baptiste, mo-nuoi'-yai, a celebrated fruit and flower painter, who was employed by Le Brun to decorate the palace at Versailles with examples of his art, and became member of the French Academy of Painters. His fame reaching England, he was invited to London about 1680, by the duke of Montague, to embellish his house (the late British Museum). These beautiful decorations were, however, destroyed when the palace was pulled down to allow of the erection of the present building. Monoyer likewise decorated the mansions of several others of the English nobility, and fourteen flower-pieces by him are to be seen in the room called George the Second's private chamber, at Hampton Court Palace. He etched a collection of his own designs, which was published in a folio volume. B. at Lille, 1635; D. in London, 1699.

Monro, Alexander, mun-ro', a celebrated physician, who studied at Leyden, and contracted sican, who studed at Leyden, and contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhauve. In 1719 he returned to Edinburgh, where he read lectures on anatomy. His most important and valuable works are,—"Osteology," Anatomy of the Nerves, soveral papers in the "Medical Essays" of Edinburgh, and on the "Sacess of Incollation in Edinburgh," They were collected and published together in 1781, in one volume.

B. in Scotland, 1697; D. 1767.

MONROE, James, fifth president of the United States, was of Scotch descent, and entered the Duales, was or scotce descent, and entered the American array of independence, as volunteer, in his 16th year, and, at the close of the war, became colonel, on the recommendation of General Washington. He next studied the law at the William and Mary Collecq, in Virginia, and was sent as representative of Westmoreland county to the legislature. After forming a member of the senatorial body of the United States for three years, General Washington ap-pointed him minister to France. In 1798 he was recalled, but was, two years afterwards, chosen governor of his native state of Virginia. He held that office for three years, at ginia. He heid that office to three years, at the end of which he again went to France as United States minister. While in Paris, he ne-gotiated the purchases of New Orleans and 8f Louisiana. He next represented his native country at the courts of Spain and Great Britain, and, in 1808, returned home. After poverty us to be conged to work as a common Britain, and, in 1808, returned home. After labourer. D. in the first of St. Louis, 1829. serving as secretary of state under President Moork, George. (See Albergard, duke of.) Madison, he was chosen president, in 1818, and Moorkgover, James, duke of, mon-mouth, nor re-elected in 1831. Upon the termination of his truril son of Charles II, west, at his finther's presidentship, he retired to Virginia, where he restoration, created earl of Orkney, and, at a acted as a justice of the peace. During the last 725

Monsey

Montagu

was first promulgated by Monroe. It reserves the whole American continent for the inhabitants of the United States, and declares that no foreign power ought to possess jurisdiction over any portion of it. B. in Westmoreland county, Virginia, 1751; D. at New York, 1831.

Monsey, Messenger, mon'-sc, an English physician, was a man of great eccentricity of manners, and of considerable talents, and was for many years physician of Chelsen Hospital. Having a great aversion to interment in churches or churchyards, he ordered, by his will, that his body be dissected, and the skeleton preserved in Chelsen Hospital, B. 1692; D.

Monson, Sir William, mon'-son, an English naval officer, born at South Carlton, in Lincolnshire, was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, sand, was enacted at hand conger, volunt and entering the unval service, served in several expeditions in the reign of Elizabeth. He was knighted by the Earl of Essex, for his conduct in the expedition to Cadiz; and in the reign of James I, he distinguished himself against the

Dutch. B. 1569; D. 1643. MONSTRELET, Enguerrand de, mon'-stre-lai, a celebrated French chronicler, relative to whose appointed provost of the city of Cambrai, and bailiff of Wallaincourt, which offices he retained until his death. His chronicles commence about the time that Froissart's terminate, and, about the time that Proissart's terminate, and, like his predecessor, he gives a clear and picturesque narrative of the wars of France, and of the principal persons engaged in them, from the year 1440 to 1453. The best modern edition of Monstrelet's Chronicles is that of Buchon, published in 1836. An English translation of the work was made by Mr. Johnes, in 1810. B. about the close of the 14th century; p. 1453.

Monragu, Basil, non-ta-gu, an English writer on law, and editor of the works of Lord Bacon, after concluding his educational career at the university of Cambridge, entered himself at Gray's 1nn, and was called to the bar in 1738. Possessed of little talent as a pleader, he turned his attention to the laws of pleater, he turned his attention to the laws of bankruptey, obtained a good practice in that department, and wrote many valuable works connected therewith. Lord Ersking while lord chancellor, appointed lilm a commissioner of bankrupts, but Mr. Mortagu, convinced of the hijury done to suitors by this most of administering the law, published, and presented to the House of Commons, some statements which led to the abolition of the commissionerships and to the audition of the commissioner any and the enactment of a new law, under which he received the post of accountant-general in bankrupter, and retained it for ten years. His legal works are too numerous to be here His legal works are too numerous to be here quoted; but in general literature the most important of his labours were "Selections from the Works of Taylon, Hooker, Hall, and Lord Bacon," "The Works of Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England," in 16 vols, to which was added a life of that great writer. Altogethes

was saided a life of this great writer. Altogethes he is said to have published forty volumes, leaving belind him upwards of a lundred more in Ms. a. in Loudon, 1770; p. 1861.

Monaracy, Lady Mary Wortley, was the eldest Monaracy Lady Mary Wortley, and afterwards dutk of Kingston. She received a liberal deducation, and taught hereoff the elements of deducation, and taught hereoff the elements of the Latin language. In 1712 she married papers, for a wife without fortune, in order that,

years of his life, he lived at New York. The Edward Wortley Montagu, grandson of the first line of policy known as the "Monroe Doctrine" earl of Sandwich. This gentleman distinguished himself in Parliament as an able and upright senator, and was the intimate friend of Addison. In 1716 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Constantinople, whither he was accompanied by his lady. During this embassy, she wrote an elegant and interesting description of Constantinople, in letters to her friends. Of these, a surreptitious edition appeared in 1763, in 3 vols., to which was afterwards added a fourth volume. The editor was the notorious Cleland. These letters were so well received, as to pass through several issues, and to be translated into many languages. A g maine edition of these, and Lady Mary's other works, was published under the authority of her son, the marquis of Bute, in 1803. While at Constantinople, she obtained information of a practice among the villagers, of inoculating for the small-pox. This operation she performed on her son, and by this means wer in-trumental in introducing inoculation into the cast of Europe. At the end of 1718, Lady Mary returned to England, and settled at Twick nham, where she formed an intimacy with Pope; but the friendship was afterwards broken off, and the poet did not seruple to write salues against pact and not scripte to write status against her talents and reputation, which, however, he was mean enough to deny. In 1739, on account of her health, Lady Mary went to Italy, and took up her residence in Venice, where she remained till 1701, when, at the request of her daughter, Lady Bute, she returned to England, B. at Thoresby, Nottinghamshire, 1690; D. 1762. A complete edition of her usings was published by her great-grandson, Lord Wharneliffe, in 1836, under the title of "Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

MONTIGU, Edward Wortley, son of the pre-eding, whom his niece, in her blography of his mother, describes as "betraying from the beginning that surest symptom of moral (or mental) giming that surest symptom of mora (or meman) disease, an habitual disregard of truth, accom-panied by a fertile and ready invention, never at fault." He received his education at Westminster school, whence he ran away, and entered into the service of a chimney-sweeper. His family the service of a commer-sweeper. His family had given him up as lost, when a gentleman recognised him in the street, and took him home to his father. He escaped a second time, and engaged with the master of a fishing smack; after which he shipped him elf on board a vessel bound to Spain, where he served as a muleteer. In this situation he was discovered and conveyed home to his friends, who placed him under a tutor, with whom he tra-velled abroad. His father being rather seanty in his remittances, owing probably to the son's extravagance, the tutor is said to have committed a curious fraud to obtain a supply. This mitted a curious raud to obtain a supply. This was the printing a book entitled "Observations on the Rise and Fall of Aucient Republies, by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq." This work, whether the production of the son or not, gave great pleasure to the old gentleman, who acknowledged it in a handsome manner. Edward snowingers in a nanosome manner. Edward was for some time in Parliament, and conducted himself in a manner becoming his rank. He adopted the dress and manners of the Turks. Out of pique against his family, he caused an advertisement to be inserted in the English

Montague

Montalembert

Transactions. n. 1/15; D. 1/7/0.

MONTAGUE, George, a distinguished English
naturalist, was one of the original members
of the Linnean Society of London. His "Ornthological Dictionary, or Alphabetical Synopsis of British Birds," was first published in 1802, and may be advantageously consulted by the student of natural history, even at the present time. In the following year, he put forth a "Natural History of British Shells, Marine, Land, and Fresh-water," to which a supplement was added in 1809. His most important contributions to the Transactions of the Linniean Society were, a "Description of three Rare Species of British Birds," "On some Spe-cies of British Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes," "Of several New or Rare Animals, principally Marine, found on the South Coast of Devonshire," and "Some New and Rare British Ma-rine Shells and Animals." Mr. Montague was a gentleman of ancient family, who resided upon his estate in Wiltshire, and afterwards at Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, and his works were the result of a polished and lettered ease.

MONTAGUE, Richard, a learned English pre-late, who, in 1616, became dean of Hereford, and in 1621 published a learned answer to Sel-den's "History of Tithes." He afterwards den's "History of Tithes." In afterwards engaged in a controversy with the Roman Catholies, on which occasion he wrote his "Appello Casarem," for which he was ordered to appear at the har of the House of Commons in the first Parliament of Charles I, on the charge of maintaining Arminian and popish errors. He was made bishop of Chichester in 1989, where he was practical to Newrick in errors. He was made inshop of Chenester in 1628, whence he was translated to Norwich in 1638. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History," in Latin, in which his learning ap pears to great advantage. B. in Buckingham-

shire, about 1577; D. 1641.

MONTAGUE, Elizabeth, an English authoress, the care of whose education was undertaken by the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton. (See MIDDLETON, Conyers. In 1769 Mrs. Montague published "An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," which obtained a great and deserved reputation. She formed a literary society, known by the name of the Blue-Stocking Club, from the circumstance that a gentleman belonging to it wore stockings of that colour. Mrs. Montague was noted for another peculiarity,—that of giving an annual dinner on May-day to the chimney-sweepers of the metropolis, to celebrate the fact of her kinsman necopons, to eventue the fact of her kinsman (see Morradu, Miward Wortley) having been for some time a chimney-sweep. George Lord Lyttleton was a warm admirer of Mrs. Mon-tague, and was assisted by her in the composi-tion of his "Dialogues of the Dead." p. 1720;

by laving an heir, he might disappoint his re-lations, which expedient, however, failed. He the States-general at Blois in 1583, when the Duke wrote "Observations on Earthquakes," and some curious papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," in 1713; p. 1776. murdered. After an active life, he retired to his seat of Montaigne, in Perigord, where he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to philosophical studies. The celebrated "Essays" were written at a time when Montaigne was suffering from deep melancholy, which had been induced by the horror with which the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572) had inmassacre of St. Bartholomew (1972) had inspired him. He kept a journal of his tour in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, which was discovered two centuries afterwards, in his assovered two centuries atterwards, in his family chiefau, and given to the world under the title of "Journal of the Travels of Michel de Montaigne." The "Essays, "which were justly called by Cardinal du Perron "the breviary of free-thinkers," treated of the most diverse subfree-thinkers, Treated of the most diverse sur-jects, were evidently composed without plan, and were the simple and truthful expression of Montaigne's mind upon certain occasions. They are written in a facile and quaint style; on which account, as well as for their deep sinon which account, as well as for their deep sin-cerity, they have a great charm for most readers. The most remarkable essays are those on the administration of justice. The best English translation of the "Essays" is that of Cotion. n. at Montaigne, Pericord, 1533; p. 1592.

MONTALEMBERT, Marc René, Marquis de, mon-tal'-em-bair, a celebrated French engineer general, and member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, displayed great military talent in the French, Russian, and Swedish services; but is best known by his works, which were, "Perpendicular Fortifications; or, the Art Dofensive superior to the Art Offensive, by a New Manner of employing Artillery; "Correspondence with Ministers and Generals," and some comedies and poems. B. at Angoulême.

1714: p. 1800.

MONTALEMBERT, Charles Forbes, Count de, a celebrated French writer, who sprung from an old family of Poiton, and whose father was a bear of France, and ambassador at Stockholm from the court of Charles X. His mother was a Scotch lady. He received his education at the university of Paris. At the outset of his career ho was an advocate of the union of Catholicism and democracy, of which Lamennais was the and democracy, of which Lamennais was the apostole (see LAMENNAIS), and was one of the editors of a journal founded to advocate that union, called "i/Avenir." He subsequently commenced a kind of crusade against the university, and opened, in 1831, with Lacordaire, a school called the "Ecole Libra" (See Lacordaire, a) this opposition to the then existing government at length trought him before the tribunals of justice; but, during the process of trial, his father dick, and as he thus became a peer of France, he claimed the right of being tried by the upper charmler, by which he was tried by the upper chamber, by which he was condemned to a fine of a hundred francs. His tion of the "Discovered to the Control of the Contr defence, pronounced before the chamber, may be considered as the beginning of his political

opposed the educational measure of M. Villethe learned Tertulian; but, in the end, he main, and in the following year published separated himself from them. n. about the his Catholic manifesto. In 1843 he delivered, middle of the 2nd century, at Ardaba, in Mysia; in the Ghamber of Peers, three remarkable n.at the beginning of the 3rd entury. in the Chamber of Peers, three remarkanes speeches on the liberty of the church, the liberty of education, and the liberty of the monastic orders. He also made himself notorious by the part he took on behalf of oppressed nationali-ties; and in 1847 had a solemn funeral service celebrated in Notre Dame to the memory of Daniel O'Connell, After the establishment of the republic, M. de Montalembert was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, and then acted with the opposition party. He was opposed to the measure for again requiring journals to furnish security, to the continuance of the state of siege, and to the admission of Louis Bonaparte. At the end of the session, however, he supported a bill for the restriction of the press, and highly approved of the French expedition to Rome. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and distinguished hunself by his frequent encounters with M. Victor Ilugo, his only rival in oratory, and by his defence of the president. When the corp d'chet defence of the pressured. When the compaction came, he protested strongly against the imprisonment of the deputies, but was nevertholess named a member of the Consultative theless named a member of the Consultative Commission—a distinction in declined, and was, in 1852, elected into the Corps. Logislati, and At the election in 1857, be lost his sent, and retired into private life, but came before the public again as the writer of an article in the "Correspondant," which led to his being sumand to his subsequent trial, which attracted the attention of all Europe. For that effusion he was fined 8000 francs, and ordered to be imprisoned for six months. M. de Montalembert was likewise known in England as the author of two cloquent works, entitled, respectively, "Catholic Interests in the 19th century," and the "Political Future of England." The first was a brilliant but partial review of Catholicism in Europe: the conclusion arrived at being, that that form of religious belief promised to spread and to endure. In the latter work he displayed great knowledge and still greater sympathy with English intelligence and energy: its schools, its English intengence and energy: its senous, its journalism, and its political institutions, were discussed in a liberal and enlarged spirit; but the work can have little practical benefit, on account of the singular view of the author, that account of the singular view or the aninor, that England would gain by removing her connexion with Rome. Both these works have been translated into English. M. Mentalembert proved himself one of the first men in Europe, both as a writer and as a speaker; and, by his eminence and his great interest. in literature and education, was among the leaders of the French Academy, of which he was elected a member in 1852. II. in London, 1810.

MONTANUS, mon-tai'-nus, the founder of the sect of Christian heretics called Montanists, or marrages as auditerous. his followers, who were numerous, affected extraordinary agitations of the body, as the effects of the Spirit, and pretended to make prophecies. Among others who were gained over to this strange sect was

Monravsten, Charles de St. Maure, duke de, mon-to-se-ai, peer of France, was appointed by Louis XIV., in 1068, governor of the dauphin, He was a man of indexible integrity and austere virine, and inculcated in the mind of his puril the purest sentiments. Bossnet and Huet were nominated by him as the young prince's pre-ceptors; it was for the use of the dauphin that the Delphin edicion of the ancient classics was first made. Before his marriage with his wife he presented to her a poetical offering, entitled "The Garland of Julia," which contained ma-drigals transcribed by the caligraphist Jarry, and was decorated with floral designs by the painter Robert. This splendid volume excited much interest on account of its beauty, n. 1610; p. 1690,

MONTCALM, Louis Joseph, Maronis de, montkam, a brave and distinguished French general. who entered the army at an early age, and signalized himself on many occasions, particularly at Piacenza, in 1746. In 1756 he became field-mar-hal, and was appointed to command the French army in Canada, where he opposed Lord London with considerable skill and suc-He afterwards defeated Abereromby, his lordship's successor; but in the battle fought under the walls of Quebec, in 1759, Montealm received a mortal wound, as did also his brave

opponent, the English general Wolfe. n. at Candiac, near Nimes, 1712.

MONTRUCCULI, Count Schastlan, mon'-tak koo'-koo-te, an Italian gentleman, who went to France in the suite of Catherine de' Medici, and became cuphearer to the dauphin Francis, sen of Francis I. He was accused of having poisoned the young prince at Valence, in 1535, and, being put to the torture, confe, sed that he was hired to do it by the partisans of Charles V. The friends of the emperor, however, fully rethe treats of the emperor, nowever, they re-futed the aboniuable charge, and threw it back upon his patron, Catherine de' Medici, wife of Henry 11., brother to the dauphin. Put to death 1536.

Montecueult, Raymond, Count de, a famous cneral in the service of Austria, entered early into the army, under his uncle, who com-manded the artillery of the emperor. The first action in which he distinguished himself was in 1638, when, at the head of 2000 men, he surprised 10,000 Swedes, who were engaged in besieging Numslau, in Silesia, and whom he comsegging Attussing, in Suesia, and whom he com-pelled to abandon their bargage and artillery, but was subsequently taken prisoner by General Bannier. He did not regain his liberty till two years afterwards; but employed that time to great advantage in study. On returning to his profession, he defeated the Swedes in Rohemia. After the peace of Westphalia, he travelled in different countries. In 1657 he was appointed field-marshal, and sent to the relief of John Casimit, king of Poland, who was attacked by Sweden and the prince of Transylvania. After Cataphrygians, pretended that the Holy Spirit descended upon him, as well as upon two of Sweden and the prince of Transylvania. And this followers, Priscilla and Maximilla, ladies defeating the latter, he took Cracow from the of considerable property. He denied the Swedes, and gained several important successes, dectrine of the Trinity, and condemned second which produced a peace. He next served dectrine of the Trinity, and drove them out of Transylvania for which he was made prosident Transylvania, for which he was made president of the imperial council. In 1673 he was sent against the French, and had to oppose the great Turenne, who fell in the contest, and Monte-

cuculi, in his despatch to the emperor, regretted the loss of a man who was an honour to humanity. He afterwards acted with great humanity. He afterwards acted with great courage and skill against the Prince de Condé.

B. at Modena, 1608; D. 1680. Montenayor, George de, mon'-tai-mă-yor, a

Castilian poet, who took his name from the place of his birth. After serving in the army, he was employed at the court of Philip II. He

he was employed at the court of Emily 11. 12. wrote "Diana" a pastoral romance, which was continued by Gil Polo. n. 1520; n. 1562. Mowrespan, Madame de, mon'tespé, a celebratei French lady, who was wife of a nobleman of that title, and mistress of Louis XIV. over whom she gained a complete ascendancy, which she maintained till that monarch became attached to Madame de Maintenon. Madame de Montespan had children by the king, one of whom became duke of Maine and another count

of Toulouse. B. 1641; D. 1707.

MONTESQUIEU, Charles de Secondat, Baron atorstsquire, thanks de Seconda, Lurion de, mot-fees, pa, an eminent French writer, who was educated for the legal profession. His first Herary performance that became famous was entitled "Persian Letters," published in 1721, which gave proofs of a fine genius and a sound judgment. The year following he pleaded with so much eloquence against the imposition of a so much eloquence against the imposition of a new tax, that it was suppressed. In 1728 he was admitted a member of the French Academy, though not without opposition from Cardinal Fleury, who conceived that there were some things dangerous to religion in the "Persian Letters." Montesquien having formed the de-sign of his great work, the "Spirit of Laws," travelled into Germany and Holland, and lastly to England, where he resided two years, calling this the country for thinking and France that for living. On his return home he published his treatise "On the Causes of the Greatness and Decleusion of the Romans." In 1748 appeared his "Spirit of Laws," which ought rather to have been termed the Spirit of Nations. In it the author distinguished three sorts of government, the republican, the monarchical, and the despotic; all of which he examined with much clearness, the whole work being an admirable exposition of political science as it was understood in the author's time. Montesquieu was an apright man and a conscientious judge. B. near Bordeaux, 1689; p. 1755.

MORT EQUAL, MON-TO-W-ma, the last emperor of Mexico, was a prince of noble qualities. He opposed the invaders of his country with firmness, but was at last seized by Cortes, who forced him to acknowledge himself a vassal of Sentin 1994. Markany butter associated in the country was a complete to the country of the countr Spain. The Mexicans having assembled in great numbers against the Spaniards, Cortes, being apprehensive that he was not sufficiently strong to resist them, obliged his royal captive to a peur in his robes, in order to appease his subjects. The insurgents, however, discharged their arrows while he was speaking, and mortally wounded him, in 1820. Prescot has finely narrated his history in his "Conquest of Mexico." Montexuna left two sons and three daughters, who embraced the Christian reli-gion. The eldest received an estate and the title of count from Charles V. D. 1608.

MONTFAUCON, Bernard de, mawat fo-kawng, a learned French antiquary, who in his youth served as a cude in the army; but the death of to him the idea of alight machine, made buyant his parents made so great an impression upon by inflation, for traversing the air. After his mind, that he entered the congregation of various trials, it being ascertained that a balthe Benedictines of St. Maur, in 1675. He ap- loon, with a car attached to it, could be kept

plied himself to study with prodigious applica-tion, and acquired a great knowledge of lan-guages, theology, history, and general litera-ture. In 1698 he went to Italy, to consult the public libraries there, and was received with much distinction at Rome, by the college of cal-dinals and Pope Innocent XII. On his return to Paris, in 1702, he published a curious relation of his journey, under the title "Diarium Italicum." His principal works were "Anglaria" cum." His principal works were, "Analecta Gracea," an edition of the works of St. Athanasins, Greek and Latin, with notes; a collection of ancient Greek writers, a French translation of Philo's "Contemplative Life," with notes; "Palæographia Græea," "Antiquities Explained," in French and Latin, and a supplement to the in French and Latin, and a supplement to the same (this is a work of immense crudition, and of the greatest value to students of art); "More unuments of the French Monarchy," an edition of the works of Chrysostom, "Dissertation on the History of Judith." a. At Soulage, Lauguedoe, 1655; p. at Paris, 1741.

MONTPOR, Simon, Count de, sacent fort, a famous French general, who, in 1209, conducted.

the crusade against the Albigenses, on which occasion he tarnished his reputation by his crucities. In 1213 he gained a complete victory over Raymond, count of Toulouse. p. 1165;

over highload, count of Toulouse, 1218.

Montroor, Simon de, earl of Leicester, montfort, was younger son of the preceding, by an English lady. He went to England in 1236, to assume the English title in right of his mother, and was well received by Henry III., who appointed him to the government of Gaseony, with the title of seneschal, and gave him his sister in marriage; but, rendering himself odious by his cruel rule, he incurred the displeasure of the English monarch. In revenge, he incited the English barons to revolt, placed himself at their head, in 1258, and forced the king to convoke a Parliament, called, by the old chroniclers, "the Mad Parliament," at Oxford, and extorted from him many important Oxiord, and extorted from him many important concessions. During many years, he exercised almost absolute power in England, and took the king and his son Edward prisoners at the battle of Lewes, in Sussex, in 1964. In the following year, however, Prince Edward made his secape from Hereford, where he had been confined; and, in the same year, the royal and baronial forces having met at Evesham, the latter were defeated with immense slaughter, both De Montfort and his son being among the slain. Much difference of opinion has existed among historians as to the character of De Montfort; but he was certainly a brave and able man, and, although probably more ambitious than he had openly professed to be, was undoubtedly greatly instrumental in founding English national liberty. Killed, 1265.

MONTGOLFIER, Jacques Etienne, mon-go'-fe-ai, the inventor of air-balloons, was a native of Vidalon-les-Annonai. In conjunction with an elder brother, he devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and was the first who manufactured pursuits, and was the first who manufactured veilum paper, still so much admired for its beauty. One day while boiling water in a coffee-flot, the top of which was covered with paper folded in a spherical form, he saw the paper swell and rist—a circumstance that suggested

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Montgomery

suspended by a supply of heated air, the experi- office to be printed. For this he was fined £20, suspended by a supply of heatest an, the experiment was repeated on a large scale at Versailles, when the Marquis d'Arlandes assended in the presence of the royal family, and a vast concourse of people. In 1745; D. 1789.

MONTAGUNEN, Gabriel de, Count of, montgom-ree, a celebrated French nobleman, of Scotlish descent, who, in 1538, land the unistonated of the control of the country of the coun

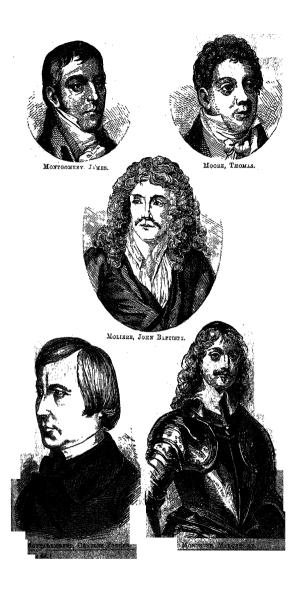
tune to kill Henry II, of France, by aecidentally wounding him in the eye, as they were tilting at a tournament given by that monarch, on the occasion of the marriage between his daughter Elizabeth and the king of Spain. After this unfortunate disaster, Montgomery went to Italy, and lived there and in other countries, till the civil wars recalled him to France, where he attached himself to the Protestants, and became one of their principal chiefs. He defended Rouen in 1562 against the royal army; and, when the city was taken by assault, he escaped when the eny was then to a issuin, to escape to Havre. In L369 he raised the siege of Boarne, in Xavarre, then closely pressed by the Catho-lies, after which he followed the besiegers to Orthez, which he took by assault. Montgomery was at Paris at the time of the massacre of the Protestants in 1572, but escaped, though closely pursued. With his family, he retired first to Jersey, and afterwards to England. In 1573 he screey, and accessed to the control of the protection of the Protestant nobility at St. Lo, at which place he was besieged by Matignon, lightenin-general in Lower Normandy; but Montgomery escaped, and went to Domfront, whither he was followed by Matignon, who, after a prolonged contest, made him prisoner. This gallant nobleman was subsequently codemned to death by Catherine de' Medici, who was then regent of the kingdom, and beheaded in 1574.

MONTGOMERY, James, an English poet, was the son of a Moravian preacher, and was sent to be educated at the settlement of that seet at Fulncek, near Leeds. There he was principally distinguished for his indolence and melancholy; distinguished for ms indolence and measuremay; and, although poetry and fistion were strictly forbidden, he contrived to read, clandestinely, "Robinson Crusoo" and Cowper's poems. His inattention to bis studies caused him to be placed by the school authorities with a shopkeeper, from whom, in 1789, he ran away. A few months afterwards he sent a volume of poems to a London bookseller, and followed it himself to the great metropolis. The poems were declined; but the young poet obtained a struc-tion in the publisher's office. In 1791 he wrote a tale, his first prose production, for the "Bee," an Edinburgh periodical, and soon afterwards published a novel, which was declined, because the hero gave utterance occasionally to a strong expression. The young author was greatly hurt at this, for he was of a deeply religious cast of mind, and imagined he had only done that which was right in imitating Fielding and Smollett. He returned to a situation for some time, and at length entered the service of Mr. Gales, a printer and bookseller at Sheffield, who per-mitted him to write political articles for the "Shoffield Register," a paper conducted on bothled Register," "Shedield Register," a paper conducted on what were then termed revolutionary principles. A warrant being issued for the apprehension of Gales, he fled to America, and Montgomery started a paper on "paeca and reform" princi-ples, called the "Sheffield Iris," and was soon afterwards indicted for producing some doggrel verses, which had been brought to his printing-

and sentenced to three mouths' imprisonment. On another occasion, for publishing an account of a riot at Sheffield, he was mod £30, and was imprisoned for six months. His subsequent career was comparatively uneventful. In 1806 he produced "The Wanderer in Switzerland," which quickly ran through three edicions, and was subsequently followed by other and better works of the same nature, the chief of which were, "The West Indies," "The World before the Flood," and "tireculand," a peem descriptive of the establishment of the Moravians in that desolate region, which seet he had again joined. In 1823 he produced "Original Hynns for Public, Private, and Social Devotion." In 1835 he resigned the editorship of the "Shefield bris;" whereupon he was entertained at a public dinner by his fellowtownsmen. His interesting "History of Mis-sionary Enterprise in the South Sens" was produced in 1830. Five years later he was offered the chair of rhetoric in the university of Edinburgh, which he declined. Sir Robert Peel. about the same time, bestowed upon him a pansion of £150. In 1836 he left the house of his old employer Gales, where he had lived during forty years, for a more convenient abode. He delivered several courses of betures up in "The British Poets," at Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places, during some years; but, in 1s11, he visited his native country on a missis wary tour. visited and anti-ventury on a miss any contribution of English Poetry but little known." B. at Irvine, Ayrshire, 1771; b. at Sheffield, 1854.
Montgoment, Rev. Robert, anopular posal

and poet, of whose boyish years nothing is known till be conducted, at an early age, a periodical publication in Bath. In 1828 he produced Lis "Omnipresence of the Deity," which attained an astonishing degree of popularity, twelve editions having been sold in as many months. Another volume of religious poems soon followed, e-at-taining "A Universal Prayer," "Death," "A Vision of Heaven," and "A Vision of Hell." A third production, entitled "Satan," was next put forth, and obtained almost as much success as its predecessors. In 1830, the religious poet resolved to devote himself to the Church, enteredat Lincoln College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1833. Two years afterwards he was or-dained, and became a curate at Whittington. in Shropshire. In 1836 he went to Landon, where he officiated as minister of Percy's rect Chapel, which he quitted for the Episcopal chapel of St. Jude's at Glasgow: but, all his preaching drew large congregation in the

alls preaching area mage tongs game. In latter place, so much of controversy as engendered, that he resigned the incombency in 1813 he again commenced his minusterial labours at Percy-street Chapel, which he continued to fulfil until his death. In addition to the works already quoted, he published many others, nearly all of which shared the success of his early efforts. The principal of these were, "The Messinh, a Poem in Six Books;" "Luther, or the Spirit of the Reformation;" and "Sacred Meditations and Moral Thomes," Lord Macaulay, in his essay on the Rev. Robert Montgomery, attributes the great success of his poems to unblushing puttery; but the real reason was doubt-less, that he addressed a very large class with whom poetry is usually rejected as profune, and who found in Montgomery's verse a mental food which had hitherto been denied to them. As a



Montholon

Montpensier

preacher, he is described as combining a mixture of rant and affectation; his manner was, how-ever, engaging, and he was undoubtedly a general favourite with his congregations. B. at Bath, 1807; p. at Brighton, 1855.

Monracion, Charles Tristan, Count de, mon'-

to-turny, one of the most faithful adherents of Napoleon I., who, after serving for a short time in the navy, quitted it, and obtained a commission in a cavalry regiment, with which he went through the campaigns in Italy, Germany, and

Poland; rose to the grade of colonel, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Wagram, where he received five wounds. Appointed chamberlain to the Empeyor in 1809, he served him in that capacity until Napoleon's first abdication, when the count requested to be allowed to accompany him, but could not obtain During the Hundred Days he that honour. that honour. During the numerou Days no neted as one of Napoleon's aides-de-camp. Upon the deportation of the Emperor to St. Helena, the count accompanied him, and remained near his person until his death. He was one of the ex-emperor's executors, and to him were confided all the MSS, which had been composed at St. Helena. These he afterwards published under the title of "Memoirs towards the History of France under Nanoleon, written at St. Helena." In 15 10 he took part in Louis Napoleon's descent at Boulogue, and was sentenced to imprison-ment with his leader, B. 1779; D. 1853. Montt, Vincenzio, mon'-te, a celebrated Italian

most, vincenzio, mon-te, a cerebrated atman paet, was, in his youth, secretary to Don Luigi Braschi, nephew of Pope Pius VI.; but after-wards entirely devoted himself to poetry. Desirous of rivaling Altieri, he wrote the tragodies of "Caius Graechus" and "Aristodemo, then composed several poems in imitation of Dante. He, in the first instance, ridiculed the French; but after the successes of the republic in Italy, he became one of the greatest culogists of Napoleon. He next became professor of clounches at Pavia, of belles-lettres at Milan, and, finally, historiographer of the new kingdom of Italy; but after the fall of Napoleon, he sang the praises of the Austrian empire, a versatility of opinion which caused him to lose the esteem of his countrymen. Besides the works we have of ins country inch.

or made a beautiful translation of
Homer's 'Hind,' and published some polemical
writings. B. 1754; B. 1828.

Montage, Blaise de, maunt-look, a celebrated French general, who rose through the different ranks in the army to that of marshal of France. His first services were in Italy; and at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, he was taken prisoner. In the wars of Piedmont he served with great reputation, and, in 1545, recovered Boulogne from the English. The city of Siena, in Tuscany, having driven out the imperial garrison, and solicited the protection of France, Monthue was appointed to command the forces sent thither in 15%. He sustained a siege of eight months against the imperial army, commanded by the Marquis de Marignano, who was obliged, after several attacks, to convert the siege into a blockade. It was not till the garrison and inhabitants had endured the utmost extremity of famine, that the place capitulated, when Montine and his troops marched out with the honours of war. He commanded in Guienne during the wars which ravaged France on account of religion, and defeated the Huguenots in several actions, but was guilty of great crucities to the vanquished. At the siege of 781

Rabastens, in 1570, he was so severely wounded in the face, as to be obliged always to wear a mask to hide his deformity. At the age of 75 he wrote the memoirs of his military life, under the title of "Commentaries;" and therein re-

counted, with hornibe transness, the story or his numberless acts of crucity. B. at the châtean of Montlee, Guienne, about 1503; p. 1577. Montrootsney, Matthew de, autent-no-cha-se, or nouth-mo-ren'se, a distinguished French general, who signalized himself by his valour at the buttle of Pont-a-bowlines, in 13th, and, the year following, was employed against the Albigenses, in Languedoc; for which services he received the sword of constable of France, and was made general of the army. He afterwards took several places from the English. Louis took several places from the English. Louis VIII. committed his son to the care of the constable, who, by his prudence, dissolved a league which had been formed against the queen-mother during the minority of Louis IX.

n. 1230.

IONTMORENCY, Anne de, a descendant of the preceding, displayed great military talents at an early age, and was at the battle of Marignano in 1515. In 1521 he defended the city of Meziers, and compelled the count of Nassan to raise the siege. He accompanied Francis I. to Italy, as marshal of France, and was taken prisoner, with the king, at the battle of Pavia. The important services he had rendered to the state were rewarded with the sword of constable in 1538; but, several years afterwards, he fell under the displeasure of Francis. In the reign of Henry II. he regained favour at court, and was employed in military service, but was again disgraced through the intrigues of Catherine de' Medici. Charles IX, recalled him, and he served against the Calvinists, but was taken prisoner by them at the battle of Dreux, in 1582. Having obtained his liberly the year following, he took Havre from the English. In at Chautilly, 1493; died of wounds received in battle, 1567.

MONTOGENCY, Henry, duke de, was grand-son of the preceding, and was beloved by the people of France for his bravery, generosity, and other great qualities. Having joined thaton of Orleans against Cardinal Richelieu, Montmorency took up arms in the province of Languedoc, of which he was governor. The king sent against him the marshals De la Force and Schomberg, and a battle ensued at Castelnaudary, where the duke was made prisoner, and, notwithstanding the carnest and general solicitations for his pardon, was beheaded at

Toulouse in 1632. E. at Chantilly, 1595.

Montensier, manni-pa-se-at, Anne Maria
Louisa, Duchess de, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. She was generally known by the name of Made-moiseile, and embraced the cause of Condé in the civil wars. She caused the cannon of the Bastille to be fired on the French troops, and showed, on many occasions, a most imputa-ous spirit. After trying in vain to espouse several sovereign princes, among the rest Charles several severing princes, among the rest charles II, of England, she is said to have secretly married the Count do Lauzun. Mademoiselle passed her last years in devotion, and wrote her memoirs, which are very curious, and full of mediates raditive to the Court of Louis IV, and the Fronde leaders. B. at Paris, 1637; D. test 1693.

MONTPENSIER, Duke de, younger brother of Louis Philippe. (See Louis PHILIPPE.)

MONTROSE, James Graham, Marquis of, montrose', was descended from one of the oldest families in Scotland. He married young, and went abread, but returned to Scotland about 1633, and was generally considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time. He was at first one of the most violent of the popular leaders, and took a principal part in the preparation of the National Covenant; but, thinking himself slighted by the Covenanters, went over to the royal side. In 1644 he was nominated by Charles I. captain-general of the forces to be raised in Scotland, and immediately commenced his attacks upon the Covenanters with various success. At the battle of Tippermuir, however, he defeated the Covenanters with immense slaughter; but, being surprised at Philiphaugh, in 1615, by General Lesly, his forces were routed, and he and a few followers only succeeded in gaining the Highlands after considerable difficulty. In 1646 he was allowed to take his departure for Norway. He went to France, and served with great distinction in France, and served wire great materials in the army of that power, and was offered the grade of lieutenant-general of the Sects in France, and other high appointments, all of which he refused. After the death of Charles I., Montrose was deputed by Charles II. to invade Scotland, and accordingly dispatched some troops to the Orkneys, joining them himself shortly afterwards; but, in the very first encounter with the Covenanters on the mainland, he was utterly routed. He escaped in the disguise of a Highland rustic; but was soon delivered up to General Lesly, and taken to Edinburgh, where he was subjected to many barbarous indignities, and sentenced to death. His demeanour throughout this crisis was dignified and self-possessed, and caused many to sympathize with him who had before regarded Simpature with min win and before regarded lim as the cruel agent of a tyrant. In 1650 he was hanged on a gibbet, after which his limbs were severed from his body, and affixed to the gates of the chief towns in Sectland. Charles II., at the Restoration, reversed the sentence, and ordered the scattered remains of the unfortunate nobleman to be collected: which was accordingly done, and they were buried with great colemnity in Edinburgh. n. in Scotland, 1612. MONTUCIA, Jean Etienne, mawn-took'-la, a

French mathematician and scientific writer, was an associate of the National Institute, and a member of the Academy of Berlin. He accompanied Turgot to Cayenne, as secretary of the panied Turgot to Cayenne, as secretary of the government and royal astronomer. On his return to France, he was appointed first commissioner of public buildings. His principal works were, "Researches on the Quadrature of the Circle," "Collection of Tracts upon Inoculation," and "History of Mathematics." This last is valuable, and has been translated into English. n. at Juyus, 1725; p. 1799.
MONTYCCI, Antonio, mon'-loot-che, a learned will object the property of the property

philologist, particularly excelling as a Chinese scholar, studied at the university of Siena, descholar, studied at the university of sheats, our cotting himself to the living languages with almost incredible application. In 1785 he was appointed professor of English in the Tolomei college; and, in 1789, accompanied Mr. Wedg wood to England as Italian teacher in his family. Being in London in 1702, when preparations were making for Lord Macartney's embassy to China, Montucei took the opportunity of obtaining assistance from some Chinese youths attached to the embassy in acquiring their lan-

guage, with which he was before only imper-fectly acquainted. In 1806 he went to Berlin, on the invitation of the king of Prussia but the invasion of the country by Bonaparte for sometime interrupted his plans; and, returning to Italy, he died at Siena, in 1829. B. there, 1762. He was the author of a "Chinese Dictionary," an "Italian Pocket Dictionary," and several elementary works in that language; and edited the "Poesic inedite" of Lorenzo de Medici, published at the expense of Mr. Roscoe,

Moore, Sir Jonas, a.oor, whose mathematical knowledge recommended him to Charles II., who employed him in several works and made him surveyor-general of the ordnance. He was one of the governors of Christ's Hospital, and mainly instrumental in inducing Charles to endow a school for mathematic; in that institution, for the use of which Sir Jonas compiled a "General System of Mathematics," in 2 vois,, which was published subsequent to the author's death.

B. about 1620; p. 1651.

n, about 1620; p. 1631.

Moorr, Edwar, an English poet, who wrote "Fables for the F male Sex?" "The Gamester," a tragedy "Gill 3las," a councly, and other pieces. He was bewise caller of The World, a weekly paper, for which Lords—yttleton and Chesterfield, and Horace Walpele wrote. n.

1712; p. 1757.

Moore, Dr. John, a physician and miscellaneous writer, who received his education at Glasgow, where he applied to the study of me-dicine. In 1747 he became assistant-surg on in the army in Flanders, where he remained till the general peace. After the war, he pursued his medical studies at London and Paris; at the latter place he was appointed surgeon to the household of Lord Albemarle, the English ambassador. On his return to Scotland, he became partner with Dr. Gordon, an eminent practi-tioner at Glasgow; but, in 1772, he accepted an invitation to travel with the young duke of Hamilton. After spending five years abroad, Dr. Moore settled in London, and, in 1779, published the fruits of his travels, in "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany." This work was so well received that, in 1781, he added to it two volumes, entitled, "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." In 1785 he published "Medical Sketches." His next performance was a novel of a very superior character, entitled "Zeluco," which abounds with incident, though the principal character is so atrocious as to excite the reader's horror. In 1792 he accompanied Lord Landerdale to Paris, and witnessed some of the principal scenes in the Revolution, of which he published an inte-resting account in 1765. The year following ap-peared his novel entitled "Edward," intended as a contrast to "Zeluco," but inferior to it. In 1700 he gave to the world " Mordaunt;" being sketches of life, characters, and manners in various countries. This work is neither a ro-mance, novel, nor book of travels; but it contains many lively and instructive observations.

B. at Stirling, 1730; D. at Richmond, 1802. Moore, Sir John, a brave and distinguished acober, ser John, a crave and assinguished legislish general, was son of the preceding, and entered the army in his filteenth year. His father possessing great influence in aristo-cratic circles, caused the young soldier to rise rapidity, and to gain the rauk of licutuani-colonel before he had seen any service. In however, he showed that he was possessed

of great military qualities, by the part he took

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in Paoli's descent upon Corsica. His next services were in the West Indies in 1796, in Ireland during the rebellion of '98, and in Holland shortly afterwards. In 1801 he commanded the greatly signalized himself, receiving a wound at the head of his men. Upon the renewal of the war in 1802, he applied to be placed in command of a camp of instruction upon the Kentish coast. His request was granted, and he successfully trained a number of light infantry regiments, which afterwards formed the celebrated light division of the duke of Wellington's army in the Peninsular war, and evinced, by their deeds, a valuable proof of the soundness of Moore's method. In 1808 he went, with an army of 10,000 men, to Sweden, to assist Gustavus Adolphus IV. in defending his kingdom against the designs of Napoleon; but, becoming involved in a dispute with that monarch, he returned to England with his troops. In August of the same year he was sent to Portugal, and was placed in command of an army of 30,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, which was ordered to co-operate with the Spanish troops against the French in the north of the peninsula. Two months afterwards he commenced his march from Lisbon; but, on entering Spain, discovered that the whole of the Spanish forces with which he was to act had been thoroughly routed. He had sent his cavalry and artillery by another route than that which he had pursued, and a wide tract of country still lay between himself wade tract of country stin ay between finishin and a portion of his army, which had been sent to him from England under Sir David Baird, and which had landed at Corunna. Sir John Moore remanned for a time inactive at Sala-Moore remained for a time inactive at Sam-manca, tirged to advance by the British ambas-sador in Spain, but himself inclined to retract into Portugal. Suddenly discovering that the French intended to surround him, he com-menced a rapid, if not too hasty, march to Coruma. In that memorable retreat through the mountains of Galicia, in the depth of a severe winter, Sir John Moore displayed the highest qualities of a military commander. Before the battle of Corunna the British troops were, to all appearance, completely disorganized and exhausted yet, animated by the example of their heroic leader, they turned upon their advancing foes, and inflicted upon them a decisive repulse. The victory was dearly bought, for Sir John Moore fell, but in a manner worthy of the last moments of Epaminoudas, Bayard, and Wolfe. With his expiring breath he hoped, "that the people of England would be satisfied -that his country would do him justice," The student who desires to learn more of the perstudent who desires to learn more of the per-sonal history of this hero, may turn with ad-vantage to the first volume of Napier's "History of the War in the Peninsula," to Southey's "Peninsula War," and to Jones's "Account of the War in Spain and Portugal." z, 1761; z.

1809. Moore, Thomas, a celebrated poet, was the son of a small tradesman at Dublin, and after receiving some education at a school in the same city, was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1794. He had already commenced rhymo-making, and had inserted two pooms in a Dublin magazine. His collegiate career was somewhat

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adopting the law as his profession. In 1801 he produced the "Odes of Anacreon," which he had composed while at college, and in the following year, "The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little," a collection of lyries in imitation of Catullus. He now began to be introduced to the fashionable circle in which, throughout his after life, he sought to move. Through the influence of Lord Moira he was, in Through the influence of Lord Moira he was, in the following year, appointed to a post at Bermuda; but finding, on his arrival, that the situation was distasteful to him, he returned ulmost immediately. He pursued his homeward journey throughout the United States, and visited New York, Virginia, Boston, Niagara, and Qachee. Soon after his arrival in Engiand, he put forth his "Odes and Epistles," which being severely criticised by Jeffroy, led to the "bloodless duel" between himself and that prelicious his arrival in Engiand, and statistized by Byron in his "Digital Bards and Scotch Reviewers." (See Jeffer), at At this worlde he was much courted by the noxile At this period he was much courted by the noble and the fashionable, and was a constant guest at Holland and Lansdowne Houses. He had a sweet voice, and being a good musician, was in the habit of singing the melodies of his native land with much success at aristocratic reunions. This fact led to his engaging himself to write a series of Irish melodies, the accompaniments to which were to be adapted from Irish airs by Sir which were to be adapted from first aris y Sh John Stevenson. This task was not completed until 1834. Of a similar character were his "National Airs" and "Sacred Songs." In 1812, his friend Mr. Petry, editor of the "Morning Chroniele," negotiated on his behalf with the Messrs. Longman the sale of a quarto volume of poems, for which Moore was to receive 3000 guineas. Five years afterwards, this poem ap-peared under the title of "Lalla Rookh," and was immediately highly successful. This brilliant composition was something quite new to the public, who were captivated with its rich colouring its melody, and its oriental spirit. The "Fudge Family in Paris" was his next work, and was the result of a visit to the French and was one result of a visit to the French capital, made in company with Mr. Rogers. He soon afterwards learned that his deputy at Bernmida, "after keeping back from him the propoer receipts of his office, had made free with the proceeds of a ship and cargo deposited in his hands." For this, Doctors' Commons made a claim upon him to the amount of £0000. The most's friends profited assistance, but he heads friends profited assistance. a claim upon him to the amount of 19000. The poet's friends profiered assistance; but he honourably resolved to pay off the claim out of the carnings of his pen. The remaining years of his life may be described as an untiring pursuit of poetry, prose, and fashicnable society. As Dyron said, he dearly loved a lord, and was never so happy as when he was in the presence of the noble. The simple enumeration of his chief productions will show, however, that he did not trifle with or neglect the magnificent gifts with which nature had endowed him, gits with which nature had endowed him, During the subsequent twenty years he laboured incessantly, and gave to the world, among others, "The Loves of the Angels," a poem; "The Epicurean," a prese-poetical romance; "Fables of the Iloly Alliance," "Alemoirs of Chytain Rock," "The Summer Fetc," "The Life of Lord Edward Fitzgrevall," the "History of Ireland," and the "Life of Sheridan." Some time previously ta the very 1821 Lord Bereau time previously ta the very 1821 Lord Bereau. magazine. This configure career was somewhat of relating, and the "line of shardain." Belighting in the long of the Roman Catholic time previously to the year 1821, Lord Byron faith, he was not permitted to take honours, intrusted Moore with his manuscript autobio-About 1790 he went to London, and entered graphy, which was to be published for Moore's himself of the Middle Temple, with the view of benefit, but not until after Ryren's death. In

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1821 Moore sold the MS. to Murray, and engaged to edit it for the sum of 2000 guineas. In 1824 Byron died, but Lady Byron deeming that the publication of the autobiography was calculated punication of the automography was calculated to injure the character of her husband and his furnily, offered to repay to Mr. Murray the sum he had advanced to Moore. This the poet would not accede to, but, after some altercation, Moore himself repaid the sum he had obtained from the publisher, and the MS. was burnt. Hc. however, wrote a Life of Byron for the Messrs, Longman for a like sum. As a poet, he displayed grace, pathos, tenderness, and a luxuriant imagination; his melody was tender and flowing, but it was deficient in power and nowing, but it was denement in power and naturalness. His literary merits obtained for him, in 1835, a pension of £300 per annum. The "Irish Melodics" and "Lalla Rookh" have passed through many editions, and are still exceedingly popular. During the last years of his life, Moore was engaged in completing a collected edition of his poetical works, which was published after his death. His character was vain but kindly, and many proofs of his goodness of heart appear in the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore," edited by Earl Russell in 1855. B. at Dublin, 1779; D. 1852.

MORAND, Saveur François, mo-rant, a celebrated French surgeon, who went to England in 1729 to avail himself of the instructions of Cheselden, whose esteem he acquired. On his return to his own country, he became surgeonmajor of the Guards, and director of the Academy of Surgeons. He was also made chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. His chief works were,—"A Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone," "Discourse on the Necessity that a Surgeon should be learned," "Experiments and Observations on the Stone," and "Miscellaneous Works." B. at Paris, 1697; D. 1773.

MORANT, Philip, mo-rant, an English anti-

quary and divine, who became rector of Ald-ham, in Essex, and was appointed by the House mun, in issex, and was appointed by the House of Peers to prepare the voice of Parliament for the press. He edited several works, and wrote a "History of Colchester," the "History of Essex," and some Lives, which were inserted in the "Biographia Britannica." p. in Jersey, 1719; p. 1770.

MORDAUNT, Charles. (See Peterborouge,

Lord.) More, Sir Thomas, mor, a distinguished English statesman and writer, was the son of Sir John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench. He received his education at Oxford, and afterwards became a student of Lincoln's Inn. As soon as he came of age he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. for the marriage of his eldest daughter, with such cloquence that it was refused by the House. At the accession of Henry VIII., he was called to the bar, and, in 1508, appointed judge of the sheriff's court in London, which was then a considerable post. By the interest of Wolsey, he obtained the honour of knighthood and a place in the pring council. In 1521 he was made treasurer of the Exchequer, and, in 1523, chosen cocaker of the House of Commons, where he resisted a motion House of Committies, where we restore a meant to make a princeptury. The seas accounts or more a for an oppositive state when given by Enfold, in his "listory of offence to Carchant Wolsey. Sir Thomas was "Philosophy." "More was strongly under the "ade Chanceloi in 1839, and, by his indefail opinion, so common among his contemporaries,

gable application in that office, there was, in a short time, not a cause left undetermined. To the high qualities of learning, wit, and liberality, he joined a stanch adherence to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority. This led him to deny the king's supremacy as head of the church in Eugland, for which he was sent to the Tower, tried, and con-demned to lose his head, which sentence he courageously endured. Sir Thomas More wrote several works against the heformation, and several works against the reformation, and some epistles to Erasmus and other learned men. The best of his works is a kind of political romance, composed in Latin, entitled "Utonia," wherein the author delineates what "Utopa, wherein the author denneaces want he conceives to be a perfect commonwealth, situate in an imaginary island. This work has been translated into English by Dishop Burnet, Cayley, and others. Sir Thomas had four chil-dren. His eldest daughter, Margaret, married a gentleman named Roper, who wrote the life of his father-in-law. She was an accomplished woman, and well read in the Greek and Latin languages. She wrote a treatise on the "Four Last Things," and died in 1514. Sir Thomas More's character has been much misrepre-sented by Foxe, in his "Martyrology," and by Bishop Burnet in his "History of the Reformaboth charging him with cruel persecution," tion of the Protestants while chancellor. Erasmus, however, distinctly testifies, that "whiist More was chancellor, no man was put to death for these dogmas." All his contemporaries for these dogmas.' describe him as being of a singularly amiable disposition, and unaffectedly and sincerely pious. Erasmus, who was his frequent guest, says, "With him you might imagine yourself in the Academy of Plato. But I should do injustice to his house by comparing it to the Academy of Plato, where numbers and geometrical figures, and sometimes moral virtues, were the subjects of discussion: it would be more just to call it a school and an exercise of the Christian religion. All its inhabitants, male and female, applied their leisure to liberal studies lemate, applied their leisure to norm statutes and profitable reading, although piety was their first care. No wranging, no idle word, was heard in it; every one did his duty with alacrity, and not without a temperate cheerfulness." Sir James Mackintosh gave an interesting she'tch of this great man's life in a volume entitled "Eminent British Statesmen," pub-lished in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia." B.

in Mik Street, London, 189); beheaded, 1535.

More, Anthony, Sir, a famous painter, who was successful in portraits, of which he painted several in England, in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death he accompanied Philip II. to on whose death he accompanied Philip II. to Spain, where he lived on terms of great hiti-macy with that monarch for some time; but presuming too much on his familiarity, inearred the displeasure of the king, and had to quit the country. He then entered into the service of the duke of Aiva, by whom he was made re-ceiver-general of the revenues of West Planders. n. at Utrecht, 1519; p. 1575. Mons, Henry, an English divine, who re-ceived his education at the university of Cam-bridge where he amild in highest to the study

bridge, where he applied himself to the study of the Platonists. Most of his writings were devoted to the exposition of a Christiano-Platonical philosophy. The best account of More's studies was given by Enfield, in his "History of Philosophy." "More was strongly under the

time he was persuaded that the ancient cabalistic philosophy sprung from the same foun-tain, and therefore endeavoured to lay open the mystery of this philosophy by showing its agreement with the doctrines of Pythagoras and Plato, and pointing out the corruptions which had been introduced by the modern Cabalists. The Cartesian system, which sprang up at this time, was embraced by More, as, on the whole, consonant to his ideas of nature; and he took much pains to prove that it was not inconsistent with the Cabalistic doctrine. His penetrating understanding, however, discovered defects in this new system, which he

by profound crudition, an inventive genius, and a liberal spirit." More's chief works were, ""A Key to the Revefor Descartes," "The

philosophical poems. He was one of the original members of the Royal Seciety, and, although offered high preferments in the church, chose rather to live a life of retirement, wherein he might devote himself to the pursuit of philosophical studies. B. 1611; D. 1687.

Mone, Hannah, an eminent English authoress who, early in life, opened a school at Bristol for the education of girls. In this occupation she was assisted by her sisters, and, in course of time, the establishment became one of the most flourishing schools in that part of England. In 1773 she produced a pastoral drama, entitled "The Search after Happiness," which meeting with a successful reception, she was encouraged to write a regular tragedy. Obtaining an introduction to Dr. Johnson and Garrick, she wrote two works for the stage; but being of a deeply religious tone of mind, she determined to forsake writing for the theatre, and retire into the country. During the remaining years of her life, she resided in Somersetshire; the profits resulting from her many productions enabling her to enjoy a literary case, and to assist in ameliorating the con-dition of the rustic population in her neigh-bourhood. It was at one time intended to commit the education of the Princess Charlotte of Wales to her charge; but, although the project fell to the ground, it was the cause of her publication entitled "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess." Her next the Character of a Young Princess. Her next effort was the popular novel, "Coelebs in Search of a Wife." Her chief works of a religious order were "Practical Piety," "Christian Mo-reals," and "Essay on the Character and Writ-ings of St. Paul." B. near Bristol, 1745; p. at Clifton, Gloucestershire, 1833.

Moreau, Jacob Nicholas, mo-ro', a French author, who was counsellor of the Court of author, who was counsellor of the Court of Alds, historiographer of France, librarian to the queen, and censor royal. He wrote several works, the chief of which were "Lessons in Morals, Politics, and Law;" "Principles of Political Morality;" and "The Duties of Prince: or, a Discourse on Justice." B. 1

that the wisdom of the Hebrews had been designer and engraver, who studied under transmitted to Pythagoras, and from him to Lebas, and became, in 1770, designer to the Plato; and, consequently, that the true prin-king, and in 1747 professor of drawing to the ciples of divine philosophy were to be found in Ecoles Centrales of Paris. His designs, nearly the writings of the Platonists; at the same all of which were engraved by these of the professor of the work of the professor of an or when were engraved by hinself, amounted to more than 2000, and he was one of the most popular illustrators of the works of Voltaire, Roussean, Mollier, &c. p. 1741; p. 1814. Monrar, Jean Victor, one of the most celebrated generals of the French

the son of an advocate, and I

the legal profession; but his ardent love of military adventure caused him to culist as a private soldier when he had attained his 18th year. His discharge was purchased, however, and for several years he studied and practised and for several years he studied and practised the law, gaining sense; but rive by his cleaquent defence of the property of the season of the property of the season of the property of the Revolution, he resolved to devote hinself to a military career; placed hinself at the head of a battalion of Breton volunteers, and, in 1792, joined the army of Dumonrica. In two years he reached the grade of general of division, and assisted Peliegra in the conquest of Holland. He was next nominated communiferinelist of the numy of the Rhine and Moselle, and in 1798 defeated the Austrians under General Warmser, and drove them across under General Wurmser, and drove them across the Rhine. While in pursuit of the Austrians in Germany, he was met by the Archduke Charles, who was at first beaten by Moreau. The Austrians, however, were soon so strongly reinforced, that Moreau was compelled to retire before overwhelming numbers. With a powerful enemy in his rear, and assailed on every side by a hostile peasantry, he forced his way through the deiles of the Black Forest, and, by his glorious retreat, gained more honour than by his previous advance. Shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of the Directory, from being suspected of complicity with his old friend being suspected of complicity with his old friend Pichegru in corresponding with the Bourbon princes. Upon this, he requested to be allowed to retire from the army. But his services were again sought in 1799, when he was sent to Italy, where the Franch were in a disastrous condition. At Novi, after the death of Joubert, he saved the army. Again nominated to the command-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, he crossed that river in 1800, defrated the Austrians in several engagements, drove General Kray before him as far as the Danube, gained the decisive victory of Hoenstadt, and signed the armistice of Parsdorff. At the recommencement of hostilities, he gained the celebrated victory of Hohenlinden, and advanced upon Vienna, which was only saved by the armistice of Steyer. The peace of Luneville put an end to this glorious cureer in 1801. Upon his return to Paris, the first consul pretended to receive him with great cordiality; but Moreau to receive him with great cordiality; but Moreau and Bonaparte were too eagetly pursuing the same ambitious path to escape coming into collision. Bonaparte spoke of Moreau as "the retreating general;" while the victor of Hoheninden retailated by defining his rival as a "general at ten thousand mon a day." In 1804, Moreau was accuved of being implicated in the royalist conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges Cadondal; area, although there was no evidence against him, was cond.mnod to an imprisonment of two years. Moreau requested that this ment of two years. Moreau requested that this sentence might be converted into banishment, Saint Florentin, 1717; p. 1803.

sentence might be converted into banishment,
247, Jean Michel, a celebrated French which, being accoded to, he set out for the Moreau

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United States, where he lived during several and raised an army in Languedoc; but perished years. His hatred of Napoleon caused him to accept, in 1813, a proposal made to him by the discopt, in 1813, a proposal made to him by the discopt and the prison of Montmoreory was made prisoner. By Emperor Alexander to assist the allies against Prance, Scarcely had he joined the allies against 1807; killed, 1632. before Dresden, when both his legs were crushed by a cannon-shot. He underwent the amputation of both limbs without a groun, but died after a few days of suffering. B. at Morlaix,

Brittany, 1763; n. 1813. Moneau, Hégésippe, a French author, who went to Paris at an early age, with the inten-tion of attaining a brilliant position by the exercise of his poetical talents. Meeting with little encouragement, he, after several years of misery, died of consumption in one of the hospitals of the French capital. Moreau wrote a volume of poems, which was published three months before his death, entitled "Myosotis," and which evinced a style full of grace and

freshness. B. 1810; D. 1838.

Moreau de la Sarthe, Jacques Louis, an eminent French writer upon medicine, who was educated for the profession of surgery, but was compelled to relinquish its practice through receiving a wound of the right hand. Thereupon he devoted himself to the theory of medical science, and produced a number of works which gained him much distinction. In addition to several valuable papers inserted in the "Journal of Medicine," he produced am "bssay upon Gangrene," "Outline of a Course of Hygiene," and a "Treatise on Vaccination." n. near Mans, 1771; n. at Paris, 1826. Moreel, "Thomas, mo-rel, a learned English divine and lexicographer, who became fellow and D.D. of King's College, Cambridge, and published valuable editions of Ainworth's Latin Dictionary and Hederic's Greek Lexicon. He was also author of "Aunotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding;" assisted Hogarth in writing his "Analysis of Beauty," gained him much distinction. In addition to

and selected the passages of Scripture for Handel's Oratorios. B. at Eton, 1703; D. 1784.

MORELT, James, no-rail-le, an eminent Italian librarian, who, in 1778 became keeper of the great library of St. Mark, at Venice, and retained that post until his death. He discovered a large fragment of Dion Cassius, and was the editor of many classical authors, besides producing numerous treatises on questions con-nected with the history of liferature. B. at

Venice, 1745; D. 1819.

venue, 1745; D. 1819.

Morrer, Louis, mo-reer-e, a French divine and historiographer, who conceived the idea of producing a biographical and geographical dictionary, and published it in 1671. His intense application in preparing a second edition of this great undertaking, produced a disorder of which he died. This dictionary has been several times revised and augmented; among others, by Leclere and Bayle. The last edition is that of

Paris, 1759, in 10 vols. B. 1649; D. 1880.

Morrs, Edward Rowe, mors, an English antiquary, who was, in 1752, chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and projected an equitable society for insurance on lives and survivorable society for msurance on lives and survivor-ships by anutities. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kend," and a "Dissertation on Founders and Foun-dries." B. at Tunstall, Kent, 1730; p. 1778. Morry, Antone de Bourbon, Count de, wwi-rui, a natural son of Henry IV. of France and Jac-companies as Bould countees de Morre 1.

queline de Beuil, countess de Moret. He cspoused the cause of Gaston, duke of Orleans, member. Her first girlish efforts were directed

MORETO Y CABANA, Augustin, mo-rav-to, a comic poet of the 17th century, and contemporary with Calderon, was the author of a considerable number of drumas and short poems, which were greatly successful. Several of his plays were imitated by Molière. About 1676 he abandoned poetry to embrace an evele-siastical life, and became a favourite with Philip His comedies were published at Valencia in 1676, and again in 1703. B. in Spain, about 1625 : D. about 1639,

Morgar, William, mor'-yan, an eminent Welsh divine, who became, in 1595, bishop of Llandaff, whence he was translated to St. Asaph in 1601. He had a principal share in the trans-lation of the Bible into Welsh, first printed in

1558. p. 1604.

1598. D. 1903. Monacax, Sir Henry, a celebrated English buccameer, who at first served under Mansfeld, after whose death he collected a fleet of twelve ships, and attacked and extorted runsom from a town in the island of Cuba. He subsequently carried Portobello by assault, and destroyed the fort of Macaratho. In 1909 and destroyed the fort of Macarabo. In 1809 her retired to Jamaica, intending to enjoy peace-ally the fortune he had acquired; but in the following year again put himself at the head of a fleet of 37 sail, with which he ravaged the coast of Nicaragua. In 1871 he marched upon Panana with 1300 men, and took and burnite that the thirty of the coast of Nicaragua. the city. His career was checked by the signature of a peace between England and Spain. After a visit to England, he returned to the West Indies, having been knighted by Charles

West Indies, having been knighted by Charles II., and appointed governor of Janusica. B., early in the 17th century; D. in Janusica, 1883. Morrow, William, a distinguished mathe-matician, a native of Glamorganshire, was actuary to the Equitable Assurance Company, London; and remained connected with that institution 56 years. He was the author of "The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances of Lives," "A Review of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat," together with various treatises con-

nected with financial affairs. p. 1833. neeted with financial aflairs. D. 1833.

Morean, Sir Thomas Charles, an English physician of some eminence, who received the honour of knighthood in Ireland, in 1811, and in the following year, meeting with Miss Ownson, the popular Insha authores, at the residence of the marquis of Abersom, in the country of Tryrone, he married her. He shortly afterwards relinquished his medical practice, and because a reiniquissed his medical practice, and because a writer of light and sparking sketches for the "New Monthly" and other magazines. His best efforts were, "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life," "The Philosophy of Life," "The Philosophy of Life," which last was written in conjunction with Lady Morgan, When the Whigs came into office in 1831, Sir When the Whigs came into office in 1831, Sir Charles was appointed a commissioner of Irish fisheries. He was also fellow of the College of

Physicians. B. in London, about 1783; D. 1843. Morgan, Sydney Owenson, Lady, a popular Irish authoress, wife of the preceding, was the daughter of a musician of some merit in Dublin, who was moreover a cultivated and intellectual man, and thus fitted to prepare the future authoress for that elegant society of which she subsequently became so eminent a

to poetry; and at fourteen she produced a volume of miscellaneous verses, and afterwards a series of songs, set to Irish airs. When only sixteen, she had published two novels, which, slithough favourably spoken of at the time, produced no very important effects; but the "Wild Irish Girl," published in 1806, at once raised her to a conspicuous position in the literary world. This novel passed through seven editions, and formed an introduction for its gifted authoress into the best society. She first met Sir Charles Morgan while staving at the house of the Marquis of Abercorn, and in 1812 they were married. Her next work of import-ance was entitled "France," and was the result of three observant years spent in that country. It was a critical review of the social state of the country, rather than a book of travels, and was published in 1818. It achieved immense success, and led to a decision, on the part of the French government of the time, to refuse the Frence government of the time, to retuse the gifted authoress readmission to the country. "Florence Macarthy," her second novel, was published in England during her stay in France, and contributed in no small degree to add to the writer's fame. "The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa" was first given to the world in 1823. In the historical and philosophical disquisition, entitled "Woman and her In 1825. In the instorical and panosophical disquisition, entitled "Woman and her Master," Lady Morgan contended that her sex had been condemned to obscurity and passive obedience by man. Among many other works, she produced "The Book of the Boudotr," "The Princess," and "Dramatic Scenes from Real Life." Lady Morgan, although receiving large sums for her works, was not wealthy, and angle sums for the works, was not wealthy, and a pension of \$30 a year was conferred on her during the ministry of Earl Grey. n. at Dublin, about 1786; n. 1859. (See Lady Morgan's Letters, &c., edited by W. H. Dixon, published in 1862.)

Mовенем, Raphael, mor'-jain, a celebrated Italian engraver, who studied under Volpato, whose daughter he married. In 1793 he took whose daughter he married. In 1785 he took up his residence at Florence, at the invitation of the grand-duke Ferdinand II. His masterpiece was an engraving of the "Last Supper," by was an engraving of the "Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; but he is stated to have en-graved upwards of 200 plates, some of the best being reproductions of the great works of the painter Raffielle. B. at Florence, 1758; p. 1833. Mioshor, Daniel George, mor'-hof, a learned German wr'ter, who, in 1660, was chosen professor of poetry at Rostock, whence he removed lesson of both a tractor, whence he reinved to Kiel, where he discharged the same office, but afterwards became professor of history and librarian. His principal works were "Polyhistor," in which he gave a survey of universal literature down to the middle of the 18th century, treated of choice works, and of rare works upon grammar, rhetoric, poetry, mathematics, history, &c.; and the "Princeps Medicus," in which he defended, in a curious manner, the pretensions of the kings of France and England to the power of curing the scrofula or king's evil. B. 1639; D. 1691. Morice, Sir William, mor-is, an English

gentleman, memorable for the share which he ad in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. He was the kinsman of General Monk, who 11. He was the similar of tremeral sone, who of relate, has produced him the place of secretary of state, the author of some other works. B. at Dijon, which he resigned in 1668. He wrote a book Icalled "The Common Right of the Lord' Supper Asserted." D. 1676.

Morras, James, mo'-ri-er, a writer of novels and Italy; and wrote numerous works, the.

mjoyed at one time great popularity. When still young, he made a tour through the East, the main incidents of which he described in his 'Travels through Persia, Armenia, Asia Minor, o Constantinople." He was appointed British envoy to the court of Persia in 1810, where he remained till 1816, and soon after his return oublished "A Second Journey through Persia," &c. During his stay in the East, he made dili-rent use of his opportunities of studying the åc. rent use of his opportunities of studying the haracter of the peuple; and the knowledge hus acquired was turned to account in his Adventures of Hajji Babo of Ispahan, "whose Adventures in England" he described in a econd series; "Zohrab, or the Hostage," 'Ayesha, or the Maid of Kars, "Aby 'Ayesha, or the Maid of Kars, "all of which the contractions and wayes of thought he manners, customs, and modes of thought

ne manners, customs, and mouse of thought prevalent in the East are very happly por-trayed. B. 1730; p. 1348. Monty, Peter, mort-a, a learned French critic, the spent several years in the printing-office of Paul Manutius, at Venice, and afterwards aught Greek and Geography at Vicenza, whence ewas invited to Ferrara. Cardinal Borromeo, eing apprised of his merit, called him to tome, where he was employed on the edition of the Septuagint, on that of the Vulgate, and astly on the great edition of the Bible translated from the Greek version. He published a collection of General Councils, and other works.

collection of General Councils, and outer works.

B. at Paris, 1531; D. 1803.

Monry, Jean Baptiste, a Prench astrologer,
who studied physic at Avignon, and took his
doctor's degree in that faculty. His pretended
skill in astrology, and the fame acquired by the
casual fulfilment of some of his predictions, recommended him to the Cardinals Richelicu and Mazarin, the latter of whom procured him the place of mathematical professor in the Royal College, with a handsome pension. He wrote "Astrologia Gallica," and a curious little book

against the Pre-Adamites. B. 1883; D. 1856. Morrs, Simon, a French fanatic, who, in 1647, published a strange book, in which he called himself Jesus Christ and the Second Messiah, Notwithstanding his extreme ignorance, he obtained numerous followers; but was

burnt alive at Paris, 1663.

burnt alive at Paris, 1693.

Monson, Robert, mor'-son, a physician and professor of botany at Oxford, studied in the university of Aberdeen, till interrupted by the civil wars, in which he displayed great zeal and courage on the royalist side. After the execution of Charles I, he went to France, where he took his doctor's degree, and was applicated sixtuation of the royal graphen at Blois. pointed director of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660 he returned to England, and was nomi-In 1800 ne returned to Language and regius pro-nated physician to Charles II., and regius pro-fessor of botany at Oxford. He read botanical lectures in the garden at Oxford, and wrote some interesting works on Elementary some interesting works on "Elemen Botany," and on "The History of Botany,"

Botany," and on "The History of Botany," so, at Aberdeen, 1820; n. 1683.

Monston, Claude Bartholomew, meri-so, a French anthon, who wrote "Peruviana," a secret history, with fictitions names, of Cardinal Richeley, Mary of Medics, and the duce of Orleans, first published in 1645. He was also because the secret when the secret has the secret had been the secret when the secret had been the secret when the secret had been th the author of some other works. B. at Dijon,

Morland

principal of which are his "Travels," "The sent him to England to request assistance from Antiquities of Rome," the novels of "An-Queen Bitzabeth. During the wars of the thoug Reises" and "Andrew Harktnop(", and League, he acted as superintendent-general of various grammatical treatises. B. 1757: D. 1703

MORLAND, Sir Samuel, mor'-land, an English statesman, who accompanied Whitelock in his famous embassy to the queen of Sweden, and afterwards became assistant to Thurloe, Cromatterwards became assistant to function, trowil's secretary. Becoming privy to a plot for destroying Charles II., he is stated to have divulged it to that monarch, while still abroad. For this service he was created a baronet at the Restoration. He wrote a book entitled "Unim of Conscience." He was made master of mechanics to Charles II., and invented the speak-

ing-trumpet, a fire-engine, and a capstan for heaving up anchors. B. about 1625; D. 1695.

Morland, George, a celebrated English painter, was the son of an artist in London, who employed him constantly in making drawings for sale. By this means young Morland acquired a wonderful facility of invention and rapidity of execution; but owing to the narrow and illiberal manner in which his talents were used by his father, he contracted low habits, and formed bad connexions. His pictures. and formed bad connexions. His pictures, however, soon became objects of estimation and inquiry; and the persons who administered to his intemperance profited by his weakness to get into their possession pieces of very great value. Hence he was always at work, and always poor. Many of his best pictures were painted in sponging-houses, to clear him from parrest, or in alehouses, to discharge his reckon-ing. The pictures of this skilful artist are faithful representations of rural nature and animal life. His drawings of farmyards, cattle,

instantian me. In training to the scaccast, are generally very good. B. 1763; D. 1804.
MORLEY, George, mor'-le, an English prelate, who was appointed by Charles I. canon of Christchurch, and was one of the divines who assisted him at the treaty of Newport. In 1649 he went abroad, and did not return till the Restoration, when he was made dean of Christbishop or and soon afterwards Worcester, in 1662 he was translated to Win-chester, to which see he was a great bene-factor. He was a munificent prelate, and be-queathed large sums to several institutions. He published some religious treatises. B. in

London, 1597; D. 1684.

MORLEY, Thomas, an old English composer, MOEDEY, Thomas, an old English composer, of whose life little is known; but Wood, in his "Athenæ Oxonienses," states that he became a gentleman of the chapel royal in 1592. He composed canzonets, madrigals, anthems, and the "Funeral Service" included in Dr. and the "Funeral Service" inclinated in Depose's collection, which was the first attempt to set to music the words of the reformed Litturgy. He was likewise the author of a "Plain and Easy Introduction to Practical Music," first published in 1597, and subsequently translated into German. D. about 1604.

MORNAY, Philip de, lerd of Plessis-Mornay, mor'nai, a celebrated Freuch nobleman, who was secretly educated in the Protestant faith by this mother; but upon the death of his father, in mother; our upon the ceant of his latter, in 1500, he openly avowed his religious opinions. In 1578 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., who made him a member of his council, confided to him the charge of the finances of his kingdom, and

Morny

Queen Elizabeth. During the wars of the League, he acted as superintendent-general of League, he acted as supermendent-general or Navarre, and was, throughout his life, the chief of the Protestant party in France, his great learning and zeal in religious matters causing him to be regarded with deep veneration by the nim to be regarded with deep veneration by the adherents of the Reformed faith. In 1878 he published a treatise on the Church, and, in the of the Christian Religion." In 1898 he published his book on the Eucharist, which occasioned a conference between him and Cardinal Du Perron, the result of which was that Mornay Du Perron, the result of which was that Mornay obtained the appellation of the Protestant Pope. In 1607 he printed a famous book, entitled "The Mystery of Iniquity; or, the History of the Papacy." n. 1549; n. 1623.

MONINGEON, Garret Wellesley, Earl of, mor'-ning-ton, an accomplished Irish nobleman,

an eminent composer, and father of the greatest English general,—the duke of Wellington. At English general,—the dute of Weinigton. At the age of 10, he played Corelli's sonatas upon the violin, which instrument gave place to the harpsichord when he had attained his 14th year. He continued the study and composition of music without relaxation throughout his life: and so highly did the University of Dublin esteem his talents, that it conferred upon him esteem his talents, that it conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music, and altarwards elected him professor of that faculty. His compositions were principally vocal: in glee music he was particularly happy. The four-voiced glees, "Hero in cool grot,"—"Gendly hear me, charming maid,"—"Come, fairest nymph," are generally acknowledged to be masterpieces of the art. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Arthur, first earl of Dungannon, ho had a large family. His sons were the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Maryborough, the duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, and the Rev. Gerard Wellesley. n. in the county of Meath, Ireland, about 1720; p. 1781.

about 1720; D. 1781.

MORNY, Charles Augustus Louis Joseph, Due de, mor'-ne, a modern French statesman, and one of the most devoted adherents to the second empire. After pursuing his studies with considerable success, he was appointed sub-lieutenant of the 1st regiment of lancers, and served under the duke of Orleans in several campaigns in Algiers with much distinction. About the year 1838 he quitted the army, turned his attention to commercial speculations, and published a pamphlet on the "Sugar Question." Enjoying a large fortune, he was soon enabled to place himself at the head of many important industrial enterprises, as well as to attract much notice as a projector of financial reforms. At the commencement of the revolution of 1848, he kept aloof from politics; but, on being elected to the Legislative Assembly, he rapidly proved to the Logislative Assembly, he rapidly proved himself to be one of the most energetic sup-porters of the President, Louis Napoleon, whose brother he is supposed to be. The Count de Morny was one of the few individuals of whom the President requested assistance in preparing the cosp d'état of December, and on that occasion, he displayed equal cochees and andacity. As minister of the interior, he strend or countrastiened most of the recognizesigned or countersigned most of the proclamations and decrees by which the opponents of that act were either arrested or banished. In January, 1852, he retired from office, in con-sequence of the decree promulgated for the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family.

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He subsequently placed himself in nomination as government candidate for election to the Corps Législatif. Being returned, he took his seat, and, in 1854 succeeded M. Billault as president of that body. In the years 1856-1857, he represented the imperial dynasty of France at the court of Russia, and, while acting in that capacity, married a daughter of one of the most distinguished noblemen in that country. During many years, the Count de Morny's name was associated with every kind of speculation: railway companies, canals, mines, finance,—no form of commercial and industrial enterprise form or commercial and industrial enterprise being neglected by him. He was likewise a liberal patron of the arts; and his gallery of quintings is admitted to be one of the most choice in France. He was created Duc de Monry in 1862. n. at Paris, 1811; n. 187. Monosini, Francesco, me rose nt, a gallant

MORSINI, Francesco, mo'-ro-se'-ne, a gallant upwards of 750,000 copies of works in the soldier, who, as governor of Candia, about the Chinese character. In this number were inmiddle of the 17th century, detended that island, cluded 2075 complete Bibles, 9870 New Testawith 30,000 men, against a Turkish force of four ments, and 31,000 shorier portions of the timesthat amount: but was ultimately compelled Scriptures. D. at Morpeth, Northumberland, to surrender. He subsequently, as commander of 1874; D. at Canton, 1834; near the Dardanelles, and totally defeated it. tife American, celebrated as the inventor of the 11689 he was elected doge of Venice. D. 1894. United state's system of telegraphs. In 1811 Morars, Lewis, morfie, a Welsh antiquary he went to England, and entered at the Royal and not suprement the coast of Welse in Academy of Aris, where he two very stire.

Morris, Lewis, morris, a Welsh antiquary and poet, who surveyed the coast of Wales in 1737, by order of the Admiralty board, and his work was published in 1748. Some of his poetical pieces in the Welsh language have been printed, and he left above 80 volumes of MSS. relative to Welsh antiquities. B. in the isle of Anglesey, 1702; p. in Cardiganshire, 1765.

Morris, Richard, brother of the above, was also a poet and critic in his native language, and superintended the printing of two valuable editions of the Welsh Bible. D. 1779.

Morris, Captain Charles, a fimous English song writer, whose convivial pieces were at one time in high repute. Many of them might per-

time in nigh repute. Many of them might per-haps be spared, yet some are chaste in sentiment and felicitous in expression. s. 1739; D. 1892. Morans, George P., an American poet and journalist, who was, for twenty years, editor of the "New York Mirror," a journal to which some of the ablest writers in the United States contributed. He was subsequently engaged in the management of the "Home Journal," one of the most popular of the many cheap publications of that country. Mr. Morris wrote a drama entitled "Briar Cliff," which was founded upon some incidents of the American revolution; and an opera called "The Maid of Saxony." His an opera camea. The Mad of Saxony. His most important literary production was, however, a collection of Poetical Pieces and Melodies: one of his songs, "Woodman, spare that tree," was at one time as popular in England as it was in America. As a poet, he was more fervid and energetic than elegant. B. at Philadelphia, 1802.

Morrison, Rev. Robert, mor ri-son, a dis-tinguished missionary to China, who was the first to preach the Protestant doctrines in that country. He was the son of humble parents, but received a fair elementary education at a school kept by his unclo at Newcastle. Between the years 1799 and 1801 he studied Hebrev Latin, and theology, with the assistance of Presbyterian minister of the town. The same Presbyterian minister of the town. The same gentleman, in 1808, furnished him with an introduction to the committee of the Independent Theological Academy in London, and he was accordingly received into their institution. In Edward II., who nominated him his leutenans 779

the following year he offered his services to the London Missionary Society, which being ac-cented, he removed to the college of that body at Gosport. At the beginning of 1807, after having studied Chinese, he set sail for China, and, in the same year, arrived at Canton. During twenty-five years he remained in China, engaged in translating and disseminating the Holy Scriptures, having rendered into Chinese the whole of the Bible, after eight years of unrethe whole of the Bible, after eight years of unre-mitting labour; in this task he was assisted by Dr. Mine. In 1824 he visited England, and presented to George IV. a copy of the Scrip-tures in Chinese. Two years afterwards, he returned to the field of his labours, and con-tinued his noble exertions until his death. Dr. Morrison and his coadjutors printed and circulated, between the years 1810 and 1836, upwards of 750,000 copies of works in the

Academy of Arts, where he, two years after-wards, gained a prize for a sculpture model. He subsequently returned to America, and pursued his profession with considerable success. It was while on board ship, in 18.2, returning to America, after a second visit to England, that the idea of his great invention first occurred to his mind. membered the experiments of Franklin with a wire four miles in length, and magneted that if the presence of electricity could be made visible in any part of this circuit, it would not be difficult to construct a system of signs by which intelligence could be instantaneously transmitted." Almost immediately after his landing in America, he commenced a after his landing in America, he commenced a construction of the commence of the commen wire four miles in length, and imagined series of experiments; but, having little time to give to the subject, it was not until four years afterwards that he succeeded in demonstrating his theory upon a wire half a mile in length. Congress at once voted him 30,000 dollars to enable him to carry out his views; and, in 1844, he saw the realization of his hopes. in the perfect working of a wire 40 miles long, which had been constructed between Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Morse's invention is the simplest of all the electric telegraphs; it requires only a single wire, and is self-recording, or self-printing. The alphabet is formed of a combination of short strokes and dots, marked by a steel pricker upon a sheet of paper, uncoiled beneath it by clockwork mechanism. More than three-fourths of the telegraphic wires in the United States are worked according to this great invention. The New York and Newfound-land Telegraphic Company nominated him their electrician, and he was also appointed professor of natural history at Yale College. In 1856 he visited England and was entertained at a public dinner by the directors of several telegraphic companies. B. at Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1791

in Ireland; but he united himself, in 1320, fly to England, for the part he took in Rizzio's with the insurgent barons, who raised the standard of revolt against the king on account of his favourites, Despensers. (See Ebwards II.) Mary; whereupon he returned to Scotland. Mortimer was taken and imprisoned in the Tower of London, but contrived to escape to affirs, and, in 1572, succeeded the earl of Mar France. Subsequently, he, with Queen Isabella, as regent, which office he resigned in 1577, his wife of Edward II., made a descent upon Engr tale having made him edious to the whole naland with a small force, which was increased by them. The government was then consided to large numbers of the English neonlewing being large numbers of the English people who joined his standard. The king was taken prisoner, and afterwards assassinated in prison; his son, Edward III., being placed upon the throne, in his 14th year. During some time, Mortimer exercised absolute power in the name of the young monarch, and put to death Kent and Lancaster, the king's uncles. Edward III. at length resolved to get rid of the cruel baron, who was arrested, and hanged near Smithfield in 1330. B. about 1257.

MORTIMER, Edmund, Earl, espoused Philippa, daughter of Lionel, second son of Edward III.—Roger, son of the preceding, was declared heir to the crown in 1885, but died in 1899, leaving an only daughter, who married Richard of York, giving to that family a claim to the throne of England. Hence arose the wars of the Red and White Roses, between the houses

of York and Lancaster.
MORTIMER, John Hamilton, an English painter, received his first instructions from his uncle, who was an itinerant portrait-painter; but afterwards became a pupil of Hudson, who had been the teacher of Sir Joshua Son, who had been the teacher of 37 John as Reynolds. Mortimer obtained one of the first prizes for an historical picture from the Socior the Encouragement of Arts: his subjbeing the Conversion of the Britons. In 1779 he was appointed by his majesty a Royal Acade-mician, without any solicitation; but his intem-perate habits caused his demise shortly after-

perato habits caused his demise shortly afterwards. B. in Sussex, 1741; p. 1779.
MOSETATE, Thomas, a miscellaneous English writer, who was for some time British vice coasul in the Netherlands. His principal works are, "The British Plutarch," a "Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," "The Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances," a "History of England," and "The Student's Pocket Dictionary," B. 1730; D. 1809.
MOSEYON, John, 2007 Jon. an English prelate

MORTON, John, mor'-ton, an English prelate and statesman, who was educated at Oxford, after which he became so eminent for his skill arter which he became so the appointed privy coun-injurisprudence as to be appointed privy coun-cillor to Henry VI. In 1478 he was made bishop of Ely, and chancellor of England by Edward IV. During the reign of Richard III. he remained out of England, but upon the accession of Henry VII. to the throne, was nominated one of the privy council, and, in 1486, obtained the archbishopric of Canterbury. Pope Alexander VI. created him cardinal in 1493. Sir ancer vi. created nim cardinal in 1493. Sir Thomas More, who was in his youth a page in Movton's household, is stated to have derived the facts of his "History of Richard III." from the cardinal archbishop. Morton was a man of the greatest ability and probity. B, at Bere, Dorestshire, 1401; D, 1500. Mornor, James Douglas, fourth Earl of, and record of Saction of vaccing the arcati-

MORTON, James Douglas, fourth Earl of, and regent of Scotland, received his education under the famous Buchanan, ato Paris, but returned to Scotland in 1542, and greatly promoted the Reformation. In 1663 he became lord high chancellor: in a few years, however, he was compelled to relinquish the office and as regent, which omee he resigned in 1077, his rule having made him odious to the whole na-tion. The government was then confided to James VI., who had attained his 12th year. Morton, however, was too ambitious to remain in retirement, and contrived to get possession of Stirling Castie, and also to obtain the charge on surring cases, and also to obtain the charge of the young king. He thus secured his former power; but his ascendancy was only of short duration, for, being charged as accessory to the murder of Damley, he was sent to the castle of Edinburgh, and afterwards to Dumbarton, then under the command of Lennox, father of Darn-ley. In 1581, he was taken to Edinburgh for ley. In 1581, he was taken to Edinburgh for trial: and though he vehemently protested his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, he was condemned to death. Although he admitted that he had been made acquainted by Bothwell with a design for murdering Darnley, he declared that he did not participate in the crime. As to making known the plot, "to whom," he said, "could I reveal it? To the queen?—she was aware of it. To Darnley? he was such a babe, that there was nothing told to him but he would reveal to her again; and the two most powerful noblemen in the king-dom, Bothwell and Huntley, were the perpetra-tors. I foreknew, and concealed the plot; but tors. I foregnew, and concealed the plot; but as to being art and part in its execution, I call God to witness I am wholly innocent." He suffered death with the utmost fortitude, being beheaded by a machine much resembling the guillotine, and called the "maiden." n. at Dalkeith, 1530; beheaded, 1581.

Dalkeith, 1830; beheaded, 1581. Mosrov, James Dongias, Earl of, a distinguished Scotch nobleman, who, at the age of 26, established a philosophical society at Edinburgh,—a scotety which has since made a considerable figure in almost every branch of knowledge. The Royal Society of London elected him their president in 1733, and, on the death of the earl of Macelsefield, he was chosen an associate in the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He evined an argent zeal for the sciences and He evinced an ardent zeal for the sciences, and was an eminent patron of merit. He was well acquainted with natural and experimental phi-

acquainted with nutural and experimental phil-losophy, but more particularly devoted to astro-nomical observations. B. 1707; D. 1768. Mozrox, Thomas, an English dramatic wri-ter, who was educated for the legal profession. but whose natural bent was for the drama. Abandoning his legal studies before he had been called to the bar, he gave himself entirely to play-writing, and became the most popular dra-matist of his day. For his comely of "Own and Country" he received the sum of £9100 before the nice, was placed in whoersal. His and country he received an edia of the before the piece was placed in rehearsal. His works are, however, but poor productions to read, when it is remembered how great was their popularity: they are showy, unnatural, and scarcely ever genuinely humorous or witty; but they are never dull, and are constructed with admirable dramatic tact. A few structed with admirable dramatic tact. A few of them still keep their place on the stage, such as "Speed the Plough," "A Roland for an Oliver," "The Invincibles," "A Cure for the Heartache," "The School of Reform," &c. D. in the county of Durham, 1764; D. 1838. Moscaus and Brow, woo'-kee, 55-on, two



MOTLEY, JOHN LOTHROP.



MURAY, JOACHIM.



Napier, Admiral Sie Céarles



Names of Magnata, Lord.

Moser

Greek pastoral poets of antiquity, who were Massachusetts in 1634. The future historian contemporaries, and whose works are usually printed together in the Poeter Minores. They lived, probably, in the 3rd century B C.

Mosen, George Michael, mo'-ser, a gold-chaser and painter on enamel, who went from Switzerland to London at an early age, became celebrated for his artistic productions, and painted on a watch-case, for George III., portraits of the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Osnaburg. He was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy of Arts, being the first who held the office. Sir Joshua Reynolds states that he was unrivalled as a gold-chaser, and that his know-ledge in every branch of painting and sculpture was immense. B. in Switzerland, 1704; D. 1783—His daughter Mary was a distinguished flower-painter, and was elected R.A. D. 1819.

Moses, Micosti, mo'-ses, a Spanish rabbi of the 14th century, who published, at Venice, a folio volume entitled "The Great Book of Pre-cepts," which is explanatory of the Hebrew

laws.

MOSHEIM, John Lorenz von, mos'-hine, a learned German divine and historian, who became professor of divinity at Helmstedt, and was afterwards chancellor of the university of Göttingen. He translated Cudworth's "Intel-Gottan System of the Universe" into Latin, with learned notes; but his greatest work is the "Eclesiastical History," written in Latin, of which the best English translation is that of Dr. Murdoch, published in the United States, 1832, and enriched by valuable annotations. also wrote, among many other works, nine volumes on "The Morals of Holy Scripture," в. at Lubeck, 1694; р. 1755.

Mossor, neary, mos'sop, a distinguished tragicactor, the son of a dergyman, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and made his first apat Timby College, Dubdin; and made his his tap-pearance on the stage at Dublin as Zanga, in the "Revenge;" but soon removed to London, where, next to Garrick and Henderson, he was esteemed the first tragedian of his time. In 1761 he became manager of one of the Dublin theatres; but the speculation ruined him, and he died in penury at Chelsea in 1773; B. 1720.

pennry at Chelsea in 1773; B. 1790.

Mortherwell, William, muth'e-wel, poet and journalist, when a youth obtained a situation in the sheriff clerk's office at Puisley, where he continued for many years. In 1837 he published an interesting and pleasing collection of balluds, entitled "Ministelsy, Ancient and Moderns," and was afterwards Ancient and Modern; and was afterwards successively editor of the "Paisley Magazine," "Paisley Advertiser," and the "Glasgow Courier." In 1833 was published a collected edition of his own poems, some of which mossess a nathes and an intensity of policy and the contraction of the possess a pathos and an intensity of feeling seldom equalled. These qualities are strikingly exhibited in his "Jeanie Morrison," and "My exhibited in his "Jeanne Morrison," and "My D. 1688.

held is like to rend, Willie," an address by a Morrier, John, mof'le, a dramatic writer, dying girl to her lover; while his success in imitating the old mystic ballad is well exemplified in the "Ethit Lang of Sillerwood," "Hollowed Libert the Grim," and other pieces. Some years that his mountent to his memory was he obtained a place in the excise office, but was erected by subscription in the necropolis of his "obliged to resign it in 1720. He then had resulting dividences and the subscription in the necropolis of his "obliged to resign it in 1720. He then had resulting dividences and the subscription in the necropolis of his "obliged to resign it in 1720.

native city, Glasgow. B. 1798; D. 1835. Motley, John Lothrop, mot'-le, a modern American historian, whose family emigrated to New England about the middle of the last century. His Christian names are derived from a maternal ancestor, the Rev. John Lothrop, who was one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and settled in Mottley

was sent to Harvard University in 1827, at which time he had attained his 13th year. Leaving that establishment four years afterwards, he spent two or three years at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin. A course of continental travel, which embraced Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, and England, succeeded. During the years 1841-2, he acted as secretary of the American legation at St. Petersburg; after his return to his native country, he devoted him-elf to study and to literary pursuits, the fruits of which were a number of articles contributed to which were a number of articles contributed to the "North American Review," and other pe-riodicals. He likewise produced some works of fection. Conceiving the idea of composing a history of the great struggle in which the provinces of the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke, he again visited Europe, settled with his family at Dresden, in the first instance, and subsequently resided, during three or four years, in Germany and the Netherlands. The first instalment of this great undertaking was given to the world in 1856, under the title of "The Rico of the Detail No. 1856. The Rise of the Dutch Republic, a History. This work was brought out simultaneously in London and New York. It passed through several editions, both in England and America, and was reproduced at Amsterdam and at Leipzig. M. Guizot translated it into the French language; and there was, besides, a French version of it published at Brussels. A German and a Dutch translation were also made. In Eugland, the book has attained a large circulation, for there are few passages of history re-lating to other nations that are so interesting to an Englishman as the struggle of the Dutch states for civil liberty, and a release in full from the domination of the Pope and the terrors of the Inquisition. The first half of the second portion of this work was published in London at the close of the year 1860, and, like its predecessor, attracted to itself a very wide-spread popularity. The title of this last is "History of the United Netherlands," and is instory of the United Netherlands, and combraces a period beginning with the death of William the Silent and ending with the murder of Henry III. of France. As a writer, Mr. Motley is clear, forcible, and picturesque. In 1869, he succeeded Mr. Reverdy Johnson as ambassador to Great Britain. B. at Dorchester,

Massachusetts, 1814. Motte, Antoine Houdar de la. MOTTE.)

MOTTEVILLE, Frances Bertaut de, mot-veel, a French lady, who was attendant on Anne of Austria, whose Memoirs she wrote. Her work is valuable for its information relative to the private life of the queen, and for its anecdotes of the Fronde. B. in Normandy, about 1621; р. 1689.

course to his pen for gaining a livelihood, and wrote five aramatic pleces; also the "Life of the Czar Peter the Great," and the "History of Catharine of Russia," but the work of his which obtained by far the greatest popularity, is the well-known collection of facetiæ, called "Joe Miller's Jests," which he compiled, though the

Moulin

authorship was attributed to another person. в. 1692: р. 1750.

MOULEN, Peter du, moo'-lä, a French Pro-testant divine, who, after studying at Leyden, be-came minister at Charenton. In 1615 he visited England, and James I, gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. He afterwards went to Sedam, where he was appointed profes-sor of divinity, and was regarded as the chief minister of the Protestant faith in France. minister of the Protestant faith in France. Among other works, he composed the "Inhe-tomy of Arminianism," in Lotin; "The Capuchin, or the History of the Monks;" "The Nowalty of Popery;" and "A Defence of the Reformed Churches." a. 1588; n. 1688. MOULIN, Peter du, son of the preceding, was chaplain to Charles II., and prebendary of Carbury. He works a "Defence of the Protestant Religion," and several other theological works in France 1600, n. at Control and Control and

works. B. in France, 1600; D. at Canterbury,

MOULIN, Louis du, brother of the preceding, became a violent Independent, and wrote several works against the established Church of Eng-

land. B. 1603; D. 1633.

Mountes, John Joseph, moo'-ne-ai, a distinguished member of the States-general in 1789, was bred to the legal profession; and was suc-cessively advocate of the Parliament of Gronoble and judge-royal. While a member of the Na-tional Assembly, he exerted all his talents and influence to promote the establishment in France of a limited monarchy; but finding his efforts vain, retired first to Grenoble, his native place, and afterwards to Genera, where he published "Recherches sur les Causes qui out empéché les Français de devenir Libres." He subsequently Francais de devenir Libres." He subsequently visited England, but resided chiefly in Switzer-land, Italy, or Germany, till 1801, when he re-turned to France, and, in 1804, was nominated a councillor of state. B. 1758; p. 1806. MOUNTRORT, William, mont. fort, an English dermatic witter, and also are excellent consis-

MOURPROFE, William, mont-fort, an English dramatic writer, and also an excellent conde actor; to whom, being one of the handsomest men on the boards, the pats of the lowers were usually allotted. While performing and of these parts, he capitized the affections of Mrs. Bracegirdle, then greatly admired for ber personal charms. This lady had rejected the addresses of a Captain Hill, who, in compare with Lord Mehra weekely Moureful. the addresses of a Captain Hill, who, in com-pany with Lord Mohun, waylaid Mountfort one night, in the winter of 1699, as he was returning from the theater to his lodgings, and, before he could draw his sword, ran him through the body, and Killed him on the spot. Hill made his escape to the continent, and Lord Mohun was tried by his peers for the murder, but was seculited for want of evidence. The duke of Hamilton eventually killed Lord Mohun in a duel in Hyde Park. Mountfort was the author of five plays, and other pieces. B. 1659.

MOURAD BEY, mool-rad, a famous Maneluke

destruction of Ali Bey, in 1773, obtained the government of Cairo in conjunction with Ibrahim Bey, which, notwithstanding some seventher with the Truthin accounts with the Truthin accounts which him hey, which, nouvinstanding some severe contests with the Turkish government, which trice to dispossess them, they contrived to keep! When Bonaparte invaded Egypt, Mound op-posed the French with much vigour; but was obliged to referate to Upper Egypt. He subse-quently entered into a treaty with General organity entered into a treaty with General Kleber, and accepted the title of prince of As-souan and Jirgch, under the protection of France. D. of the plague, in 1804.

Mozart

MONNE, Henry, moise, a Scotch gentleman, who was page to King James I., and one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber. He wrote a diary of what passed at court in his time, which was printed in 1753. B. 1573; D. 1630.

MOZART, John Chrysostom Wolfgang Gottlieb. mo-zart', a celebrated German musical composer, was first taught music by his father, who was sub-director of the chapel at Salzburg: and his proficiency was so great, that when a child of six years he played before the emperor Francis I., who called him "the little sorecrer." In the following year the youthful prodigy went with his father upon a European tour. They visited Paris, where the child played upon the organ before the whole French court : there he also gave concerts, and published his two first works, before he had completed his eighth year. In 1764 he went to London, where he exhibited his talents before the royal family, and passed through the ordeal in a most triumphant man-So much interest did he excite in England. ner. So much interest did ne exerte in England, that the Hon. Daines Barrington wrote a description of his extraordinary performances, which was read before the Royal Society, and published in its "Transactions." Before leaving London, in 1765, Moyart composed, and dedicated to the queen, six sonatas. After accurate Monacou, in 1769, aloyate composed, and dedicated to the queen, six sonatas. After visiting the Hague, and going a second time to Paris, Mozart and his father returned to Salzburg in 1768, in which year he wrote a complete opera, by desire of the Emperor Joseph II. At 14 he became director of the archibishop of Salzburg's concerts. He shortly arthready with the state of the same director of the archibishop of Salzburg's concerts. He shortly arthready with the same has a state of the same and the same and the same archibishop of Salzburg's concerts. afterwards visited Rome, where the pope bestowed upon him the order of the Golden Spur. In 1779 he took up his residence in Vienna, and in the following year, was captivated by the charms of Mdlle. Constance Weber, an amiable lady and celebrated singer. He made a proposal of marriage to her, which was declined by he family of the lady, on the ground that his reputation was not sufficiently established, Upon this, Mozart composed his "Idomenco," and to Mdlle. Weber was assigned the principal part in the opera. It was received with enthusiasm, and the hand of the lady upon whom his affections were fixed rewarded the composer's affections were axed rewarded the composer's efforts. In 1786 he produced his famous "Nozze di Figaro," and, in the following year, his chef-d'œuvre—"Don Giovanni," which latter was coldly received by the Viennesc; Mozart declared, however, that he had written the opera to please himself and his friends. "Die Zauberfolia (the magic flute) was given to the world in 1791, and, in the same year, "La Clemenza di Tito" was first sung, during the coronation festival of Leopold II. Considerable space would be required for the bare enumeration of this great musician's masses, vocal pieces, symphonics, quintets, quartets, &c. His sublime "Requiem" was written on his deathbed. Nature, so bountiful of her intellectual gifts, had denied to Mozart physical strength: he small and weak in body, and with a delicate constitution. "It has been said of Mozart," writes one of his biographers, "that his knowledge was bounded by his art, and that, detached from this, he was little better than a nonentity; but his acquirements were far greater than is generally supposed; in proof of which we have the best authority for saying, that once, at a court masquerade given at Vienna, Mozart appeared as a physician, and wrote prescriptions in Latin, French, Italian, and German, Assuming this to be true, he could not have been a very ignorant man, nor always a dull one, out of his profession: but still stronger evidence in favour of his understanding may be derived from his works. That he who in his operas adapted his music with such felicity to the different persons of the drama—who represented the passions so accurately—who coloured so the passions so accurately—who conducts to faithfully—whose music is so expressive that, without the aid of words, it is almost sufficient to render the scene intelligible;—that such a man should not have been endowed with a high order of intellect, is hard to be believed; but that his understanding should have been below mediocrity, is incredible." B. at Salzburg, 1756;

D. at Vienna, 1792.

Mudge, John, mudj, an English physician, and an excellent mechanic, who wrote a treatise
"On the Catarrhous Cough," and improved the

on the quarranus cough, and improved the construction of reflecting telescopes. D. 1793.

MUDGE, Thomas, brother of the preceding, was an excellent watchmaker, and one of the best mechanicians of his day. He made great improvements in chronometers, and received a grant of £3000 from the government for his services. In 1789 he gave an account of his labours in a work entitled, "Description, with Plates, of the Time-keeper invented by Mr.
Thomas Mudge." B. at Exeter 1716; D. 1794.
Mudge, William, nephew of the last-men-

tioned, rose to the rank of major-general in the

uoned, rose to the rank of major-general in the army; and superintended the execution of the grand trigonometrical survey of England and Wales, and wrote an account of the operations, B. 1763; D. 1821.

MUDIS, Robert, author of numerous works in natural history, and others of an entertaining and instructive character, was, in 1802, appointed Capilin professor, and teachers of flowing in the Gaelic professor and teacher of drawing in the the content of the subsequently filled other situations of a like nature; but ultimately turned his attention exclusively to authorship, and commenced his career with a novel, entitled "Glenfurgus." He then for a while sought employment as a reporter on the London newspapose, and his literary efforts were henceforth innecasing. Independently of his contributions to periodicals, upwards of 80 volumes from his pen were in rapid succession brought before the public. Of these we can only mention a few — "Modern Athens" (a description of Edinburghi, "Babylon the Great" (a description of London); "The British Naturalist;" "The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands;" "Conversations in Moral Philosophy;" "The Elements: the Heavens, the Beath, the Air, the Sea; "Popular Mathematics;" "Man, in his Physical Structure, Intellectual Faculties, &c," "The Seasons;" "History of Hampshire and the Channel Islands;" "Domesticated Animals;" (Gleanings of Nature;" China and its Resources," &c. B. in Forfarshire, 1777; p. 1542. papers, and his literary efforts were henceforth

of Nature; Onla and its resources, &c. B. in Forfarshire, 1777; D. 1842.

Muggleron, Lodowicke, mug'-gel-ton, an English tailor and fanatic, of the 17th century, who wrote several books full of absurdity and blasphemy, which were burnt by the hangman. and the author pilloried. He nevertheless ob-tained some followers, and founded the sect termed Muggletonians. This sect is not quite

extinct at the present day. D. 1697.

MULDER, G. J., mool-der, a modern Dutch chemist, famous for his discovery of the nature

istry of Vegetable and Animal Physiology. thus states the consequences of the discovery: -"That this protein formed the basis of a large group of animal substances—the albuminbus group of animal stostances—the albumin-bus group, comprising fibrin, albumen, casein, the crystalline lens of the eye, the hair, horn, &c. That in these substances, the protein was combined with oxygen, sulphur, or phosphorus, or with two of these bodies, or with all three; and that the proportions of these several elements determined the special qualities of each compound of the albuminous group. That the sap and leaves, but especially the seeds of plants, contained protein in combination with sulphur and phosphorus, as it is found in the animal body, and that the gluten of wheat, the legumin of the bean, and the nitrogenous substances generally, which are found in the seeds of plants, were compounds of this kind. That these substances were formed by the plant out of the food drawn by its several parts from the air and from the soil. That it produced them for the purpose of diminishing the digestive labour, so to speak, of the animal; of supplying it with food fitted directly to form and nourish its muscular and albuminous parts, and that the animal received its whole supply of the raw animal received its whole supply of the raw material out of which those parts were to be built up, from the vegetable food on which it lived." Mulder occupied the chair of chemistry in the university of Utrecht. MULGBAYA, Constantine John Phipps, Lord, mull-pais, an English navigator, entered the navy at an early age, and became post-captain in 1765. At the general election in 1768, he was returned as member for Lincoln.

he was returned as member for Lincoln, and took an active part in Parliament on several took an active part in ranament on several popular questions, particularly those on libels and the Westminster election, on the latter of which he wrote a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter from a Member of Parliament to one of his constituents, on the late proceedings in the House of Commons." In 1773 he went towards the North Pole on a voyage of discovery, with two ships, one commanded by himself, and the other by Captain Lutwidge. Of this voyage, Lord Mulgrave published a narrative in 4to. His

lordship was a good navigator and mathema-tician. B. 1746; D. 1792.

MÜLLER, Gerard Frederick, me(r)?-ler, a German historian and traveller, who went to Russia in early life, as a teacher of history and geo-graphy. Having gained the favour of the empress Catharine, he became historiographer, member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and conservator of the Russian archives. He was servator of the Massian archives. He was charged with several scientific expeditions, and accompanied Gmelin, in 1733-43, to Siberia. He was the author of "Memoirs towards the History of Russia," and "Travels and Discoveries in Russia." B. 1705; D. in Russia, 1783. Mülling, Other Frederick, a Danish naturalist, and one of the most original observers of the 18th anglum 4 After freveilling in various com-

18th century. After travelling in various countries as tutor to a Danish nobleman, he returned tries as tutor to a Danish nobleman, hereturned to Copenhagen in 1767, and married a lady of considerable property, whereupon he devoted his life to scientific pursuits. He was appointed by Frederick V. of Denmark to continue the publication of the "Flora" of his native country, and in 1799 commenced a corresponding work on the Zoology of Denmark, but only fived to complete two parts. Mailler also inside researches relative to the minute animals, and applicable ground the price of the property of the prop of the substance to which he applied the term to complete two parts. Miller also made "protein." Professor Johnston, in his preface researches relative to the minute animals, and to the English translation of Mulder's "Chepublished several treatises thereon, which Cawler 743

declared entitled their author to a "place in the first rank of those naturalists who have enriched science with original observations." B. at Co-

penhagen, 1730; D. 1784.

Müller, John, a Swiss historian, who was professor of Greek at Schaff hausen, and, in 1786 became librarian and councillor of state to the elector of Mainz. In 1800 he received the ap-pointment of first keeper of the imperial library at Vienna. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, Müller saw Napoleon at Berlin, and seemed to have been overcome by the attentions paid to him by the emperor. In 1807 he received from his new patron the post of secretary of state for the new kingdom of Westphalia, and in the following new Kingdom of westpinnia, and in the total way year became director of public instruction, zeal-ously discharging these duties until his death, which soon followed. His chief works were "Histoire Universelle," "History of the Swiss Confederation," an invaluable book, which was written in German, but of which there is an admirable French translation by Professor Mou-

admirable Prench translation by Professor Mon-nard, of Lansaume, published at Genera. A complete edition of Maller's works was issued at Tubingen, in 27 vols. 1819. n. at Schaff-huusen, Switzerland, 1782; n. at Cassel, 1809. Müller, Charles Ottfred, a learned Ger-man writer, and one of the greatest scholars-of modern times, after competing his educa-tion at the university of Berlin, became pro-fessor of ancient languages at Breslau in 1817. He conceived the idea of writing a history of the Hellenit races and cities, of which they have been appeared in 1820. About the same time the beau-peared in 1820. About the same time the beauvolume, "Orenomenos and the Minyans," ap-peared in 1820. About the same time he became professor of archeology, or ancient art, at 63t-tingen, whereupon he applied himself to a searching investigation of the principles of antique art, and visited Dresden, France, and England in furtherance of the same design. The nature of his subsequent studies will be seen by the enumeration of a few of his great seen by the enumeration of a tew of his great works.—"Manual of the History of Ancient Art," a "History of Greek Literature" (this was written for the Sodiety for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was left unfinished at the author's death); "The Dorinas," which was a history of the religion, manners, and politics of one of the Greek rose; "The Educacia;" and an edition of the "Bumenidee" of Æschylus. As three Silator, 1970... at Phres Silator, 1970... B. at Brieg, Silesia, 1797; D. in Greece, 1841. Müller, John, an eminent modern German

physiologist, who took his degree of doctor in medicine at the university of Bonn in 1823. In 1830 he became professor of physiology and and the detame processor of paysology and anatomy at the same place, exchanging to Berlin three years afterwards. In 1833 he published his great work, "The Paysology of Man," which was soon afterwards translated into Prench and English, and is still perhaps, the best casting work on physiology. His later wittings, embracing every subject in compara-writings, embracing every subject in comparative anatomy and physiology, have been chiefly published in his own journal, devoted to physiology, &c. B. at Coblentz, 1801; D. 1858.

MULLER, Maximilian (ordinarily abbreviated in the control of the

Sanscritand other moint introduces from which of the Duces science. And negly, that a very he published numerous translations, particule led him to discover where his true strength larly devoting himself to the clucidation of lay, and quickly enabled him to find subjects in Brahminical literature. In 1848, Mr. Müller the suburbs of London which he would forward to England, and was shortly afterwards merely have passed over as unworthy of his engaged by the East India Company to publish, notice. In 1898 he exhibited at the Royal 75.44

at their expense, his edition of the "Rig-Veda," and for that purpose settled at Oxford, where the first volume appeared in 1849. In 1854 he was entered Taylorian professor at Oxford. having for some time previously discharged the duties of the chair as deputy professor; and was at the same time invested with the full degree of M.A. by decree of convocation. In 1856 he became curator of the Bodleian library; was elected Fellow of All Souls College in 1858; and in 1860 was an unsuccessful candidate for the chair of Sanscrit, vacant by the death of Pro-fessor Wilson. Mr. Müller's publications from ressor wison. Mr. Muller's publications from Eastern literature are very numerous, and gained for him the reputation of being one of the most accurate and profound oriental scholars of the day. He also contributed various papers of great value to the "Edinburgh Review" and other periodicals. B. at Dessau, in Anhalt-Dessau, 1823.

MULLER, John. (See REGIOMONTANUS.) MULLER, William John, mool-ler, an English artist, of German descent, who made several long artist, of German descent, who made several long tours in Greece, Egypt, and Turkey, and painted a number of remarkable pictures, illustrative of Oriental life and senercy. In 1845 he was overstaken by a severe illness, the result of the great mental labour he had undergone, and which was increased by the bad treatment he had received at the hands of the Royal Academical of the Royal Aca was increased by the bad treatment in han received at the hands of the Royal Academicians, all his fine pictures having been placed so far from the spectator's eye that they could not be seen. Subsequently to his death, his works were eagerly sought after, and commanded high prices. A collection of his setches realized \$2380 at a sale by auction, His best paintings were, "Turkish Merchants with Camels," "Athens from the road to Marathon," "Sketch of an Egyptian Slave-market," In 1841 he produced a finely-illustrated work, "The Sphym," and "Faryer in the Descrt," In 1841 he produced a finely-illustrated work, a madern bight have been supported by the produced a finely-illustrated work, Musoca, Miss Dinah Maria, mat-lock, a madern begish authoress, who, at the age of 23, made a highly successful appearance as a novelist, by the production of her well-known fiction, entitled, "The Cglivies." In 1850 she published "Glive," a romance; and, in the following year, a picture of middle-class Scottish life, called "The Head of the Family," "Agatha's Husband" succeeded, and was in turn followed by a collection of short fictions, entitled

lowed by a collection of short fictions, entitled "Avilion, and other Tales." Among the best of her latest efforts stands "John Halliax, Gentleman," a charming piece of writing, in which Miss Mulock's fine imaginative powers and agreeable style appear in their most matured form. B. at Stoke-upon-Trent, 1826.

NUTREAD, William, mul-red, a distinguished modern painter, who evinced a taste for art in his earliest youth, and was accordingly sent, at the age of 15, to study at the Royal Academy. After some ineffectual attempts at the classic and high historic branches MULTER, Maximilian (ordinarily abbreviated of his art he classec and night nistoric branches Multers, Maximilian (ordinarily abbreviated of his art, he fortunately acted upon the advice into Max), a learned orientalist, received his given to students by Sir Joshua Roynolds, and education in Germany and France, and soon proceeded to make a diligent investigation of made himself known by his mastery of the methods pursued by the greatest masters Sauscrit and other Indian languages, from which of the Dutch school. This happy turn of study he published numerous translations, particu-

Mumming

Academy a "Carpenter's Shop and Kitchen," and the "Music Lesson." Other paintings of a similar character followed; and in 1815, his style was fixed and his fame established, by the production, among other works, of "Idle Boys." which, moreover, secured his election as an associate of the Royal Academy. In the following year he exhibited "The Fight Interrupted," and year ne exhibited "the Fight interrupted," and became R.A. From this period down to the year 1863, Mulready continued to produce works of the very lighest excellence, all, from first to last, characterized by the same soberness of effect, the same breadth and simplicity of treateffect, the same breath and simplicity or treatment, the same truth of drawing and mellowness of colour. The best of these are, "The Wolf and the Lamb," "The Convalescent," "The Last In," "The Seven Ages of Man," "Choosing the Wedding Gowo," and "Crossing the Ford." Fortunately, through the liberation of the Control of rality of Mr. Sheepshanks and other gentlemen. these treasures of art have become national property. They may be seen at the South Kensington Museum, where they form a portion of the "British Collection." B. at Ennis,

of the Brisis Concerns. B. at Linuis, Ireland, 1786; p. 1883. Mummius, Lucius, mum-mi-us, a Roman consul, who, for his victories over the Acheans, was called Achaicus. He destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chaleis, and sent the treasures of art these cities contained to Rome; but was so ignorant of the value of the works of the most generated artists of Greece found at Corinth, that he is stated to have told those who con-veyed them to Rome, that if they lost or injured them, they should make others in their

MUNCH, Peter Andrew, moonch, a Norwegian antiquary and philologist, who received his early education under his father, at Skien, and eary equication under his father, at Skien, and afterwards passed to the university of Christiana, where, in 1834, he underwent his examination in jurisprudence. The bent of his genius was, however, towards history and philology; and on his obtaining the appointment of professor of history at the university of Christiana, he devoted himself to an elacidation of the ancient history and languages of Norway and the North. He paid visits to England, Scotland, and Bome, to trace out the vestiges of the ancient Norsemen, either in books or in the ancient Norsemen, either in books or in the customs of the people who are descended from those old soctovers. Professor Munch wrote extensively, his most important works being "Historical and Geographical Description of the Kingdom of Norway during the Middla Ages," and "History of the Norwegian People." In the translated edition of the "Transactions" of the Northern Antiquaria Society, many articles by bim are to be found of these the most interesting to Panish vendors. of these, the most interesting to English readers is, perhaps, that entitled "Geographical Elucidations of the Scottish and Irish Local Names carrons or the scottesh and Irish Local Names occurring in the Sagas." He also composed, for the use of schools, a "History of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark;" and collected a series of entertaining stories from Norwegian history. B. at Christiana, 1810; D. 1863.

MUNOH, Andrew, a modern Norwegian poet and cousin of the preceding, who became, in 1830, an amanuensis in the university library of 1830, an amanuensis in the university hour. Christiana. His poems are very popular with his countrymen: of these he has published twe collections, entitled, respectively, "Poems, Ol collections, entitled, respectively, "Poems, Ol and New," and "New Poems," There is als a drama by him, founded on the subject 745

Munnich

lomon de Caus, a lunatic who was imprisoned the Bicetre in 1641, and from whom, it has been stated by some French authors, the maruis of Worcester derived his notions of the

als 6: Worcester cerved his notions of the rimchiel of the steam engine. B. 1811.

Mincellaures, Aduphus, Baron, mu(r)n-boul-en, a Hanovernan statesman, who was, uring 37 years, privy councillor to the electors of that kingdom. He had a principal share in ounding the university of Göttingen, in which eat of learning he held the office of curator, and with the machine of the contract of the council of the machine of the council of the cou eat of nearming me near one once of curator, and tablished professorships of political science, istory, and geography. The Royal Society of ciences of Göttingen was also much indebted his liberality. B, at Hanover, 1883; D, 1770. Minchemorality. Jerome Charles Frederick of Geometric Minchemoral Profession Service, who

on, a German officer in the Russian service, who on, a derman omeer in the Russian service, who evered in several campaigns against the Turks, ras a passionate lover of horses and hounds; if which, and of his adventures among the turks, he told the most extravagant stories, ill his fancy so completely got the better of its memory, that he really believed his most xtravagant fictions, and felt very much of the substantial for a dark time averaged on the substantial for a dark time averaged on the substantial for a dark time averaged on the substantial for the substantia ended if any doubt was expressed on the subect. Having become acquainted with Burger it Pyrmont, and related these waking dreams o him, the poet published them in 1787, with is own improvements, under the title of Wunderbare Abentheuer und Reisen des Herrn von Munchhausen." The wit and humour of the work gave it great success, and it was translated into several foreign languages. D. 1797.

MUNDAY, Anthony, mun'dai, a dramatic poet of the 16th century, who was the author if the "City Pageants," and enlarged Stowe's "Survey of London." p. 1633.

MUNDEN, Joseph Shepherd, mun'-den, a famous comic actor, who, from 1790 to 1813, delighted the audiences of Covent Garden with his inimitable representations; from 1813 to 1824, when he retired from the stage, his services were transferred to Drury Lane. His humour was exuberant and racy; and though often verging on caricature, he could melt the heart by touches of true pathos, as readily as he could stir it into mirth by the exquisite drollery of his marvellously flexible countenance. B. 1758; D. 1832.

38. 1765; D. 1852.

MUKHO PARK (See PARK, Mungo.)

MUKHOEN, Christopher Barchard, count de,

MUKHOEN, Christopher Barchard, cervice of

Russia, who at first distinguished himself as

no officer of engineers, under Prince Engene.

Peter the Great invited him to klussia, where Peter the Greaf invited him to Russia, where he constructed the Ladoga canal. After terminating this great enterprise, he was loaded with honours, and created field-marshal and privy councilior. At the head of the Russian troops, he defeated the Poles and Turks in 1737, and made himself master of Perekop, Otchakof, and Choczim. He subsequently became prime minister; in which cupacity he came into collision with Biren, who had been prophild respect in accordance with the will came into consion with brea, who has some appointed regent, in accordance with the will of Anna Ivanovna, the late empress, whose favourite he had been, (See Biren.) Marshal favourite he had been. (See BIREN.) Marshal Munnich was at first successful over his rival, and Biren was banished to Siberia; but, upon the accession of the empress Elizabeth, Munnich was in turn sent into exile, in 1742, and remained in Siberia during twenty years. He was recalled by Peter III., upon his accession, and appeared at court in the sheepskin dress

which he used to wear in Siberia. The emperor which he used 50 wear in Siberia. In emperor restored him to his former rank, and he enjoyed the favour of Peter and Catharine until his death. B. in Oldenburg, 1883; D. 1767.

Munszes, Schastian, mun-ster, a learned German divine, who at first was a Franciscan

monk, but afterwards embraced the Reformed monk, but afterwards embraced the Reformed religion, and was nominated Hebrew protessor at the university of Basel. Munster was called a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary, and published a Cosmography, in folio, and a Latin version of the Old Testament, with other learned works. a. at Inglesheim, 1489; p. of the plague, at Basel, 1562.

Muran, or Aurentum (Kr. Aurentum) MURAD, OF AMURATH. (See AMURATH.) MURAT, JOSCHIM, moo'-ra, a celebrated French

marshal, and king of Naples, was the son of an innkeeper at Cahors. His father intended him for the church, and succeeded in getting him for the church, and succeeded in getting film admitted to the college of Cahors; but young Murat's disposition was ill-suited to the eccle-siastical profession. An amour was the cause of his quitting the college; after which he en-listed in a regiment of chasseurs, from which he was dismissed for insubordination. Returning to his father's house, he occupied himself with the management of the horses belonging to the inu. The outburst of the Revolution gave to his impetuous and restless spirit an opportu-nity for action; and he became one of the most energetic partisans of liberty and equality. He had again entered a cavalry regiment, and during the Reign of Terror rapidly rose to the grade of colonel. In 1795 he rendered good the grade of conear. In 1755 he rendered good service to Bonaparte, which the future em-peror rewarded by placing Murat upon his staff when he set out for the Italian campaign of the same year. The fortunes of Bonaparte and Murat were henceforth closely allied. He was confidential aide-de-camp to his patron in Egypt; and, having signalized himself on every Egypi; and, naving signanized number of every, was soon nominated general of division. On the Islah Brumarie 6th Nov. 1799), he commanded the sirty grenadiers who dispersed the Council of Five thundred. For this service Napoleon appointed him commandant of the consultration of the line in marriage. After the battle of Marengo, line in marriage. After the battle of Marengo, in which he commanded the cavalry with distinguished bravery, he was created governor of the Cisalpine republic, and, afterwards, governor of Paris. When Napoleon became emperor, he bestowed the field-marshal's bâton upon Murat, and created him prince, with the title of grand-duke of Berg and Cleves. "The landsome swordsman," as he was termed, went through the German campaign of 1905 with more than his accustomed brilliancy of with more than his accustomed brilliancy of deed. In the invasion of Spain, in 1808, he commanded the French army, and was ambi-tious of gaining the throne which Charles IV. had vacated for himself; but Napoleon pre-ferred to place his brother Joseph upon the Spanish throne, at the same time bestowing the

crown of Naples upon Murat. In 1808 he was proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies, as Naples and Sicily are often called. He reigned in peace until 1812, his rule being characterized by

mildness and liberality. In the latter year he headed the cavalry of the grand army which invaded Russia, and in the advance performed

his customary feats of personal valour; and, during the disastrous retreat, he commanded

in chief from Smolensko to Wilna. After the battle of Leipsic, he hurried back to his kingdom, and having broken with Napoleon, by whom he imagined himself to have been slighted, entered into negotiations with the allies. The congress of Vionna, however, not recognising his kingly title, he declared in favour of Napoleon immediately after learning that the emperor had returned from the isle of Elba. Calling upon the Italians to fight for their national independence, he marched into Upper Italy, where he encountered the Austrians at Tolentino, in 1815, but met with a signal defeat, and lost at once his army and his throne. reat, and note at once his army and his throne.

Subsequently, he attempted to regain the latter, and landed with a few followers upon the coast of Calabria; but, being captured, was brought before a Neapolitan military commission, which basely condemned him to be shot. As a military commander, Murat was mediocre; but his tary commander, agrae was incuous; see me impetious bravery, his love of daring, and his uniform success in battle, would seem to entitle him to the praise which Napoleon bestowed upon him when he called his favourite "the best cavalry officer in Europe." B. at Cahors, in Perigord, 1767; shot, 1815.

Murat, Caroline Maria Bonaparte, wife of the

MURLAY, Garoline Maria Bonaparto, wife of the preceding. Gee Bonaparto, Garoline.)

MURLAYOUX, Luigi Antonio, moo'-a-to'-se, ea celebrated Italian historian, who has been termed "the father of the history of the Middle Ages." After completing his education at Modenn, he entered into holy orders, and was invited, at the age of 23, to Milan, by Count Charles Borromeo, who appointed him librarian of the Ambrosian callese. "Therenton Milan." of the Ambrosian college. Thereupon Mura-tori commenced the study of the Italian middleage records, and subsequently published his "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," in twenty-eight volumes; wherein he gave every chronicle of the medieval period, accompanying them with learned and valuable commentaries. His "Antiquitates Italica" was first produced in 1742; and of this valuable contribution to history the author himself wrote, "I have treated first of the kings, dukes, marquises, counts, and other magistrates of the Italian kingdom; after which I have investigated the various forms of the I have investigated the various forms of the political government, and also the manners of the private citizens, the freedom and franchise of some classes, and the scrittinde of others; the laws, the judicial forms, the military stem; the arts, sciences, and education; stem; the progress of trade and industry; and other matters of social and civil history. Muntroit was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies; but he was exposed to the calumnies and persecutions of some bigots of his church, who accused him of holding heretical opinions, and even denounced him to Pope Benedict XIV. That liberal pontiff, however, wrote to the historian, that "those passages in his works which were not found acceptable to Rome, did not touch either the dogma or the discipline of the Church; but that had they been written by any other person, the Roman Congregation of the Index would have forbidden them, which, however, they had not done in the case of Muratori's works, because it was well known that he, the pope, shared in the universal esteem in which his merit was held." The whole of the historian's minor works were collected and published, in 19 volumes, in 1787. Besides the above-mentioned productions, he wrote a learned treatise upon Italian Poetry,

and an enlightened devotional work, wherein he combated much of the superstition and bigotry of the Roman Catholic church. B. at

bigotry of the Koman Catholic church. B. at Vignola, Modena, 1672; p. at Modena, 1750. Muncarsox, Sir Roderick Impey, mur'-shis, a distinguished modern geologist, director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and director of the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. After receiving a portion of his educa-tion at the Durham grammar-school, he entered the military college of Marlow in 1805, and left it two years subsequently, upon receiving a commission in the 36th regiment. He served at the battle of Vimiera, and shared the dangers and the glory of the retreat made by Sir John Moore upon Corunna. In 1815 he married, and quitted the military profession. Becoming acquainted with Sir Humphry Davy, he was urged by that great chemist to devote his leisure to scientific pursuits. Acting upon this advice, he proceeded pursuits. Acting upon time advice, in protection to study the science of geology, and shortly afterwards explored the Highlands, Yorkshire, and other parts of the kingdom, in company with Professor Sedgwick. In 1828 he accompanied Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Lyell in a geological tour among the extinct volcanoes at Auvergne. After exploring the chain of the Eastern Alps, he published a memoir upon the subject, accompanied with a geological map, in 1829. He subsequently returned to the study of the geological formations of Great Britain, and succeeded in discovering the whole series of Silurian rocks in the sea-cliffs watcher Series of Milford Haven. The term "Silurian system" was first used by him, in consequence of the vast deposits of which it is constituted being most posits of which it is constituted being most fully displayed in those parts of England and Wales once inhabited by a tribe of Britons to whom the Romans applied the name "Silures." With this great discovery Sir Roderick Mur-chison's name has ever since been identified and he has put forth his views thereupon in an important work, entitled "The Silurian System." important work, entitled "The Suurian System." In the years 1835 and 1839 he explored the Rhenish provinces; and, in 1840, in company with M. de Verncuil, a French geologist, he set out for Russia, with the intention of investiout for Russia, with the intention of Investi-gating the goodpical formations of that country, hitherto very little known. The result of his several expectations was published in 1845, in a magnificent volume, entitled "Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains," in the production of which he was assisted by M. de Verneull and the Count Von Keyserling. Shortly after the publication of this book he was knighted by her publication of this book he was knighted by her majesty Queen Victoria, and was created a member of the order of St. Stamislaus by the emperor Nicholas. About the same time th Royal Society awarded him its Copley modal for his editors in establishing the "Silurian System". He wrote extensively upon the subjects of his observations and explorations, and . large number of important contributions by his appeared in the "Transactions" and "Journals' of the learned societies of Great Britain. In 185 he produce "Siluria; the History of the oldes known Rocks containing Organic Remains, with a Brief Sketch of the Distribution of Gold over the Earth." Sir Roderick Murchison likewis declared that gold should be found in the Aus trailan Alps, and urged the government to organize an expedition to test the truth of his views. This appeal met with no official re-sponse; but his theories were rapidly confirme

grough the actual discovery of the precious setal by private individuals. He was M.A. of lambridge and Dublin, D.C.L. of Oxford, trustee of the British Museum, and member of almost il the scientific bodies of Europe. B. in Rosshire, 1792.

MURE, Sir William, mure, a Scotch poet, nose works mostly remain in manuscript. ome of them, however, appeared in a volume attitled "Ancient Ballads and Songs," published in 1827. In the civil war, he tock the sopular side, served as captain in the Ayrshire egiment, and was wounded at Marston Moor,

egiment, and was wounded at Marston Moor, at Rowallan Ayr, 1864; 1. 1687.

MURB, William, of Caldwell, an eminent holar and critic, was educated at Westminster and the University of Edinburgh, and studied anbequently in Germany. He represented Renfrewshire in Parliament from 1846 to 1855, nd was Lord Rector of the University of Glas ow during the years 1847 and 1848. His chief work, "A Critical History of the Language and iterature of Ancient Greece," was incomplete t his death; but the several portions of it, on he epic and lyric poets, and the historians, may se considered as separate works. In the first wo volumes, devoted to an examination of the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' of Homer, he endeavours o prove the essential unity of both these poems, ogether with the identity of their authorship; md it is admitted he successfully refuted the heory which regarded the epics of Homer as collections of national songs composed by diferent men, and possibly at different times.

B. 1799; D. 1860.

Murer, Marc Antoine François, moó-raí, a

learned French critic, who, at the age of 18, read lectures upon Cicero and Terence in the college of Auch, whence he proceeded to Paris, and taught the classics and civil law with great reputation. His sarcastic and vivacious characreputation. His surcastic and viracious charuc-ter, however, procured him many enemies, and, being accussed of heresy and depraved habits, he was imprisoned; but, obtaining his release, he repaired to Toulouse, where fresh churges were brought against him. To avoid punishment, he fled to Italy. At Rome he was well received, was ordained a priest, and was presented to several nich benefices. He taught philosophy, theology, and civil law in the latter city, and enjoyed the esteem of Popes Pins V. and Grevy VIII—His works consist of valuable ontheology, and civil law in the latter city, and enjoyed the esteem of Popes Pins V, and Gregory XIII. His works consist of valuable annotations upon the Latin classics, "Poemata," and "Orations." His commentainer upon Plato's "Republic," and upon Sallust, Clercy-Clerin, e. and "Indiges, 126, and upon Sallust, Clercy-Cleint, a near Indiges, 126, and other latest and the latest and lates

reading to his patron the productions of contemporary authors, that the desire to achieve a temporary authors, that the desire to admire a name in literature was first awakened in his breast. He began by writing verse, and at-tacked the poet Barthelemy in a satirical poem. This next work was a volume of poetry, entitled •Via Dolorosa," for which he was unsuccessful in obtaining a publisher. He then lived that strange, iraquiar, and somewhat romantic mode of life called by himself and other French. novelists the "Bohemian." Fired with literary ambition, but painfully uncertain as to where he should procure a dinner, the young enthusiast mixed in the society of a number of young

THE DICTIONARY

Murillo

painters, musicians, and poets,—the strange bond of impecuniosity uniting them all. Champ floury became his friend during this time, an with him, Murger wrote a number of small pieces for the Luxembourg theatre. After producing several poems and novels with more or ducing several poems and novels with more or less success, he, in 1848, gare to the public the celebrated "Scenes of Bohemian Life," which fixed his fame. This fine rectical of the adventures of his early days opened to him the pages of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and to that fournal he afterwards contributed several of his best works. M. Murger was less successful as adramatist and poet, the particular charm of his style depending not upon invention and imagination, but on the truth and reality of his pictures of life. B. in Paris, 1822; p. 1890. MURILLO, Bartlolmeo Stefano, moo-reel-yo, Murillo, Bartlolmeo Stefano, moo-reel-yo, Bartlolmeo Stefano, moo-reel-yo,

MURILLO, Bartolomeo Stefano, moo-reel-yo, a celebrated Spanish painter, studied under his uncle Juan del Castillo, at Soville, whence, in 1643, he proceded to Madrid, and obtained instruction from the celebrated Velasquez. In 1645 he returned to Seville, where he rapidly 1848 he returned to Seville, where he rapidly rose to the highest distinction, and painted several historical works for the king of Spain. In lis own country, his fine chiefly rests upon his nunerous altar-pieces; but in England, where his works are highly prized, his simple works, such as "The Spanish Peasant Boy," in the National Gallery, are most highly prized. His death was the result of an accident he met with while working upon a scaffolding in the Capuchin convent at Cadiz, at his painting entitled the "Marriage of St. Catherine." B. at

Scrille, 1813; D. at the same place, 1892.
MURFHY, Arthur, mer-fe, a dramatic and
miscellaneous writer, who, after receiving some
education at the college at 5t. Omer, in France, at the age of 18 returned to Ireland, and was placed in the counting-house of a merchant who was his relation; but not liking that occupation, he went to London, and, having a great pation, he went to London, and, having a great inclination to the stage, made an effort in the character of Othello, but without success. He then commenced a literary career, and produced "The Orphan of China," a tragedy, which was well received. He also established a weekly paper, called "The Gray's Im Journal," and two others in defence of government, cuttled the "Test" and the "Auditor." Having studied the law, he was called to the bar by the Societz of Lincolvie. Un, but wave by ing studied the aw, he was caused to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, but never had much practice. His plays of the "Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Way to Keep Him," and "The Citizen," had great Acop Him, and The Chizen, had great success, and produced the author wealth and fame. Mr. Murphy also acquired considerable reputation by his "Lives" of Fielding and Johnson, and, above all, by his translation of Tacitas. He was a commissioner of bankrupts, and, for 116 Wes a commissioner of paracteries, and, not the last two years of his life, had a pension of \$2000 a year. His last literary performance was the "Life of Garrick," which is by no means equal to his former works. Mr. Murphy was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, Burke, Carlot, Parket and other swinching in B. in

History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain." The volume entitled "Arabian Antiquities" contained 97 fine plates, among which were contained 27 me plates, among which were several depicting the Alhambra. B. in Ireland, about 1760; D. 1816. MURPHY, Robert, a modern mathematician,

was the son of a poor shoemaker of Mallow, in Ireland. In his 11th year, his thigh-bone was fractured by his being run over by a cart, accident was the cause of his being confined to his bed during twelve months. Among other papers, an old Cork almanac, containing some papers, an old Cork almanac, containing some mathematical problems, was given him wherewith to employ his mind. This led him to ask for a copy of build, and a work upon algebra, both of which he mastered unadded, and before he had attained his 18th year. He next forwarded answers to the mathematical problems inserted in the newspapers by a gentleman at Cork. The latter sought out the lad, and succeeded in interesting some gentlemen in his behalf. He was received into a classical school in his native town, and subsequently went to the university of Cambridge, where, in 1829, he took his B.A. degree, and afterwards became fellow and dean of his college. Having fallen into dissipated habits, he was compelled to leave the university in 1832. After spending some time in Ireland, he went to London in 1836, and commenced as a mathematical teacher and writer. Two years later, he was appointed examiner in mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of London. To the Cambridge "Philosophical Transactions" he contributed many papers on mathematics, and wrote a trea-tise on the "Theory of Algebraical Equations." He likewise furnished the earlier parts of the "Penny Cyclopædia," with articles on natural philosophy. B. at Mallow, Ireland, 1806; D. in London, 1843.

MUBRAY, or MORAY, James Stuart, Earl of, mur-rai, was a natural son of James V., king of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of Lord Erskine of Mar. He went with his sister. Mary queen of Scots, to France, in 1548, and was among queen ot scots, to France, in 1548, and was amone, the retinue when she was married to the dau-phin of France; but after his return to his native country, he soon began to play an important part in the councils of the party of the Reformation. He was subsequently deputs to repair to France and invite his sister to Scot-law to 1550 and invite his sister to Scotland. In 1561 he returned to Edinburgh, and upon the queen's arrival, a few weeks after-wards, he was appointed by her prime minister. For his services in that office, Mary created him earl of Mar; but a rival claimant to the title earl of mar; but a five camman to the date having appeared in Lord Erskine, the minister received the earldom of Murray in its stead. Together with John Knox and queen Elizabeth, he was opposed to the queen's marriage with Darnley; but though he became estranged from his sister, he took no active part in the murder

against her. In 1570, however, while riding through the streets of Linlithgow, he was shot by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in reveuge of a personal injury committed by him years before. B., it is supposed, about 1533.

MURRAY, Hugh, a voluminous and successful

writer on geography and kindred subjects, at an early age became a clerk in the excise office in Edinburgh; where his official duties leaving him considerable leisure, he cultivated a taste for literature with rare and indefatigable ardour. In the early part of his career he edited the "Scots' Magazine," contributed to the "Edinburgh Gazetteen," and published successively "Discoveries and Travels in Africa, Asia, and America." At a later period of his life he con-tributed 15 volumes to the "Edinburgh Cabinet throuse 15 volumes to the "Edinburgh Cabines Library," on subjects connected with his favourite study; but the work on which his reputation mainly rests, is his "Encyclopedia of Geography," a stupendous monument of reading, Industry, and research. 2, in the manse of North Berwick, 1779; n. 1846.
MURRARY, JOHN, a physician, who attained to

MURRAY, John, a Daysician, who attained to a distinguish pre-eminence as a lecturer on natural philosophy, chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy, at Edinburgh, where he had been educated. His write "Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," and "System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," on 1850.

MURRAY, Lindley, an American grammarian, who at first acted as clerk to his father, a merchant at New York, but was subsequently placed with a private tutor, to acquire some classical knowledge. He next applied himself to the study of the law, and, in his 21st year was called to the bar: but upon the breaking out of the dispute between Great Britain and America, he entered upon a commercial career. Having acquired some property, he retired from business, and bought an estate near New York ness, and bought an estate near New York but the summers of his native country proving too relaxing for his frame, he resolved to settle in England; and accordingly crossed the Atlantic, and took up his residence near York, where he lived till his death. His Grammar of the English Language," Key, and Exercises, were composed in England, and in a condition of such bodily infirmity, that he could take no exercise, except in a carriage. During the latter years of his life, he was entirely confined to his chamber. Besides the three works already named he prosides the three works already named, he pro-duced "The English Reader," "Lecteur Franduced "The English Reader," "Lecteur Fran-cais," and a small work "On the Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Holy Scrip-tures." The large sums obtained by him for his educational works were entirely devoted to charitable purposes. B. in Pennsylvania, 1745 D. near York, 1826.

n. near York, 1826. Murray, Sir George, a gallant British general, governor of the Royal Military College at Woolvieh, &c., was educated at the high schoo and university of Edinburgh, entered the arm in 1789, and gained great distinction in almost every quarter of the globe for his military achievements, and more especially for the skill and ability with which he discharged in the Peninsular war the duties of quartermaster general. In 1812 he was appointed to the government of the Canadas; but on hearing that Namolean had escaped from Elba. Obtained in Napoleon had escaped from Elba, obtained hir release from that office, and joined the British army in France. On his return to England he

was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle; vas appointed governor of Edmourgh Castle; id in 1819 the governorship of the Royal filitary College was conferred upon him. In 823 he became lieutenant-general of the ordance, was soon after elected M.P. for Perthhire, and in 1828 took office as secretary of tate for the colonies. In Sir R. Peel's admidistration of 1834-5 he filled the office of mastereneral of the ordnance; but lost his seat for erthshire. At the Westminster election in 837 he opposed and was defeated by Sir De acy Evans and Mr. Leader. When the Whites acy Evans and alt., Leader. When the Whitzs seigned in 1921, Sir George again received the ppointment of master-general. Sir George urray is likewise known to the world in a hic-ury capacity, as the editor of "Mariborough's ispatches." B. in Perthshire, 1772; D. 1846. Al UBBAY, William, a distinguished actor and

theatrical manager, made his first appearance, in his 19th year, at Covent Garden, under the mspices of Mr. Kemble. He shortly afterwards ettled in Edinburgh, where he remained 42 years as actor and lessee of the Theatres Royal years a actor and issee of the theaters man and Adelphi, and, during that period, besides his professional fame, he enjoyed the universal respect of the citizens, and the friendship of Scott, Allan, Wilson, Jeffrey, and the other eading literati of Edinburgh. Mr. Murray was most versatile actor; and could take success-Index versame actor; and count ras successions while a very wide range of characters. He was in the habit of delivering addresses at the beginning and close of the theatrical season, which were masterpieces of wit and humour. в. 1791: р. 1852.

Murray, John, an eminent English publisher, ...ho was at first in partnership, as medical bookseller, with Mr. Highley, but afterwards devoted his attention to a much more extensive line of business. A man of considerable tact, he sought and made the acquaintance of the best writers of his day, and contrived to maintain a long course of business transactions with them by the exercise of well-timed liberality. them by the exercise of well-timed liberality. His first great undertaking was the establishment of the "Quarterly Review," in 1849. He published a few of Sir Walter Scotts, and all Lord Byron's works. His name was also to be found on the title-page of works by Campbel, Moore, Caming, Hallam, Croker, Isaae Disraeli, Mosnington Irving, Southey, Lockhart, Crabbe, and Bishop Heber. Several of his publishing ventures were particularly fortunate; such as the "Domestic Cookery," of which upwards of 30,000 copies have been sold. The 'Family' and "Colonial" Libraries were also valundle and successful seculations, B. 1778; p. 1843.

and successful speculations. B. 1778; D. 1543.

MURRAY, William, Earl of Mansfield. (See Mansfield, Earl of).

MUSA, Antonius, mu'-sa, a Greek physician, who cured Augustus of a dangerous illness by who cated augusts of a cangerous intess by bathing. He was the first who advised the use of the cold bath. The Romans creeted a statuc in his honour. Two tracts, "De Herbâ Bota-nică," and "De tuendâ Valetudine," are attri-

buted to him.

Musa, Ibn-Nosseyr, a famous Arab conqueror, who, in 707, was nominated governor of Mauritania, and who quickly reduced the whole of the tribes inhabiting the northern shores of Africa. In 710 he landed in Spain with a small army, and, after some successes, returned to Africa laden with spoil. In the following year he dispatched his subordinate, Tarik, into Spain. The latter defeated and killed Roderick, tho Gothic king, and pushed his victorious arms as

far as the rich city of Toledo, which he plun-dered. Musa, unwilling to allow so much glory and wealth to fall to the share of his lieutenant, put himself at the head of 18,000 men, with whom he landed at Algesiras in 712. He rapidly re-duced Seville, Beja, Merida, and marched upon Toledo, where he met Tarik, whom he caused to be beaten and thrown into prison. Tarik was, however, subsequently restored to his command by the caliph Al-Walid; whereupon he overran Spain in an easterly direction. Musa, on the other hand, pursued a northerly course, and took Salamanca and other considerable The two Arab generals quickly reduced cities. the whole of Spain, and were summoned to Syria by the caliph Al-Walid. Tarik obeyed instantly; but it was not until a second mes-senger had been despatched to Musa that he turned eastward. He arrived in Syria at the beginning of 715, accompanied by thousands of captives, among whom were four hundred of the Spanish nobility, and with a long train of the Spanish nobility, and with a long train of the Spanish nobility, and with a long train of camels laden with spoil. The caliph received him coldly; and upon his death, shortly after-wards, Suleyman, his successor, cast Musa into prison, and fined him 200,000 pieces of gold. One of his sons was also put to death, and his head brought to Musa by Suleyman himself, who asked him if he knew it; upon which the afflicted parent replied, "Cursed be he who has slain a better man than himself." Musa died in poverty, 717; B. 640.

MUSEUS, mu-se'-us, an ancient Greek poet, who is stated to have lived in the mystic ages of Greece, and to have been an Athenian. All his works are lost; but some quotations from them, given by Plato, and others, were inserted by Henry Estienne, or Stephens, in his "Philosophi-cal Poetry of the Ancients."—There was another of the same name, who wrote a poem called "Hero and Leander." He is supposed to have flourished in the 5th century of the Christian era. Muszus, John Charles Augustus, a German

MULEAUS, JOHN CHARGES AUGUSTUS, a GETTMEN writer, who studied theology at the University, with the intention of entering into holy orders. Relinquishing theology for general literature, he, in 1760, published a parody on Richardson's novel, entitled "Grandy on Richardson's novel, entit dison the Second," the success of which urged him to make renewed efforts as an author. It was not however, until after an interval of eighteen years that he gave to the public his "Physiognomical Travels," a satire upon Lavater. In the interim he had supported himself by teaching at the gymnasium of Weimar. His fame was secured by this last In the interim he had supported weimar. his lame was secured by this lab production; and he thereupon proceeded to collect and write his "Volksmärchen der Deutschen," or "Popular Legends of Germany," which were a series of charming narratives gathered from the peasantry, and dressed up in a simple and beautiful style. His other works were a collection of novelettes and tales for children, and a number of satirical sketches entitled "Freund Heins Erscheinungen," or "Death's Advent," in which Musæus treated of the many human undertakings cut short by the summons of that inevitable visitor. Some of his posthumous sketches were collected by his

physician and antiquary, who, in 1684, was chosen secretary to the Royal Society. He edited "Geta Britannicus," which is the life of Geta, by Capitolinus, and a number of medical

works. B. 1657; D. at Exeter, 1721.

Mussonenesca, Peter van, moosi-saene(r)k, an eminent Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician, who, with Gravesande, first introduced the Newtonian philosophy into Holland. He became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at his native place; and was a member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. His "Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy" is a valuable work, and has been translated into English by Colson. He also wrote, in Latin, treatises on the Magnet, Capillary Attraction, Cohesion, and Meteorology. B. at Leyden, 1692; D. at the same place, 1761.

B. at Leggen, 1022, D. at the same place, 1701.

Mussay, Alfred de, mood-sai, an eminent
modern French poot, playwright, and novelist,
After completing his education at the college of Henry IV, where his fellow-pupil and
intimate friend was the duke of Orleans, son of intimate friend was the duke of Oricans, son of Louis Philippe, he essayed the most diverse studies. The law, medicine, finance, painting, were in turn engaged in, in turn abandoned. In 1830 he put forth a small volume of poetry, entitled "Tales of Spain and Italy." The sucentitled "Tales of Spain and Italy." The suc-cess which the work obtained was quite un-deserved—in a moral point of view, at loust; but this early favour encouraged its author to proceed, and to achieve better things. A celebrity at 23, the young poet made a jour-ney to Italy with George Sand, under the mane of confidential secretary. Retween the years 1836-40, he produced several works, more releas characterized burn affectation of Byronic or less characterized by an affectation of Byronic misanthropy and disgust of things mundane. Two or three collections of poems and a num-ber of plays succeeded, the best of which last, however, were not adapted for the stage. At the revolution of 1848, he lost his post of librarian to the ministry of the luterior, but re-gained it after the establishment of the empire, with the additional appointment of reader to the empress. During his last years he gave himself up to play and even grosser pleasures. His last volume of verse was published in 1850. and showed a premature decay of the author's powers: he was nevertheless elected a member of the French Academy in 1852. At his death, he left some poems and a drama uncompleted.

Mustapha I., mus-ta-fa, sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother Ahmed I. in 1617; in the Janissaries, and thrown into prison. He was afterwards released and replaced upon the throne, but again deposed by the Janissaries, and deposed by the Janissaries, and strangled in 1623.

and strangled in 1923.

MUSTAPEA II., son of Mahomet IV., succeeded Ahmed II., his unole, in 1895. He defeated the Austrians at Temnewar, and made war, with success, against the Venetians, Poles, and Russians. Fortene at length turning against him, he was forced to make peace. He was deposed by his subjects, and died in 1703.

MUSTAPEA III., the son of Ahmed III., ascended the throne in 1757. He was a weak prince, and, by trusting to his favourites, greatly exhausted the public treasury. His prother Abdul Ahmed succeeded him. p. 1774.

Als postnumous sketches were consected by mis pupil Augustus von Kotzebue, and-published in 1791, with the title, "Some Traits of the Life of prince, and, by trusting to his favourites, the good Museus." Musses were no less with the ground the great of the Life of prince, and, by trusting to his favourites, and acquivating as a writer than kindly and generous as a man. p. at Jena, 1735, p. 1737. Museum 1878. Museum 18

Baïraktar, pasha of Rudshuk, collected an army and marched upon Constantinople, demanding that the deposed Selim should be given up to hin; but Selim had been already strangled, and his dead body was brought to Baïraktar, who thereupon deposed Mustapha IV., and placed his brother Mahmoud upon the throne (see Mahmoud II.) by whom Mustapha was put to death in 1808.

Musurus, Constantine, musu-rus, a Turkish diplomatist, the representative of an ancient Cretan family of high rank. After serving his country in various diplomatic missions to Athens and Vienna, he was sent as ambassador to London in 1855, and since that time has continued to represent Turkey at the court of

St. James's. n. at Constantinople, 1807.
MTTIUS, Calius, mu'-shi-us, first named Cordus, and afterwards Scevola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself when Porsenna besieged Rome, 507 B.C. Mutius entered the camp of Porsenna to assassinate him, and, by mistake, stabled one of his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of 300 who had engaged, by oath, to slay him; and added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer."
On saying this, he thrust it into the coals which were burning on the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with this intrepolity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scavola, or left-handed, was given as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

MYLNE, Robert, milm, an eminent architect and civil engineer, who built old Blackfriars Bridge, taken down 1864, and erected Sir Christopher Wren's monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, to which establishment he acted as sur-

ura, to which establishmen he acted as surveyor. B. at Edinburgh, 1734; D. 1811.

Myrox, mi-ron, a celebrated sculptor of ancient Greece, whose praises were frequently sung by both the Greek and Roman poets. He sung by both the Greek and Roman pures. Are excelled in earving animals. He was the modeller of the Discobolus or Quoit-thrower, an ancient marble copy of which is in the British Museum. He flourished in the 5th century s.c.

MYTENS, Daniel, mi-tens, a Dutch painter, who went to England, and became the best portrait-painter at the court of James I. He popurar painter pas me court of sames 1. Prince Rupert, and the dwarf, Sir Jeffrey Hudson. When Vandyck became popular, Mytens retired to the Hague. E. in Holland, 1590; D. about 1680.

Nabis, nai'-bis, tyrant of Sparta, whom Philip, king of Macedon, appointed governor of Argos He was guilty of the greatest cruelties, and had a statue, carved to resemble his wife, which, by a scattle, carved to resemble his wife, which, by springs, would embrace any one that touched it, and then pierce the victim through the bod, with spikes. This machine Nabis devised as

with spikes. This machine Nabia devised as-means of extorting money from his people; and when any one refused, he threatened to intro-duce him to his wife. He was slain no. 1920. NABONASSA, aci-bo-nidi-ser, king of Babylon He is celebrated by the famous epoch which bears his name, and which commenced in the year 747 no. He is supposed to be the same with Baladam, the father of Merodach, men-tioned is Scripture. Relegand between 748 and tioned in Scripture. Reigned between 748 and

NABOPOLASSAB, na'-bo-po-las'-1 w, king of Ba-

bylon, united with Astyages against Assyria, which empire they conquered, and having divided it between them, founded two kingdoms, that of the Medes under Astyages, and that of the Chaldeans under Nabopolassar, B.C. 621-05.

NADIR SHAM, ma'dir-she, called also Tamasp ouli Khan, king of Persia, and a famous onqueror, was son of a maker of sheepskin oats, who belonged to the race of Afshar, a furkish tribe, which had attached itself to the king of Persia. Nadir, after he had become great, was fond of alluding to his mean origin; and when one of his sons, who was about to marry a princess of the royal family of Delhi, marry a princess of the royal family of Dellin, rea requested to name his ancestors for seven generations, Nadir replied, "Tell them that you he grandson of the sword, and so on, till they are a descent of sevent, instead of seven enerations." From his earliest youth ha disand the state of t escape, returned to his harvecodinity, and sub-sequently entered the service of the governor of Khorassan, who appointed him to command an army sent against the Tartars. Nadir gained a complete victory with an inferior force, and took the Tartar general prisoner. The governor at irst treated him with great distinction; but becoming jealous of his aspiring spirit, refixed him a grade in the army he had promised him, and when Nadir complained of this breach of faith, caused him to be bastinadeed. Exaperated at this dishonourable treatment, Nadir became the leader of a band of robbers. perame the leader of a cand of robbers. With this troop he rose to great power. In 1727 he joined Tamasp, son of the monarch of Persia, who had been pushed from the throne by the Affghan conquerors of Persia. His first act was to kill Futteh Ali, the commander of the Persian forces; after which he took the supreme command. In the same year, he drove the Afghans out of Mushed. After several great victories, he took Ispahan, and put to death Ashraft, the Affighan king. He next took the name of Tamasp Kouli, or "the slave of Tamasp," and was also emobled with the title of Khan. He was likewise granted the four inest provinces of the kinedom. But this did not to kill Futteh Ali, the commander of the Perprovinces of the kingdom. But this did not satisfy his ambitious nature, and upon the first opportunity he deposed Tamasp, whose son, an infant eight months old, he proclaimed king, at the same time constituting himself regent. In 1735, he gained the battle of Erivan, in which the Turks lost 50,000 men. The infant monarch died in the same year; upon which Nadir called a great council of the kingdom, at which more than a hundred thousand persons are said to have attended, by whom he was acknowledged king. With the view of destroying the Afighans sing. With the view of destroying the Aughans as an independent power, he invaded the province of Candahar, and in 1738 the city of that name fell into his power. In the following set me marched into Hindostan, and after defeating the Mogul troops, entered Delhi, where he so-quited immense riches. After his return to Persia, he turned his arms against the king of Bakhara who are accomplished to what! Notice Bokhara who was compelled to submit. Nadir next marched Mong both banks of the Oxus, as far as the Caspian, which territory he conquered, and put its monarch to death in 1740. He had thus secured peace for Persia, whose dominions were extended in every direction. But his last years were characterised by cruel tyranny, which mental artist, who received instructions from excited universal hatred against him; and at Raffaelle, and decorated the Vatican with groups excited universal hatred against him; and at length a conspiracy of some of the highest officers of his court was formed, and he was

omeers of his court was formed, and he was assassinated in 1747. B. in Khorassan, 1888.

Nevius, Oneius, ne'-vi-us, a Latin poet, who served in the first Punic war, upon which he wrote an epie poem. He likewise produced several comedies, one of which was so displassical comedies, one of which was so displassical comedies, one of which was so displassical to the company of the co ing to Metellus, the consul, that he expelled him from Rome. Nævius retired to Utica,

where he died about 204 B.C. Some fragments of his are extant.

Nævius, a famous augur in the reign of Tar-guin, of whom it is related, that, in order to convince the king and the Romans of his supernatural power, he cut a stone with a razor, and thus turned the ridicule of the populace into admiration. Cicero, however, who had himself been an augur, treats this miraculous event as

a mere fistion. NABL, Johann August, nal, an eminent Prus-

sian sculptor, who executed the colossal statue t the tanagrave Frederick, which stands in 'rederick's Square, Berlin. In 1755 he was appointed professor of the Academy of Arts at Cassel. B. at Berlin, 1710; D. at Cassel, 1781.

NARHIMOV, Nicolnevitch, rak-ke-mof, a Russian poet, who received his education at the university of Moscow; after which he entered university of Moscow; after which he entered the army, but soon quitted it, and devoted him-self to literature. Possessed of considerable wealth, he retired to his estates, where he occupied himself with the composition of his "Fables" and a large number of prose satirical pieces. His satire in verse, entitled "The peaking Monkey," was written in derision of the French subsequently to the invasion of Russia by Napoleon I. This production is pronounced to be not inferior to the writings of

Voltaire. B. at Kharkov, 1782; D. 1814. Naldi, Sebastiano, nal-de, a famous Italian buffo singer, who went to London early in the nineteenth century, and obtained great éclat. He was accidentally killed at Paris in 1819, by the explosion of an apparatus which had been invented for cooking by steam. This person, who possessed a marvellous power of facial contortion, has been consigned to immortality by

Byron, in the line-

"Watch each distortion of a Naldi's face," which occurs in the "English Bards and Scotch

Reviewers."

Nalson, John, nall-son, an English divine, who, after having gone through the usual course of a university education at Cambridge, obtained on a investing contaction at camprings, obtained the living of Doddington, and a prebend in Ely cathedral. He was the author of "An Imperial Collection of the Affairs of State, from the Scotch Rebellion to the Murder of Charles the First," and also wrote an account of the trial of

that monarch. B. 1638; D. 1688.

NANI, John Baptist, nd.-ne, a Venetian historian, who in 1641 was admitted to the College of Senators, and sent ambassador to France. He returned to Venice in 1648, having obtained from Louis XIII. considerable succours for carrying on the war against the Turks. In 1654he was sent as ambassador to Germany, where he rendered great services to the republic. He continued to serve his country en many great occasions, and was appointed procurator of St. Mark.

of birds, plants, fruits, &c. B. 1487; D. 1564.

Nantruil, Robert, nan'te(τ)-c, a celebrated

French miniature-painter and engraver, who drew the portrait of Louis XIV., in crayons, with such elegance, that the king appointed him designer and engraver to his cabinet. His engrav-

signer and engraver or ins calonier. This engrav-ings of portraits are highly valued. B. at Rheims, 1630; D. at Paris, 1678. Napier, John, Baron, of Merchiston, na-peer', a celebrated Scotch mathematician, who, towards the close of the 16th century, discovered the method of superseding long and laborious arithmetical operations by the invention of his logarithmic tables, which, says Laplace, in his "Systême du Monde," "by reducing to a few days the labour of many months, doubles, as it were, the life of an astronomer, besides freeing him from the errors and disgust inseparable from long calculations." The principles of this great invention were detailed by Napier in two works, published in the years 1614 and 1619. Besides other works, he wrote a curious pamphlet, entitled "Secret Inventions profitable and necessary in these Days for the Delence of the Island," the original of which is kept in the archbishop of Canterbury's library at Lambeth. B. at Merchiston Castle, near Edunburgh, 1550; D. at the same place, 1617. Napier, William John, Lord, a British naval

officer, entered the service at the age of 16, and was a midshipman on board the Defiance at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1833 he was appointed superintendent of the interests of the British nation in China, and arrived at Macao in July, 1834. Obstacles were placed in the way of his mission by the governor of Canton, who was desirous of obtaining delay until he could communicate with Pekin; but Lord Napier was not inclined to delay the superintendence of those interests which he had been appointed to proteet, and sailed up the Canton river, and arrived at the Canton factory in his boat on July 24. The next morning the governor issued orders that he should return to Macao, which were replied to by a positive refusal: commercial transactions between the British and Chinese merchants were prohibited by the governor; on which Lord Napier sent the Imogovernor; our when hord rapper sent the Imagene and Andromache frigates up the Bogue river, which were fired at by the forts, and the Chinese forts were demolished by the ships' guns. This was on the 17th of Soptember; and the ships, owing to calms, being obliged to anchor for several days, Lord Napier became seriously indisposed on the 14th, and the men-of-war were ordered to "move out of the river," in order to avoid further interruption to com-merce, and Lord Napier returned to Macao, where, on the 11th of October, 1834, he expired. - at Kinsale, 1787.

Napier, Sir Charles John, a modern British admiral, who, in 1799, at the age of 13, entered the navy, and served in the North Sea on board the Martin sloop of war. In the following year he went to the Mediterranean station, where he took part in several minor actions, and had his thigh broken by a shot during an engagement between the Recruit brig and a French corvette. In 1809 he displayed signal bravery at the taking of Martinique, being the first to scale the walls. For this and some subsequent services he was John, nan-ne, a celebrated orna- volunteer on laud in Spain. In 1811 he stormed



MOZART, WOLFGANG GOTTLIEB.



NASH, RICHARD (called Beau Nash).



NAPOLEON I



NAPOLEON III

expedition, which sailed for the East in 1798. He took Alexandria, gained over Mourad Bey the battle of the Pyramids, and, although the fleet had been destroyed by Nelson at Aboukir, neet had been destroyed by Nelson at Adonkir, the French were soon masters of Egypt. Sud-denly quitting his army, he set sail for France, and, after narrowly missing capture by the English cruisers, appeared unexpoctedly at Paris at the end of the year 1799, at a time when the administration of the Directory had grown irksome to the nation. Bonaparte at grown insome to the hation. Bonaparte at ground insome became the head of a very powerful party, and, aided by Siéyès, his brother Lucien, and General Leeler, he overthrew the Directory on the famous 18th Brumaire, year 8 of the Rebuille (9th Nov. 1789), caused himself to be named first consul, having for his colleagues Cambacérès and Lebrun, also dignified by the title of consul, but mere tools to his ambition. In 1800 he placed himself at the head of the army of Italy, crossed the Alps, and gained the battle of Marengo. General Moreau having about the same time beaten the Austrians at Hohenlinden, the peace of Luneville was signed with Austria in 1801, and in the following year the treaty of Amiens with England concluded the second war of the French Revolution. In the same year Bonaparte was proclaimed consul for life: in 1804 he became emperor of the French. Pope Pius VII. went to Paris to assist at his coronation, but Napoleon placed the crown upon coronation, but Napoleon placed the crown upon his own head, and also crowned his consert Josephne. Six months later he creeted the Casalpune Republic into a kingdom, and crowned himself king of Italy at Milan. About this time he committed an act which forms one of the foules blots upon his memory. Some time previously, his life had been threatened by a plot, in which the Bourbon princes were implicated. Resolved to make an example of one of them he caused the vome due of the vome due to the cause of the vome due of the caused the vome due of the cause of the vome due of the cause of the vome due to the cause of the vome due to the cause of the vome due to the vome due to the cause of the vome due to the cause of the vome due to the vome of them, he caused the young duc d'Enghien to be seized, and after a disgraceful mockery of a rial, the innocent prince was shot at Vincennes.

Napoleon gloried in this odious act. "I had never personally offended these Bourbons," he never personally offended these Mouroons," he wrote; "a great nation had chosen me to govern it, almost all Europe had sanctioned its choice. My blood, after all, was not ditchwater, and it was time to place it on a par with theirs." In 1805, the destruction of the combined French and Spanish fleets by Nelson, and Trailagar completely overtured his long-cherished scheme for the invasion of England. In the same year, England, Russia, and Austria entered into a new coalition against France, and the battle of Austrilitz was fought, and termi-nated so successfully for France, that a large accession of territory was gained, and what she already possessed was confirmed to her by the treaty of Presburg. In 1806 he placed his bro-ther Joseph upon the throne of Naples, Louither Joseph upon the throne of Naples, Loun becoming king of Holland: the victory of Jeni was obtained towards the close of the sam year. Russia was next attacked, and the cm peror Alexander was compelled to sign the peace of Tilst. Jerome Bonaparte was the placed upon the throne of Westphalia. In 180 Napoleon made his unprincipled invasion (Spain, sending Murat and 80,000 men thittee Charles IV. Aug his family writer! to Peace Charles IV. Aug his family wri Spain, sending three and so, occurred to French territory, where they virtually became prisoner of Napoleon, who placed his brother Josep upon the throne of Spain, and gave Naples t Murat. But Spain resisted the French invader and the defeat and capitulation of Dupont

laylen, and Junot at Cinfra, were the com-nencement of the declining fortunes of the self-created emperor. Notwithstanding the greatest efforts of Soult, Massena, and Snehet, pain, backed by the brilliant genius of Wel-ington and his fine army, repulsed the French. ington and his fine army, repulsed the French.

His struggle cost France, in five years (1808818), more than 400,000 men. Meanwhile,
osephine, having given no heir to the empire,
as divorced by Napoleon, in 1808, and Maria
oulas, daughtier of his old enemy the emperor
Austria, became empress of the French. The
uit of this union was a son, who, at his birth,
was styled king of Rome. (See Marousor II.)
bout this time, Fouché, Bernadotte, and sergal others, heard to withdray from him. Deceall others, began to withdraw from him; Pope ins VII., who had been stripped of his temoral dominions, excommunicated him; finally, e prohibitive system of continental commerce, hich he had organized with the view of ruining England, produced, instead, universal poverty and misery throughout France. Having drained rance of her treasure, he next planued a foridable invasion of Russia, which was destined rob his country of the flower of her youth and manhood. In 1812 he assembled the largest my that was ever led by a European general, id at the head of 500,000 men, passed into ussia, whose army he defeated in several enagements. In September he entered Moscow, hich had been previously evacuated and almost otally consumed. After spending a month here, in expectation of overtures of peace from st. Petersburg, the frost and snow of a Russian wintercompelled him to commence a precipitate etreat. Harassed by innumerable foes, the rench army, deprived of everything, perished etreat. the snow, or found a grave in the ley waters of the Beresina. Hastily returning to France, the emperor succeeded in creating another rmy, and opened the campaign in Germany, with the victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden; but Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden were now in arms against him; and at reipsic, where, in three days, the French lost upwards of 50,000 men, his power received a death-stroke. The allies entered France, and death-stroke. The alms entered France, min Mapoleon, finding his army disorganized, and most of his ministers and generals disaffected towards him, abdicated the throne of France, at Fontainelbeau, on the 4th of April, 1814. The Bourbons were re-established in France, The Sourbons were re-established in France, Appleon accepting the island of Elba as his retreat. In less than a year he again appeared in France, and by the time he had reached the capital, the whole army had declared for himmediately, the coalition that had detriroued him was renewed; but Napoleon, at the head of his haven and archivaction transit to the three coals of the had a compared to the state of num was renewed; our Napoleon, at the head of his brave and enthusiastic troops, took the initiative, and defeated the Prussians at Ligny, on the 16th of June; but upon the 18th he suffered defeat at the hands of Wellington, on the memorable field of Waterloo. Four days afterwards, he abdicated in favour of his son. wards, no addicated in layour of ins Son. His new reign lasted for, and is generally styled, the Hundred Days. 'He set out for Rochefort, with the intention, it is stated, of escaping to America; but not being able to evade the Eng-lish cruisers, he surrendered to Captain Mait-land of the Relaxanday and delimed the besland, of the Bellerophon, and claimed the hos-pitality of England. The English cabinet, blanky of England. The England context, however, declared him to be the prisoner of the allies, and he was dispatched to the island prison of St. Helena. For nearly six years did this extraordinary man pine in bondage, the bitterness of which was augmented by the petty tyranny of Sir Hudson Lowe, the gover-nor of the place. The opinions held relative to Napoleon are as numerous and conflicting as his many biographers. A work like the present, however, is not the place for drawing in-ferences and philosophising: we have only to deal with facts; and must refer those who wish to know the estimates that have been made of this extraordinary man's character to the many works upon the subject. For a philosophic but sternly adverse view of Napoleon's nature, the writings of Emerson may be consulted; for panegyries, the reader may turn to almost any Franch writer on the subject. At St. Helen he dictated his Memoirs, which were afterwards published with many interpolations, as the "Memoirs of Las Gasas," and again as the "Memoirs edited by Count Montholon." He died and was interred at St. Helena, in 1821, but his remains were brought to France, on board of a ship of war, by Prince de Joinville, in 1840. They now rest under the dome of the Invalides, at Paris, in the midst of the ashes of many who were his commanious in victory. 8. writings of Emerson may be consulted; for

Invalues, at Paris, in the industry of the abuse of many who were his companions in victory, B. at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1768. Napoleon II., Francis Charles Joseph Na-poleon, duke of Reichstadt, was the son of Napoleon I, and Maria Louisa, and at his birth was styled king of Rome. After the abdication of his father, an attempt was made to proclaim him emperor, but it was soon abandoned. When the allies entered Paris, his mother fled with him to her father's court. He was brought up by his grandfather Francis, emperor of Austria, by whom he was created duke of Reichstade in 1818, and appointed colonel of a regi-ment of cavalry. This young prince, who was apparently born to such a brilliant destiny, died shortly after he had attained his twenty-first birthday, of consumption. There were ugly ru-mours current, that his grandfather deliberately planned his destruction, and employed the gay duke of Salerno to entice him into every form of dissipation, by which his strength was under-

mined, and his premature death brought about.
B. at Paris, 1811, D. 1832.

NAPOLEON III., Charles Louis Napoleon
Bonaparte, emperor of the French, was the
third son of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, king of Holland, and of Hortense Beauharnais, daughter Holland, and of Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of the empress Josephine. Queen Hortense's three sons were decreed to be successors to the French throne in the event of the death of the king of Home. (See the preceding.) The eldest, Napoleon Charles, who was brought up by hap poleon, died in 1807; the second, Napoleon Lawis, died in his brother's arms at Forli, in 1801. In the history of modern times, there are few examples of men who have passed through greater changes of life than the survivor of the queen of Holland's sons, "Born in a palace," says one of his latest biographers, "for a while the heir-presumptive of the greatest monarch in Europe, he was afterwards thrown headlong from that high estate, and condemned, in obscurity and exile, to associate with the sons of tradesmen and farmers; to be to-day the companion of cardinals, popes, and kings, and to sleep to-morrow on a heap of stones in the street, in the disguise of a livery servant; to be hidden during eight days, in a burning fever, in

hateful form of despotism: to have his brother die in his arms; to wander about in sickness, hunger, and dejection; to take refuge in common taverns; to tread the soil of France as an outlaw, at the peril of his life; to organize re-peated insurrections; to be in prison: to lie in peated insurrections; to be in prison; to he in a dungeon; to write treatises on Pauperism and the Sugar Question; to mingle with the haughty nobles of England at a tournament; to be the president of a republic; to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him to make himself emperor: to be the ally, on terms of equality. of the strongest government in Europe; and, in conjunction with Great Britain, to subdue the armies of Russia, and to compel the czar to sue for peace in that capital which, forty-two years before, on that selfsame day, he had en-tered as a conqueror." After the fall of Napoleon I., Queen Hortense went into exile with her two sons, residing in succession at Geneva, at Aix in Savoy, in the duchy of Baden, in Bavaria, and finally repairing to the château of Arenenberg, on the banks of Lake Con-tance, where she resided until her death. There Queen Hortense, or duchess of St. Leu, as she was now called, employed herself with the education of cauce, employed nersest with the studention to her sons. Louis Napoleon displayed the greatest eagerness for study, and distinguished himself by his ardent pursuit of all knowledge bearing upon military matters. After Louis Philippe assemded the throne, Louis Napoleon and his brother asked to be allowed to return to France, but were refused. The brothers next took part one were retused. The proviners next took part in a revolution in Italy; but, their party being defeated by the papal troops, they became fugitives, the elder dying of fever at Forli, and Louis Napoleon only escaping the Austrians by assuming the disguise of a footman. He reached Cannes in safety, and subsequently entered Paris with his mother, who asked permission to re-main there a short time, as her son was ill. The king refusing to accede to this request, Hortense and her son repaired to London. In a short time they returned to Switzerland. Until the year 1836, he occupied himself with military studies, and with composing political and milisearces, and with composing pointed and min-tary treatises; but, in the last-named year, considering that he had only to present himself to the French soldiery in order to shake their allegiance towards Louis Philippe, he went to Strasburg, where, after an absurd attempt at carrying out his project, he was made prisoner, and placed in a dungeon of the garrison. Louis Philippe regarded the affair with contempt, and shipped off the pretender to the United States. He remained but a short time in America, for, hearing that his mother was dangerously ill, he repaired to Arenenberg, in defiance of the French government. The duchess of St. Leu died two months after his arrival. The French government demanded of Switzerland the extradition of the refugee; and, to prevent a war, Louis Napoleon quitted the country for England in 1837 In London he lived the life of a fa-shionable lounger, and wrote his "Napoleonie Ideas," but, in 1840, he resolved to make another attempt at subverting the government of Louis Philippe. A steamer was hired, a number of rminpe. A steamer was nred, a number of disaffected Frenchmen were collected, and Louis Napoleon, provided with a tame eagle, and a carved and gilded effey of the same emblem of imperialism, steamed from Margate and landed at Boulogne. He presented himself to the offiintended during eight caps, in a our mig rever, in imperiment, and a state of the olds of the midst of Austrian troops, who were assegn at Boulogne. He presented himself to the olds to take his life; to fight as a common soldier cers, displayed his wooden earle, and set free and a rebed, in the hope of overthrowing a the living litel; but the soldiers would not

Napoleon

listen to the representative of Napoleonism, the In 1862, an expedition was sent to Mexico, and eagle refused to soar aloft, and perched upon the in 1864, Maximilian of Austria was made emtop of the Napoleon column. The baffled conperor of that country, but Napoleon III. withspirators next attempted to regain their steamer, Louis himself being captured, after shooting a French soldier who had tried to oppose his retreat. For this absurd affair he was arraigned before the Chamber of Peers, found guilty of high treason, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and conducted to the castle of Ham, whence he contrived to effect his escape in the disguise of a workman, in 1846. He reached London in safety, and continued to reside there till 1848, at which time the Republic permitted his return to France with the other members of the Bonaparte family. Subsequently, along with Larmar-tine, Cavaignac, and Ledru Rollin, he put himself in nomination for election as president of the rein hommanon for election as pressure of the re-public, and was voted to that office by an over-whelming majority. At the close of the year 1351, he destroyed the last vestige of French liberty, by the celebrated cost of êtat, and con-trived to secure his re-election, not for four, but for ten years. He was now emperor of France in all things but the name, and this latter title was given to him, after an appeal to universal suffrage, in December, 1852. In the following year he married Eugénie, countess de Teba, who bore him a son. He became the ally of England in the struggle against Russia, which ter-minated with the fall of Sebastopol and the treaty of Paris in 1856. In the same year he paid a visit to Queen Victoria in London. Two attempts against his life were made; the first by Pianori in 1855, and the second by Felice Orsini, Fierri, and others, at the beginning of 1858. Upon this latter occasion, Napoleon III. demanded of the British government that the English laws affecting political exiles should be altered. This attempt at dictation and interaftered. This attempt at dictation and inter-ference created a strong feeling against the French emperor, which was heightened by the insults of several colonels of the French army. The Palmerston administration, by appearing disposed to yield, became highly unpopular, and was compelled to quit office. The emperor formed an alliance offensive and defensive with the king of Sardinia; and, at the beginning of the year 1839, Napoleon treated the Austrian ambassador with marked coolness, which clearly foreshadowed what was speedily to occur. Francis Joseph declared war against the king of Sardinia and his French ally. French army crossed the Alps into Italy, and the emperor, leaving the empress as regent during his absence, hastened to put himself at its head. The Austrians lost battle after battle, till at length they were compelled to evacuate Lombardy. Terms of peace were concluded even more suddenly than war had been declared. At Villafranca the two emperors met: Lom-bardy was given up to France, and by France bordy was given in to France, and by France ceded to Sardinia: Austria remaining in possession of Venetia and the celebrated Quadrilateral. The reward of these services was the cession of Savoy and Nice to France—a transaction which called forth much severe animadaction which called forth much severe animadaction which called forth much severe animadaction. version, as did also Napoleon's persistence iu version, as the also response to maintain the keeping a French army in Rome to maintain the pope's temporal power. The emperor having declared himself an adherent of the principles of received management addressed the principles of free trade, Mr. Cobben was charged by the British government to effect between France and Eng-land a treaty of commerce, which was according concluded, and came fully into operation in 186 757

peror of that country, but Napoleon III. with-drew his troops in 1867, and Maximilian was taken by the Mexican liberals, and shot. In 1866, the French troops which had occupied Rome since 1819 were withdrawn, in virtue of a treaty with the Italian government. B. at Paris, 1809.

MARBONNE, Lara Louis, Count de, nar-bon', a French officer, who was minister of war under Louis XVI., and a lieutenant of France at the outbreak of the Revolution. He endeavoured to defend the constitutional monarchy, was outlawed in 1792 by the Mountain Party, and was saved from the guillotine by the exertions of Madame de Staël and Dr. Bollman (by whom Lafayette was afterwards rescued from the clutches of the sanguinary Jacobins), and retired to England and then to Switzerland. After the ascendancy of Bonaparte, Count de Narbonne returned to France, was employed in a military capacity by Napoleon, who held him in

high esteem, appointed him one of his aides-decamp, and had him near his person in nearly ail the wars down to the Russian campaign of 1812. In 1813 he was appointed ambassador to Vienna, where he died at the close of the same year, B. 1755.

NARBOROUGH, Sir John, nar'-bur-o, an Eng-lish naval commander, who served with dis-tinction in the first Dutch war, and was present at the desperate naval engagement between the English fleet and the Dutch under De Ruyter and Van Tromp, in 1666. Three years after wards, he went out on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas, and explored the Strait of Maseellau. In 1672 he again fought against the Dutch at the battle of Solebay, and was for his bravery knighted, and created rear-admiral. In the following year he compelled the Bey of Tripoli to give up all British captives, and to pay 80,000 dollars for the injuries British shipping had received at the hands of Tripoline pirates. He cannonaded the city of Algiers in 1677, and captured five Algerian frigates. In 1670 he became commissioner of the navy, 1670 which post he held during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. B. in Norfolk, early in the 17th century; D. about 1688.

NARDI, Jacopo, nar'-de, an Italian historian, who wrote the history of the republic of Florence, which forms a continuation to the work of Machiavelli. He likewise acted as ambassador from Florence to Venice in 1527. B. at Florence, 1476; p. about the middle of the 16th

century. NARES, James, nairs, doctor of music, was one of the children in the royal chapel, and one of the centeren in the royal enaper, and studied under Dr. Pepusch, after which he be-came organist of York cathedral. In 1755 he succeeded Dr. Green as organist and composer to the king; and was created doctor of music at Cambridge. In 1757 he was appointed master Cambridge. of the choristers of his majesty's chanel. Dr. Nares published, besides his compositions of sacred music, several books of instructions, and "The Royal Pastoral," a dramatic ode. B. 1715; D. 1783.

NARES, Robert, son of the preceding, was a learned theologian and critic. He studied at Westminster School and Christ-church College, Oxford; was successively rector of Sharn-ford, Leicestershire, preacher of Lincoln's Inn, assistant librarian of the British Museum, Mares Wash

church principles. He also, besides his contri-

clurch principles. He also, besides his contributions to this periodical, wrote the following works: "A Chronological View of the Probhecies relating to the Christian Church;" Elbaments of Ortheepy," "A Glossary of Words, Phrasss, &c., in the Works of English Authors in the time of Elizabeth, &c. p. 1829.

NARS, Edward, nephew of Dr. James Nares, and son of Sir George Nares, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was educated at Westminster School and Christ-church, Orford, where, in 1788, he was elected at fellow of Merton College. He took orders in 1789, and was appointed by his college to the cure of St. Peter's in the East, London, In 1797, hemarried Peter's in the East, London. In 1797, he married a daughter of George, fourth duke of Mari-borough, when he resigned his fellowship; and in 1798 was presented to the rectory of Biddenden in Kent, became Bampton lecturer in 1805. and in 1814 professor of modern history at Oxford. He was the author of a variety of works on religious subjects, such as "An Attempt to show how far the Philosophical Notion of a Plurality of Worlds is consistent with the Language of Scripture;" "A View of the Evi-dences of Christianity," being his Bampton lec-tures; several series of Sermons, &c.; and in other walks of literature, a novel entitled, "Thinks I to Myself;" "Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Lord Burghley." "Elements of General History," &c. B. 1702; D. 1841.

NARSES, nar'-sees, king of Persia, succeeded his father Varennes in 296. He conquered Mesopotamia and Armenia. Maximianus Galerius being sent against him by Diocletian, was repulsed; but afterwards defeated the Persians, whom he laid under tribute. p. 303.

NARSES, a Persian cunuch, who became one of the greatest generals of his time, commanded of the greates generals of the same, commanded the Roman army against the Goths, whom he defeated in battle in 552, their king, Totila, being slain. As exarch of Italy, he governed with wisdom and discretion, and established order throughout the country. D. at Rome, at a very advanced age, 568.

NARVAEZ, Pamphila de, nar-va-aith, a native of Valladolid, in Spain, who went to America of valuadond, in Spain, who went to America soon after its discovery, and was appointed commander of the expedition against Cortes by Diego de Volsaquez, governor of Cuba. He sailed, in 1528, with 400 men, intending to establish a colony in Florida; discovered the bay of Ponsacola; and, having maruhed into

the country, was never heard of more.

NARVARZ, Don Ramon, duke of Valencia, a
modern Spanish marshal and statesman, who, after the return of Ferdinand VII., entered the army as cadet of the Walloon Guards. In 1822, army as cadet of the Walloon Guards. In 1822, when the royal party attempted to destroy the constitutional régime, he ranged himself upon the liberal side, and, by his gallantry, contributed to suppress the émente. Shortly aftenwards, while serving against the guerillas of Catalonia, he was severely wounded, upon which he retired to his native city, and lived in retirement during ten years. In 1835 he attained the grade of brigadier, under Esparteno. Charact for surges the national conference of the servine statement upone to the statement of the servine statement was engaged during several years in improving constitutional "égime, he ranged himself upon the street architecture of the metropolis, chiefly the liberal side, and, by his gallantry, contri-t the west end of the town. The terraces in buted to suppress the énsute. Shortly aftern the Regent's Park, Buckingham Palace (since wards, while serving against the guerillas of already, Carlton House Torrace, and the imcatalonia, he was severely wouwded, upon provements in the garden of 8t. James's Park, which he retired to his rative ety, and lived in vertice of his subsequent works in retirement during ten years. In 1835 he at- London. That whimsteal piece of architecture tained the grade of brigadic, under Espartero. known as the Pavilion, at Brighton, was also Charged to pursue the notorious Carlist general from his designs. B. in London, 1752; D. at Gomez, L'io had hitherto beffied all attempts at

prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stafford, capture, Narvaez came up with him near Arcos, canon of Lichfield, and rector of Allhallows, and completely routed him. This was the London. In conjunction with Mr. Beloe, Dr. turning point of his fortunes, and he became Narcas established the "British Critic," as it is one of the most popular men in Spain. He now rary review devoted to the support of high abandoned the constitutional party, became a devoted where the constitutional party, became a abandoned the constitutional party, became a royalist, and aspired to a rivalry with Espar-tero. In 1844 he was nominated president of the council, and was created duke of Valencia, but his ministry was overthrown in 1846. In the Paris, but was recalled after an absence of six months to take the place once more of president of the council, which post he retained, with the exception of one brief interval, till 1951. It was exception of one brief interval, thi 1851. It was not until September, 1863, that Narvaez again came into power, but his tenure of office was but brief, O'Donnell succeeding him in 1865, to give place once more to his rival in 1866. From this time Narraez retained office until his death on May 28, 1868, just six months after the decease of O'Donnell. B. in Andalusia, 1800.

NASH, Thomas, näsh, an early English dra-matist and satirist, was educated at St. John's matist and satirist, was concated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards resided in London. He was the author of three dramas, still extant, his principal performance being his "Pierce Penniless," which was published in 1599. He was more famous, however, for his sourrilous pamphlets against Gabriel Harvey and a puritan divine named Penry, who wrote under the cognomen of "Martin Marprelate."

B. about 1564; D. 1601.

NASE, Richard, commonly known as "Beau Nash," received his education at Carmarthen, whence he was sent to Jesus College, Oxford where he remained but a short time. He afterwards obtained an ensign's commission, but soon left the army, and entered at the Middle Temple, but never followed the law as a pro-fession. A love of pleasure and gaming drew him, in 1704, to Bath, which place of amuse-ment became, through his tact and good management, a centre of fashionable resort. He was chosen master of the ceremonies, and was so much esteemed as to be called King of Bath; but commonly he was termed, from the peculiarity and foppery of his dress, Beau Nash. Though much given to gambling, he was very liberal and research and r liberal, and numerous instances are recorded of his benevolence; and to his efforts, combined with those of two other gentlemen, the foundation of Bath Hospital is due. B. at Swansea, Glamorganshire, 1674; D. at Bath, 1761.

NASH, John, an eminent English architect, who studied under Sir Robert Taylor, and about 1792 established himself in London, He soon acquired a high position, and was employed to design mansions for the nobility, both in Eng-land and Ireland. In 1812 he designed plans for the new Marylebone, afterwards Regent's Park, and for Regent-street. In 1820 he improved the Opera-house, and designed the Haymarket Theatre. As surveyor to the Crown estates, he was engaged during several years in improving

NASMYTH, Alexander, nai-smithe, a Scotch landscape-painter, who repaired to London at an early age, and became pupil of Allan Ramsay. He subsequently studied at Rome; after which he went to Edinburgh, and established himself there as a portrait-painter. Ultimately, he abandoned portrait for landscape-painting, and produced some of the best works in that class of which the British school can boast. He had, likewise, a considerable share in suggesting the architectural improvements that were made in Edinburgh. His portrait of Robert Burns is stated to be the only authentic likeness of the

poet. в. at Edinburgh, 1758; в. 1840. Nasмутн, Peter, a Scotch landscape-painter, son of the preceding, who repaired to London son of the preceding, who repaired to London in his 20th year, and soon became popular enough to gain the title of the English Hobbinia. All his pictures were painted with the left hand, he having early in life lost the use of

Nisht through an accident. B. 1786; D. 1831.
Nishtth, James, a practical engineer, and inventor of the steam hammer, steam piledriver, and other great mechanical contrivances, was brother of the preceding, and from his earliest youth displayed a love for any kind of mechanical employment. After studying at the High School and university of Edinburgh, where he rendered great assistance to the pro-fessors by his skill as a mechanical draughtsman and practical mechanic, he, in 1820, set out for London, where he succeeded in obtaining employment in the engineering firm of Maudsley and Co. He remained there until 1832, at which time he returned to Edinburgh, and during two years worked incessantly in the construction of tools and machinery, with the intention of establishing himself in business, In 1834 he took a floor in an old cotton-mill at Manchester, and soon obtained so many orders for machinery, that his shop became too small for his operations. He then removed to Patricroft, near Manchester, and in a few years, so rapidly had his business increased, was in a position to build the well-known Bridgewater foundry, from which establishment emanated those fine mechanical inventions which have made the name of Nasmyth familiar wherever modern mechanism is required. In 1856 he retired from business, having resolved to devote his remaining years to artistic and scientific pursuits. B. at Edinburgh, 1808.

NASSAU, Adolphus of. (See ADOLPHUS,

Nassau, Adolp Count of Nassau.

NASSAU, Maurice of. (See Maurice of Nassau.) NASSAU, William of. (See ORANGE, William

of.) NASSAU, William of. (See William III. of

England.)

NATRAN, Isaac, or Mordecai, nät-than, a rabbi, was the first who compiled a Hebrew Concordance, which he began in 1438 and finished in 1448. It was printed at Venice in 1523, and afterwards at Bale in 1632. Isaac, or Mordecai, na'-than, a

NAUDE Or NAUDEUS, Gabriel, no-dai, NAUDE OR NAUDEUS, Gabriel, no-dal, peror, having ordered a number of prisoners to learned Prench writer, who after studying at the beheaded, burbarously included Navarre with Paris, went to Padua, where he took his the rest; but the governor, as is asserted by degrees in physic. He next became libraries some, possessim more humanity, passed him to Cartinal de Barpin at Rome, and, on his death, was patronized Cardinal Barbier and the was strangled in that citadel.

NAYIER, James, nai'-ler, an enthusiast, who, in the propose a caldiarith a Parliamentary straw. made librarian to Cardinal Mazarin, who con-ferred on him several benefices. Christina, ferred on him several benefices. Christina, which he quitted in 1649, and in 1681 became a queen of Sweden, invited him to her court, but disciple of George Fox, the Quaker. In 1869

he soon returned. Naude's principal works are, "An Apology for Great Men who have been accused of Magie," "Advice for Forming a Library," "Addition to the Life of Louis XI.." "Bibliographia Politica," and a commentary upon the Rosierucians. B. at Paris, 1600; D.

at Abbeville, 1653.

NAVARETE, Domingo Fernandez, nav'-ar-ait, a learned Spanish triar, w' o went as missionary to the Philippine Islands in 1617. He afterwards set out for China, where he laboured during many years, but was at last imprisoned by the Chinese authorities. He contrived, however, to effect his escape to Macao, after which ever, to ence his escape to anacto, after which he returned to Europe. He was employed to preach against the Jesuits before the pope. His "History of the Moral and Political Condition of China" was published at Madrid, at the end of the 17th century; but the latter volumes of the work were suppressed by the volumes of the work were suppressed by the Inquisition. The first volume has since be-come a scarce book. B. about 1610; D. 1659. Navarete, Juan Hernandez (called El Mudo,

from being deaf and dumb from his infancy), a celebrated Spanish painter, who was surnamed the Titian of Spain. In 1568 he was appointed painter to the king ; but having introduced a cat and a dog into some of his religious pic-tures, Philip caused him to enter into a contract never to employ such accessories again. B. at Logrono, Custile, 1524; D. at Mudrid, 1577.

NAVARRE, Peter of, na-var, a famous Spanish soldier-seaman in the 16th century, was a Biscayan of low extraction. He commenced his career as a sailor, after which he became a menial servant in the family of the cardinal of He next took service among the racon. Florentine troops; but subsequently returned Florentine troops; jut subsequently returned no hoard ship, where he displayed great skill and courage. The reputation he acquired recommended him to Gonsalvo de Corlova, who was engaged in the war of Naples. To the taking of that city Neuarre principally contributed, by the construction of a mine. The emits of the construction of a mine. The emits of the construction of a mine. peror recompensed him for this service by reating him count of Alvito, in that kingdom, and henceforth he styled himself Count Pedro de Navarre. Being appointed to the command of a naval expedition against the Moors, he took Oran, Tripoli, and other places. On his return to Italy, he served in the army, and was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512. After remaining in France two years, in hopes of being ransomed, he en-tered into the French service, and signalized tereo mo the remon service, and signalized himself on several occasions; but being sent to the succour of Genoa, in 1522, he was taken prisoner by the imperialists, and conducted to Xaples, where he was confincd in the castle of L'Gluf. After the treaty of Madrid, he regained L'Gut. After the treaty of Madrid, he regained his libert, and, in 1828, served under Lautree at the siege of Naples; but, in the unfortunate retreat of that general at Aversa, he was again entured, and sent a second time to L'Gut. The Prince of Orange, by command of the emperor, having ordered a number of prisoners to be beheaded, burbarously included Navarre with the convergence as is sessated by

NAYLER, James, nai'-ler, an enthusiast, who, in 1641, became a soldier in the Parliamentary army,

Neele

mitted great extravagances at Exeter, which bringing him into trouble with the Parliament, bringing nim into trouble with the Parliament, he was ordered to be whipped, to be branded in the forehead, and to have his tongue boxed through with a red-hot iron. This sentence was carried out at London and Bristol, after which Nayler was committed to Bridewell in the former city, where he remained till 1660, and

did not long survive his liberation. D. 1616.

NEAD, Daniel, neele, an English Nonconformist divine. After receiving his education at Merchant Taylors school, he went to Utrecht an auternami rayjors senooi, ne went to utreent and Leyden. In 1760 he was chosen pastor of an Independent congregation in Aldersgate Street, and afterwards in Jewin Street. Ho wrote, "A History of New England," "A History of the Puritans," and some sermons. His "History of the Puritans," is a faithful and esteemed work, and has been laid under contribution by other serve bischolm of the actual contribution is of the actual contribution by other serve bischolm of the actual contribution is of the actual contribution and the actual contribution in the actual contribution and the actual contribution actual contribution and the actual contribution actual contribution actual contribution and the actual contribution actu bution by almost every historian of the civil war and commonwealth. B. 1678; D. 1743.

NEANDER, Christopher Frederick, nai-an'dair, a German sacred poet, who, after complet-ing his studies at the university of Halle, acted for a short time as tutor in a family, but was in 1750 appointed pastor of a small country congregation, whence he removed to a more lucrative charge at Gränzhof. In 1784 he was appointed clerical superintendent of the duchies of Courland and Semgallen; but continued to reside at Granzhof, where he supported a widowed sister and her family. His songs are esteemed as among the best specimens of devotional poetry in the German language. B. at Ekau, Courland, 1724; D. 1803.

NEANDER, John Augustus William, an eminent German historian, who was born of Jewish parents, but, while pursuing his studies at the Johanneum College at Hamburg, became a con-vert to the Christian faith, and assumed the name of Neauder, signifying, in Greek, "a new He subsequently studied at the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Heidelberg. His great attainments led to his being appointed professor of theology at the last-named estab-lishment, and in 1812 he was chosen to fill the fishment, and in 1812 he was chosen to fill the chair of theology in the university of Derlin, where he remained until his death. In the same year he published "The Emperor Julian and his Times," which established his reputation as a theological historian. His greatest work, entitled "Universal History of the Christian Religion and Church," was given to the world between the years 1825-1845, and was comprised in two volumes. In 1835 he produced a relutation of Strauss "Dife of Jesus," in a work entitled "The Life of Jesus in its Historical Relations." Both the works above mentioned, as well as soone smaller ones, have mentioned, as well as some smaller ones, have been translated into English. B. at Göttingen, 1789; D. 1850.

Nearchus, ne-ar'-kus, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, who ordered him to lead the fleet he had built upon the Hydaspes to the Persian Gulf. Nearchus wrote an account of this voyage, the original of which is lost; but this voyage, the original of which is lost; but Arrian, Strabo, and Pliny have preserved a great portion of it: Arrian's extract is, however, the fullest and most correct. Subsequently to the death of Alexander, Nearchus, became governor of Lycia and Pamphylia. Flourished in the fourth century B.C.

NECKER, Judgues, nek-er, a celebrated French financier, who went to Paris at an early age, 760

he began to pretend to be inspired, and com- obtained employment in a banking-house, in which he rose to a partnership, and, in thirteen years, having made a number of successful speculations, retired from business with a large fortune. He commenced his political career by becoming a member of the Council career by Hundred at Geneva. He was afterwards ap-pointed minister of the republic of Geneva at Paris, where, by degrees, he rose to the highest employments. In 1765 he was appointed syndic of the French East India Company; in 1775 director of the royal treasury; and was twice director-general of the finances of France. But the Revolution, which all his efforts were unable to check, obliged him to retire to Switzerland. Necker wrote three volumes on the finances of France, a book on the influence of religious opinions, and other works. He married the daughter of a Protestant clergyman, a lady of considerable literary ability and great benevolence of heart, who had in early life captivated the historian Gibbon, by whom he had a daughter, Madame de Stael Holstein, the wife of the Swedish ambassador; and who afterwards became celebrated by the name of Madame de Stael. B. at Geneva, 1732; D. 1804.

NEEDHAM, Marchmont, need'-ham, an English

writer, who, during the civil war, distinguished himself by his political pamphlets, first against the Parliament, and afterwards against the King; so that, at the Restoration, he obtained his pardon with difficulty. E. 1620; p. 1678. NEEDHAM, John Tuberville, a learned English

naturalist, who was educated at Douay, where he entered into orders as a Roman Catholic he entered into orders as a noman cannot divine. His superiors appointed him professor of philosophy in the English college at Li-bon. He afterwards became travelling tutor to a nobleman; and, on his return, settled in nobleman; and, on his return, settled in London, where he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote observations inserted in Buffon's "Natural History;" also, "New Enquiries upon Microscopical Discoveries," the "Generation of Organic Bodies," and "Obser-

tions on Spallanzani's Microscopical Dis-coveries." B.in London, 1713; D. at Brussels, 1781. NEEF, or NEEFS, Peter the Elder, neef, was a manter of Antwerp, celebrated for his profound mastery of perspective, which was so great that he could exhibit in the small space of a cabinet picture the most vast and magnificent Gothic edifice, so as to induce a belief in the reality and immensity of the space the building represented. All the accessories he touched in with marvellous skill, and to relieve the monotony of vellous skill, and to relieve the monozony of uniform lines and tints, he introduced a variety of objects to diversify the scene; and by a judicious management of chiaroscuro, gave a lively effect to what, in most hands, would have had a tame and unmeaning air. He was, however, unsuccessful with figures, which were sometimes executed for him by the elder Teniers and other distinguished artists, a circumstance which adds to the value of his pictures. B. at Antwerp, 1570; D. 1651.—His son, Peter Neef the Younger, painted similar subjects to his father, but in a much inferior style.

MERLE, Henry, neel, a poet and miscella-neous writer, the son of an engraver in the Strand, London, was brought up to the pro-fession of an attorney, which he followed with credit and reputation during his brief career. He was a man of an amiable and mild disposition, and of strong literary tastes, the results of which were a volume of "Poems," "Romance of History," "Dramatic Scenes," and "Literary Remains." His intense application to intellectual labour induced a fit of insanity, and the committed suicide Feb. 7, 1823. n. 1799.

NELEDINSKY-MELEPEKY, Yuri, sele-edins/fe

me-letz'-ke, a celebrated Russian ballad-writer, who at first served in the army, and fought against the Turks during the campaigns which took place between the years 1770 and 1774. He was afterwards attached to the mission dispatched to Constantinople, and was selected by the emperor Paul, in 1797, to accompany him in his journey to White Russia. In 1809 the Czar bestowed upon him the order of St. Alexander Nevski, having previously rewarded his services by the grant of an estate, with several hundred serfs, together with the order of St. Anne. As a song-writer, he was graceful and charming to an extent far beyond anything that had hitherto been attained by the authors of his country. In his writings, the utmost simplicity was com-bined with tenderness and warmth of feeling. B. 1751; D. 1829. Nelson, Robert, nel'-son, a pious and learned

writer, received his education at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was strongly attached to James II., and continued to communicate with the nonjurors till the death of Bishop Lloyd, when he returned to the established church. He lived on terms of intimacy with Archbishop Tillotson, and was the zealous promoter of all works of charity. une zeanous promoter of all works of charity. He was the author of many popular books; among which are, "The Practice of True Devotion," "A Companion to the Festivals and Festis of the Church of England," "The Whole Duty of a Christian," "The Great Duty of Prequenting the Christian Sacrifice," &c. "1656; D. 1714.

1656; D. 1714.

NELSON, Samuel, one of the most ardent of the "Irish patriots" in 1790; and who edited the "Northern Star," which exercised great influence. On the rebellion being put down in 1796, he was sent to prison, where he remained till set at liberty by French interference, at the treaty of Amiens in 1802. He then retired to America, where it is believed he died of the plague. B. 1759.

Nelson, Horatio, Viscount, the greatest of British admirals, was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk. He received his education at the school of North Walsham; but at the age of 12 years was taken to sea by his maternal uncle, Captain Suckling, of the Raisonnable man-of-war. Soon afterwards, the ship was put out of commission, and young Nelson went on board a West Indiaman. Southey, speaking of this step taken by Nelson, says, "He returned a good practical seaman, but with a hatred of the king's service, and a saying then common among sailors, 'ait the most honour, forward the better man.'" To remove this objection, he was again placed with his uncle, who had obtained the command of the Triumph. In 1773, a voyage was undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage, under the command of Commodore Phipps and Captain Lutwidge. The young seaman entered on board the ship commanded by the latter, and distinguished himself in that perilous voyage by his skill, courage, and promptitude. Soon after his return, he was

as second of the Lowestoffe frigate, in which he ernised against the Americans. In 1779 he obtained the rank of post-captain, and was ap-pointed to the command of the Hinckinbroke, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and while there essentially contributed to the taking of Fort San Juan, in the Gulf of Mexico. His health having given way, he returned home, and after going through a course of Bath waters, was again employed in the Albemarle, and was subsequently appointed to the Boreas, having under his orders the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV, who was captain of the Pegasus. While thus engaged, he marked the Pegasis. While thus engaged, he marifed the daughter of William Woodward, Esq., judge of he island of Nevis, and the widow of Dr. Nesit, a physician of that island, by whom he never had any issue. On the breaking out of the war with France, he was nominated to the Agamemnon, of 64 gaus, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was present with Lord Hood before Toulon. He also engaged and captured the Cu-Ira at the siege of Bastia, where he served in the batteries with a body of seamen, as he afterwards did at Calvi; and while employed before that place he lost an eye. He was so active on that station, that his name became dreaded throughout the Mediterranean. Under Admiral Hotham he was in the action with the French fleet. March 15, 1795. In 1796 he was appointed commodore on board he Minerca, in which frigate he captured Lo Sabine, a 40-gun ship; but was compelled to aban-don the prize upon the approach of the Spanish fleet. He immediately steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis, off Cape St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news, and shifted his flag on board the Captain, of 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers. On this occasion, Commodore Nelson attacked the Santissima Trinidada, of 136 guns, and afterwards boarded and took the San Nicolas, of 80 guns; whence he proceeded in the same manner to the San Josef, of 112 guns, both of which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory, the commodore was ho-noured with the order of the Bath, and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag as rear-admiral of the Blue, he was appointed to command the in-shore squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He there made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself. The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, with the loss of Captain Bowen, of the *Terpsichore*. In this expedition, Admiral Nelson lost his right aym by a cannonshot, and was carried off to the boat by his stepson, Captain Nesbit, on his back. He now returned to England for the recovery of his health, and received the grant of a pension of £1000 a year. The memorial which he was required to present upon this occasion stated that he had been four times in action with the enemy's fleets (in three with boats, upon cutting-out expeditions); had assisted at the taking of had assisted in capturing seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and cleven privateers; had taken fifty merchant-vessels; had and promptitude. Soon meet his column he had appointed to the Scalorer, in which he sailed to been in action a hundred and twenty times in the Late Indies. He passed his examination for loss his right eye and arm, besides receiving literanart in 1777, and received his commission other severe wounds. The brave admiral, however, and not rong remain mactive; he rejoined Earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence of the sailing of Bonaparte from Toulon, de-tached Sir Horatio Nelson with a squadron in pursuit of him. After exploring the coast of Italy, this indefatigable commander steered for Alexandria, where, to his great mortification, not a French ship was to be seen. He then sailed to Sicily, and having taken in fresh supplies and obtained more correct information, returned to Alexandria, which he descried August 1, 1793, at noon. The enemy, consisting of one first-rate, three second-rates, nine seventyfours, and four frigates, were discovered in Aboukir Bay, lying at anchor in line of battle, supported by strong batteries on an island, and strengthened by gun-boats. Notwithstanding this formidable appearance, the british admiral made the signal for battle, and, by a masterly and bold mancauve, gave directions for part of his fleet to steer inside the enemy, who were was hot and bloody : several of the French ships was not and broady severa of the French ships were soon dismasted, and at last the admirps ship, L'Orient, of 120 guns, took fire, and blew up. The firing, however, continued; but, by the dam of day, only two sail of the line were discovered with their colours flying, all the rest having struck: these two cut their cables and stood out to sea. On the British admiral honours were deservedly poured: he was created Baron Nelson of the Nile, received the thanks of Parliament, together with the captains engaged, and was granted a pension of £3000 per annum. The king of Naples created him duke of Bronto. and gave him an estate. Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion, and restored the king. Having performed these and other important services, Lord Nelson returned to England, and was received with enthusiastic joy. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out, the command of which was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Lord Nelson being appointed second in command. On their arrival off the Cattegat, and being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered to conduct an attack on the Danish force, which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the Elephant, and passed the Sound with little loss. On the 2nd of April the action commenced, at 10 o'clock, and, after a sharp conflict, seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken, A negotiation was then entered into between Nelson and the crown prince, in consequence of which the admiral went ashore, and an armis-tice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltie. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned

to England, and was created a viscount. In 1801 he bombarded the enemy's flotilla which had been collected at Boulogne to assist in Napoleon's projected invasion of England. After experiencing some loss, Nelson withdrew,

without producing any material effect upon the without promeing any material energ upon age enemy. Peace having been suddenly concluded, Nelson retired to his seat at Mertan, in Surrey; but, hostilities recommending, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March, 1803, took the command of that station on board the Victory.

Notwithstanding all his vigilance, the French

erer, did not long remain inactive; he rejoined that of Spain, which had for that purpose Earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence emerged from Cadiz; on learning which, Nelson of the sailing of Bonaparte from Toulon, dependent of the West Indies with a greatly tached Sir Horatio Nelson with a squadron in inferior force. The combined fleets, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting anything, and, after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder, off Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England; but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19, 1805, and on the 21st, about noon, an action began off Cape Trafalgar. The combined French and Spanish fleets consisted of 33 sail of the line and 7 frigates: the English squadron mustered 27 sail of the line and 4 frigates. It was while bearing ime and 4 frigates. It was while hearing down upon the enemy that Nelson hoisted his celebrated signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." Lord Nelson ordered his ship, the Victory, to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the Santissima Trinidada, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and not having taken the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star and other badges of distinction, he became an object of aim to the riflemen placed purposely in the tops of the Bucentuur, which lay on his quarter. During the heat of the action, a bullet from one of these wounded him just below the shoulder, of which he died in about three hours. After the fall of Lord Nelson, the command devolved on Admiral Collingwood, by whose bravery and skill the victory was completed. Eighteen French and Spanish ships were taken; eleven escaped into Cadiz, six of which were reduced escaped into Gaozi, six of which were reduced to mere wreeks; four French line-of-battle ships which hauled off in the action, were afterwards taken by Sir Richard Strachan. "The death of Nelson," says Souther, "was felt in England as public calamity; yeth cannot be said to have fallen prematurely, whose work was done, nor mostly hat his learnest which did a control of the control with did act." ought be to be lamented, who died so full of honours and at the height of human fame." His brother, the Rev. William Nelson, was created an earl, with a grant of 4,6000 per annum. Lord Nelson's sisters were voted each £10,000, with £100,000 for the purchase of an estate. The remains of Lord Nelson were inestate. terred in St. Paul's Cathedral, January 9, 1806. B. in Norfolk, 1758.

NEMESIANUS, Marcus Aurelius Olympius, neme'-si-ai-nus, a Latin poet, who is supposed to have perished in the proscriptions that disgraced the commencement of the reign of Diocletian. He wrote a poem on hunting and four eclogues: these were included in the collection edited by Stern in 1832. Flourished during the latter

half of the 3rd century.

NEMESTUS, ne-me'-si-us, bishop of Emesa, in Syria, and a learned philosopher. He wrote a work entitled "The Nature of Man," from some passages in which it has been asserted that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. The work is certainly a very remarkable one, and is fully commented upon by Sprengel, in his "History of Medicine," and also by Freind and Haller. An English translation of it was made by George Wither, London, 1636. Flourished

NEMOURS, Dukes of, ne-moor. Nemours is an old French title of nobility, derived from the town of that name. A branch of the Armagnae family first bore the title. The last of that line, fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by Louis d'Armagnac, duke of Nemours, was killed

Nemours

while fichting against the S₁... at the battle of Cerignola, in Apulia, 1503. Gaston de Foix next bore the title. The duchy was subsequently granted by Francis I, to his uncle, Philip of Savoy. The last male descendant in this line was Philip, dute of Nemours.

NENDURS, Mary de Longuerille, Duchess of, was the daughter of the dute de Longuerille, and the wife of the last-named dute de Memours.

Her "Memories of the Cart of Erman during the

Her "Memoirs of the Court of France during the Minority of Louis XIV." are written with spirit and fidelity. B. 1625; p. 1707. NEMOURS, Louis Charles Philippe Raphael,

Duke of, second and eldest surviving son of the Date of, second and enders surviving son of the late Louis Philippe, king of the French. In 1831 he was elected king of the Belgians; but, by the advice of his father, refused the dignity. In 1836 he went to Algeria, as adjutant-general of the French army, and commanded a brigade of infantry at the siege of Constantine. In 1840 he espoused Victoria Augusta Antoinette, duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and, in the following year, signalized himself in the decisive campaign against Abd-el-Kader. During the revolution of 1848, he accompanied his brother's widow, the duchess of Orleans, to the Chamber of Deputies. After the year 1848 he principally resided at Claremont. B. at Paris, 1814.

NENNIUS, a British historian, and abbot of Bangor in the 7th century, who when the monks of his house were massacred, fled for refuge to Chester. He composed a work en-titled "Historia Britonum," which is printed in "Bohn's Antiquarian Library."

NEOPTOLEMUS, ne-op-tol'-e-mus, king of Epi-

rus. (See PYRRHUS.)

NEOPTOLEMUS usurped the throne of Epirus MEGPTOLEMUS usurped the among of Espates during the minority of Pyrrhus the Great, but was subsequently put to death by that king after he recovered his kingdom.

NEOFFOLEMYS, a relation of Alexander the Great, was the first to scale the walls of Gaza, when that city was taken by Alexander, after whose death he received Armenia as his province, and made war against Eumenes. He was supported by Craterus; but an engagement with Eumenes proved fatal to his cause. Cra-terus was killed and Neoptolemus mortally

wounded by Eumenes, B.O. 321.

NEPOS, Cornelius, ne-pos, a Latin historian in the reign of Augustus, whose patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works there remains only his "Lives of Illustrious Greek Generals." This work contains short biographies of twenty Greek and two Carthaginian generals; the best sketches being those of Alcibiades, Epaminondas, and Pomponius Atticus. He appears to have also written the lives of the Roman generals; but

the work has been lost.
NEPOS, Flavius Julius, emperor of the West, was a native of Dalmatia, and having married a nicce of Lee I., that monarch gave him the Western empire. Nepos marched to Rome to Western empire. Nepos marched to Rome to secure his throne, after which he fixed the sea of government at Ravenna, but was obliged to quit that city by his general, Orestes. He then retirred to Dalmatia, where he was assassing the by two officers of his court, in 480. NER, act. "re, Phillip of, founder of the congregation of the order of the Orndory in Italy, which was sanctioned by Pop Gregory XIII. 1875, and soon afterwards found members in 1876, and soon afterwards found members in 28 man and after countries. Their members in 28 man and 28 m

France and other countries. Their engagements were to relieve poorstrangers and pilgrims,

Nesselrode

at the to administer to the sick, and to visit prisoners. B. at Florence, 1515; D. 1595.

NERI, Pompeio, an eminent Italian political economist. He became professor of law at Pisa, and was employed in state affairs by the duke Loraine and the empress Maria Theresa. He founded the Academy of Botany at Florence. He founced the Academy of Botany at Florence He wrote "Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Tuscan Nobility," on the "Imposts of Milan," on the "Legal Value of Com, and the difficulty of fising and maintaining the same." n. at Florence, 1707; n. 1776. NERO, Claudius Cessar, ae-70, sixth Roman emperor, was the son of Cains Domitins by Astrophysic Academy of the Romanuse Mental Company of the Comments of the State of

Agripping, daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by Claudius in A.D. 50, and four years after succeeded him on the throne. The commencement of his reign was characterized by justice and clemency. He was liberal, affable, polished, complaisant, and his heart seemed to possess every excellent quality. But all this was mere exterior, and a mask, which hid the most depraved mind that ever disgraced a human being. He soon laid aside his artificial virtues, released himself from the control of his mother, whom he caused to be assassinated, and vindicated the unnatural act to the senate on a pretence that Agrippina had plotted against him. Many of the courtiers shared the same fate, and Rome was deluged with the blood of her best citi-Rome was deluged with the blood of her best etti-cens. Nero plunged himself as deepin debauchery as in cruelly. He turned actor, pretended to excel in music, and even appeared as a compe-titor in wrestling at the Olympic games, where, though he was defeated, the assessors and spectators, out of flattery, adjudged him the victor.
After putting to death his wife Octavia, he
sacrificed his tutor Seneca, Lucan the poet,
Petronius, and many other eminent persons. He also commenced a dreadful persecution of the Christians, and is stated by Suctonius and Dion to have caused Rome to be set on fire in several places, and during the conflagration to have beheld the scene from a high tower, where he amused himself by singing to his lyre. It is certain that he attributed the fire to the Chriscertain that he attributed the fire to the Chris-tians, numbers of whom were torn to pieces by dogs, and burned during the night in the gardens of his palace. His cruelties, extrava-gance, and debauchery, at length roused the public reschment. Piso formed a conspiracy against the tyrant, but it was discovered and defeated. That of Galba, however, proved more successful, and Nero, being abundaned by his flatterers, was, at his own request, put to death by one of the officers of his court. B. at Antium, is Lettum 4, 32 c. p. 1, 85

by other allegates of the court is a kindled, in Latitum, a.D. 37; D. a.D. 88.

NERYA, Marcus Coccius, ner'va, thirteenth Roman emperor, succeeded Domitian, a.D. 96.
He became the favourite of the Romans by his mildness and generosity, but would not allow any statues to be erected to his honour. At the close of life, his soldiers mutinied against him; on which occasion he behaved with calmness

a short career in the army, he became attached to the diplomatic service, and was employed in Nessir-Khan

a minor capacity at Berlin, the Hague, and other places. In 1807 he went to Paris as ambassador from Russia; and on the accession of Alexander I., was appointed his secretary. In 1814 he accompanied Alexander to Paris, where he signed the famous treaty of the Quadruple alliance. He also acted as the plenipo-tentiary of Russia at the congress of Vienna, and went with his master to the congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle, Troppan, Laybach, and Verona During the subsequent half-century, he continued to serve the successive sovereigns of Russia as minister of foreign affairs. B. at Lisbon, 1780.

NESSIR KHAN, nes'-sir-kan, sovereign of Beloochistan, who accompanied Nadir Shah into India and signalized himself there by his bravery and wisdom. He dethroned and killed his brother Hadji Mohammed, khan of the Beloochees, who had rendered himself odious to his subjects, re-established order in the country, encouraged trade and commerce, and caused himself to become so powerful as to proclaim their to be-come so powerful as to proclaim the indepen-dence of his kingdom, which he extended by many conquests. D. 1795. NESTOR, Res'-tor, the father of Russian history, was a monk at Kiev. His principal work is a

was a mone as elev. His principal work is a Chronicle, which dates from the year 862 to 1116, and is the source of the history of the Sclaves. It was published at St. Petersburg in 1767, by order of Peter the Great. Flourished at the close of the 11th and beginning of the 12th centuries.

NESTORIUS, nes-tor'-i-us, a bishop of Constantinople in the early part of the 5th century, under Theodosius II. He was a native of Syria, and was deposed from his bishopric for denying the doctrine of the Incarnation, or the two natures of Christ. His-opinions spread widely

over the East, and still have followers there.

Neuhors, Theodore von, noo'-hof, called at one time "King of Corsica," was the son o Anthony, Baron von Neuhoff, who, marrying the daughter of a merchant, thereby incurred the displeasure of his relations, and was obliged to emigrate to France, where he entered the army. Theodore was for some time in the suite of the Baron von Gortz, the Swedish minister; but, when that statesman was executed at Stockholm, he entered the Spanish service, and rose to the rank of colonel. He soon afterwards married one of the queen's maids of honour, by whom he had a son, who became known in England as Colonel Frederick. After deserting his wife, whose jewels he carried off, Theodore von Neahoff went to Sweden, Holland, Italy, France, and England, travelling under different names and titles. In 1736 he engaged with several Corsican leaders, who promised to hail him king of Corsica, on the condition that he should procure aid for the islanders in their struggle against Genoa. Theodore thereupon set out for Tunis, whose Bey he induced to give him ten cannons, 4000 Bey he induced to give nim ten cannons, 2000 muskets, munitions of war, food, and 10,000 gold sequins. Thus provided, he set out from Tunis with a suite of sixteen persons, and landed upon the east coast of Corsica. Shortly afterwards, the Corsicans elected him their

quitted the island to seek succour, which he declared had been promised him, but first ap-pointed deputies to manage affairs during his absence. He next travelled in Italy, France, and Holland. At Amsterdam he was imprisoned for debt, but found means to procure his release, as well as to fit out a frigate and three merchant vessels, with which he set sail for Corsica in 1733. The Genoese and French were now, however, almost masters of the island, and the "king" was afraid to disembark. Four years afterwards he again went to Corsica, but could not succeed in obtaining recognition from his former subjects. He subsequently repaired to London, where he was reduced to poverty, and became a prisoner in the King's Bench for debt. In 1756 Horace Walpole procured his release, Theodore registering his kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his creditors. He died in

Nevile

for his tombstone, which was set up in St. Ann's. Soho. B. at Metz, about 1696. NEUKIBCH, Benjamin, noi'-keersh, a German lon's "Telemachus," and produced several other works. B. in Silesia, 1665; D. at Anspach, 1729

London in a state bordering upon destitution,

Horace Walpole wrote a singular epitaph

NEUKOMM, the Chevalier Sigismund, not'-kom, a modern German musical composer, was a relative of, and received his first instruction in music from, Michael Haydn, clder brother of the composer of "The Creation." After acquiring a high reputation in Germany and France, he visited England in 1829, and produced there his greatest works, the oratorios "David" and "Mount Sinai." His song of "The Sea" was at one time the most popular song of the day. In 1853, the Society for the Revival of Sacred Music in Scotland published "Twenty Psalms" composed by him, which are classed amongst the most simple and beautiful classed amongst the most supple and relative productions of their kind in existence. In 1851 he acted as one of the jury at the Great Exhi-bition. B. at Salzburg, 1778; D. 1858.

NEVERS, Philip Julien Mancini Mazarin, Duke de, ne-cair', was the nephew of the Cardinal Mazarin. He distinguished hinself as the atron of Pradon against Racine, which preluced sharp controversies among the wits. The duke wrote some somets on that occasion, and other poems of little merit. B. at Rome,

and other poens of inten merit. B. at Roine, 1641; p. at Paris, 1707.

NEVILE, or NEYLE, Alexander, nev'-il, a poet, supposed to have been educated at Cumbridge, was one of the learned men whom Arcibridge, was one of the bishop Parker kept in his family, and to whom bishop Parker kepe in his fainity, and to whom he was secretary, in which office Parker's successor, Grindal, continued him, and to these prelates Nevile dedicated his Latin narrative of the Norfolk insurrection under Kett, which was accompanied by an account of Norwich, and a list of the Saxon and British kings, In 1587 he published the Cambridge verses on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, and projected a translation of Livy, which he did not execute. In his six-In his sixor lavy, which he did not execute. In his six-teenth year he paraphrased the "Œdipus" very successfully, and wrote a work entitled "Apo-'ogia ad Wallie procers," B. 1544; D. 1614.

NEVILE, or NEVIL, Thomas, dean of Canterbury, was an eminent benefactor to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he expended £5000 atterwards, the Corsteans elected him their Nevilla, or Nevill, Thomas, dean of Canter-king, and, during several months, he exercised bury, was an eminent benefactor to Trinity regal power, created an order of Knighthood, College, Cambridge, where he expended £5500 and put three persons to death. The state of in rebuilding the fine quadrangle which bears Genoa, however, declared him and his followers the name of Nevile's court. He was elected a traitors, and, in a short time, the Corsicans fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1570, grow the of their monarch. He thereupon was senior proctor of the university in 1680,

became master of Magdalen College in 1582, elected fellow of Oriel College, and subsequently prebend of Ely and rector of Doddington-cum-Marsh in 1587, vice-chancellor of Cambridge in 1588, dean of Peterborough in 1590, master of Trinity College in 1593, and dean of Canterbury in 1597. He was concerned in various controversies of the period, and was sent by Arch-bishop Whitgift to Scotland to assure James of the loyalty and affection of the clergy. Beor the loyalty and anection of the ciergy. Be-sides his beneficence to Trinity College, he was also a liberal patron of Eastbridge hospital, Can-terbury; and in the cathedral of that city he was buried in what has since been called Nevil's chapel. B. at Canterbury; D. 1615.

NEWCASTLE, Duchess of, (See CAVENDISH.

Margaret.)

NEWCASTLE, Henry Polham Figures Pelham Clinton, Duke of, nu-kas'-el, a British states-man, eldest son of the fourth duke of Newcastle, who, after completing his education at the University of Oxford, was elected (as Lord Lincoln) representative of the southern division of Nottinghamshire in 1832. In 1831 he became a lord of the Treasury, and retained the appointment until April of the succeeding Between the years 1841 and 1846 he acted as chief commissioner of Woods and Forests, which post he vacated to assume the functions of chief secretary for Ireland. He lost his seat in the last-named year for supporting Sir Robert Peel in the repeal of the corn laws, was, however, returned shortly afterwards by the Falkirk burghs, and remained in the House of Commons until 1851, at which time he sucreeded to the dukedom of Newcastle, upon the death of his father. He became secretary of state for the Colonies in 1852, in the Aberdeen administration. Upon the separation of the War business from that of the Colonies, with which it had hitherto been joined, the duke accepted the duties of the former department: accepted the duties of the former department; but the mismanagement of the army during the first winter in the Crimea, led to his incurring much odium, before which he was compelled to resign office. Lord Panmure, his successor, stated, however, that the after and more successful armognametric amounting and more successful arrangements emanating from the War-office were inaugurated by the from the War-once were management of the duke himself. In 1859 he was appointed secretary for the Colonies, and in 1860 accompanied the Prince of Wales in his travels in Canada and in the United States, acquiring, by his judicious and affable bearing, great esby his judicious and analose bearing, great es-teem, both in Canada and in the United States. B. in London, 1811; D. 1864. NEWCOME, William, nw-kom, a learned Eng-

lish divine, who became successively bishop of Ossory and Waterford, and archbishop of Armagh. He published "The Harmony of the Gospels," "Letter to Dr. Priestley on the Duration of Our Lord's Ministry," "Observations on Our Lord's Conduct," an improved version of the twelve Minor Prophets, another of Ezekiel, "Review of the Chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to Our Lord's Resurrection,

and other important works. D. 1729; D. 1800.

Newcomen, Thomas, nut-ko-men, a lock-smith of Dartmouth, who, about 1695, invented the engine which is called after his name, and which was the first in which; steam was employed as a motive power. That engine was perfected by Watt. (See Witt.)

NEWMAN, Rev. John Henry, D.D., nu'-man, a

NEWMAN, Eer. John Henry, D.D., nu'-man, a upon the respiration, temperature, and the modern English divine, who was educated at structure of the blood-globules in insects are of the University of Oxford, where, in 1822, he was the highest value, n. in Kent, 1802 D., 1854.

became vice-principal of Alban Hall. In 1833 he assumed a leading position in what was then termed the "Oxford movement;" and, in conjunction with Mesrs, Pusey, Keble, and others, commenced the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," which so affected the theological world, and in which an attempt was made to recede from the principles of the English Reformation, and to approach the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church. The last and 90th number was written by Dr. Newman himself: and, after its publication, the bishop of Oxford was called upon to put an end to the series. In 1845, Dr. Newman entered the communion of the Roman Catholic church. He has written many theological and other works, his last book of importance being his autobiography, "Apologia pro Vita Sua," 1864. B. 1801.
NEWMAN, Francis William, a modern English

writer, brother of the preceding, like whom he seceded from the Church of England, but upon seceded from the courted of Engands out apont totally opposite principles. It would be difficult to exactly define the peculiar theological views of Mr. Newman; but, by certain individuals, the term "sceptical" has been applied to them. After completing his education at Worcester College, Oxford, he was chosen fellow of Balliol in 1826, but resigned the office in 1830. During the three succeeding years, he travelled in the East, and, in 1834, became classical tutor in Bristol College, which he vacated in 1840, to assume the professorship of classics at Manchester New College. In 1846 he was nominated professor of the Latin language and literature in University College, London. As a philologist, he ranks as a highly accomplished and acute be ranks as a lighly accomplished and acute writer. In this department of knowledge, his most important works have been "A Gramma of the Berber Language," "The Odes of Hornec, translated into unrhymed metre," and the "lilad" of Homer. His peculiar and theelogical opinions have been expressed in his "Lectures on Political Economy," "The Crimes of the House of Hapsburg against its own Liege Subjects," "The Soul; its Sorrows and its Aspirations," "Phases of Faith," and a "History of the Hebrew Monarchy, from the Adtory of the Hebrew Monarchy, from the Ad-ministration of Samuel to the Babylonish Captivity." He likewise contributed a number of political and other articles to the Eclectic, Prospective, and Westminster reviews. Some elementary works also emanated from his pen; such as "Difficulties of Elementary Geo-metry," "An Introduction to Roman History," B. in London, 1805.

NEWPORT, George, nu'-port, a modern English comparative anatomist and physiologist, whose comparative announce and physiologist, whose earliest efforts at acquiring scientific knowledgo were made under the most disadvantageous cir-cumstances. He was at length enabled to become apprentice to a surgeon at Sandwich, in Kent, and subsequently concluded his medical education at the University of London. At a later period he produced a number of valuable memoirs, chiefly upon the insect tribes, which were read before the Royal Society, and pub-lished in the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1814 he was elected president of the Entomological Society; was twice awarded the medal of the Royal Society; and was fellow of the Linnean and Royal Societies. His researches

Newton, Thomas, au'-ton, an English divine of light and colours, which was followed by his and physician, was educated first at Oxford account of a new telescope invented by him, and and afterwards at Cambridge. He taught a other interesting papers. The second telescope school at Macclesfield, and practised physic; after which he obtained the living of Ilford, in atter which he origined the fiving of more, in Essex. He wrote "The History of the Sarzeens," "Approved Medicines and Cordial Receipts," "Directions for the Health of Magistrates and Students," "Herbal of the Bible," &c.

B. in Cheshire, 1543; D. 1607.

NEWTON, Sir Isaac, nut-ton, the greatest of English philosophers, was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire. Losing his father in his childhood, his care devolved on his mother, who gave him an excellent educahis mother, who gave him an excellent education, though she marned a second time. In
1654 he was sent to the Gruntham school, where,
sayaBrewster, in his "Life" of the philosopher, he
made little progress, until one day "the boy who
was above him having given him a severe kick
in the stomach, from which he suffered great
pain, he laboured incessantly till he got above
him in the school; and from that time continued to rise until he was the head boy." At
the cree of 2 he promyad for Timity College. the age of 18 he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had the learned Mr. (afterwater Dr. J ISBUE DATION OF HIS EUROP. Under that able mathematician, Newton made rapid progress. After going through Euclid's Elements, the most difficult problems in which means, the most dimens problems in which were very easy and familiar to him, he pro-eeded to the study of Descartes' Geometry, with Oughtred's Clavis, and Kepler's Optics, on all of which he made marginal notes as he went along; and this always continued to be his method of study. It was in this early course that he invented the method of series and fluxions which he afterwards brought to perfection, though his claim to the discovery was unjustly contested by Leibnitz, who obtained a knowledge of it in 1676 from the author himself. At the age of 22, Mr. Newton took his degree of bachelor of arts; and, about the same time, applied himself to the grinding of optic-glasses for telescopes; and, having procured a glass prism in order to try the phenomena of colours lately discovered by Grimaldi, the result of his obserdiscovered by Grandini, the result of ins observations was his new theory of light and colours. On the breaking out of the plague in 1605, he retired to Woolsthorpe, his native place, where, seeluded from conversation and books, his active and penetrating mind conceived that hint which gave rise to his celebrated system of the universe. He was sitting alone in his garden, when some apples falling from a tree led his thoughts to the subject of gravity; and reflec-ing on the power of that principle, he began to consider that, as it is not diminished at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, it may be extended as far as the moon, and to all the planetary bodies. This subject he after-wards resumed on the occasion of the great comet in 1680; and in 1687 the important prin-ciple which forms the foundation of the Newtonian philosophy was first published, under the title of "Philosophia Naturalis Principia Ma-thematica." On the author's return to the University in 1667, he was chosen fellow of his college, and took his degree of master of arts Two years afterwards he succeeded Dr. Barrow in the mathematical professorship, on which occasion he read a course of optical lectures in Latin. These he had not finished in 1671, when

other interesting papers. The second telescope made "with his own hands" is still preserved in the library of the Royal Society. When the pri-vileges of the University of Cambridge were attacked by James II., Newton was appointed to appear as one of her delegates in the High Commission court, where he pleaded with so much ability that the king thought proper to stop his proceedings. He was next chosen to represent his University in Parliament, in which he sat till it was dissolved in 1689. In 1695 he was made warden of the Mint, and afterwards master of that office; which place he held with the greatest honour till his death. On his the greatest monour till ms death. On his last promotion, he nominated Mr. Whiston to fill his chair at Cambridge, with all the profits of the place, and resigned it entirely to him in 1703. The same year he was chosen president of the Royal Society, which office he retained during twenty-five years. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, having been chosen in 1699. In 1704 he published his been closen in 1659. In 1705 he published his treatise on the "Reflections, Refractions, Inflec-tions, and Colours of Light," which was after-wards translated into several languages, and went through many editions. The next year, Queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In the succeeding reign he was very often at court, and the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, frequently conversed with him on philosophical subjects. 1718 he communicated to her royal highness the outlines of his treatise on Ancient Chronology, with which she was so pleased, that she never with which she was so pleased, that she never would part with it. A surreptitious copy of it was, however, obtained and carried to France by the Abbé Conti, who translated and printed it, with observations. On this, Sir Isaac published a paper on the subject in the "Philosophical Transactions," and the work at length in English, in 4to. After enjoying an uncommon share of health, owing to his activity and into state of mean, owns to us acress man temperance, till he was foursore years old, this great man began to be afflicted with a discorder of the bladder. The last twenty days of his life were attended with much pain; yet, amidst the severest agonics, he never expressed the slightest impatience. After his death, his body lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, the lord chancellor, the dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, and three earls, bearing the pall. A stately monument was erected over his remains, at the entrance of the choir. Sir Isaac was of middling stature, and his countenance was pleasing and venerable. He was of a very meek disposition, and a great lover of peace: to his other great qualities, he added a serious and devout reverence of religion. His favourite study was the Bible, the prophecies of which he illustrated by his researches. He conformed to the Church of England, but lived in friendship with good men of all communions, and was an enemy to every kind of persecution. Sir Isaac had a great abhorence of infidelity, and never failed to reprove those who made free with revelation in his presence; of which the following is an instance. The learned Dr. Halley was sceptically inclined, and sometimes took the liberty of sporting with the Scriptures. On one such occasion, Sir Isaac said to him, "Dr. Halley, I he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to am always glad to hear you when you speak which learned body he communicated his theory about astronomy, or other parts of mathematics,







NEWTON, SIR ISAAC,





because that is a subject which you have studied, and well understand; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it: I have, and know you know nothing of the matter." Sir Isaac was never married, and, per-haps, had never time to think of it, being constantly immersed in the profoundest studies, and not being willing to have them broken by domestic concerns. Dr. Pemberton states of him, "that neither his age nor his universal reputation had rendered him stiff in opinion or in any degree clated;" and, shortly before his death, the great philosopher spoke of his sublime efforts in the following humble manner:—"I know not what I may appear to the world; but, to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell, than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.' Upon the mantelpiece of the room in which Newton was born, at Woolsthorpe, is placed a marble tablet commemorative of the fact, beneath which are Pope's lines:

"Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night; God said, 'Let Newton be!' and all was light." An English translation of the "Principia" was made by Motte, and published in 1729. For a full account of the philosopher's works, see Sir David Brewster's "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, Writings, and Discoveries of Sri Island awton, published in 1855. B. at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, 1642; p. at Kensington, 1727.

NEWTON, Charles Thomas, was appointed vice-consul at Mitylene in 1852, and in 1856 dis-

covered the site of the magnificent mausoleum or tomb erected at Halicarnassus by Artemisia to the memory of her husband, Mausolus. After sending a fine collection of sculptures to the British Museum, he was appointed, in 1861, keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in

that place. B. 1816.
NEWTON, Thomas, an eminent English prelate, whose education was commenced at Westminster school; whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. After entering into orders, he became curate of After entering into orders, he became cutate of St. George's, Hanover Square. In 1749 he published an edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with notes selected from various authors, and many of his own. He also prefixed a curious many of his own. He also precised a currous and well-written life of the author. In 1756 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king; and about 1762 became bishop of Bristol. His chief work is his "Dissertations on the Prophecies." After his death, were published his Miscellaneous Works, with his Memoirs, written by himself. B. in Staffordshire, 1704; D. 1782.

Nawton, John, an episcopal elergyman of Calvinistic principles, was originally bred to the sea under his father, who was master of a merchant vessel. He afterwards engaged in a mercaant vessel. He atterwards engaged in the Guinea trade, and led a very irregular life for some years; but at last grew both serious and studious. By great diligence and applica-tion he acquired a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; and in 1764 was ordained to the curacy of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where he became intimately acquainted with Cowper, ne became intimately acquainted with Cowper, the poet, conjointly with whom he produced the oliney Hymms." In 1779, Mr. Newton obtained the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, which he held till his death. He was the author of several works, among which may be numbered a "Review of Ecclesiastical History,"

"Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart," "The Messiah, a Series of Discourses," в. 1725; р. 1807

NEWTON, Gilbert Stuart, a modern English painter and Royal Academician, whose works are full of the grace and freshness of Watteau, but have an energy and expressiveness entirely his own. In 1826 he produced "The Lovers' Quarrel," which at once brought him reputa-tion. In the following vern he natured "The Prince of Spain's Visit to Catalina." for which the duke of Bedford paid him 509 guines. In 1833, his last picture, "Abclard," was exhibited in the Royal Academy, and in the same year he became insane. After remaining in that un-happy condition for about two years, he re-covered his reason, but died four days afterwards. covered his reason, but died four days afterwards. His best works were, "The Vicar of Wakefold restoring his Daughter to her Mother," "Shylock and Jessica," "Abelard sitting, in Study," and "Captain Macheath," B. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1794; p. at Chelsea, 1835.

NEY. Michael, nai, prince of the Moskowa, duke of Elchingen, and marshal of France, was one of the bravest and most distinguished one of the bravest and most ustrilly instead of Napoleon's lieutenants. In his thirteenth rear he was placed with a notary; but this occupation being little in accordance with his adventurous and energetic disposition, he, in 1787, enlisted in a regiment of hussers. His courage and activity were so conspicuous, that in seven years he rose to a captainer, Attracting the notice of General Kieber, by whom he was surnamed "the Indefatigable," he was created adjutant-general. In 1796 he displayed signal valour at the battles of Altenkirchen, Montabour, and Dierdorf, at which last he was taken prisoner. Upon being exchanged, he was appointed to the army of the Rhine; while serving with which, he, with only a handful of cavalry, took 2000 prisoners, and made himself master of the town of Würzburg. For that gallant affair he was named general of brigade; and, throughout the campaign, his brilliant courage was only eclipsed by his humane treatment of the French emigrants who fell into his hands, and whom he contrived to fell into his hands, and whom he continued to put beyond the power of the Directory, who sought their lives. Under General Moreau, he fought at Worms, Frankenthal, Mannheim, and Iller; and to his unyielding bravery was due in great part the victory achieved at Hohenlinden. After the peace of Luneville, he went to Paris, where Napoleon gave him a cordial reception, and, in order to attach him to his cause, brought about a marriage between him and Mademoiselle Augnié, the friend of Hortense Beauharnais. Ney went to Switzerland i. 1803 as minister plenipotentiary of the French cepublic. Upon his return, he was nominated to the command of the army ercomped near Boulogne, and raised to the dignity of rushal of France. In 1805 he commanded the eighth corps of the In 1800 he commanded the eighth corp of the army in Germany, and stormed the wage of Elchingen, where the Austrians lost 1 silled and wounded, and 2000 prisoners. It was in commemoration of this brilliant deed that Nati poleon, who was witness of it, subsequently created Ney duke of Elchingen. He signalized himself still further in the subsequent Prussian campaign. He caused Erfurt to capitalate; took Magdeburg, with 23,000 prisoners and 600 prices of artillery. At Deppen he destroyed a Prussian corps, cut off the retreat of the Russians at Königsberg, and defeated the left wing of the enemy at Friedland. In Spain he was placed in 1820, with the production of "The Runic under Massean; and it was to his persevering Sword; or, the First Knight." In 1827 he skill that the capture of Cudad-Rodrigo and visited Liaty, and, upon his return, published Almeida was due. Although he greatly assisted Massena in his retreat from the lines of Torrevelras, the latter and himself became engaged in serious disputes, which led to the recall of Ney. When the grand army set out for nussia, in 1812, Ney was placed in command of the third corps. In that disastrous expedition. he is stated to have urged Napoleon to winter at Smolensko; but, although his counsel re-mained unheeded by the emperor, he won from him the surname "Bravest of the Brave," by this intrepidity upon every occasion. During the terrible retreat that ensued, Ney performed prodigies of valour. General Dumas relates, prodigies of valour. General Dumas relates, that one morning at Ganbinnen, a man in a dark cloak, long beard, and wenther-beaten face, entered his room. "I am at last here" said the stranger; "General Dumas, do you recognise me?" General Dumas, do you recognise me?" General Dumas replied that he did not. "I am the rear-guard of the grand army," continued the stranger; "I have fived the last musket-shot on the bridge of Kowney.

New thought of our army; into the I have thrown the last of our arms into the Niemen, and have come here through the woods. l am Marshal Ney!" When Napoleon's star had begun to decline, Ney's courage and ability remained as brilliant as before. He was at Bautzen, Lutzen, and Dresden, helping in all to bring victory to the French standard; but at Danne witz he was defeated by Bernadotte. The emperor, however, displayed no resentment towards his brave general when he heard of the disaster. Upon the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, Ney re-tired to his country seat, from which he was sumtired to his country seat, from which he was sum-moned to Paris to assume the command of the cighth military division. When he had reached Paris, he learned for the first time that he was called upon to oppose his old master, who had returned from Elba, and was adrancing to-wards the capital. Unfortunately for himself, he undertook to oppose Napoleon, but gave way before the astute mind of his ancient chief. Instead of capturing, he went over to Napoleon, and his example was followed by almost his whole army. At Waterloo he displayed astowhole army. At waterioo he displayed asto-nishing bravery, five horses were shot under him; but on foot, his dress torn with balls, he headed the columns of the Guard, and urged them to the charge. All was unavailing, however, and, in the retreat, he was one of the last to quit the disastrous field. After the fall of the emperor, he repaired to Paris, where he was soon afterwards proscribed as a traitor to France. Fouché provided him with a passport, by means of which he was enabled to gain the by means of which he was channed to gain the frontiers in safely; but, unhappily, turning back for some slight cause, he was arrested, brought to trial, and condemned to death. The garden of the Luxembourg was chosen for the place of execution, and there the brave soldier calmly met his death; -there, "he who had fought five hundred battles for France-not

nan rought new intured battles for France—not one against but, was shot as traitor." E. at Surre-Louis, Loraine, 1769; shot, 1815.

NICANDER, at hearder, a Greek poet, physician, and grammarian, who was a roluminous writer; but only two of his works have come down to us. He is supposed to have been born about the contract of the con about 135 B.c.

NICANDER, Charles Augustus, a modern Swedish peet, who commenced his literary career in 1820, with the production of The Runic Sword; or, the First Knight." In 1827 he visited Italy, and, upon his return, published "Recollections of the South," a prose work, but interspersed with some poems of great heauty

and pathos. B. at Stregnäs, 1799; D. 1839.
NICCOLINI, John Baptist, nek-o-le'-ne, a modern Italian poet, was the son of humble parents resident in Florence, but, in spite of poverty, he received an education which enabled him, at the age of twenty-two, to become librarian and professor of History and Mythology at the Academy of Arts. On the grand ducal restoration, he was so highly in favour that Ferdinand III. gave him the appointment of librarian in his own palace; but Niccolini soon returned to his old functions at the Academy, which afforded him greater independence. His literary atten-tion was given almost wholly to dramatic poetry: and in one of his first tragedies, "Na-buco," the personalities of Napoleon I., Pius VII., Letitia, Maria Louisa, and other great characters of the time, were embodied in the dramatis personæ, the emperor himself appearing through the poetical guise of the king of Babylon. The first edition of Niccolini's tragedies appeared at Florence in 1831, and in 1847 M. Le Monnier published his complete works, with the omission of two dramas, "Arnoldo di Brescia" and "Philippo Strozzi," which were rather too daring to be represented or even printed in Tuscany. Niccolini also wrote several lyric poems which were highly popular, and lyric poems when were many popular, and among them a poem in three cantos, entitled "La Pieta," which celebrates the institution of the fraternity of the Misericordia, and their pious works during the plague and inundation which visited Leghorn early in the nineteenth century The range of antique themes taken up in rapid succession by Niccolini at the opening of his career, was abandoned in later years for a modern and romantic class of subjects. His prose dern and romantic class of suggests. This prose works consist of philological treatises and academical discourses. Niccolini was an enthu-siastic advocate of civil and religious liberty; and it was a severe attack of illness alone which prevented him, in 1847, from taking an active part in the political movements of that epoch. B. 1785; p. 1861.

NICEPHORUS I., emperor of Constantinople, ni-sef'-or-us, was at first chancellor of the empire, but usurped the throne, in 802, from the empress Trene, whom he banished to the sile of Mitylene.

The beginning of his reign was marked by wisdom and elemency; but afterwards he committed such cruelities, that his subjects revolted, and proclaimed Bardanes, surnamed the Turk, emperor. Bardanes was defeated, however, and sent to a monastery, where he was deprived of his eyes. The Bulgarians having invaded the empire, and ravaged Thrace, Nicephorus marched against them; but was vanquished and slain,

NICEPHORUS II. (Phocas), a nobleman of Constantinople, whose character was so popular, that he was raised to the Imperial throne in 963. He married the widow of his predecessor, Romanus II., and drove the Saracens out of a great part of Asia. He was assassinated by John Zimisees and other conspirators, in 969.

NICEPTORUS III. was invested with the purple by the army, which he commanded, in '078. He was deprived of this dignity in 1081, y his general, Alexis Comnenus, who sent him to a convent, where he died shortly after.

NICEROORS, Callistus, a Greek historian, who camong other works, produced an "Ecclesiastical History," in twenty-three books, the date of which commences with the year 610. This work was translated into French by Du Duc, and again into Latin by Lange, in the Trith century. Flourished in the 14th century. NICERON, Jean Pierre, nit-e-runn, an eminent French biographer entered the religious order of the Barnabites, and became a

NICKBON, Jean Pierre, nist-e-rusung, an eminent Frene biographer entered the religious order of the Barnabites, and became a celebrated preacher. He was also successively professor of philosophy and theology, and internat no his society. His works are "Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with an Account of their Works," a translation of Dr. Hancock's treatise on the "Virtues of Common Water," "The Conversion of England to Christianity." p. 1635;

NICETAS, Acominatus, ni-se'-tās, a Byzantine historian, who wrote the "Annals of the Byzantine Empire," in twenty-one books. He was employed in various posts at the court of Constantinople, until the year 1204, when he retired to Nicea, where he died, 1216.

NICHOLIS I, Pope, air de-olar, was elected in succession to Benedict III., in 858. He excommunicated Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, whose schism led to the separation of the Roman and Byzantine churches. D. 887.

NICHOLIS II. was a native of Burgundy, archibishop of Florence, who succeeded Stephen IV. as pope in 1038. He was opposed by a rival, who styled hunself Benedict X; just being disavowed by the council of Sutri, Benedict was obliged to forego his claim to the papal chair. This pope assembled a council at Home, and caused a decree to be passed which was very important in the subsequent elections to the tiara. He was succeeded by Alexander II. D. 1061.

NICHOLLS III. was of a noble Italian family, and elected pope in succession to John XXI, in 1277. He obtained from the emperor Radolph of Hapsburg large grants of Italian territory; among the rest, the exarchate of Ravenna, the dispatched a number of missions to heathen countries, and deprived Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, of the dientity of a senator of Rome. His successor was Martin IV. p. 1280.

NICHOLLS IV. was a native of Ascoll, and was elected to the proof of the countries.

NTORGLES IV, was a native of Ascoli, and was elected to the papal chair upon the death of Honorius IV, in 1288. He excommunicated James of Araçon and his followers in the island of Sicily, and advanced the claims of Charles II, of Anjon to that kingdom. He likewise endear voured to excite a new crusade, but without success. This disaspointment hastened his death, which took place in 1892.

N'EROLAS V., cardinal bishop of Bologna, became pope after Eugenius Iv., in 1447. He restored peace to the Romish and Western churches, and caused the sovereigns and states of Italy to forget their feuds, He collected books and manuscripts, and ordered translations to be made of the Greek classics. The Vatian library was also founded by him, and he embellished Rome with numerous fine edifices. p. 1457.

Nicorolas I., emperor of Russia, was the third son of the emperor Paul, by his second wife, Sophic Dorothea, daughter of Frederick Eugene, duke of Würtemberg. His father having been assassinated while Nicholas was only in his fifth year, his education devolved

upon his mother, who caused him to be most carefully instructed in letters, the sciences, and the arts. He was taught to speak the French and German languages with as much fluency as his native Russian; while in the theory of the art of war, for the study of which he evinced great aptitude from his earliest years, his progress was rapid and brilliant. He ascended the throne of Russia in 1825, after the death of his eldest brother Alexander, who had no issue, eldest brother Alexander, who had no issue, Constantine, the next brother, was the legiti-mate heir; but he had renounced his claim two years previously. Before becoming em-peror, Nicholas had, however, to repress a for-midable insurrection, comprising powerful members of the military and nobility. During that critical period, Nicholas displayed a fear-less and energetic character, which rapidly awed the insurrectionists, many of whom were shot down or subsequently executed, or banished shot down or subsequently executed, or banished to Siberia. Shortly after his coronation, he sent his troops against the shah of Persia, whose army was defeated in several engagements by Marshal Paskiewitch. The shah was compelled to sign the treaty of Tourkmanchai, by which the provinces of Erivan and Nakschiran were ceded to Russia, an indemnity of about three millions sterling in eash being of about three finnions stering in cash sense also exacted from him. Nicholas joined with England and France in aiding the Greeks to achieve their independence, and the Russian fleet co-operated with those of the two firstnamed powers in annihilating the Turkish named powers in aninhilating the Turnsia flottlla at Navarino. In 1929 war broke out between Russia and Turkey; upon which General Diebitsch optimed the forriess of Silistin, routed the Turkish army at Shunla, crossed the Bulken, and appeared before Adrianople. In 1828 the treaty of Adrianople was concluded, which gave to Russia, besides large tracts of territory in Asia, the right to trade in all parts of Turkey and upon the Danube, and the free passage of the Dardanelles. In virtue of this concession, Nicholas likewise became the protector of the Danubian Principalities. In 1830 he displayed considerable hostility towards the revolution that had brought about a change of dynasty in France; and in the same year an insurrection burst forth in Poland, which was not repressed until after a terrible struggle of ten months. The brave but unsuccessful Poles were treated with the utmost rigour; many were sent to Siberia or the army of the Cauwere sent to should or the army of the Cau-casus; the universities were suppressed, the libraries and other great establishments were transferred to St. Petersburg; and finally, in 1832, the kingdom of Poland became extinct. In 1839 a formal declaration of war was made against the Circassians, with whom the Russians had long been engaged in a desultory warfare. This struggle was vigorously maintained by the emperor throughout his whole life, but it remained for his successor Alexander to thoroughly subdue the brave moun-taineers. Nicholas visited England for the second time in 1844, and was cordially received second time in 1993, and was cordainly received by her Majesty Queen Victoria. During the Hungarian insurrection of 1849, the troops of Nicholas enabled Austria to triumph over her revoked subjects, and to complete the subjuga-tion of Hungary. In 1853 he dispatched Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, to exact from the Porte a treaty whereby Russia might be permitted to interfere in the internal affairm of Turkey, and secure to herself the prerequive

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Nicolas

of protecting the Greek subjects of the Ottoman empire. The result of Prince Menschikoff's mission is well known: Russia occupied the Danubian principalities as "a material guathe Danubian principalities as "a material gua-rantee;" the fleet of Nicholas destroyed the Turkish vessels at Sinope; and France and England declared war against the czar, in-vaded the Crimea, where the Russian arms were subjected to defeat at the Alma, at Inkermann, and at Sebastopol; all the forts upon the southern side of which were captured and destroyed. This last event, however, was subsequent to the death of the emperor, who succumbed to a mortal malady, whilst busily succumbed to a mortal malady, whilst busily successful the allies. The emperor Nicholas was a man

of prodigious industry; his energetic character enabled him to assume the position of defender of order and legitimacy throughout the conti-nent of Europe. Order and legitimacy signified to him, however, a total repression of national liberty. With respect to his own country, he was professedly despotic. "Despotism," he observed, "is the very essence of my government." The great object of his public life was to realize the ambitious projects of Peter I, and for ealize the ambitious projects of rever 1. and catharine II.—the possession by Russia of Constantinople, and of the territories of the sultan. F. at 85. Petersburg, 1796; n. 1855.
NYGROL, J. P., LL.D., sik-ol., professor of an attonomy in the University of Glasgow, was the son of a bookseler in Montrose, and Mr.

Nichol's first venture in life was as schoolmaster of Dun in the neighbourhood of that town, when he was only sixteen years of age. He afterwards studied for the church, and was duly atterwards studied for the church, and was only licensed as a preacher. Literature and science, however, soon diverted him into a course more suitable to his faculties. Among other literary undertakings, Mr. Nichol for some time edited the "Pife Herald," to adapther of the proprietor of which, Mr. Robert Tullis, he was married. of which, Mr. Kooer Thins, he was married. After obtaining his professorship from Lord Melbourne's ministry, he distinguished himself by his various popular works on astronomy, "The Architecture of the Heavens," "The Planet Neythme," Ac.; and by his lectures on the same class of studiets, he was the first to make the public familiar with what is called the "Nebular Hypothesis,"

NICHOLLS, William, nik-ols, an English divine of much learning and piety, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Merton College, and took his degree of D.D. in 1695; at which time he was rector of Selsey, in 1835; at which the lie with rector of Selsey, in Sussex. Dr. Nicholls published several valuable works: the principal of which were, "A Conference with a Theist," "A Defence of the Church of England," and
"A Commentary on the Book of Common
Prayer." B. 1664; p. 1712.

Nichols, John, a learned antiquarian writer, who early in life was placed in the office of Wil-liam Bowyer, "the last of the learned printers." He was afterwards manager and partner in that printing-office; and at Bowyer's death, in 1777, the establishment fell into his hands. Nichols was author, or editor and printer, of a very large number of learned works. The most im-cortant of these were, "Biographical and Lite."

F.S.A.," Tistory of

Processions of Queen Elizabeth," and "Illustrarrocessions of Queen Enzageth," and "Hustra-tions of the Manners and Expenses of Ancient Times." From the year 1778 until his death, he conducted the "Gentleman's Magazine."

na conducted the "Gentleman's magazine." B. at Islington, 1745; p. 1826.

Nichols, John Gough, a modern English antiquarian, was grandson of the preceding, His first important work was produced in 1829, with the title, "Fac-Similes of Autographs, with Biographical Memoirs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Persons." His later Learned, and Remarkable Persons. "His later productions included, among others, "The Chronicle of Queen Jane," a translation from Ersamus's "Phyrimage to St. Mary of Walsingham," and "The Chronicle of the Grey Frians of London." During many years be was a the head of the "Gentleman's Magazine," but vacated the post in 1856. Subsequently, however, he contributed to the pages of that periodical "The autobiography of Sylvanus Urban, Esq.," which contained much interesting matter relative to the early writers and affairs of that magazine. B. in London, 1808.

NIGIAS, nish'-i-as, an Athenian commander and statesman, who, by his merit, rose to the highest offices in his country. He signalized himself in the war of the Peloponnesus, which he had the honour of concluding. Afterwards he was appointed to command, with Eurymedon and Demosthenes, against Sicily. These three generals laid siege to Syracuse for two years; but, finding it impregnable, they were about to retire, when they were attacked by the Syra-cusans, and Nicias and Demosthenes, with a greas part of their troops, made prisoners. Nicias was put to death by the Syracusans, 413 B.C.

NICIAS, physician to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who made an offer to Fabricius, the Roman consul, of poisoning his master for a sum of money, B.C. 280. Fabricius disdained the proposal, and acquainted Pyrrhus with his treachery. Thereupon Pyrrhus with his crea-exclaimed, "This is that Fabricius whom it is harder to turn aside from justice and honour than to divert the sun from its course." Nicias is said to have been put to death, and his skin used for covering the seat of a chair.

used for covering the seat of a chair.

NICLES, a celebrated Greeian painter, who
was contemporary with Apelles. His greates;
picture was that which illustrated the passage
in Homer's "Odyssey" where Ulysses invokes
the shades of the departed. Potlemy I, kny
of Egypt, offered Nicias sixty talents (about
215,000) for the picture: but the painter preferred to present it to his native city of Athens,
One of his pictures was taken to Rome by
Augustus, in whose temple it was afterwards
fixed. He is likewise stated to have painted
some of the statues of Praxiteles. Flourished
about the end of the 4th century n.c.

some of the statues or Printitions. Flourished about the end of the 4th contury n.c.

NICOLAI, Christopher Frederick, sikt-o-lai, a learned German bookseller, who taught himself Greek, Latin, and English, and, in the 18th century, established several critical journals at Berlin. The most important of his separate when the product of the separate when t Berlin. The most important of his separate works are "Anecdotes of Frederick the Great;"
"Essay on the Templars," and "Remarks on the History of the Rosicrucians and Freemasons," B. at Berlin, 1733; p. 1811.
NICOLAS, Sir Harris, mik'-o-las, an English

antiquarian writer, whose early years were spent in the English navy. At the conclusion of the great war with France, he devoted himself to the study of the law, and was called to the bar Nicole Niebuhr

in 1825. As a lawyer, he was almost entirely preceding, was deposed in the first year of his employed in perrage cases before the House of reign, by Mitrindates VI.; but was afterwards Lords. His works were both numerous and restored by the Romans. In SS p.c. he, en-Lords. His works were both numerous and important; the principal of them being "The History of the hattle of Agincourt," a "Life of Chaucer," appended to Pickering's cilifor of the poet's writings; "The Dispatches and Letters of Lord Nelson," and two volumes of a "History of the British Navy," which were all that he completed before his death, In 183 he was created a Imight of the Hanorcrian Guelwich Order, a 'to Communi 1500 a. h 1815.

phic Order. B. in Cornwall, 1799; D. 1849.
NICOLE, Pierre, nik-ol, an eminent French
writer, who, in 1839, became a member of the
Society of Port Royal, where he taught youth with great reputation, and assisted Arnauld in many of his works. In 1679 he quitted France. many of his works. In 1609 he quitted France, on account of the persecution against the Jansenists; but, some time after, obtained leave to return to Paris. In his latter years he espoused the cause of Dossuet against the Quietists, and was engaged in other controversies. He was the chief author of the celbrated work known as the "Foet Royal Logic." He also translated several valuable works from the Latin; and his moral essays are esteemed; as is also his "Treatise on Preserving Peace in Society." His other works are chiefly polemical.

Be at Chartres, 1625: D. 1695.

NICOLL, Robert, nik-ol, a Scotch poet, the son of parents in humble circumstances, and whose efforts at self-education were pursued under the most disadvantageous circumstances. under the most disadvantageous circumstances. At the age of 21 he produced a small volume of poems, which became exceedingly popular, and passed through several cilitions. He shortly afterwards obtained the post of editor of the "Leads Times" which, under his control, was more than tripled in its circulation. His prose writings consisted, for the most part, of political articles contributed to the before-mentioned print, and were marked by strongly liberal sen-timents and a clear energetic style. His health, which had always been frail, and was probably shattered by his youthful studies, gare way after he had been engaged upon his editorial duties about a year; and he removed to Edinburgh, where he died almost as soon as he had reached

where he died almost as soon as he had reached manhood z. in Perthshine, 1814; p. 1827. M. COOSSON, William, nikt-ok-ova, a learned English prelate, born at Orton, in Cumberland, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, became, successively, bishop of Carlisle, Derry, and archbishop of Cashel. He published "The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Library," the "Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws," and several other works. He also distinguished himself by the zeal and ability with which he entered into the Bangorian controversy. B. 1865; p. 1727.

NYOMEDIS J., Int. of "decess kink of Bithwila."

NICOMEDES I., nik-om'-e-dees, king of Bithynia, succeeded his father, Ziphætes, B.C. 278. In the following year he sought the assistance of the Gauls against his brother Zibotes, who disputed the throne with him. His barbarian auxiliaries subsequently turned against him, and overran Asia Minor. p. about 250 B.C.

NICOMEDES II., succeeded Prusias II., 149
B.O. During his long reign, he remained the ally of the Romans, and assisted the latter against Aristonicus, king of Pergamus, 131 B.C. The last years of his reign were spent in con-tending against Mithridates VI., king of Pontus. D. 91 B.C.

gaged with the Romans in attacking Mithri-dates, whose general defeated him in Paphlagonia; whereupon he fled to Italy, where he remained till the conclusion of the war, B.C. St. Dying without issue, he left his crown to the Romans, 74 B.C.

NICOT, Jean, né-ko, a French courtier and writer, who was sent by Francis II. as ambassador to Portugal, whence he brought the plant named tobacco, which, in France, has been called Nicotians, out of compliment to the importer. He wrote a work upon Navigation, and, in 1606, published "The Treasury of the French Language," which is stated to be the first French dictionary known. n. at Nines, 1530; n. at Paris, 1600.

Niebuhr, Carsten, né-boor, a celebrated Danish traveller, whose parents died while he was very young. In consequence of this occur-rence, he remained until his 21st year in an almost uneducated condition, gaining his subalmost uneducated condition, gaining his sub-sistence as an agricultural labourer. In 1754, however, he zeafously devoted himself to the study of geometry, with the view of gaining the post of land-surveyor in his native district. He alterwards passed to the university of Gottingen; but his pecuniary resources becom-Gottingen; but his pecuniary resources becoming exhausted, he enlisted in the Hanoverian engineers, which he quitted in 1757, on being appointed to a scientific expedition about to be dispatched by the king of Denmart to Arabia. Niebuhr requested to be allowed to increase his scientific qualifications by eighteen months' study; and, when the expedition set out, joined souny; and, when the expectation secolar, finds it as mathematician and geographer. After travelling in Arabia, Bombay, Persia, and Asia Minor, Niebuhr returned to Copenhagen in 1767, having been absent six years. His four companions had died in the East; but Niebuhr succeeded in bringing home a collection of notes and sketches, which were subsequently edited, engraved, and printed at the expense of the engraved, and primed at the expense of the Danish government, and have been used by every historian of Arabia, from Gibbon until the present day. The most important of these classical works were, "Description of Arabia," "Travels in Arabia," and "Political and Militers State of the Turbish Remain". "His coast tary State of the Turkish Empire." His great services to science were recognised by his rovernment, who appointed him to a civil post in Veriment, and created him councillor of state. Holstein, and created him councillor of state. Further, when he became incapacitated from discharging the duties of his office through blindness, the Danish government would not accept his resignation, but appointed an assistant to carry on his labours until the end of his life. B, in Holstein, 1733; D. 1815.

Nebuhr, Barthold George, a celebrated Danish historian, was son of the preceding.

After concluding a brilliant academical career, he became private secretary to the Danish minister of finance in 1798; but his studious minister of finance in 1708; but his studious and retiring disposition being ill suited for administrative functions, he exchanged the post for that of assistant-secretary to the Royal Library of Copenhagen. After spending about two years in Edinburgh, London, and Holstein, he returned to Copenhagen in 1800. Niebulir was next imited to Berlin, where he arrived shortly before the battle of Jena. Upon the establishment of the University of Berlin, he was amonited therein lecturer on Roman NICOMEDES III, son and successor of the was appointed therein lecturer on Roman 771

Niepce Wiel.

history; and the discourses which he delivered has always stood remarkably high. n. in while fulfilling this office formed the germs of France, 1802. while raining this office formed the germs of the great work upon which his fame rests. The War of Liberation, as it was termed in Germany, called Niebuhr from his studious life; and, during the years 1813-14, he was employed at the head-quarters of the allied army. In 1816 he was sent from Berlin as ambassador to Rome, whence he requested to be recalled in 1522. After spending some time at Naples, he returned to Berlin, but shortly afterwards repaired to Bonn, where he gave lectures upon Roman antiquities and other subjects, in the newly-founded university. After superintending the publication of the works of the Byzantine historians, he occupied himself with the enlargement and completion of his "Roman History." The first volume of this new edition was given to the world in 1827; but, a fire having destroyed all Niebuhr's manuscripts, the publication of the second was delayed until 1830. This great work inaugurated a new and more rational mode of dealing with the misty legends of early tradition; and, although Niebuhr therein displayed a scepticism and a distrust of mystical authorities, he did more than any other man to evolve a truthful and sound basis whereon to erect a rational history sound basis whereon to erect a rational history of Rome. The "Roman History" has been translated into English by Archdeacon Hare, Elishop Thirlwall, and Dr. Schmitz. Many of Niebuhr's shorter treatises are to be found in the "Classical Journal," the "Philological Museum," &c. In addition to the before-mentioned works, Niebuhr produced "Lectures on the History of Rome," which has been translated into English by Dr. L. Schmitz. z. at Copenhagen, 1776; p. 1831.

NIEL, Adolphe, neel, a modern general and marshal of France, in 1821 became student of the Polytechnic School, which h quitted to study engineering at Metz. He rose but slowly through the subordinate grades of the army. In 1827 he was lieutenant of en-gineers; in 1835 he became a captain, and won his promotion as chef-de-batallon for his bravery upon the field of Constantine, two years afterwards. He was made colonel in 1846, and with that rank took part in the expedition to Rome in 1849, as head of the staff of engineers. While at Rome he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and was shortly afterwards charged with the mission of carrying the keys of the city to the pope at Gaeta. Upon his return to Paris, he became a member of the superior committee of engineering and fortifieations, and was appointed director of the enentions, and was appointed acreeor of the em-gineering department in the ministry of war. In 1833 he rose to be general of division, and in that capacity commanded the French en-gineers in the Baltic, and took part in the siege of Bomarsund. Subsequently he com-manded the accinears in the Crimes basing. manded the engineers in the Crimea, having been dispatched thither in 1855, by which time he had attained the distinction of aide-de-camp to the emperor. After the assault and taking of the Malakhoff, he was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1859 he was sent on a mission to the court of Victor Emmanuel at Turin, and to make the official demand of the Princess Clothilde's hand

NIRLD, James, neeld, a philanthropist, was a goldsmith in St. James's Street, London, where he made an ample fortune, a large portion of which, as well as much of his time, he devoted

which, is wen as much of his time, he devoted to the alleviation of the sufferings of prisoners confined in the public gools, which he was in the habit of visiting all over the country, in order to ascertain the condition of the inmates, and relieve their necessities. He founded the society for the Relief and Discharge of Prisoners Society for the Meter and Section 2 of Trisoniers Confined for Small Debts; the reports of which he prepared, besides contributing papers to the "Gentleman's Magazine" on the same subject. B. in Cheshire, 1744; p. 1814.

B. in Chesnire, 1744; D. 1814.
Niemcenvez, Julian Ursin, neem'-tse-vitch, a distinguished Polish poet, historian, and patriot. In 1788, after having travelled in France, Italy, and England, he entered the Polish diet as deputy for Livonia. He subsequently drew up the Polish constitution, which was warmly commended by Fox. In 1794 he served as aide-de-camp to Kosciusko, during the Polish insurrection of that year, and was taken prisoner at the disastrous battle of Modeonies. Macieowicz. He was kept in confinement at St. Petersburg until 1796, after which he emi-Freetrodig dama 1780, atter with the dis-grated to America, passing on his way through London, where he was cordially received. When Napoleon created the grand-duchy of Warsaw, in 1806, Niemcewicz was appointed secretary of state; and this and other high offices he continued to hold until the outbreak of the Polish insurrection of 1830. Shortly afterwards he went to London, to request the aid of the English government; but, Russia having taken the capital of Poland in his absence, he was precluded from returning to his native country. He subsequently repaired to Paris, where the last days of this illustrious patriot and author were spent. trous parriet and author were spent. He chief works were, a collection of spirit-stirring poems, a number of dramas, the "History of the Reign of Sigismund III. of Poland," translations from Pope, Dryden, Byron, and Wordsworth, and a narrative of his captivity in St. Petersburg. n. at Skoki, Lithuania, 1757; p. at Paris, 1841.

NIEP E DE SAINT VICTOR, Claude François, s'-aips, a modern French photographic chemist, and the discoverer of the process of obtaining images on glass. He was the nephew of that M. Niepce who was the friend and fellow-worker of Mepce who was the friend and renow worker or M. Daguerre: was educated for the military profession, and was acting as lieutenant of dragoons in 1842, when an accident turned his thoughts towards the science of chemistry. Having stained his uniform with some drops of lemon-juice, he undertook a series of chemical experiments for the purpose of restoring the lost colour, and at length succeeded by employing ammonia. Shortly afterwards, the minister of war ordered that the collars and cuffs of thirteen cavalry regiments should be changed in colour. This change had been estimated to cost six francs the suit; but Nicpee suggested a plan which would cost only half a franc. His proposal was accepted, and the government was saved an expenditure of government was saved an expenditure of 100,000 francs. For this service he received a eward of 500 francs. Three years afterwards, he obtained an exchange into the municipal To Prince Napoleon. Shortly recreases he eward of 500 frames. Three years afterwards, participated in the operations of the French he obtained an exchange into the municipal army in Italy, and was created a marshal of guard of Paris, which step gave him the means France. His reputation as a scientific officer of prosecuting his scientific studies in the 772

Niepperg

Nitocris

canital barrack in which he lodged was destroyed, and with it the whole of his scientific apparatus and collections. Notwithstanding, he contrived to collections. Notwithstanding, he contrived to conclude his experiments, and present to the Academy his second memoir upon photography on glass, in the same year. Besides his first great discovery, he made researches upon pro-ducing photographic images in colours, and photographically engraved steel plates. In 1855 he published a collection of his scattered 1855 he published a collection of his scattered memoirs, with the title "Photographic Researches," and another entitled "Treatise upon Engraving upon Steel and Glass." In 1850 Mapoleon III. appointed him commandant of the Louvre, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute more perfectly his photographic researches. B. in France, 1805.

NIEPPERG, Adam Albert, Count von, nee-pairs, a general and chamberlain of the Austrian empire. In 1812 he acade as minister.

trian empire. In 1812 he acted as minister-plenipotentiary at Stockholm; upon which occasion he succeeded in inducing Bernadotte to casion he succeeded in inducing Bernadotte to take part in the coalition against Napoleon. In 1814 he signed, at Naples, with Murat, a treaty of alliance with Austria. When the empress Maria Louisa quitted France, Count von Niep-perg became her confidential adviser, and de-fended her interests at the congress of Vienna. He next contributed towards the overthrow of Murat and read come time in Evenue as of Murat, and passed some time in France as com-mandant of the department of Gard. He subsequently repaired to Parma, where he was secretly married to Maria Louisa. His administration of his wife's duchy was characterized by ability and energy: several important re-forms, both political and military, likewise emanated from him. B. at Salzburg, 1771; D. at Parma, 1828.
NIGER. Cajus Pescennius, ni'-jer, a celebrated

Roman general, who, when the empire was sold to Didius Julianus by the Prætorian guards, in 193, refused to acknowledge the new emperor. 100, runsed to acknowledge the new emperor. Niger commanded in Syria, and was chosen emperor by all the provinces of the East; but Soptimits Severus, who was at the head of the Roman legions in Pannonia, set up a tival claim, and, marching upon Rome, dethroned Didus. Severus next sent troops against Niger, whose army was twice defeated, and himself abandoned by his followers. He attempted to effect his es-

cape; but was overtaken and slain, 194.
NIGHTINGALE, Joseph, ni'-tin-gail, a dissent-MIGHTH GALE, JOSEPH, Hi'-In-gail, & GISSENT-ing minister of very considerable talent, who settled in London, became an author, and left the Methodist connexion for Unitarianism. Among his writings are, "A Portnatiure of Catholicism," "A Portnatiure of Methodism," several volumes of the "Beautics of England and Wales," "English Topography," and "Ser-

several volumes of the "Beauties of England and Wales," "English Topography," and "Sermons." B. in Lancashire, 1775; D. 1824.
NICHENICALE, Miss Florence, an English philanthropic lady, was the daughter of William Edward Nightingale, of Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, and roceived her education under her parents direction. In addition to the ordinary accomplishments of an English lady, she acquired as competent knowledge of the modern languages. competent knowledge of the industrial magnetical for in life, her serious and earnest mind turned towards missions of charity with a natural instinct. After examining the schools and hospitals in the neighbourhood of her father's estate, and, at a later period, extending her observations by visiting the schools, workhouses, and hospitals of the metropolis 773

During the revolution of 1848, the and the large provincial towns, she, in 1849, entered the Kaisersworth hospital at Düsseldorf entered the Kaisersworth hospital at Disseldorf, as voluntary nurse, and, after visiting similar stablishments in other parts of Germany, eturned to London, and founded the Sanaorium for English invalid ladies, in Typer Harley Street. The sickness and distress of the British army in the Crimea induced Mr. the British army in the trimes induced as-sidney Herbert, then minister of war, to request Miss Nightingale to go thither as superinten-dant of a stoff of voluntary nurses. With a dent of a staff of voluntary nurses. With a noble devotedness, she immediately complied. her estimable example being followed by forty-two other nurses, many of whom were ladies of rank and fortune. From November, 1954, until the re-embarkation of the army in 1556, did Miss Nightingale minister to the wounded and the sick, her zeal never abating except on one occasion, when she was herself laid upon a sick bed by an attack of hospital fever. Upon her over by an attack of nospital lever. Upon her return to England, in the latter year, the whole English nation, from the queen to the peasant, acknowledged her devoted assistinty. A testi-monial fund, amounting to £50,000, was sub-serned, which, at Miss Nightingale's request, was devoted to the institution of an hospital for the training of nurses. She wrote several excellent works; the last of which was, "Notes on Nursing, what it is, and what it is not." B. in Floence, 1820.

NIKON, ni'-kon, patriarch of Russia, was the son of a peasant, but by his religious zeal and son or a peasant, out by mis religious zeal and learning obtained the favour of the car Alexis Michaelovitch. Nikon introduced into the Russian church the method of chanting, and called a council for restoring the sacred text according to the ancient versions. A new colling of the Russian ancient versions. tion of the Bible was accordingly published at Moscow, under the direction of the patriarch. the composed a chronicle of Russian affairs to the year 1630. Through the intrigues of his enemies, he was afterwards banished. B. near

Nishnei-Novgorod, 1605; p. at Jaroslav, 1681. Nilbus, ni-le-us, a son of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Asia, where he built Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, Colophon, Lebedos, &c.

NILUS, ni'-lus, a king of Thebes, who gave his name to the river which flows through the middle of Egypt, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

NINUS, ni-nus, king of Assyria, and a celebrated conqueror, who, about 2089 n.c., succeeded Belus, his father, as king of Babylou and Nineveh. He entered into an alliance with and Nimeren. He entered into an audate with the Arabs, subjugating Egypt and Bactria. He became enamoured of Seniramis, the wife of one of his generals, and married her after her husband's death. Semiramis was supposed to have subsequently poisoned Ninus, who reigned during 52 years, and enlarged Ninereh, to which

during 50 years, and enlarged Nineveh, to which city he gave his name.

Nires II, or Nirsvas, son of the preceding and Semiranis, who profited by his youth to assume the regency. According to some, she subsequently voluntarily addicated, while others state that she was put to death by Nirus. His reign is remarkable for its luxury and extravagance. His successors imitated the example of six yoluntannesses; and your little fewerher in same. It is successors and very little further is known of the Assyrian monarchs until the age of Sardanapales. His reign is placed between the years 1965 and 1927 B.c.

NITOCRIS, ni-to'-krue, a celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge across the Euphrates,

of reservoirs for the superfluous water of the river. Nivernois, Louis Julius Mancini Mazarini,

Duke de, né-vair-nwoi, a French diplomatist, was successively ambassador at Rome, Berlin, and London, in which latter city he negotiated the London, in wh ch latter city he negotiated the pace of 1783. He produced several poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Tbullus, Ovid, Artiset, and Milton. He also wrote "Letters on the Use of the Mind," "Dialogues of the Dead," "Befections on the Genius of Horace, Bolleau, and Rousseau," "Fables in Verse, "Dramas," &c. He was imprisoned by the republicans in 1793, and died in 1798. n. 1716.

NOLILIES, Adrien Maurice, Duka of zuc-ali.

NOAILLES, Adrien Maurice, Duke of, no'-ail, a celebrated French general, came of a noble family, and evinced, early in life, eminent talents for the military profession. He served with his father in Callonia, and afterwards under Vendôme, both in Spain and Flanders. In 1708 he commanded in Roussillon, and gained several advantages over the enemy. In 1710 he made himself master of Gerona, one of the most im-portant places in Catalonia, for which Philip V. created him a grandee of Spain, and Louis XIV. made him a duke and peer of France. In the succeeding reign he was appointed president of the council of finances; but when Dubois ob-tained the ascendancy in the ministry, Noailles was exiled. On the death of that minister he was recalled, and restored to his posts. In the year 1734 he commanded at the siege of Philipsburg, and obliged the Germans to abandon Worms. He afterwards served with great reputation in Italy. B. 1678; D. 1766.

NOATLLES, Louis Antoine de, uncle of the preceding, devoted himself to the ecclesiastical profession, and, in 1676, was nominated bishop of Cahors; whence he was removed to Châlons, and, lastly, to the see of Paris, in 1695. He made excellent rules for the conduct of his dergy, but his peace was disturbed by the Jesuits, in consequence of the approbation which he gave to Quesnel's "Reflections on the New Testament." In 1700 he was honoured In 1700 he was honoured with the dignity of cardinal. He subsequently lost the favour of Louis XIV, through the influence of Father Tellier, the Jesuit. Pope Clement XI. was also set against the arch-bishop, and issued his famous bull of Unigenitus in condemnation of Quesnel's book, which the latter had sanctioned. The cardinal was exiled; but, after the death of Louis, Tellier was banished in his turn, and the archbishop recalled. B. 1651; D. 1729.

recalled. n. 1651; n. 1729.

NORLE, Mark, ao'-bel, a clergyman of the Church of Engiand, and rector of Barming, in Kent, was the author of "Memoirs of the Profectorate House of Cromwell," "Memoirs of the Illustrious House of Medici, with Genealogical Tables," "The Livres of the English Recticles," a "History of the College of Arms," and a supplementary continuation of "Granda and a supplementary continuation of "Granda" also wrote several papers in the "Archeologica," and was F.S.A. of London and Edinburgh. 1827.

of Besancon, under whose care he received a careful and complete education. He early a careful and complete education. He early ition from the king of Sardinia, who appointed displayed a love for natural history, and, at the latter processor of physiology in the university age of 18, published a treaties on Entomology, of that city; but he was recalled in 1744, to In 1800 he went to Paris, where he quickly be- give lessons to the dauphin of France. In

in the middle of the city, and dug a number came celebrated by his fine romances and noems: but incurred the displeasure of the first consul. in consequence of producing a satirical noem entitled "La Napoléonne," in which he defended liberty. For this, he was sent back to his na-tive place, and there kept under police inspective place, and there kept under police inspec-tion. In this condition of forced exclusion from society, he occupied himself with the composition of his "Critical Examination of the Dictionaries of the French Language;" in which work he displayed the utmost acuteness which work is displayed the utmost acuteness and learning. He next commenced a series of journeys over France, in order to escape the watchful annoyances of the police. His mode of life during this period is detailed in his "Painter of Salzburg." He subsequently repaired to Dôle, and commenced the delivery of a series of lectures on French literature, which gained the greatest success. At a later period he obtained, through the influence of Fouché, the post of librarian at Laybach, in Illyria; but the restoration of the Bourbons enabled him to again take up his residence at Paris, where he found employment as a contributor to the "Journal des Débats." In 1818 he produced "Jean Sbogar," and, in the following year, "Therese Hubert," two charming romances. In 1824 he received the important appointment of librarian to the arsenal; and in 1833 became a member of the French Academy, Charles Nodier exercised his talents upon the most diverse subjects: fiction, history, poetry, criticism, biography, philology,—all were touched upon and enriched by his witings. He contributed articles to the "Biographie He contributed articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and originated the "Grand Dictionnaire Historique." His most attractive works of a lighter order were "Recollections of my Youth," "The Last Banquet of the of my Youth," "The Last Banquet of the Girondins," and his last and finest novel, "Francesco Colonna." In all his works, he wrote in the chastest style, and his plots and sentiments were of a similar purity. During the last years of his life, his society was sought by Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and the most distinguished French authors. B. at Besancon. 1780; D. at Paris, 1844. Nollekens, Joseph Francis, nol'-le-kens, an

eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, but went emmens painter, was sorn at antwerp, but went young to England. He studied under Tillo-mans, and afterwards copied Watteau and Paolo Pannini. He painted landscapes, figures, conver-sation pieces, and particularly the amusements of children. He was much employed by Lord Cobham, at Stowe, and by the earl of Tilney, n. 1708; n. 1748,—His son Joseph was an admi-mathle anyther, and studied values Scherockler. rable sculptor, and studied under Scheemakers. He executed several capital works. B. in Lon-

don, 1737; p. 1823.

NOLLET, Jean Antoine, nov-lai, a French divine and philosophical writer, who studied at Beauvais and Paris. In 1734 he visited London, and was chosen a member of the Royal Society. On his return to Paris, he commenced a course of lectures in experimental philosophy, to which he added illustrations of chemistry, and was F.S. of London and Edilburgh, and was F.S. of London and Edilburgh.

1827.

NODIER, Charles, no-de-ai, a celebrated French author, was the son of the mayor of Desanson, under whose care hy received the same time he went to Turin, on an invita-

Normanby

1758 he was nominated first professor of experimental philosophy in the college of Navare: country. These he executed with great filelity, and was also appointed philosophical tuttor to and his "Travels," with plates, was splendidly the royal family. His "Lectures in Experimental Philosophy", was the best treatise on the elected a member of the Royal Society of Logsubject which had till then appeared. Besides these, he wrote some excellent works on Elec-tricity, the "Art of making Experiments," and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.

No. 1700; D. 1770.

No. 1700; D. 1700.

No. as an officer of the Austrian army, in Hungary and Galicia; but, in 1839, joined the British army as ensign in the 4th Foot, whence he was transferred to the 15th Hussars, then stationed in Madras. His soldier-like qualities attracted the notice of Sir H. Pottinger, who appointed him an extra aide-de-camp; and he availed himself of his stay in India to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Eastern military systems. In 1852 he returned to Europe; trasystems. In 1852 he returned to Europe; travelled in Russia, and, on the breaking out of the Crimean war, was selected to proceed to Turkey, to make arrangements for the reception of the caralry, and the purchase of horses. When the army landed in the Crimea, he was placed on the staff of the quartermaster general; and was killed at Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854, in the memorable light cavalry charge, almost immediately after delivering Lord Rag-lan's written order to Lord Lucan, of which he had been the bearer. B. 1817. Captain Nolan was the author of a work on the "Organization, Drill, and Manœuvres of Cavalry Corps."

NONDY, monitor, so that your solutions of Carary corps."

NONDY, monitor, as Greek poet, who wrote an account of his embassy to Ethiopia and "Dionysiaca;" a paraphrase, in Greek verse, of the gospel of St. John; and a collection of Histories or Rebles. Navage and active of the control of th

the gospel of St. John; and a collection of Histories or Pables. Nomus was a native of Panopolis, in Egypt, and flourished at the be-ginning of the 6th century. Norders, George, nord-beirg, chaplain to Charles XII. of Sweden, whom he accompanied in all his campaigns. Subsequently to the death of that monarch, he was appointed by Queen Ulrica Eleanors to with his history, which was completed, and published at Stock-Queen Unras Elektrora to write in likoti's, which was completed, and published at Stockholm in 1740. This work is wanting in the lightness and point of Voltaries well-known biography; but having been composed from the best materials, it is a work of authority, and has the additional advantage of being written by a man who was present at the extloner.

written by a man who was present at the actions he narrates. Noroberg spent his lastFeenra as a pastor at Stockholm. B. 1877; D. 1744.

Nondry, John, nor-dea, an old English writer, who received his education at Oxford, and wrote some strangs books in divinity, with very whimsical titles, as "The Sinful Mark Solace." Antithesis, or Contrariety between the Wicked and Godly set forth in a pair of Glores fit for every Man to wear," So. He was also the author of the "Surveyor's Dialogues." "Thornith of Marks Life", a meen. "England." also the author of the "Surveyor's Dialogue,"
"Labyrinth of Man's Life," a poem, "England,
or a Guide for Travellers," and, "Topographieal Descriptions of Middlesex, Hertfordshire,
and Cornwall." D. about 1625.

NORDEN, Frederick Lewis, a Danish traveller, who, after serving in the navy of his country, and travelling in the East, entered as a volunteer in the English fleet under Sir John Norris, in the Mediterranean. The king of Denmark sent him to Egypt, to make drawings and

don, he presented to that learned body his drawings of ruins and colossal statues at Thebes. B. in Holstein, 1708; p. 1742.

Theoes. B. in Holstein, 1705; D. 1742.

NORFOLK, mory fole, an ancient and illustrious English house, descended from the royal family of Plantagenet, through Thomas Plantagenet of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, second son of Edward I., and earl-marshal of England. The herices of the Norfolk family, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk having accounced at the compensagenes. daugnter of Inomas de Mowbray, duke of Nor-folk, having sepoused, at the commencement of the 15th century, Robert Howard, the title of duke of Norfolk passed to the latter, and was transmitted by him to his descendants. The living head of this family takes precedence as premier duke and cari-marshal of England, and premier duke and earl-marshal of England, and follows immediately after the princes of the blood royal. The most remarkable of this house were:-

Norfolk, Roger Bigod, Earl of, and earlmarshal of England, ambassador of the king and barons of England, in 1245, to the general council at Lyons, where he combated the pretensions of the pope to the title of sovereign of England.

He died in 1270, without issue.

NORFOLK, Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of, was eldest son of the earl of Surrey. During was eldest son of the earl of Surrey. During many years, he was one of the confidential advisers of Queen Ellizabeth, by whom he was charged, in 1868, to hold an interview with Mary Queen of Soots, who had just taken refuge in England. Norfolk was, however, subsequently brought to brial, upon the charge of having conceived the project of liberating and

naving conceived the project of neerating and marrying the unfortunate Scottlish queen. He was condemned to death, 1572. n. about 1536. Noxis, Henry, not-ris, a celebrated Italian cardinal, who was educated at Verona, by his father, a native of Ireland. He afterwards en-tered the monastic order of St. Augustine, and acquired great reputation for learning and piety. In 1673 he published the "History of Pelagianism," which gave offence to several persons, who accused him to the pope as being here-tically inclined; but Clement X. so little re-garded the charge, that he made Noris under-librarian of the Vatican. In 1695 he was librarian of the vancan. In 1000 ne was created a cardinal. His works were published at Verona, in 1729-41, in 5 vols. folio. B. at Verona, 1631; D. at Rome, 1704. NORMAN-EHRENKELS, Charles Froderic Le-

brecht, Count de, nor man ai ren-fels, an emi-nent military officer, who, after attaining the rank of colonel in the Austrian service, became attached to the army of Napoleon, and commanded the light cavalry of the emperor's guard during the Russian campaign of 1812-18.
After the battle of Leipsic, he refused to fight
against the French, and retired to Saxony. In
1822, when the Greek revolution broke out, he proceeded along with a number of German officers to Greece, and was appointed to the command of the fort of Navarino. He subsequently organized a battalion of Philhellenes at Corintin. of anise at the tention of the tention of contributed to gaining the victory of Cambolti, and was severely wounded at Peta. B. at Stuttgart, 1784; D. at Missolonghi, 1822.

NORMANBY, Constantine Henry Phipps, first Marquis of, nor-man-be, was aldest son

of the first Earl of Mulgrave; and, after concluding his academical career at Cambridge entered the House of Commons as member for Scarborough, in 1818. He took his seat among the liberals, and supported the Roman Catholic claims and Parliamentary reform. In 1831 he succeeded to the peerage, and soon afterwards succeeded to the peerage, and soon anterwares went out as governor to Jamaica, where hi distinguished himself by his philanthropic efforts in carrying out the slave emancipatior act. In 1835 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1839 he was for a short time of Ireland. In 1839 ne was for a snort time serctary for the Colonies, for the Home depart-ment subsequently, and in 1841 went to the French capital as ambassador from the English court. He continued to perform the duties o that office until 1852. In 1856 he published: narrative of the events of 1848, in a work en titled "A Year of Revolutions;" and subse quently made himself notorious by advocating in Parliament the cause of the pope and the dethroned princes of Italy. B. 1797; D. 1863.

Norris, John, nor-ris, an eminent divin and Platonist, was educated at Winchester School, and at Exeter College, Oxford; and bescano, and at exeter conege, Oxiora; and ob-came rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury. He ranks as one of the most eminent of the English Platonists, and was a good man, though a visionary. Among his works are, "The

of the Ideal, or Intelligible World," and "Philosophical Discourse concerning the Natural Immortality of the Soul." B. 1657; D. 1711.

mortality of the Soul." B. 1667; D. 1711.
Nozars, Str. John, a gallant naval officer, wh served his country nearly sixty years, commencing in 1689, and terminating, with his life, in 1749. The frequent accidents and misforunce which befel the ships and squadrons under his command, and which could not be warded off by human prudence or sagacity, procure him the appellation of "Foul-weather Jack: yet in the duties of his profession no man could be more assiduous; and so well did he second the exertions of his friend Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean, that the queen knighted and otherwise handsomely rewarded him.

NORTH, Sir Thomas, north, knight, was the first translator into English of the "Lives" of Plutarch, but of whose own life no particulars are known. The translation of Plutarch was published in 1579; but North had previously given to the world two other works-1. "The Diall of Princes; compiled by the Rev. Father in God, Don Anthony of Guevara, and Englyshed out of the Frenche; right necessary and pleasaunt to all gentlemen and others which are lovers of vertue," which first appeared in 1557, and was reprinted in 1568 and 1592 .-- 2. "The Morall Philosophie of Doni, drawne out of the auncient Vitters; a work first compiled in the Indian Tongue, afterwards reduced into divers other Languages, and now lastly Englyshed out of the Italian," published in 1570. North's translation of Platurch is professedly taken from Amyok's French version, but, curious enough, is often inaccurate where Amyot is correct. The Lives of Epaminondas, Philip of Macedon, Octavius Cæsar, and some others, are added to those in Plutarch. Lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

NORTH, Francis, Lord Guildford, keeper of the great seal in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., was the second son of Dudley, Lord North, and educated at St. John's College, North, and caucated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to the Middle Temple. After being solicitor and attorney, general, he was made chief justice of the King's Bench, and in 1682 was appointed lork keeper, with the title of Lord Guildford. Or him, Lord Campbell says; "He had as much law as he could contain; but he was incapable law as no could contain; but he was incapable of taking an enlarged and commanding view of any subject." He wrote "An Index of Verbs Neuter," printed with Lily's Grammar; "A Paper on the Gravitation of Fluids in the Paper on the Gravitation of Finds in the Bladders of Fishes," printed in the "Philoso-phical Transactions;" "A Philosophical Essay on Music;" several Concertos, &c. B. 1637;

D. 1885.
North, Sir Dudley, brother of the preceding, in his youth resided at Smyrna and Con-stantinople, and after his return to England published some interesting works upon the life, institutions, and languages of the East, Of the Turkish tongue, he observed, "That for scolding and railing it was more apt than any other language." He was subsequently knighted, became sheriff and alderman, and was appointed a commissioner of the Treasury towards the end of the reign of Charles II. At the Revolu-tion he lost this post, and retired into private life. B. 1641; p. 1691.

NORTH, Roger, an English biographer, the sixth son of Dudley, Lord North, and was educated for the profession of the law. He wrote a work against Kennet's "Complete Hisbut the work by which he is best known is a series of biographies of his brothers, including the lives of the two preceding. He is stated by some to have been attorney-general under James II. B. about 1650; D. 1733. NORTH, Frederic, Earl of Guildford, a states-

man, better known as Lord North, who, in 1769, succeeded Mr. Townshend as chancellor of the Exchequer: and in 1770 was made first lord of the Treasury, in which office he continued till the close of the American war. For his sup-posed deference to the wishes of George III. in prolonging that struggle, he became exceedingly unpopular, but it is now known that he wished to make peace long before the termination of the contest. He was a man of uniformly good temper, a fair orator, and in his private life was thoroughly amiable. Before his death, he became blind. n. 1732; n. 1732. NORTHEROOKE, LORI. (See BARING, SIF F. T.) NORTHEOTE, James, north-kote, an English

artist and writer on art, who repaired to London in his 25th year to study painting under Sir Joshua Reynolds. He subsequently commenced as a painter of portraits, and was on the high road to fame and fortune, when his ambitious mind led him to abandon that line of

t, and to visit Italy for the purpose of study-After spending five years in that artistic land, he Arter spending live years in that artistic land, the eturned to London, and soon became extensively imployed by Boydell and others to make drawngs for the "Shakspeare Gallery," a series of rints illustrative of the writings of the poet. During the subsequent half-century, he lived almost solitary in his studie in Argyle Street, London, where he produced several fine and convenied when the produced several fine and convenied when the produced several fine and the convenied when the produced several fine and the ery excellent works of art, and also occupied imself with literary composition. In 1813 he ublished "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds,

Northcote Nott

with an Analysis of his Discourses." In his an annual pension from the town during many 82nd year he gave to the public his "One years. In 1855 he published his prophecies, Hundred Fables, Original and Selected," which which, though very obscure and absurd, gained were embellished with a number of excellent the author a considerable reputation. These word embelished with a number of excessive woodcuts, engraved after his designs. His "Life of Titian" subsequently followed; but this work is said to have been written by Haz-litt from his notes and conversations. Two of his best paintings were "The Murder of the Princes in the Tower," and "Hubert and Arthur." Northeote was never married, but had an affectionate companion in a maiden sister. p. at Plymouth, 1746; p. 1831.

NORTHCOTE, Sir Stafford Henry, took a firstclass in classics at Oxford, and was subsequently class in classics at Oxford, and was subsequently called to the bar in 1847. He was returned for Dudley in 1855, and sat for Stamford from 1888 to 1866, and for North Devon from May, 1866, to the present time. He was president of the Board of Trade under Lord Derby in June, 1866, and secretary of state for India in March, 1867, which office heretained until the fall of the Disraeli ministry in 1868. 2.

1818.

Noeron, Thomas, nor'-ton, an English writer of the 16th century, a native of Bedfordshire, who assisted Thomas Sackville in his tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex."

D. 1584. Norton, Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, a modern English poetess, was one of the three daughters of Thomas Sheridan, son of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Her father dying while she was still very young, her care dying while see was still very young, act care high edevated upon her mother, who gave her a high education. At the age of inteteen she became the wife of the Hon. George Chapple Norton, the barrister and police-magistrate, a union which proved an unlappy one. In 1828 she commenced her career of authorability by publishing anonymously the "Sorrows of Robuston and the commenced where the career of authorability by the state of the commenced here career of authorability and the state of the commenced where the care of publishing anonymously the "Sorrows of Ro-saile," a tale, and other poems. In the follow-ing year she achieved the greatest success as a poetess, with the production of her "Undying One," and other poems, which the "Quarterly Reriew" declared to be worthy of Lord Byron. The "Child of the Islands." "Aunt Carry's Bal-lads for Children," and "Start of Dunleath," a novel, were her subsequent works. In 1856 her warm sympathies with the social wrongs of her warm sympathies with the social wrongs of her sex found expression in a work entitled "Eng-lish Laws for Women in the 19th Century." This work was privately printed; but a very large circulation was obtained for a later effort of the same character, which was named "A Letter to the Queen on Lord Chancellor Crantenter to the Queen on Lord Chandenor Cran-worth's Marriage and Divorce Bill." In 1862, she published a poem entitled "The Lady of Garaye," which met with considerable public favour. B. 1808.

Nonwood, Richard, nor'-wood, an English mathematician, who in 1635 measured an arc of the meridian between London and York. of the meridian between London and rork. Nothing authentic is known of his personal history. His most important works were, "Fortification, or Millitary Architecture," "The Seaman's Practice," "Trigonometry, or the Doctrine of Triangles," and "Application of the Doctrine of Triangles,"

NOSTRADAMUS, Michael, nos-tra-dai'-mus, a notorious French astrologer and physician, who his doctor's degree. Having rendered some possible judge of Indian warfare—pronoueed eminent service to the inhabitants of alt when in a manner the most emphatic his unqualified the city was visited by the plague, he received admiration of General Nott. The Crown, of 7777

were followed by several others, the whole making one volume folio, in barbarous verse. Nostradamus was honoured with marks of distinction by persons of the highest rank, par-ticularly Charles IX., king of France. B. at St. Rémy, 1503; D. 1566.

Norr, John, M.D., not, an elegant poet and ori-ental scholar, who, after studying surgery at Dirmingham, visited Paris for further instruction, and subsequently went out to China as surgeon in an East Indiaman. In 1788 he graduated in medicine, and soon after attended the duchess of Devonshire to the Continent, in quality of family physician; in 1793 he returned to Engfamily physician; in 1793 he returned to Eng-land, and settled at Clifton, where he continued to reside till his death. Among his numerous writings are, "Alonzo, a poetic Tale," "Poems from the Italian of Petrareh," the "Cynthia" of Propertius; some elegant translations of the dass of Hafiz; an edition of "Catullus," with the Italia text rendered into English verse, and classical notes; "The Odes of Horace;" a translation of the "Basia" of Johannes Secu-ley. "Sample, offer a Greak Romance" by transiation of the "Basia of Johannes Securi-dus; "Sappho, after a Greek Romance," &c. He also published some professional works, viz. "A Chemical Dissertation on the Springs of Pisa and Asciano," "A Vosological Companion to the London Pharmacopoeia," &c. B. 1751; p. 1826.

NOTT, Major-General Sir William, one of the heroes in the late Affghan war, was the son of an extensive mail-contractor and proprietor of the Ivy-bush hotel at Carmarthen. He went out to India as a cadet in 1800; but although his talents and gallantry were well known, he was unpatronized, and no event occurring to was unparronized, and no event occurring to accelerate his progress, he only obtained a ma-jority after a service of twenty-six years. His health at that time being seriously affected, he returned on leave of absence to England, visited his native place, and there purchased an inte-resting seat called "Job's Well," where he re-sided a few years. The failure of the Calcutta bank, in which he had invested the greater part of his savings, having rendered it necessary for him to resume his active duties as a soldier, he, when fifty years of age, returned to India to enter upon a fresh career. A recent writer on Indian affairs thus speaks of General Nott:—"To relate 'the moving accidents by flood and field'through which this gallant officer led the troops under his command, would be to write a volume, for which the materials are alike interesting and which the materials are alike interesting and abundant. By an exercise of skill, judgment, and valour, not often equalled, and probably mere surpassed, he extricated our army from difficulties by which they were surrounded in Afighanistan, and succeeded in conveying them, and several captives whom he released, across the frontier, bringing them with perfect safety, and without any loss of honour, within the limits of her majesty's dominions. The victories which he achieved in Candahar closed the Asphan war, and distinct the craftifule of the tories which he achieved in Candahar closed the Afighan war, and elicited the gratitude of the whole empire; even the duke of Wellington departed from that peculiar severity of task which marked his generally sparing eulogium, and with a feavour unusual to him, he—the best possible induced the program of the contraction.

course, lost no time in conferring on him the tration of affairs, and, soon after, was made highest military distinction—that of a knight president of the council; but, in 1716, he was dishighest military distinction-that of a knight grand cross of the Bath; neither was Parliament slow to give expression to the national sentiment." It is said that when General Nott was proceeding to the resone of the prisoners in the hands of Akbar Khan, among whom was the heroic Lady Sale, wife of the gallant Sir Robert Sale, Akbar ordered that lady to write to Sir William, forbidding his further approach, upon which she despatched the laconic but ex-pressive mandate, "Advance, Nott." The ge-neral understood the equivoque; went forward, and delivered the lady and her companions. The Afighan war concluded, Sir William returned to England, the hardships of a military life and the insalubrity of an Indian climate rendering repose necessary for the restoration of his shattered health; but he had not long regained his native town when the unfavourable symptoms increased, and he died on the 1st of

January, 1845. B. 1782. Nortingham, Heneage Finch, Earl of, not. NORTINGHAM, Heneage Finch, Earl of, sub-ing-ham, an eminent English lawyer and statesman, who, after completing his education at the university of Cofford, was entered of the Middle Temple, and was subsequently called to the bar. He became solitor-general under Charles II., at the Restoration, and took a pro-minent part in the prosecution of the regi-ciales, an account of which he published in 1860, in a cortious work, entitled "An Exact and Impartial Account of the Indictment, Arraign-ment, Trial and Indigment (theoretine to law) ment, Trial, and Judgment (according to law) of Twenty-nine Regicides." In the following year he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in Parliament, and was created a baronet. In 1667 he had a principal share in impeaching the earl of Clarendon, and was, three years later, appointed attorney-general. In 1673 he received the great seal of England as lord-keeper: in 1675 he became lord chancellor of England. At the trial of Viscount Stafford, in 1680, he presided as lord high steward, and delivered judgment against that nobleman in a speech of great eloquence. In the following year he was created earl of Nottingham. Beyear he was created earl of Nottingiann. Be-sides the work above mentioned, be published several others, the chief of which were "An Argament on the Claim of the Crown to Pardon on Impeachment," "Speech at the Sentence of William, Viscount Stafford," and "Reports of Casss in the High Court of Chancery," Dry-den, in his "Absalom and Achitophel," alludes to the one of Nottinchers under the to the earl of Nottingham under the name of Amri :-

To whom the double blessing does belong, With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue." The earl's reputation is that of a sound lawyer and upright judge. B. 1621; D. 1682.

and upright judge. E. 1821; 5. 1882; North throne, and strenuously supported the contention in favour of the regency. However, William offered him the post of ford chancellor, which he declined; but he was, for a short time, uncle. After valuly attempting to recover Dasceretary of state. On the death of Queen Anne, maseus from his uncle, he retired to Samosata, he was one of the lords justices for the adminis- where he died. n, 1170; n. 1224.

missed, on account of a speech which he made in the behalf of the Scottish lords condemned for high treason. In 1729 he became earl of Winchelsea, on the death of John, fifth earl, in virtue of his descent from Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Hencage, and wife of Sir Moyle Finch, his great-grandfather. He was an able speaker and a man of learning, as was an able speaker and a man of learning, as appears from his reply to Whiston on the Trinity, for which he received the thanks of the University of Oxford and of the Bishop and clergy of London. D. 1730. NOTINGHAM, Charles Howard, Earl of. (See

Noting Ghan, Charles, Lord Howard.)

Nove, Francis de la, noo, surnamed the Arm
of Iron, a celebrated French soldier, who distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, and, upon his return to France, espoused the cause of the Huguenots, then in arms against the Catholics. He took Orleans in 1567, and two years afterwards, signalized himself at the battle of Jarnac: subsequently to which he made himself master of Fontenoy; on which occasion he lost his left arm. He had another made of iron; whence his surname. He was at the siege of Rochelle, and, in 1578, entered the service of the States-general in the Low Countries, where he took Count Egmont prisoner; but was himself taken in 1580, and did not regain his liberty till five years afterwards. In the time of the League he served on the royal side, and was killed by a musket-shot at the siege of Lamballe. He was the author of a "Discourse,

Panatogane, rie was the ductor of a "Discottise, Political and Military," which was first printed in 1587. B. in Bristany, 1581; killed, 1591.

NOULEHLM, noor-ji-haw', wife of Jehanghir, the Mogul emperor, was the daughter of a Tartar general, and became sultama in 1611.

According to the first headers, and the state of the stat After the death of her husband, she retired to the palace of Lahore. Her tomb is accounted one of the most beautiful edifices in the city. To Nourjehan has been attributed the disco-

To Normana has been attributed in the discovery of the essence of roses. B. 1885; D. 1845, Nour-Eddin of Mannoud, noor-ed-din or moor-ed-deen', sultan of Egypt, was the son of Amad-eddin Zonghi. When his father was Amadeddin Zengin. When its latter was slain by his own enunchs at the siege of Jabbar, in 1146, Nour-eddin and his brother Seiff-eddin divided his possessions between them. The former obtained the sovereignty of Aleppo, and, by his prudence, became one of the most power-ful princes of the East. He distinguished himself against the Christians in the time of the soil against the Christanis in the time of the crusades; he defeated Jocelyn de Courtenay, count of Edessa, and Raymond, prince of An-tioch, whose head was sent as a trophy to the callph of Bagdad; after which he made himself master of Egypt. To the qualities of a great master of Egypt. To the qualities of a great warrior he added the virtues of a liberal prince: he patronized the arts and sciences, founded cities and establishments of learning, hospitals, caravanserais, and mosques. To him has been ascribed the first employment of pigeons to carry messages. B. 1117; D. at Damascus, 1173. NOUR-EDDINALI, was the eldest of the seven-

teen sons of the celebrated Salah-eddin (the Saladin of Christian writers). At his father's death, Damascus, Southern Syria, and Palestine fell to his share; but he was soon afterwards deprived of his kingdom by his brother and

NOUR-EDDIN ABSLAN SHAH, prince of Moossool and Mesopotamia, succeeded his father in 1193. He was a just and liberal monarch, and, in a great degree, restored the declining power

of his dynasty. p. 1210. NOUE-EDDIN ALI, second sultan of the Tartar Mamelukes in Egypt, ascended the throne upon the assassination of his father Ibek, in 1257. He reigned only two years, being deposed by the emir Kotuz, in 1259.

NOVALIS, Frederick von Hardenberg, usually NOVALUS, Prederics von Hardenberg, usually called non-di-is, a celebrated German writer, was the son of Baron von Hardenberg, and was sent in 1790 to the university of Jena; after which he passed to that of Leipsic, in 1792. About the year 1797 he published his "Hymns to Night;" and between that time and the year 1801, when his premature death took place, he produced a number of works displaying a boundless imagination and a love of the mystical and supernatural such as is not to be equalled in any other writer. In 1800 he gave to the world his wild and grotesque romance entitled "Heinrich von Ofterdingen." A complete collection of his writings was made by his friends Tieck and Frederick Schlegel. B. at Mansfeld, 1772; p. 1801.

NOVATIAN, no-vai'-shi-an, a pagan philosopher, who embraced Christianity, was admitted to holy orders, and became the first anti-pope. to holy orders, and became the instant-pope. Being of an ambitions character, he contrived to get himself ordained bishop, which was done in an irregular manner in Italy. He then en-deavoured to get possession of the see of Roma, after the death of Pope Gornelius, but was op-posed by Lucius. Novatian promulgated the doctrine, that it was sinful to admit persons who had once lapsed into idolatry to communion; a practice then universal in the Church. This produced a schism, in which Novatian had many partisans, who called themselves Catharites, or pure. By others, however, they were named Novatians. To the above error they added many others, particularly those of the Mon-tanists. There are several works by Novatian extant, an English edition of which was published by Jackson at London in 1728. Lived in the 3rd century of the Christian era.
Novikoff, Nicholas Ivanovitch, nov'-i-kof, a

Russian gentleman, who devoted his life to the production of standard editions of the authors of his country. He has been called the "Frank-lin of Russia." The first circulating library in Moscow was established by him; and, among other important works, he produced a 'Library of Old Russian Authors,' in 30 vols. B, 1744;

D. 1919.

NOWELL, Alexander, now-el, an English divine, was installed prebendary of Westminster in 1851, and in the first Parliament of Queen Mary was returned for Looe, in Cornwall; but the election was declared void on account of his being a dignitary of the church. Soon after this he went to Strasburg, where he remained till the accession of Elizabeth, when he returned; and in 1560 was made dean of St. Paul's. He was prolocutor of the convocation in which the articles of religion were settled; and he published his "Greater" and "Lesser" Catechisms, in Latin, the latter being an abridgment of the former. He is also supposed to have written the chief part of the Church Catechism. Besides founding a free grammar school at Mid-dleton, he endowed thirteen fellowships in Brasenose College. B. about 1507; D. 1602.

Nov. William, noi, an eminent English lawver, who, at the beginning of the reign of Charles I., sat in parliament, and opposed the court; but, being made attorney-general in 1631, he gave his adherence to the most unpopular measures. his proposing. He wrote a "Treatise of the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England," the "Complete Lawyer," and other works. D. in Cornwall about 1577; D. 1634.

NUGENT. Thomas, nu'-jent, a native of Ircand, but settled in London, where he occupied land, but settled in London, where he occupied himself in writing and compiling a variety of abblications, among which are, "A French and English Dictionary," which has been often reprinted; "Travels through Germany;" "Observations on Italy and its Inhabitants;" "The Tour of Europe;" "Condilace' Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge;" "Henault's History of France," &c. n. 1772.

Nueswr, Robert Craggs, Earl of, a nobleman Travetaic lack but the scanfid from the Nursents.

of poetical celebrity, descended from the Nurents of Carlanstown, Westmeath, was chosen M.P. for Mawes, Cornwall, in 1741; was appointed omptroller of the household of Frederick Prince of Wales in 1747; became a lord of the reasury in 1754; one of the vice-treasurers of reland in 1759; and a lord of trade in 1768. He was created baron Nugent and viscount Clare in 1767, and earl Nugent in 1776. His econd wife was Anne, sister of secretary Crapge by whom he obtained a large fortune. He had originally been a Roman Catholic, but became a Protestant, and wrote an admirable ode on his conversion, which, although full of excellent reasoning, did not permanently convince the author, for he died a member of the church he had exposed so severely. Indeed, as Horace Walpole says, he was of a somewhat unstable character, and "one of those men of parts whose dawn was the brightest moment of a long life; and who, though possessed of different talents, employed them in depreciating his own fame, and in dethem in depreciating his own fame, and in de-stroying all opinion of his judgment, except in raising himself to honours." His poems were published anonymously by Dodsley in 1739; he also published "Verses to the Queen," and Fatth," a poem. D. 1738. Nura Powhruts, nu!-ma pom-pil!-i-us, ac-cording to tradition, second king of Rome. Ho

is said to have introduced among his subjects religious festivals and a code of laws. Supposed to have lived in the 8th and 7th centuries D.C.,

reigning from 715 to 672.

reiceing from 715 to 672.

NYMENICA, and "e-n-us, a Greek Christian philosopher of the 2nd century, was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and followed the opinions of Pythagoras and Plato; but he charged the latter philosopher with having stolen, without acknowledgment, from the works of the Jewish legislator, and therefore called him "the Gresk Moses." Fragments of Namenius are extant. Nurse, Fernan de Gruzan, noof-natih, a knight and commander of the order of Santiago, it has 18th eachtery was form at Veilardigo.

in the 16th century, was born at Valladolid, studied at Bologna, and on his return home was appointed Greek professor at the university of Alcala, by its founder, Cardinal Ximenes, who also employed him on his celebrated Polyglott. and employed infinitely and the scientification of the was also appointed Greek professor. His writings chiefly consist of annotations on the works of Seneca, Pliny, and other classic authors. B. about 1470; D. 1553.

NYB, Philip, ni, a nonconformist divine, who

in 1620 became curate of St. Michael's, Cornhill. Becoming a puritan, he went to Holland, and did not return till the civil wars, when he was chosen a member of the assembly of divines. He was a zealous champion of the Solemn He was a zeaious champion of the Solemin League and Covenant: he wrote several sermons and tracts. Butler thus whimsically alludes to this person in his "Hudibras,"—"Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard." B. about 1596; D. 1672.

NYSTEN, Peter Hubert, nis'-ten, an eminent French physician and writer on medicine, who was charged with several important underwas charged with several important undertakings by the government of his country, and was appointed physician to the hospital for children. His most important works were "New Detionary of Medicine, Surgery, and Botany," and "Experiments upon the Muscular Organs of Mankind and upon those of Warmblooded Animals." B. 1771; D. 1818.

NYPEL. (See NEYLE.)

OATES, Titus, cats, notorious as the originator of the Popish Plot, was the son of a ribbon-weaver, who afterwards became successively an anabapitst minister and a clergyman of the Church of England, was educated at Merchant Taylors school, and at Cambridge. Having taken orders, Titus became chaplain to the duke of Norfolk, who also gave him a small living: of Norfolk, who also gave him a small living: he next was appointed chaplain of a king's ship, from which he was expelled with disgrace, and then became a Roman Catholic, lived some time at the college of St. Omer, and joined the Jesuits, by whom, however, he was soon dis-missed. He then returned to London, and rejoined the church; but, not meeting with the preferment he desired, embarked in the trade of political calumniator in which he was so marvellously successful. In September, 1678, he began his disclosures concerning the socalled Popish Plot, by making a statement to Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, a magistrate, which he afterwards repeated before the Privy Council and the House of Commons, to the effect, "That the pope felt himself entitled to the possession of England and Ireland on account of the heresy of the people and prince, and he accordingly assumed the sovereignty of these kingdoms; that power to govern them had been delegated to the society of Jesuits, who, through their general, had issued commissions, appointing various persons whom they could trust to the chief offices of state, both civil and military." All the dignities of the church he alleged to be newly appropriated, many of them to Spaniards and other foreigners; that persons had been hired to shoot the king, and that Sir George Wakeham, the queen's physician, had engaged to poison his majesty, the queen herself being privy to the design. He further alleged that a rising of the Roman Catholics was to take place in various parts of the country, and that every means would be adopted for the extirpa-tion of the Protestants. This statement was confirmed by two persons, named Tongue and Bedloe, and upon it several Jesuits, and men Bediloc, and upon it several sessions, and men of distinction, suffered death or imprisonment, among them being Lord Stafferd, who was executed. The system of denouncing persons of position being profitable, was continued for a considerable time. Oates obtained a pension

of £1200 a year, and a residence at Whitehall which he continued to enjoy till the death of Charles II. On the accession of James II., however, matters changed. Oates was tried for perjury, convicted, the whole story he had concocted being exposed, and he was condemned to be imprisoned for life, and to be whipped, to be imprisoned for ine, and to be whipped, and stand in the pillory four times; but from William III. he managed to obtain a pension of £400 a year. Under Outes's name there were published "A Narrative of the Popish Plot." The Merchandize of the Whore of Rome." and "Eikon Basilike; or, a Picture of the late King James." a nabout 1619; p. 1795.

King James." B. about 1619; D. 1705.

Oberlin, Jeremiah James, o'-bair-lin, a learned writer in German and French, who, in

learned where in German and Frenen, who, in 1763, was appointed librarian at Strasburg, and afterwards became professor of logic and me-taphysics in the university of that city. He wrote a number of curious and learned works; such as "Dissertation upon the Troubadours of Alsace," "Essays on the Dialects of Lorraine," also several valuable elementary manuals in German, and produced good editions of Morace, Tacitus, and other classic authors. B. at Strasburg, 1735; B. at the same city, 1806.

OBERLIN, John Frederick, a celebrated plilanthropist, who, after completing his studies

at the university of Strasburg, entered into orders as a Lutheran divine. In 1767 he became pastor of Waldbach, in the Ban-de-la-Roche, then a sterile district, lying on the west slope of a range of mountains to the east of the Vosges. He found the inhabitants of that dis-Vosges. The round the immediates of the district in a condition bordering upon barbarism; but succeeded in causing them to make a road to Strasburg, to build a bridge across the river Bruche, at Rothau; to plant fruit-trees, and to convert large tracts of pasturage into arable land. He also built school-houses, where reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of agriculture were taught; and, at his own expense, printed books and an almanae for the use of the people. Straw-plaiting, knitting, dyeing, and other employments were organized by him. During fifty-nine years he laboured at these noble schemes, creating industry and happiness where he had found ignorance and barbarism. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour from Louis XVIII., aud, in 1818, was voted the gold medal of the Royal and Central Agricultural Society of Paris. After his death, the inhabitants followed the remains of their "dear father" to the grave; and all the Protestant, and several of the Roman Catholic elergy of the district, joined in the funeral procession. B. at Strasburg, 1710; D. 1826.

OBSEQUENS, Julius, ob'se-quens, a Latin author, who wrote a work entitled "De Prodigiis," which contained a record of all the wonderful events which took place from the foundation of Rome to the time of Augustus. The following is an example of the contents:-"It rained milk on the Gracostasis. At Croton, To rained min of the denecestasts. At Croton, a flock of sheep, with a dog and three shepherds, were killed by lighthing. At Saurun, a call with two heads was born. There was an uproposing in the city, owing to Gracebus proposing his laws." A portion of the book was lost, but was supplied, in an infutation of the author's manner, by Lycostenes, in the 16th century.

Obsequents is supposed to have lived about the commencement of the 4th century.

Ocam, or Ocknam, William, ok'-am, an English scholastic divine of the 14th century,

Odenatus

was the disciple of Duns Scotus, and obtained was the disciple of Duns Scotus, and obtained the name of the "Invincible Doctor." Occam was a member of the order of Cordeliers, the general of which, Michael de Cezena, ap-Occam pointed him to write against Pope John XXII., who excommunicated both; but Occam was protected by the king of France. After being protected by the king of France. After being absolved, he fell a second time under the displeasure of the papal see, and was fortunate enough to find another protector in the emperor of Germany. Fabricius, in his "Bibliotheca Latina," gives a list of Occam's writings. D. at Manich, 1347.

Munich, 13w.

Ogariz, or Ocarizz, Don Joseph, o-kar'-eth,
Chevalier d', a Spanish diplomatist, who distinguished himself by his attempts to prevent
the execution of Louis XVI. In 1788 he was sent to Paris as consul-general; and in 1792 was chargé-d'affaires. He addressed two letters to the National Convention, offering the mediation of his sovereign to engage Prussia and Austria to terminate the war with France, on condition of the suspension of judgment against the king. He afterwards occupied other diplo-matic situations, and died on his way to Con-

stantinople, in 1805.

OCELIUS, o-set-las, a Greek philosopher, of the school of Pythagoras, called, on account of his birthplace, Lucanus. He wrote a book on kings and kingdoms, of which only some frag-ments remain; but his work "On the Nature of the Universe" is extant, and was translated into English by Thomas Taylor, in 1831. The date of his existence is unascertained.

OCHTERLONY, Sir David, bart., ok'-ter-lo-ne, an officer in the East India Company's service, at the age of 18 went to India as a cadet, and at the age of 16 went to india as a cate, and rose to the rank of major-general, which he attained in 1814. In the Nepaulese war he distinguished himself by a series of skilful and successful operations, and was rewarded with the order of the Bath, the dignity of baronet, and a pension of £1000 per annum. B. at

and a pension of £1000 per annum. B. at Doston, Massachusetts, 1758; p. 1825.

OKLEY, Simon, ok-le, a learned English divine, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D., and where, in 1711, he was chosen professor of Arabic. His most important works were, "The

Arabic. His most important works were, "The History of the present Jews throughout the World," "Introduction to the Study of the Oriental Languages," and "The History of the Stracens." B. at Eveter, 1678; p. 1720. O'CONNELL, Daniel, o-kowi-sel, called in his day "the Liberator of Treland" and the "Great Agitator," was the son of a small landed proprietor in Ireland, by whom he was sent to France to be educated for the Roman Catholic wisethoul. After residing at hath St Unser's priesthood. After residing at both St. Omer's and Douay, he, at the outburst of the French Revolution, fled from St. Omer's, and reached the shores of England in safety. In 1794 he commenced the study of the law, and four years afterwards was called to the bar. His first public speech was against the proposed union of the Irish and English legislatures, and was delivered at Dublin, in which city he obtained a fair amount of legal practice. But, about the year 1803, he began to take a leading part in year 1803, he began to take a leading part in who made war against Sapor, king of Persia, urging the claims of the Catholics upon the with great success. The emperor Gallienus attention of the English legislature. An account of his abours was furnished by limbel, and conferred the title of Augusta on his wife, in a letter to Lord Shaftesbury. "For more Zenobia. Odd-datus was assessinated, with his than twenty years before the passing of the son Herodian, by Meonius, a relation, on whom Emancipacion Bill, the burden of the cause was they had conferred many favours, A.D. 267.

thrown upon me. I had to arrange the meetings, to prepare resolutions, to furnish replies to the correspondence, to rouse the torpid, to animate the lukewarm, to control the violent and inflammatory, to avoid the shoals and breakers of the law." In 1828 he was elected to represent the county of Clare in Parliament, but was not allowed to take his seat, in consequence of the civil disabilities under which he. s a Roman Catholic, laboured. The passing of the Emancipation Bill, however, enabled him to enter the House of Commons in the followto enter the House of Commons in the follow-ing year. From this period until the year 1843 he laboured incessantly at the great movement he had inaugurated, and which was called by himself "the Repeal of the Union." In the ast-named year, however, he was convicted of sedition, sentenced to pay a fine of £2000, and to be imprisoned for a year. An appeal to the House of Lords subsequently led to the reversal of this judgment; but, from that time, his power to excite the political sympathies of his sountrymen appeared greatly to decline. Ex-hausted by his long labours, he went to Italy, in 1847, to recruit his shattered health, but an 1847, to recruit his shattered health, but expired at Genoa, on his way to Rome. B. in Kerry, Ireland, 1775; D. 1847.
O'CONNOR, o-kon'-nor, the name of a dynasty

of Irish kings who reigned in Connaught before the conquest of Ireland by the English. The most remarkable of the name was Torlogh O'Connor, who sought to gain power over the whole island, but found a formidable rival in Murtogh O'Brien. Roderick O'Connor reigned about 1171, when Henry II. of England invaded the country. He protested against that act; but Pope Adrian IV. conceded to the English king the possession of his territory.

O'CONNOR, Charles, a learned Catholic divine and antiquary, who was many years librarian to the duke of Buckingham at Stowe. He wrote "Columbanus's Letters," a "Narrative of the most Interesting Events in Modern Irish History," and made a collection of ancient Irish chronicles. D. 1823.

OCTAVIA, obetai vi-a, daughter of Caius Octavius, and sister to Augustus, was first married to Claudius Marcellus, by whom she had two children, before his death, which happened a little after the war of Persia. She then married Antony, to whom she behaved with the greatest respect. His conduct, however, was so base as greatly to inflame the people against him. But the loss of her son, Marcellus, an accomplished youth, gave her the

deepest concern. D. 10 B.C.
OCTAVIA, daughter of Claudius and Messalina, was betrothed to Lucius Silanus; but that marriage was broken off by the intrigues of Agrippina, and Octavia married Nero, who afterwards divorced her, and, at the instigation of Poppæa, sent her to a small island, where she was put to death, at the age of 20 years, in 62.

OCTAVIUS, a name common to many eminent Romans, but of celebrity inferior to Octavius Cæsar, afterwards Augustus, second Roman

emperor. (Sec Augustus.)

ODENATUS, od'-e-nai'-tus, king of Palmyra, who made war against Sapor, king of Persia,

Odescelchi

Oehlenschlager

ODESCALCHI, Marco Antonio, o'-dais-kal'-ke, an Italian philanthropist, cousin of Pope Innocent XI., who offered him high preferments in the church, but Odescalchi preferred devoting his life and his ample fortune to works of benevolence. He converted his palace at Rome into an hospital for the reception of the needy out-casts of all nations and creeds without distinc-He fitted up 1000 beds, and fed and clothed all who stood in need of such assist-Whenever he met with a person who apance. Whenever ne mer with a person who ap-peared forlorm and in poverty, he would stop, question him, and convey him to his mansion. He left the whole of his property for the suppose of the hospital he had founded. D. 1670.— Thomas Odescalchi, a relative of the above, was also an eminent philanthropist, and founded the school of St. Michael de Ripegrande, for the education of poor children, which he liberally

endowed. D. 1692.

ODENABRE, Josephus Dionysius, o-de-vair, one of the most distinguished historical painters of modern times, was brought up in the college of the Augustines, at Bruges, and was designed for mercantile pursuits, but evincing a decided predilection for art, was placed in the Bruges Academy, where he obtained the first prize for Academy, where he obtained the first price of drawing, in 1796. He subsequently went to Paris, studied under David, and other French masters, obtained the grand prize for painting of the French Academy, in 1804, for a picture of the death of Phoelon, and was presented to the emperor. He then resided for eight years in Rome, and sent a picture of the "Coro-nation of Charlemagne" to the French Acanation of Charlemagne" to the French Academy, which was much admired. In 1814 he established himself at Brussels, and there painted his pictures of the "Peace of Urecht," and "the Battle of Waterloo, at the moment the Prince of Orange was wounded," for the king of the Netherlands, by whom he had been accounted to the Netherlands, by whom he had been constituted to the Netherlands, by whom he had been the constituted with the Netherlands which was the constituted to the Netherlands by whom he had been constituted with the Netherlands, by whom he had been the Netherlands by the Netherlands between the Netherlands by the Netherl king of the Netherlands, by whom he had been appointed court painter. A variety of other works followed, among which are, "Bramante introducing Raffaelle to Pope Julius II."
"Triumph of Cimabue," "The Battle of Nieaport," "The Establishment of the Fower of the House of Orange," "David in his Studio,"
"The Inauguration of the King at Brussels in 1815," &c. besides several Scripture pieces for churches in the Netherlands. B. at Bruges, 1773. p. 1820.

Odington, Walter, od'-ing-ton, called Walter of Evesham, was a monk of that monastery in Worcestershire, and lived in the reign of Henry III. He was an astronomer, mathematician, and musician; on each of which subjects he wrote treatises. "De Motibus Planetarum et wrote treatises. De alotious Planetarum et de Mutation et Aëris," is attributed to him; and Dr. Burney observes of his treatise entitled "Of the Speculation of Music," which is preserved in the library of Benet College, Cambridge, "that if all other musical tracts, from the time of Boethius to Franco and John Cotton were lost, with this MS. our knowledge would not be much diminished."

ODOACER, o-do'-a-ser, a celebrated Gothic chieftain, who originally served among the barbarian auxiliaries which the emperors of the West had employed to protect Italy. He cevolted against the emperor Augustulus, whom

Zenobia then assumed the government, under the fittle of queen of the East.

Augustus. He allotted to his Gothie followers a third of the conquered territories; but nevertheless governed Italy with the greatest modetheless governed realy with the greatest mode-ration. In 489, Theodoric, king of the Ostro-goths, marched from the Danube, and in seve-ral battles defeated Odoacer, who was compelled to shut himself up in Ravenna, where he held out for more than two years. In 493 he surrendered to Theodoric, who promised to spare his life, but slew him at a banquet shortly afterwards.

O'Donnell, Leopold, o-don'-nel, Duke of Tetuan, a modern Spanish marshal and statesman, who early entered the military service, and reached the grade of colonel in his 25th year. Upon the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1832, he espoused the cause of Maria-Christina, and was a faithful adherent to her fortunes until her forced abdication of the regency in 1836, when he took refuge in France. In the meanwhile, he had been created general and count of Lucena. After the fall of Espartere, count of Lucena. After the fall of Espartero, in 1843, General O'Donnell was enabled to return to Spain, and was soon afterwards sent to Cuba, as captain-general; in which capacity he Cuba, as captain-general; in which capacity he acquired a very large fortune, and was, it is said, far from hostile to the slave-trade. After his return to Spain, he was appointed director-general of infantry. Being implicated in a conspiracy at the beginning of the year 1854, he was compelled to sceretch himself; but soon afterwards left his retreat, and put himself at the head of the insurrection, which resulted in the head of the insurrection, which resulted in a change of ministry. Espartero being commanded to compose a new one, in which O'Donnell held the department of war. After being eolipsed during some time by Narvaza, he at length succeeded in effecting his rival's overthrow, and returned to power in 1858. In the following year he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces sent against Morocco, that the command he was another specifically the control of the spanish forces sent against Morocco. In that command he was successful; he caused the enemy to capitulate, and to cede to Spain some territory, as well as to pay a large sum.

some territory, as well as to pay a large sum. Upon his return to Spain, he was created duke of Tetuan. 2. 1805; p. Nov. 5, 1867.

ECOLAMPADIUS, John, e-ko-lam-pai'-di-us, a celebrated German divine, who, in 1522, became professor of divinity and principal preacher at Bâle, where he exposed the abuses of the Romish church, and exhorted the Swiss to embrace the principles of the Reformation; but, in 1525, he joined with Zwingli against Luther in the dispute relative to the sacrament, and wrote a learned treatise on the subject. Mosheim calls him one of the most learned men of his century, and it was owing to his exertions that the Reformation took root in Switzerland. B. at Weinsberg, Franconia, 1482; p. 1531.

ORCUMENTUS, e-ku-mc'-ni-us, an ancient Greek commentator upon the Scriptures, was bishop of Trica, in Thessaly, in the 10th century.

OBBLENSCHLAGER, Adam Gottlob, c (r)'-len-hlai-ger, the greatest Scandinavian poet, whose ather was German and his mother Danish, His father rose to be steward of the king of Denmark's palace at Fredericksburg, where the early youth of the future poet was spent. He was educated for a mercantile career, and at the age of 16 was placed in a counting-house; but being seized with a desire to appear on the stage, he obtained an engagement in the theatre Noted against the emperor augustums with the select at Ravenna and put into prison, of Coprenhagen. He soon quitted this pursuit, O'Cocarr then preclaimed himself king o'I Kaly, however, and devoted himself to the law, which but rejected the imperial titles of Cessar and, was in turn descreted for literature. In 1601 he

OF BIOGRAPHY.

Oursted

witnessed the attack made by Lord Nelson upon sion. Passing through various distinguished the Danish fleet. "That contest," he after positions, he at length attained the office of wards wrote, "inspired the Danes with a faste prime minister of Denmark; but in that capafor poetry, as the battles of Marathon and Salamis did the Greeks, and the destruction of the Spanish armada the English in the time of Elizabeth." In the following year he produced Spanish armman the engigin in the time of Elizabeth." In the following year he produced a small volume of poems, which instantly brought him fame. His next work was a play, entitled "Aladdin," which was founded upon the celebrated story in the "Arabian Nights," and which placed him at the head of the poets and which pieces min as one near or the poets of his country. In 1805 he was granted a travelling stipend by the government; whereupon he went to Germany, and while in that country composed some of his best works, in the native language of his father. He witnessed the battles of Auerstadt and Jena before leaving Germany, immediately after which he repaired to Paris, where he wrote his finest work, the tragedy of "Palnatoke." He next visited tragedy of "Palnatoke," He next visited Rome, where he wrote his "Correggio," and became the friend of Thorwaldsen. In 1810 he returned to his native country, and received a cordial reception at the hands of the king and queen of Denmark. Shortly afterwards he married, and during the succeeding five years continued to produce plays, but inferior to those he had already composed. In 1816 he again went to Germany and France, but re-turned after an absence of twelve months. Eleven years subsequently he lost his father, who, he writes, " was vain of his son; but, like a sensible father, he never allowed me to see it; only sometimes I detected the feeling when he had been reading my poems." In the same year he went to Sweden, where he was received with enthusiasm and was crowned with a laurel wreath. He paid a third visit to Paris in 1844, invited to court by Louis Philippe, and there met king Leopold, who requested him to come to Brussels. When he had attained his 70th birthday, a grand fete was held in his ho-nour, but in the beginning of the following year he breathed his last. Like Thorwaldsen, Ochlenschläger was honoured with a public funeral, at which the nobility and all the most distinguished persons in Copenhagen attended. One of his fellow-countrymen writes of the poet,—"Small as Denmark is, it must be counted among the great powers of the world of art and poetry, since it has a sculptor to show like Thorwaldsen, whom only the great masters of antiquity can be considered to rival; and a poet like Oehlenschläger, who can worthily take the fourth seat by the side of the three heroes of poetry, Shak-speare, Byron, and Göthe." Besides poems, operas, and comedies, he wrote twenty-four tragedies, nineteen of which are founded upon Scandinavian subjects. He also translated one play of Shakspeare's—the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and one of Otway's—"The Orphan," into Danish. The poet left behind his Autobiography, in the pages of which he evinces a high admiration for his own talents: but those best acquainted with his works state that this was grounded upon sterling merit. Some of his prounted upon sterning inerth. Some of mis poetical works have been translated into Eng-lish by Theodore Martin. B. at Vesterbro, Copenhagen, 1779; D. at Copenhagen, 1850. Ornsten, Anders Sandöe, er stea, a modern

Danish statesman, who received his education Daniel Statesman, who received his education at the University of Copenhagen, and afterwards applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, which he subsequently adopted as his profes-783

positions, he at length attained the office of prime minister of Denmark; but in that capacity displayed a strong tendency towards reactionary measures, which excited so much ill-feeling in the kingdom, that he was driven from power in 1855. The members of the Oersted ministry were next impeached, and brought to trial before the supreme tribunal, but were in the end acquitted. In his retirement, the for-mer minister occupied himself with composing a history of his own career, which was published in 1856, and contained important matter towards the history of modern Denmark. n. in the island of Langeland, 1778; p. 1860.

OEESTED, Anders Sandöe, a modern Danish traveller, and nephew of the preceding, who travelled in the West Indies and South America. He published some works on natural history, and contributed to the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London an account of Seographical society of contain an account of a survey made for a canal through the river Sapea to the port of Salinos, or Bolenos, in Costa Rica. B. at Rudkjöbing, 1816. Orbesten, Hans Christian, a celebrated Danish

bilosopher, who originated the science of lectro-magnetism, which paved the way for the invention of the electric telegraph. He was mother of the minister with whom he studied at the university of Copenhagen. In 1800 he became doctor of philosophy in that institution. After spending two years in Holland and France After spending covyeas in monato and rance, he returned to Copenhagen, and there composed a treatise upon the identity of the forces of magnetism, electricity, and galvanism, which relationship had until then been only surmised. He proved that "there is always a magnetic circulation round the electric conductor, and that the electric current, in accordance with a that the electric current, in accordance with a certain law, always exercises determined and similar impressions on the direction of the magnetic needle, even when it does not pass through, but near the needle." The Royal Society of London presented him with its Copley medal, and the French Institute granted Copiey medal, and the French Institute granted him 3000 francs for this demonstration. In 1809 he published his "Manual of Mechanical Bysics," in which several chemical discoveries were announced. The years 1822-23 were passed by him in France and Bagland. In 1846 he was present at a meeting of the British Association at Southampton. Like our own Founday, he was particularly happy in his delivery of contents a benefit of the Southampton. occasional lectures to non-scientific people; and a collection of his discourses was translated into English, and published under the title of "The Soul in Nature." He was likewise a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines, and sought, on every occasion, to popularize the facts of natural science in his country. He was

tute, knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the Prussian order which rewards the distinguished in arts and sciences. B. at Rudkjöbing, 1777; D. near Copenhagen, 1851.

Office of Jaking of Mercia, succeeded Ethelbald in 755. He murdered Ethelbert,

panenau m 755. He murdered Ethelbert, this of the East Angles, and took possession of his kingdom. To make atonement for his guilt, he gave the ignith of his goods to the Church, made a journey to Rome, instituted the tax called Peter-pence, and built the monastery at St. Albants. D, 764.

Offenbach

ford, as teacher to his children. That nobleman appointed him deputy master of the revels at Dublin, where Ogilby erected a theatre. Upon the outbreak of the Irish rebellion, he returned to England, and settled in Cambridge, where he to England, and settled in Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the learned languages. He was appointed, in 1661, to conduct the ceremonies at the king's coronation, and of which he published a pompous account in folio, with plates. Ogilby translated Virgil and Homer into English verse; and published a magnificent Bible, with prints, for which he was remunerated by the House of Lords. He was appointed geographical printer to the king. The other works of this industrious writer were an account of Japan, an Atlas, the Fables of Æsop, in verse, and a "Book of Roads." This last went through numerous editions; but was

afterwards superseded by Patterson. B. near Edinburgh, 1800; D. 1876. OGH.VIE, John, o'gil-se, a pious Scotch divine and poet, received his education at the university and poet, received his education at the university of Aberdeen; and was for more than half a century minister of Midmar in Aberdeenshire, Among his works are, "Pittannia," an epic peem, "Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition," "An Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy," and "Sermons." B. 1733

D. 1814.

OGLEPHORPE, James Edward, o'gil-thorp, an English general, who entered the army as ensign in 1710. He afterwards served under Prince Engene, to whom he became secretary and aide-de-camp. In 1732 he went to America, where he helped to found the colony of Georgia, and erected the town of Sayannah. He again visited that country, and made an unsuccessful visites that country, and made an unsuccessive attempt upon Augustine, in Florida, belonging to the Spaniards. For this he was tried, on his return to England, and acquitted. In 1745, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was sent to the north against the rebels, but did not overtake them: for which he was again brought to a court-martial, and honourably acquitted. B. in London, about 1688; D. 1785.

acquitted. B. in London, about 1888; D. 1783.

UHALIOARI, Sylveste, -And-ro-m, an Irisa antiquary, was brought up and practised as a surgeon, and wrote several medical treatises. In 1772 he published an "introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland," which was followed by a "General History of Ireland," B. 1728; D. 1807.

O'Hara, Kane, o-ha-m, an Irish dramatist, who had much unusical isste and a felicitous

UHRA, Rane, o-ka-ra, an Irisa ramanis, who had much musical taste, and a felicitous talent for adapting verses to old airs. His chief productions are "Midas," which was extremely well received, and is still a favourite; "The Golden Pipin," "The Two Missers," "April Day," and "Tom Thumb," n. 1789.

OJEDA, Alphonso, o-hai'-da, a Spanish navi-gator, who accompanied Columbus in his second expedition, and commanded the flotilla sent out

French musical composer, who made himself to the New World. After experiencing a great famous for his light and sparkling "musical before the New World. After experiencing a great famous for his light and sparkling "musical before the New World. After experiencing a great famous for his light and sparkling "musical before the reference of the foreign for the profession of painting, but who, takes charming little trifies are,—"Lee Boux destined for the profession of painting, but who, Avenujes," "Une Nuit Blanche," "La Belle having written a play which was placed upon Helène," "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," the stage at Dublin when he was only 18, abanam "Robinson Crusoc." B. in France, 1822. doned the studio for the thectare. He remained minous writer, was originally a damcing-master, and employed in the family of the earl of Strafford, as teacher to his enlithen. That nobleman rest of his life, antirely devoting himself to the rest of his life, entirely devoting himself to the rest or his fire, enturely devoting failinstil to the composition of plays. Among the best of these productions may be mentioned, "Wild Oats," The Highland Reel," and "The Agreeable Surprise." Towards the close of his life he published "Recollections of the Life of John O'Keeffs," but had ceased to write for the stage, because the control of the stage, the control of the stage of

Oken, Lawrence, o'-ken, an eminent Swiss naturalist, who studied medicine and natural history at 6öttingen, and was afterwards professor of medicine in the universities of Jena and Zurich. The aim of all his writings might be summarily said to be an attempt at applying the principles of transendental philosophy to the facts of natural history. He produced his first work in 1802, with the title, "Elements of Natural Philosophy, the Theory of the Senses, and the Classification of Animals founded thereon." Oken was the first to suggest, in his work on generation, published in 1805, that all animals are built up of vesicles or cells. His remarkable essay "On the Signification of the Bones of the Skull," attracted little attention at the time of its publication, but was nevertheless the forerunner of the investigations of tess the foretainer of the interstigations of Carus, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and Professor Owen upon the laws of homology in the vertebrate skeleton. In 1847, his work called "Elements of Physio-Philosophy" was translated into English; and although, like the other efforts of this writer, it is beyond the grasp of the gene-ral reader, it would seem to be of the deepest importance to the man of science. B. at Offen-

berg, 1779; b. at Zurich, 1851.
OKTAI, ok-tai, grand khan of the Mongol Tartars, was third son and successor of Genghis Khan. He overran the north of China and Armenia; made himself master of Moscow, of Poland, and of Hungary; and for a time threat-ened the whole of the Christian world. His chief minister was the sage Yo-lin-tchou-tsaï, who ruled with justice, but vainly attempted to subdue the ferocity of the Mongols. Oktai

D. 1241.

OLAUS I. (or III.,) o'-la-us, king of Denmark, perished in 814, in combat with the Franks.
OLAUS II. (or IV.,) king of Denmark, succeeded his brother, Canute IV., in 1086. A terrible famine desolated the kingdom during

his reign. D. 1095.

OLAUS I., king of Norway, ascended the throne in 994. He introduced Christianity in Norway, Iceland, and Greenland. Having been defeated by the kings of Sweden and Denmark, in 1000, he threw himself into the sea.

OLAUS II., king of Norway, energetically pro-pagated Christianity throughout his dominions; but was driven from his throne by Canute in 1030. Two years afterwards, he was killed by the people of Drontheim.

mmanded the flotilla sent out OLIVS III., surnamed the Pacific, reigned, in 201, in 1499, and which led to conjunction with his brother Magnus II., from

Olans

1000 until 1008, and singly for nine years after- discourses, and edited the works of Wickliffe.

OLAUS IV., son of Magnus III., reigned, in conjunction with his two brothers, between the years 1103 and 1116.

OLAUS V., son of Haco VIII., succeeded to the Oblas V., son of fract v III., succeeded to the through of Denmark in 1876, and to that of Nor-way in 1830. After his death, in 1887, his mother, Margaret, daughter of Waldemar III., united the three kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway under one crown.

OLAUS MAGNUS, a Swedish author of the 16th century, who held the office of archdeacon in the Swedish church until the principles of the Reformation began to spread in the country; upon which he retired to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the author of a work upon the antiquities of the North of Europe, which was published at Rome in

B. about 1500; D. at Rome, about

1555. 1570

OLAVIDES, Paul Anthony Joseph, Count de, o-la-ve'-dais, a celebrated Spanish statesman, who became secretary to the Count de Aranda, whom he accompanied in his embassy to whom he accompanied in his enbassy to France. On his return to Spain, Charles III. created him count, and appointed him superin-tendent-general of Seville. He afterwards un-dertook the great work of fertilizing the Sierra Morena, or Black Mountains, a desert region barren to the very summit; but, by his perse-verance, aided by the exertions of a colony of Computer, which he accountered to settle by Germans, which he encouraged to settle in the place, he succeeded in his task. Notwithstanding the benefits which this worthy man had rendered his country, he was accused of heresy by the Inquisition, was disgraced, and thrown into prison. He escaped to France, where he wrote a book entitled "The Triumph of the Gospel," which was the means of procuring his recall to his native land. B. at Lima, 1725; D. in Andalusia, 1803.

OLBERS, Henry William Matthias, ol'-bairs, an eminent German astronomer, who was educated for the profession of medicine, in the exercise of which, combined with astronomical pursuits, his whole life was passed. He discovered two planets,—Pallas in 1802, and Vesta in 1807. In 1815 he discovered a comet, and subsequently wrote a treatise on the probability that a comet may come into collision with the earth. Among other useful works of his was a proposal to revise the nomenclature of the stars, and a reformation of the constellations. Dr. Olbers was fellow of the Royal Society of London, corre-sponding member of several learned societies of Europe, and knight of the Prussian orders of the Red Eagle and Danebrog. B. near Bremen.

1758; p. at Bremen, 1840.

JUNES, D. at Bremen, 1830.

OLDLOAFFUS, Sir Join, Lord Cobham, old'-kasok the first martyr and first author among the
English noblity. In the relign of Henry IV.,
he commanded the English army in France,
where he compelled the duke of Orleans to
raise the siege of Paris. He was an adherent of
Wickliffe's doctrines, which he propagated with such zeal, that, in the reign of Henry V., he was such teat, that, in the reigh of heavy v., he was sent to the Tower, whence he made his escape, but was taken in Wales. Being conveyed to London, he was condemned to be hanged and burnt; which sentence was executed with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, in St. Giles's Fields, London, in 1417. He wrote "Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England," a number of religious tracts and Years 1857-8-9." His latest work was entitled;

Oliphant

DIDITIED, Ann, old'-feeld, a celebrated English actress. Sir John Vanbrugh recommended her to Mr. Rich, patentee of the King's theatre, by whom she was engaged. Her abilities were of the highest order, and her person extremely

of the ingress ofter, and is person to the ingress of the person pleasing. Her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. in London, 1683; D. 1730.

OLDHAM, John, ole-dam, an English poot, who shortly after taking a D.A. degree at Oxford, became usher in the free school at Croydon. Some of his poems being read by the him the appointment of tutor to the grandsons of Sir Edward Thurlow, and afterwards to a son of Dr. Lower. He subsequently resided with the earl of Kingston. His works were printed in Bell's annotated edition of the English poets.

D. at Shipton, Gloucestershire, 1653; D. 1683. Oldmixon, John, old'-mix-on, an English pulitical writer and historian. He was a violent opponent of the Stuart family, in the reign of Queen Anne, and attacked the best writers of gave him a conspicuous place in the "Dun-ciad." He became collector of the customs at Bridgewater. He wrote "A History of England during the Reigns of the Heast of Stnart," and some other works. p. 1673; p. in London, 1742.

OLDYS, William, ol'-dis, an historical and blographical writer, was the natural son of Dr. Oldys, chancellor of Lincoln and advocate of the court of Admiralty. Of the early life and edu-cation of the son little is known; but he is said to have squandered the patrimony which had been left him. He afterwards became keeper of Lord Oxford's library, of which he formed the catalogue when that collection was sold by Osestalogue when that collection was sold by Os-borne, the bookseller. He was also employed to superintend the publication of the Harlician Miscellany. The only public post he ever had was that of Norroy king-at-arms. His prin-eipal works are, "Life of Sir Walter Rieleigh," some articles in the "General Historical Dis-tionary," those in the "Biographia Dritamica" signed "G?" "The British Librarian," "Life of Richard Carew the Antiquary," a translation of Canden's "Britannia," and a number of trea-tises upon medical and bibliographical subjects. D. 1087; p. 1701.

OLIPHARY, Lawrence, of:-frant. a modern

OLIPHANT, Lawrence, oli-i-fiint, a modern English writer and traveller, who was educated in England, but went out while very young to Ceylon, where his father was chief justice. He afterwards visited Nepaul with Jung Bahadoor, and, upon his return, published his observa-tions, in a work entitled "A Journey to Kat-mandu." He next studied law at Edinburgh and at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. In 1852 he went to Russia, and, among other In 1932 he were to raising and, among other provinces of that country, visited the Crimea. In the following year he produced an account of his wanderings, in a work entitled "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea." His next occupation was as private secretary to the earl of Eigin, whom he accompanied to Canada; and when the earl was appointed lord high com-missioner to China, Mr. Oliphant again acted in his former capacity. Towards the close of the year 1860 he gave to the public an account of his observations in China and Japan, in his "Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission in the

**Patriots and Filibusters; or, Incidents of Political and Exploratory Travel." B. 1832.
OLIVARES, Gaspar Guzman, Count de, o-li-

va'-rais, an eminent Spanish statesman, who, during twenty-two years, administered the affairs of the kingdom under the feeble Philip IV. He first became prime minister in the room of the Duke de Uceda, and began his political career by several useful measures; but his haughty conduct at length occasioned a revolt in Catalonia, and the separation of Portugal from Spain. Olivares was disgraced, and died of chagrin at Toro, 1645. B. at Rome, about 1587.

OLIVER OF MALMESEURY, of i-ver, a Benedictine monk of the 11th century, chiefly memorable as the first Englishman who attempted to travel through the aerial regions. He is said to have been well skilled in mechanics; but in attempting to fly from a lofty tower, with wings of his own construction fastened to his hands and feet, he fell, and broke both his legs.

ont reet, ne ren, and broad both ins regs.

OLIVER, Isaac, an English painter in the reign
of Queen Elizabeth. He painted historical
pieces, but chiefly miniatures in a style of exquisite beauty. B. 1556; D. 1617.

quisite Deauty. 9, 1856; D. 1817.
OLIVER, Peter, eldest son of the preceding,
was an historical and miniature painter, and
even surpassed his father. Nineteen of his
historical paintings were in the collections of
Charles I. and James II. Some of these are
still kept in Kensington Palace. B. 1801; D. about 1664.

OLIVER, George, D.D., a catholic divine and ecclesiastical historian, was educated at Sedg-ley Park and Stonyhurst College, and in 1807 was appointed superintendent of the Roman Catholic mission at Exeter, where he resided for fifty-five years, universally esteemed and respected. He paid great attention to the history and antiquities of the district, and wrote "Historical Collections relating to the Monasteries of Devon" "History of Exeter," "Moteries of Deron." "History of Exeten," "Mo-nasticon Diocesis Exoniensis," "Lives of the Bishops, and History of the Cathedral of Exeter," and "Cit'll History of Exeter," the last of which he left in MS. B. 1781; D. 1861. Outrer, Joseph Thoulier d', ob-e-ai, a learned Fronch ertic, who studied under his uncle, a Jesuit, and acquired a great knowledge of the learned alanguages. In 1740 he published an excellent edition of the works of Giero, in a voils with notes. Besides the above he pro-

9 vols., with notes. Besides the above, he pro-9 vois., with notes. Besides the above, he pro-fueed a French translation of Cicero's treatise on the "Nature of the Gods," a translation of some of the ortains of Demosthenes and Cicero, a "History of the French Academy," of which he was a member, and some other works.

which he was a member, and some other works.

B. near Salins, 1682 p. at Paris, 1768.

OLIVERAN, Pierre Robert, o-lo-va-tit, a Trench reformer, and the first to translate the Scriptures directly from the Hebrew and Greck into French. It is said by some writers that Calvin revised the whole work, which was published at Nouthaltein 1535, and is called the Bible of the Sword, from the emblem adopted by the printer. Oliveran was banished from Geneva, and went to Rome, where he died in 1539 as is supposed of noison. It near the in 1539, as is supposed of poison. B. near the

in 1809, as is supposed to provide the first feeling of the 18th century.

OLIVETRA, Francis Xavier de, of twait raft a Portuguese knight, who became a convert to the Protestant faith; and in order to enjoy his opinions unmolested, went to England in 1748. He published "Memoirs" of his travels, "Fa-miliar Letters," "A Pathetic Discourse to his

Countrymen on the Earthquake at Lisbon in 1756," "The Chevalier d'Oliveyra burnt in 1756," Effigy as an Heretic, why and wherefore?" &c.; and left at his death a great number of MSS. including "Oliveriana, or Memoirs, Historical and Literary," 27 vols. 4to. B. 1702; D. 1783.

OLIVIER, Claude Matthew, o-liv-'i-ai, advocate

of the Parliament of Aix, was one of the founders of the academy of Marseilles, and distinguished himself by his cloquence. His works are,—"History of Philip of Macedon, Father of Alexander the Great," "Memoir on the Succour given to the Romans by the People of Marseilles, in the Second Punic War and in that of the Gauls," and several historical dissertations of less importance. B. 1701; D. 1736.

OLIVIER, Guillaume Antoine, a French entomologist, who was in 1792 sent upon a mission to Persia, and returned at the end of six years with a rich collection of specimens of natural which a refer content of specimens of intural history. He became a member of the French Institute in 1800, and published, among other works, "Dictionary of the Natural History of Insects," in which he was assisted by Latreille and Godard. n. 1756; p. 1814.

and Goddrid. B. 1766; 5. 1814.

Outsides, olimispica, daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, was the wife of Philip, king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great. She was repudiated by Philip about 336. B.o. Olympia, in revenge, is presumed have instigated the murder of Philip. After the death of Alexander, she soized the government of Macedonia and not to lead the nursive of the of Macedonia, and put to death a number of the leading personages of the kingdom; but Cas-sander at length besieged her in Pydna, and obliged her to surrender. Cassander promised to spare her life, but she was soon afterwards killed by the relatives of those whom she had put to death. D. 315 B.c.

OMAR I., o'-mar, second caliph of the Mussulmans after Abu Bekr, made himself master of Syria, and, in 637, besieged and took Jerusalem, after a defence of several months. iom, after a defence of several months. In the following year he invaded Persia, and led a powerful army into Egypt, the conquest of which country was completed by the taking of Alexandria in 640. Upon that occasion Omar ordered the famous library founded in that city by Ptolemy Philadelphus to be burnt; for, said he, "if the books of the Greeks agree with the book of God (the Koran), they are superfluous, and need not be preserved; and if they disagree, they are pernicious, and ought to be de-stroyed." The manuscripts were thereupon given stroyed. The manuscripts were the return of the city for fuel. This inflexible Mussulman conqueror is said to have taken 36,000 cities or castles, destroyed 4000 temples or churches, and founded or endowed 1400 mosques. He instituted the era of the Hejira, or Flight of Mohammed, from which the Mussulmans compute their years. It commenced with the 16th of July, 622 A.D. His memory is held in the highest veneration by the Sunnite, or orthodox Mohammedans; but the Shiites, or partisans of Ali, regard him as a usurper. Omar was assassinated by a Persian slave, 641.

OMAR II., the eighth caliph of the Ommiades, was great-grandson of the preceding, and suc-ceeded Solyman in 717. He laid siege to Constantinople, but was forced to raise it, on account of a violent storm, which destroyed a great part of his fleet. Poisoned, 720. OMAR, Ben Afttas, a Mohammedan monarch of Estremadura and Portugal, succeeded his



OMER PASHA.



ORANGE, WILLIAM, PRINCE OF.



ORMOND, MARQUIS OF.



brother in 1092. He assisted the Mussulman king of Toledo against Alphonso VII., but was defeated by the latter. In 1086 he, with other Moorish monarchs, sought the aid of the sultan of Marocco, who joined his troops with the Mohammedans, and fought a sanguinary battle with Alphonso near Badajoz. The Africans sub-sequently turned against Omar, who was assas-

sinated by them in 1090.

O'MEARA, Barry Edward, o-meer'-a, the confidential medical attendant of the emperor Napoleon in his last days, and author of "A Voice from St. Helena," was originally a surgeon in the British navy, and happened to be on board the Bellerophon in that capacity, on the 7th of August, 1815, when Napoleon went on board. Napoleon having observed Dr. O'Meara's skill in attending to some of the crew, and his know-ledge of Italian, made overtures to him, on being transferred to the Northumberland, to accompany him to St. Helena as surgeon, his own not being able to go with him. Having obtained Admiral Keith's permission, Dr. O'Meara assented, and remained with the ex-emperor till July, 1818, when he was recalled and deprived of his rank. He was latterly an active partisan of Daniel O'Connell. B. in Ireland about 1778; D. 1836.

OMER OF OMAR PASHA, o'-mer, a modern Turkish commander, whose former name was Michael Lattas. He, being a native of Austrian Croatia, served at first as cadet in an Aus-trian regiment, from which he became as-sistant surveyor of roads and bridges in his native district. About his twenty-eighth year he suddenly left the Austrian service, and went into the Turkish province of Bosnia, where he embraced the Mohammedan faith, adopted the name of Omer, and obtained employment as tutor in the family of a Turkish merchant. Subsequently visiting Constantinople with his pupils, he became master in the new military school. In a short time he attracted the notice of Khosroo Pasha, the minister of war, who attached him to his staff, and afterwards be-stowed upon him the hand of his ward, a rich heiress. After serving in the Danubian Princi-palities, and as aide-de-camp to General Chrzanowski, Khosroo Pasha obtained for him the appointment of writing-master to Abd-ul-Medjid, the late sultan. In 1839 he served with the Turkish army sent against Ibrahim Pasha, and, three years later, was appointed military commandant of a district in Syria. When the Russians passed into Wallachia, in 1848, to act against the insurgent Hungarians, Omer Pasha went to the same place as commander of a Turkish army of observation. His next services were against the disaffected beys of Bosnia, whom he reduced to submission to the authority of the sultan. At the commencement of the year 1853, he marched at the head of 20,000 men against the mountaineers of Montenegro, who were almost completely subjugated by him. In 1853 he was appointed to the command-in-chief of the Turkish army in Bulgaria. Prince Gortschakoff, in command of a powerful Russian army, was upon the opposite bank of the Danube; and against him Omer Pasha executed a series of strategic manœuvres, which completely baffled the skill of the former general. At Calafat, Oltonitza, and Citate, the pasha repulsed the Russians; and finally, at Silistria, he in-flicted on them so heavy a defeat that they were compelled to evacuate the Dambian Principalities. In 1855 he went to the Crimes, having

a Turkish and Egyptian army under his com-mand, but remained inactive until he was sent into Georgia,—Teflis, the capital of which, he threatened; but the surrender of Kars forced him to beat a retreat to Redoubt Kaleh. 1862 he was again employed against the Mon-tenegrins, and, in 1867, he was sent to Candia to put down the revolt in that island. B. at

Vlaski, Austrian Croatia, 1801.

Viaski, Austrian Canala, 1901.

Ornalate, Michael Jurgen, on-da'-obe, spring from a Tamul family of high rath at Arcot, was, like his father, physician to the king of Tanjore, who sent him to Ceylon, at the request of the first Dutch governor of the island, to cure his wife of a dangerous ailment. His success made the governor his friend, and procured him a medical appointment at Colombo where he settled. He was afterwards converted to Christianity, and became the founder of a Ceylonese family, many of whose members have become distinguished in the learned pro-

nave become dissignment in the learned professions. B. at Aroot; D. 1714.
ONDARTH Peter Philip Jurgen Quint, A.L.M.,
Ph.D., I.U.D., the fifth in descent from the
preceding, is unparalleled as being the only
native of the East who figures in the history of Europe. Though a native of Ceylon, he was sent to Holland, of which Ceylon was then a dependency, to be educated for the ministry; but the condition of the country induced him to take an active part in politics, and he became an eminent patriotic reformer,—the Hampden of Holland—defending her liberties with his tongue, pen, and sword. The revolution of 1787 drove him into exile, but that of 1795 1/8/ Grove him into exile, but that of 1/39 restored him to render important services to his country by land and sea. In 1811, Napoleon I. made him a member of the Imperial Council of Prizes. Returning to Holland in 1814, under the auspices of William I., he was named a member of the High Court of Justice of the Netherlands, India, where he died 1818. B. at Ceylon, 1758.—A brief memoir of Dr. Quint Ondaatje will be found in the "Leisure Hour" for March, 1867.

OPIR, John, o'-pe, an eminent English painter, who was the son of a poor carpenter in Cornwho was the son of a poor carpenter in Corn-wall. His talents for design were evheed at an early age, but were discouraged by his father, who intended thin for his own trade. Despite every obstacle, the lad continued to im-prove himself in drawing, and soon attracted great notice in his native district, in conso-quence of his spirited likenesses of the people who sat to him for their portraits. Dr. John. Wolcot, or "Peter Pindar," as he is known in literature, hearing of young Opie's skill, took him into his service, and afterwards, provided him with the means of repairing to London. In 1781 Wolcot obtained an introduction for his protege to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who tendered the self-taught artist some valuable advice. Through Wolco's management, the Cornish lad became a favourite with the fashionable world of the metropolis, and crowds of wealthy sitters came to his studio. Opie's style, however, was more vigorous and truthful than. ever, was more vigorous and in time his popu-graceful and flattering, and in time his popu-larity as a fashionable portrait-painter declined. Meanwhile he had entered into a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of a rich pawnbroker; but the match proving an unhappy one, a divorce was obtained. His second wife, Miss Alderson, was a lady of refinement and intellect, and it was to her judicious advice that the

Onie Orange

painter's subsequent improvement both as an artist and as a member of polite society was owing. Although he did not abandon portraitowing. Although ne did not admitted portraiting, opic now devoted much of his time to historical subjects. His best works in the latter walk of art were "The Murder of James I. of Scotland," "The Death of David Rizzio," "Juliet in the Garden," and "Hubert and Ar-Late in life Opic had qualified himself thur." sufficiently, in a literary sense, to aspire to the appointment of professor of painting to the Royal appointment of professor of painting of the top-appointment of professor of painting of the top-mately obtained; but his death occurring soon afterwards, he only found time to deliver four lectures, which were published, and are still considered valuable to the student of art. His remains were honoured by being placed near the tomb of Sir Joshua Reynolds in St. Paul's cathedral. B. at Truro, Cornwall, 1761; D. 1807.

OPIE, Mrs. Amelia, an English novelist, and wife of the preceding. The daughter of a physician in easy circumstances, carefully educated, handsome, and with considerable musical acquirements, she was the distinguished member of a very refined social circle when she became acquainted with Mr. Opic. After her marriage with the artist, in 1798, she made her first appearance as an author, by producing a moral tale entitled "Father and Daughter." In 1802 she published a sweet and graceful volume of sale phoisance a sweet that graceful volume pooms, and two years later gave to the public her novel of "Adelaide Mowbray." Her "Simple Trales" were her next production, and after her lusband's death she wrote "The Warrior's Return, and other Poems," "Tales of the Heart," and "Valentine's Eve." In 1825 she became a member of the Society of Friends, and subsequently visited France, Belgium, and Switzerland, giving her travelling impressions in "Tait's Magazine" and elsewhere. B. at Nor-

wich, 1769; p. at the same city, 1853.
Optrz, Martin, o'.piz., the father of modern German poetry, distinguished himself by his poems in Latin and German. His chief works were a poem upon the campaigns of Ladislaus IV. against Russia; a version, in German, of the Psalms; and "Consolation in the Disasters of War." n. at Bunzlau, Silesia, 1597; n. at Dantzig, 1639.

Oppian, op-pi-an, a Greek poet and grammarian, who wrote three pnems on hawking, hunting, and fishing, ontitled "Ixeutica," "Cynegetica," and "Halieutica," which are extant. A portion of Oppian's works was translated into English by Mawer, 1736. Flourished probably towards the close of the 2nd century.

ORANGE, William I., Prince of, or'-anj, surnamed William the Silent succeeded at the age of eleven years to the family possessions and titles in Luxembourg, Brabant, Flanders. Holland, and to the French principality of Orange, in Provence; whence the most celebrated title of the family was derived. His father had em-braced the doctrines of the Reformation, and he was at first educated in the same principles; he was at first concated in the same principles; but, at an early age, the emperor Charles V. summoned him to his court, and had him brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. "At fitcen," says Mr. Motley, in his "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," "William was the intimate—almost confidential, friend of the emperor, who prided himself, wore all other gifts, on his power of reading and of using men. The youth was so constant an attendant upon his imperial chief, that, even when interviews

with the highest personages, and upon the gravest affairs, were taking place, Charles would never suffer him to be considered superfluous or intrusive. There seemed to be no seerets which the emperor held too high for the comprehension or discretion of his page." emperor appointed his discreet favourite to the highest posts, as he advanced in years: the command-in-chief of the army upon the French frontier, a post eagerly sought after by many distinguished generals, was given to William of Orange when he had attained his 21st year. Orange when he mad antaned his threne to his when Charles V. abdicated his threne to his son Philip II., he leaned upon William's shoulder; and to him, also, the retiring monarch intrusted the mission of delivering the imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand, at Augsburg. With the gloomy Philip, however, William was soon to become an object of suspicion and halred. At the peace of Cateau-Cambresis, in 1559, William was one of the Spanish hostages sent to the court of France: and, while hunting with Henry II. in the forest of Vincennes, the French monarch revealed to him the scheme which had been recently formed by Philip and himself, to "extirpate Protestantism by a general extirpation of Protestants," The prince, says Mr. Motley, "although horror-struck and indignant at the royal revelations, held his peace and kept his countenance. The king was not aware that, in opening this delicate negotiation to Alva's colleague and Philip's plenipotentiary, he had given a warning of inestimable value to the man who had been born to resist the machinations of Philip and of Alva. William of Orange earned the surname of the Silent, from the manner in which he received these communications of Henry, without revealing to the monarch, by word or look, the enormous blunder he had committed." Henceforth, William resolved to thwart the designs of Philip, by means of secret intrigues with the leaders of the Protestant party in the Netherlands. During the feeble administration of Margaret of Parma, William, as stadtholder of Holland, Zealand. and Utreeht, and as member of the Flemish council of state, was secretly but indefatigably employed in undermining the tyrannical schemes of the Spanish bigot; but, upon the nomination of the sanguinary Alva to the government of the Netherlands, the prince, to avoid the tra-gical fate of his fellow-nobles, Counts Egmont great rate of his fenow-homes, counts regiment and Horn, retired from the Netherlands to his estate of Nassau. In 1508 the wrongs of the people whom he loved awoke the prince into fierce action. He left his retreat, and became the champion of the cause of liberty and Protestantism in the Netherlands. In the ensuing struggles, notwithstanding that his raw and ill-disciplined levies of French and German Protestants were often beaten in the field by the veteran Spanish infantry, then the hest soldiers in the world, the statesman hip of the prince counterbalanced every disaster, enabled him to achieve a victory over his foes, and finally led to the famous Union of Utrecht, in 1576, by which seven Protestant provinces— Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland-became the nucleus and the lasting basis of the Dutch republic. The Spanish monarch thereupon set a price upon the head of William of Orange. This temptation, combined with fauntical zeal, produced several attempts upon his life, from

the first of which (that of John Jaureguy, in 1582) he escaped with a wound: the fatal shot was, however, dealt to him two years after-wards, by one Balthazar Gerard, a Burgundiau. The tragic incident is thus narrated by Motley, in his excellent history :- "The prince came from the during-room, and began leisurely to ascend. He had only reached the second stair, when a man emerged from the sunken arch, and, standing within a foot or two of him, dis-charged a pistol full at his heart. Three balls entered his body, one of which, passing quite through him, struck with violence against the wall beyond. The prince exclaimed in French, wan ocyond. The prince exclaimed in French, as he felt the wound, 'Oh my God, have mercy upon my soul! Oh my God, have mercy upon this poor people.'" The historian concludes his account of the life and labours of the prince as follows:-"He went through life, bearing the load of a people's sorrows upon his shoulders. with a smiling face. Their name was the last word upon his lips, save the simple affirmation with which the soldier, who had been battling for the right all his lifetime, commended his soul, in dying, 'to his great captain, Christ.' The people were grateful and affectionate, for they trusted the character of their 'father William: and not all the clouds which calumny could collect ever dimmed, to their eyes, the radiance of that lofty mind, to which they were accustomed, in their darkest calamities, to look for light. As long as he lived, he was the guiding star of a brave nation; and when he died, the little children cried in the streets." Thus, in his " History of the Rise of the Dutch Itepublic," Motley writes of one of the noblest men that ever lived, - William left three sons, two of whom, Maurice and Frederick Henry, became, in succession, stadtholders of the United Provinces. (See MAURICE OF NASsau.) William, Prince of Orange, was born at Dellemburg, in Nassau, 1533; assassinated at Delit, 1584.

ONDERICUS VITALIS, or-der'-i-cus vi-ta'-lis, an old Norman-English chronicler, was the son of a Frenchman who came to England with William the Conqueror, and was born in England, but sent, at the age of 10 years, to be educated in Normandy, where he subsequently gave himself up to a life of study, and only visited his native country once. In 1107 he was ordained a priest. His work, which is entitled "The Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy," commences with the birth of Christ, and is brought down to the year 1141. The first two books are of little value: but of the third, in which he treats of the lives of the first Norman kings of England, M. Guizot says, "No work contains so much and such valuable information on the history of the 11th and 12th centuries; on the political state, both civil and religious, of society in the west of Europe; and on the manners of the times, whether feudal, monastic, or popular." B. near Shrewsbury, 1075; D. about 1142.

O'lbelly, Alexander, Count, o-rt-le, a native

of Ireland, who entered the Spanish army, where he obtained the favour of Charles III. and was raised to the highest military rank for his services. n. 1735; n. 1794. This is the person referred to by Byron in "Don Juan," when he makes Julia say—
"General Count O'Reilly,

Who took Algiers, declares I used him vilely." O'RELLY, Andrew, Count, a general of portant works were "Floments of Chemistry,

cavalry in the Austrian service, was a native of Ireland. He was a brave and skilful officer, and filled in succession all the military grades in the Austrian army, with the exception of that of field-marshal. At the battle of Austerlitz the remnant of the Austrian army was preserved from destruction by his courage and skill; and when, in 1809, he held the post of governor of Vienua, the difficult task of making an honourable capitulation with the French emperor devolved upon him. B. 1740; D. 1832.

ORELLANA, Francis, o-rail-ya'-na, a Spaniard, who was the first to traverse the continent of South America. In 1521 he accompanied Pizarro to Peru; but, learning that gold, silver, and spices were to be found beyond the mountains east of Quito, he joined an expedition formed by Gonzales, brother of Pizarro, and set forth in the direction indicated. After expereincing great fatigue, the Spaniards reached Zumaco, and then explored the Napo for 200 leagues. Orellana, with a few followers, was next sent forward with provisions in a boat; upon which, instead of returning to Gonzales, he pursued his course down the river; and, after encountering the main stream, continued his navigation of it for upwards of 1000 leagues, until he reached the sea. After he returned to Spain, he gave such marvellous accounts of the countries he had passed through, and of the women dwelling upon the banks of the river (whence the name Amazon was given to it), that he obtained numerous followers, and set forth upon a second expedition, but died at the mouth of the Amazon, 1549.

ORFFYREUS, ORFHYREUS, Ernest Bessler, surnamed, or-fi-re-us, was in turn soldier in the service of Austria, quack doctor, mechanician, seeker of treasures, and councillor of commerce at Cassel. In 1719 he proclaimed that he had discovered the perpetual motion, and exhibited at different places in Suxony a machine which he declared successfully solved the problem. But upon the unfavourable report of the philosopher Gravesande, he destroyed his piece of mechanism. He next turned his attention to religion. and endeavoured to found an establishment to be called Gottesburg, "City of God," where Christians, Turks, and Jews were to live in peace and amity. He wrote a treatise entitled peace and amity. He wrote a treatise entitled "Perpetual Motion Solved," and another upon the union of all religious sects. B. in Alsace,

1680; D. at Furstenburg, 1745.
OBSILA, Matthew, or fe-la, a distinguished
French physician and toxicologist, was the
son of an opulent merchant, and was himself destined for a commercial career; but having been shipwrecked in his 15th year, he resolved to devote himself to the study of medicine. 1807, so highly had he distinguished himself in the science of chemistry, that he was sent, at the expense of the Spanish government, to com-plete his studies at Paris. The war which ensued between France and Spain prevented his return to the latter country, and he settled at Paris, where, in 1811, he became a French ctizen by letters of naturalization. In 1813 he published his "Treatise on Poisons," which placed him among the best French chemists, and led to his election as member of the Accdeny of Medicine, and correspondent of the Institute. In 1819 he became professor of me-dical jurisprudence; and in 1831 he was elected dean of the faculty of medicine. His most imOrford Orleans

applied to Medicine and the Arts," "Treatise three times originated in the younger son of on Legal Medicine," in four volumes, which is the king, and has given two monarchs to the greatest work on medical jurisprudence France. extant, and "Lectures upon Legal Medicine, He likewise wrote, in conjunction with M. Leseur, a work "On the Appearances presented by Dead Bodies after Exhumation, Drowning, Suf-focation in Cesspools, or by Gases." Orfila may be said to have founded the science of toxicology: in medical jurisprudence he was, while living, the most profound professor in Europe.

nvmg, are most prousant processor in Europe.

j. in the island of Minorca, 1787; p. 1853.

Orford, Earl of. (See Walfold, Horace.)

Ortorn, or-i-jr, a Platonic philosopher, who
was the disciple and friend of Porphyry. He
wrote a panegyric on the emperor Gallienus.

the devil.

ORIGEN, a father of the Church, on the Church. From his earliest youth he devoted himself to the study of the Scriptures, and, by his exhortations, his father was encouraged to endure martyrdom. Origen taught grammar for his own supportand that of his mother and brothers. In his 18th year, Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria, appointed him catechist of his church. His auterities were very great, and when only I? he was with difficulty restrained from offering himself for martyrdom, to become qualified for the kingdom of heaven. From Alexandria he went to Rome, where he began his famous "Hexapla," or the Bible in different languages. At the command of his bishop, he returned to Alexandria, and was ordained. Soon after this he began his "Commentarics on the acter this he organ his Commentaries on the Scriptures;" but Demetrius, who was envious of his reputation, persecuted him with violence, and in a council, assembled in 231, it was decreed that Origen should desist from preaching, and quit the city. Upon this, he went to Casarea, where he was well received by the bishop, and permitted to preach, which gave additional offence to his persecutors, who excommunicated him. Though he was thus treated at home, he met with the greatest respect wherever he went. He was consulted in several episcopal synods; but in the persecution under Decius, in 250, he was thrown into prison, and put to the toture. On his release, he applied himself to his ministerial labours and to writing. His most valuable works were editions of the Hebrew text and Greek version of the Old Testament, and "Stro-mata" and "Principia," wherein he commented upon the doctrines of Christianity, and illustrated them by a reference to the opinions of philosophers. Jerome styles Origen "a man of immortal genius, who understood logic, geo-metry, arithmetic, music, grammar, rhetoric, and all the sects of the philosophers; so that he was resorted to by many students of secular literature, whom he received chiefly that he might em' the opportunity of instructing them in the faith of Christ." The allegorical mode employed by Origen in interpreting the Holy Scriptures led, however, to violent contro-versies in the 4th century; but many of his errors are said to be owing to heretical interpo-lations of his writings. The best edition of his works is that of De la Rue, Paris, 1733. B. in Egypt, about 186 A.D.; D., probably at Tyre, Egypt, ab

iANS, Louis, first duke of, was the second son of Charles V., and was assassinated at Paris by his cousin John, duke of Burgundy, in 1407.

ORLEANS, Charles, second duke of, was eldest son of the preceding, during whose lifetime he bore the title of duke of Angouleme. In 1415 he was made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and remained in England during twentyfive years. Upon his return to France, he undertook the conquest of the duchy of Milan. to which he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother, Valentina Visconti. He was, Wrote a panegyric of the empetor contents to the money, the many recommendation of the formation of the first and mover, unsuccessful in this enterprise, era.—There was an Egyptian of this name, but not good the move of the money of the move of t в. 1391; р. 1465.

ORLEANS, Louis, third duke of. (See Louis XII. of France.)

XII. of France.)
ORLEARS, Jean Baptiste Gaston, first and
only duke of the second branch of, was the
ounger son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis
XIII. He passed his life in intrigues and conspiracies, and formed several plots for the
assassination of Cardinal Richeling, but beely saved himself by denouncing, at different times, his accomplices, the duke of Montmorenei, the marquis of Cinq-Mars, and François de Thou, son of the celebrated historian. After the deaths of Louis XIII. and Richelieu, he was restored to favour at court, but became involved in the Fronde commotions, wherein he blayed a despicable and vacillating part, until ac was banished to Blois, where he spent the remainder of his life. He left no male issue; but his daughter, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, signalized herself during the Fronde insurrection against Mazarin. (See Montpensier.

Surrection against Mazzarin. (New MONTPERNIER, Mademoissielle) n. 1603; n. 1060.

OBLEANS, Philip, first duke of the third and existing branch of the house of, was the younger son of Louis XIII, and Anne for Austria. Upon the death of his uncle Gaston, he inherited the title of duke of Orleans, and obtained the duely of Montpensier at the death of Mademoisselle Montpensier at the death of Mademoisselle Montpensier in 1600 Vite Stray for Death with the 1600 1693. His first wife, Henrictta of England, was married to him in 1661; and by that princess he had two daughters, one of whom became wife of Charles II. of Spain, and the other the queen of Victor Amadeus II., of Sayoy. He is stated to have cultivated letters with some succourage during several of the campaigns of his brother Louis XIV. B. 1640; D. 1701.

brother Louis XIV. n. 1610; p. 1701.

Orleans, Philip, second duke of, was son of the preceding, by his second marriage. He is known in French history as the Regent Orleans, and is declared by Voltaire "to be famed for his courage, his wit, and his pleasures. He was born for society even more than for public affairs, and was one of the most anniable men that ever existed." The general vertilet of history is, notwithstanding, that the Regent Orleans was an unbounded possonal and publical seasons. leans was an unbounded personal and political profigate. He was certainly endowed with brilliant talents, but his mind was early tainted by the debasing lessons of his preceptor, the inflamous Cardinal Dubois. (See Dynons.) He distinguished himself in command of the French ORLEANS, House of, or leans (Fr. or lat-aung), armies in Spain and Italy. In 1715 he was no a branch of the royal family of France. It has minated regent, and during his administration

Orleans Orloff

dition. B. 1674; D. 1723.

ORLEANS, Louis, third duke of, was son of the preceding. In his youth he led a dissipated life; but, upon his marriage with a princess of Baden, to whom he was devotedly attached, he batter, to which he was devoted attached, he renounced his former course. At the death of this princess, which occurred prematurely, in 1726, he retired from the world, and devoted himself to works of piety, and to the study of religion and science. In 1730 he entered the abbey of St. Généviève, where he practised extreme austerity, and performed numerous acts of humility and charity. He understood the Hebrey, Greek, and Latin languages, and was versed in ecclesiastical and civil history, botany, geography, and the fine arts. He translated the Psalms from the original, and wrote para-phrases upon several books of the Old Testament, a literal translation of St. Paul's epistles,

ment, a literal translation of St. 1 and St. 1. and other works. B. 1703; D. 1752.

Obleans, Louis Philippe, fourth duke of, was son of the preceding. He took part in the was son of the preceding. He took part in the campaigns of 1742-4, and fught at the bittles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. Like his father, he was a learned and benevolent prince. In 1756 he contributed to the introduction of inoculation into France, and is stated to have

distributed as much as £1000 per annum in charity. B. 1725; D. 1785.

ORLEANS, Louis Philippe Joseph, fifth duke Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, fitth duke of surnamed Philippe kgalité, was the only son of the preceding. During the lifetime of his father he was known by the title of duke of Chartres. In 1778 he served on board the fleet commanded by Count d'Orvilliers; but in the action with Admiral Keppel, off Cape Ushant, he went down into the hold, and would not come up till the engagement was over. For his cowardice, he became an object of contempt with the French court. His conduct afterwards was extremely dissipated; and he joined the revolutionary party against the court, for which he was exiled. On the death of his father, he took the title of duke of Orleans. In the beginning of the Revolution, he dasplayed the greatest hatred to his royal rela-tions, and became a member of the National Assembly. He also assumed the title of Citizen Egalité, and voted for the death of Louis XVI.: but, some time afterwards, was abandoned by his partisans, seized at Marseilles, whence he was removed to Paris, where he was condemued by the revolutionary tribunal to suffer death; which sentence was executed in 1793. r. at Paris, 1747.

ORLEANS, Louis Philippe, sixth duke of. (See LOUIS PHILIPPE, king of the French.)

ORLEANS, Ferdinand Philip, seventh duke of, on the second of Louis Philippe, king of the French, was sent, in his fifth year, to the College of Henry IV., where he was distinguished by his intelligence and his amiability of disposition. In 1825 he was appointed colonel of hussars, and was serving with the French army when the revolution of 1830 burst forth. He immediately repaired to the capital with his regiment, and was received with enthusiasm. When his father received the crown, he was sent into the provinces to obtain the recog-nition of the new order of government. In 1835 he went to Algiers, where he signalized

France became bankrupt and miserable. The himself by his bravery and skill. The organi-wild schemes of Law brought ruin upon zaiton of the celebrated chasseurs de Vincennes thousands of families (see Law), and the was due to him. He unhappily met his death country was reduced to the most abject con- by a fall from his carriage. Affable, generous, was due to him. He unhappily met his death by a fall from his carriage. Affable, generous, brave, a friend of liberal ideas, protector of the arts-the death of this prince was regarded throughout France as a great calamity. His two sons (by the Princess Helen of Mecklen-burg-Schwerin), the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, resided in England for some years after the revolution of 1848. B. at Palermo, 1810; killed, 1842.

ORLEANS, the Bastard of. (See Dunois.)
ORLEANS, Marie, Princess of, daughter of
Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French, from her carliest years evinced a remarkable love of the fine arts, and more especially of sculpwhich she cultivated with a zeal and assiduty that soon gave her a prominent place among the most distinguished artists of her time. Her statue of Joan of Arc, in the museum of Versailles, was finished before she had reached her twentieth year; and besides this she produced numerous bas-reliefs, busts, and statuettes, of rare beauty and excellence. In

Peter the Great was himself engaged in de-eapitating the archers, who in turn came for-ward, knelt down, and placed their heads upon a beam. When Ivan came up, a head was still lemaining upon the beam. "If this is my place," said he, "it ought to be clear;" and thereupon he kicked away the head. Peter, struck with this coolness, spared his life, and appointed him to an infantry regiment; after which he became an officer and a noble. The most celebrated of his descendants were:

Obloff, Gregory, Count, served at first in the army; but attracting the attention of the grand-duchess Catharine, he became her favourite. In 1762 he was engaged in the con-spiracy which brought about the assassination of Peter III., and the accession of his wife to the throne as the empress Catharine II. that time honours were showered upon him by the empress, the father of whose child he was. Orloff, however, desired to become the husband, and to share the throne of Catharine. At length, growing tired of his tyrannical sway, the empress banished him to his sent at Gatchina, but created him prince. After living in oriental splendour for several years, he died at St. Petersburg a lunatic in 1783. B. 1734.

ORLOFF, Alexis, Count, brother of the pre-ceding, was a soldier in the Russian guard when his brother became the favourite of Catharine. In 1762 he was one of the murderers of Paul III.; after which Catharine created him an admiral, and showered honours upon him. In 1770 he held the command in chief at the battle of Tchesme, having under his orders the English

officers Elphinstone, Greig, and Dugdale, and in that occasion destroyed the Turkish fleet. At a later period, while travelling in Italy, he met the Princess Tarakanova, daughter of the empress Elizabeth, at Leghorn. The princess, a girl of 16, was entired on board Orloff's frigate by means of a pretended marriage, after which

she was sent a prisoner to Russia. Catharine. fearing that she might, at some future period set up a claim to the Russian throne, kept her ever afterwards in confinement. When his brother had been supplanted by Potemkin, Alexis Orloff retired to his palace at Moscow, whence he was summoned in 1796, by the emperor Paul, to act as pall-bearer to the remains of Peter III., whose body had been exhumed, in order that it might be honoured with a magnificent public funeral. Orloff is stated to have belrayed great emotion upon that occasion, perhaps expecting to be sent to execution by the son of his victim. He escaped, however, and immediately left St. Petersburg for a tour in Germany; nor did he return until Paul had himself met a violent death. B. in 1707, B. in 1808.—There were other brothers of Ivan. The eldest was surnamed by Catharine "The Philosopher," and lived a retired life; he died 1791. Viadimir was president of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, and died 1832. Feodor served in the army, and signalized himself in the war against Turkey in 1770; D. 1796. This last left four children, who, although illegitimate, were allowed to take the family name, and to inherit the vast estates of their relatives. Two of these have become celebrated.

ORLOFF, Michael, served in the Russian army against Napoleon, and went to Paris in 1814 with the allied armies. Towards the close of Alexander's reign, he incurred the emperor's displeasure, and was sent to command the army of the south. He was deeply implicated in the but escaped further punishment through the influence of his brother Alexis, who had become the favourite of the new emperor, Nicholas, (See Nicholas.) From that period till his death, he lived in retirement. B. 1785; D. 1841.
Orloff, Alexis, a Russian diplomatist and

statesman, brother of the preceding, entered the military service, and shared in the cempalems against Napoleon; but his great power and popularity dates from the year 1825, when Nicholas had been proclaimed emperor, and when the troops revolted against the new ruler. On that occasion, Orloff led his regiment against the mutineers, and was the chief instrument in deciding the events of that critical period in layour of Nicholas, who, throughout his life, retained the deepest sense of the ser-vices Orloff had rendered him. Nicholas created him a count, adjutant-general, and gave him the command of a division of cavalry. After signalizing himself in the Turkish campaign of 1828, he signed the treaty of Adrianople, and was sent ambassador extraordinary to Constanrinople. Two years afterwards, he was dispatched by Nicholas to inspect the operations of Marshal Diebitsch against the insurgent Poles. Very soon after his arrival, both the marshal and the grand-dake Constantine died suddenly, and for a long time subsequently the name of Orloff was held in odium with the Russians, as the suspected author of their deaths; but the suspicion has now become rejected as baseless and absurd. In 1833 he signed the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with Turkey,

death, recommended him to his successor as his personal and tried friend. He represented Russia in the congress of Paris in 1850; and subsequently acted as chief of the grand council of the empire. D. 1787; D. 1861.

ORLOFF, Gregory Vladimiromitz, a Russian nobleman, distinguished by his attachment to literature and the sciences, whose chief works are "Mémoires Historiques, Politiques, et Littéraires sur le Royaume de Naples," 5 vols.;
"Histoire des Arts en Italie," 1: 1773; p. 1826.

ORME, Robert, orm, an English historian, who was the son of a surgeon of the Bombay army, received his education at Harrow school after which he went to India as a writer in the service of the East India Company. He returned to England in 1752, with Captain, afterwards Lord Clive, with whom he lived many years on terms of intimacy. In 1755 he went to Madras as fourth member of the council. He also held the office of commissary-general; but in 1759 returned to England with a small fortune. Soon afterwards he commenced writing the "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in India," the first volume of which appeared in 1763, the second in 1775. The Court of Directors appointed him historiagrapher to the Company, at a salary of £360 per amam. He completed his History in 3 vols.; and also published "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire during the reign of Amanca zebe."

be." B. in Bombay, 1728; B. 1801. Ormond, James Butler, Duke of, or'-mond, a celebrated Irish nobleman, who was descended from an ancient family of Timperary, which had retained the hereditary dignity of emphearer to retained the nerentary alguly of capacities the English sovereigns from the beginning of the 13th century. Upon the outbreak of the Irish rebellion in 1640, he was appointed to command the royal troops, at the head of which he defeated the rebels at Dublin, Drogheda, Kilrush, and Ross. During the struggle between Charles I. and the Parliamentarious, Ormond. who had been previously nominated lord-hentenant of Ireland, held that country for the king; but after Charles had been taken prisoner, he resigned the command, and repaired to London, when he had an interview with the captive monarch at Hampton Court.

went to France; but at the invitation of the Roman Catholies, returned to Ireland, and for some time endeavoured to oversome the Parliamentary forces in that country. In 1650, however, he was compelled by Cromwell to evacuate the island; upon which he again retired to France. After rendering a number of important services to Charles II, while in exile, he accompanied that monarch to England at the Restoration. During the reigns of Charles II, and James II., he was twice: unmated victory of Ireland, and twice lost the post through court intrigue. In 1670, the notorious Colonel Blood, instigated, it is said, by Ormond's bitter enemy, the duke of Buckingham, waylaid and dragged him from his coach, with the intention of conreying him to Tyburn, and there hanging him. This inflamous project was, however, trus-trated by the rescue of the duke. (See Broom Colonel.) The earl of Ossory, the brave son of the duke, afterwards addressed Backinghan in which gave to Russia the key of the Darland 1985, the duke, afterwards addressed Buckinsham in In 1814 he accompanied Micholas, to London; the king's presence:—"My bord of Buckingham, and, upon the outbreak of the war between 1 know well that you are at the bottom of this Russia and the Western powers, was sent to Russia and the Western powers, and the surface of the Russia and the Western powers are to be a well-based on the Russia and the Western powers are to be a well-based on the Russia and the Western powers are to be a well-based on the Russia and the Western powers are to be a well-based on the Russia and the Western powers are to be a well-based on the Russia and the Western powers are to be a well-based on the Russia and the Western powers are to be a well-based on the Russia and the Western powers and the Russia and the Western powers are to be a well-based on the Russia and the Western powers are to be a well-based on the Russia and the Western powers are the best powers and the Russia and the Western powers are the based on the Russia and the Western powers are the based on the Russia and Russi

Ormond

the hand of a rufflen, or by the more secret way of poison, I shall not be at a loss to know the first author of fir. I shall consider you as the assassin: I shall treat you as such, and wherever I meet you I shall pistol you, thought you should stand hethind the king's chair. And I tell you may in his antigety's presence, that you may be sire I shall keep my word. Subsequently, when Charles II. had most unacountally pardoned though his majoty such to Ormond a request that he should also foreive the ruffian. Ormond thereupon replied, "that if the king could pardon the offender for stealing the crown, he might easily foreive the attempt upon his life." D. 1610; p. 1683.

Onnorsh, James Buller, second Duke of, was grandean of the preceding, and distinguished himself as a soldier under William III. and Anne; but upon the accession of George I, he embraced the cause of the Pretender, was attainted in consequence, and thenceforth passed battlets above.

his Hicabroad. n. 1055; p. 1747.

Carsao, Alphonso, or-na'-no, a Corsican leader, who was brought up at the court of Henry II. of France, but returned to his native country when he had attained his 18th year, and maintained a struggle with his compativities against the Genose, until the signature of peace in 1568. Thereupon he retired to France with 500 followers, and was appointed colonel-general of the Corsican troops in the service of Charles IX. For his subsequent services to the French monarch, he became marshal of France and lieutenant-general of Geinne. p. 1610.

ORNANO, Jean Baptiste, son of the preceding, was at first appointed superintendent-general of the household of thaton, dake of Orleans, brother to Louis XIII., and was afterwards excerted marshal of Francey but, for his share in the intripues against Richelien, he was, in 1824, imprisoned at Vincenness, where he was subsequently other strangled or poisoned. In 1541.

Chostus, Paul, o-ro'-si-us, a Spanish divine, why was sent to St. Augustine to consult into no some controverted points concerning the nature and origin of the soul. By the advice of the same father, he undertook a "listory of the World" to A.D. 418. He also wrote a treatise on Free Will, and other works. Flourished in the 6th century. His "History of the World" was translated into the Anglo-Saxon language by King Alfred; and of this an English version was made in 1773.

ORPHEUS, or'-fe-us, of Thrace, a Greek poet, who flourished before Homer. He was the disciple of Linius, and the master of Museus. His works are lost, except a few fragments; and their authenticity is doubted.

Orrece, Roger Boyle, Barloß, or'-re-re, a Bri-

OSENEY, Hoger Boyle, Earl of port-ever, a Brittish statesman, who, after concluding his educate exceedingly popular. In the same year he protion at Trinity College, Dublin, went alward, and on his return married the adaptiter of the adaptiter of the college product on his return married the adaptiter of the set of the title of "The Austrain Dungeous in Italy," of Suifidis. After the execution of Charles I. In repaired to Eucliand; when, being asspected Plerri and other accomplies, made an attempt of acting as an agent of Charles II., the committee of safety were about to send him to the That attempt failed, although the plot which Drower, but were prevented by Gromwell, who prevailed upon him to accept a commission under him in his Irish campaigns. His conduct gave Cromwell such satisfaction that, below so regarized in Euclust, due no he became protector, he made him one of his privy council. After the death of Cromwell, in the death of Cromwell, in the death of Cromwell such the death of Cromwell such reduction of monarchy and the product of the restoration of monarchy death of the respecting the right of measures for the restoration of monarchy, demand was indignatuly refused, Orsini was a policy, demand was indignatuly refused, Orsini was a policy, demand was indignatuly refused, Orsini was a policy, demand was indignatuly refused, Orsini was a policy of the control of the controlled, demand was indignatuly refused, Orsini was a policy, demand was indignatuly refused, Orsini was a policy of the control of the controlled of the cont

Orsini

Charles II., on his accession, created him carl of Orrery, and appointed him one of his prily council. He was shortly afterwards constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland, and commissioned to call a Parliament, before the meeting of which he drew up the eelebrated Act of Settlement. On the fall of Lord Clarended, he was offered the place of chancellor, but refused it. The earl wrote several poons and plays, and his Correspondence was printed in 1742.

an in record, 1921, p. 3, 1679.

In the control of the control of

ship. n. 1678; n. 1731.

OBSTY, orw-me, a celebrated Roman family during the middle ages, the rival of the Colomna. The first Orsini known became cardinal in 1125. Matthew Orseni, his nephew, was prefect of Rome in 1153. Gaetano Orsini was made pope in 1277, under the name of Nicholas III. Another of the family was elected pope in 1734, with the name of Benedict XIII. The family has had many cardinals and other distinguished parameters, expect its mosphere.

personages among its members. ORSINI, Felice, a modern Italian patriot, in his 20th year was sent to prison for taking part in the proceedings of a secret society. part in the proceedings of a secret society. The amnesty granted by Pius IX., in 1846, gave him his liberty. He afterwards took part in the defence of Rome and of Venice, but was banished from Sardinia, in 1853, for trying to excite a revolt at Genoa. Upon this he repaired to Lon-don, where he became the intimate friend of Mazzini. In 1854 he went as agent of the revo-Intionary committee to Parma, and proceeded thence to Milan, Trieste, Vienna, and Herman-stadt; in which last town he was arrested, and, after undergoing an examination at Vienna, In 1856 he was sent to the fortress of Mantua. effected his escape from that stronghold, under the most extraordinary circumstances, and contrived to reach England, where he commenced the delivery of public speeches, which became exceedingly popular. In the same year he proexceedingly popular. In the same year he produced a narrative of his life in captivity, under the title of "The Austrian Dungcons in Italy." At the commencement of the year 1858, he, with Pierri and other accomplices, made an attempt upon the life of the emperor of the French, That attempt failed, although the plot which had produced it was carefully concocted during some length of time. Orsini and Pierri were executed; and it having been asserted that the plot was organized in England, the emperor of the French made a demand upon the English nation that its laws respecting the right of asylum to foreigners should be altered. This

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cuted 1808.

OBTELLIUS, Abrahem, or-tell-ll-us, a Dutch geographer, who travelled in England, France, Germany, and Italy, and was generally accounted the first geographer of his time. In 1870 he produced "Theatrum Orbis Terre," or Theatrum Corons of the State of th Universal Geography, the success of which led

Universal Geography, the success of which led to his obtaining the appointment of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. He composed other works of the same nature, and corresponded with most of the learned men of his time. B. at Antwerp, 1527; D. 1593.

ORTHES, Henri d'Apremont, Viscount of, or-'cai, was governor of Bayonne, under Charles LX. of France. Having received an order to destroy all the Hugemots in the city on St. Bartholomew's day (25th August, 1573), he replied to the king, "Sire, I communicated the letter of your majesty to the garrison; but, plied to the king, "Sire, I communicated the letter of your majesty to the garrison; but, although I could find everywhere good soldiers and loyal citizens, I could not obtain a single

executioner."

OSBORN, Sherard, os-born, a captain in the Osborx, Sheard, os-born, a captain in the Royal Nary, who went to the Aretic regions in 1849 in search of Sir John Frunklin. He served in the Black See, in the Russian War in 1854, and in China. In 1863 he culered the service of the emperor of China to suppress piracy on the Chinese coast, but withdrew in 1863. He has written but withdrew in 1863. He has written some excellent accounts of his voyages. в. 1822.

OSBORNE, Lord Sidney Godolphin, third son of the first Lord Godolphin, and brother of the present duke of Leeds, a clergyman who obtained considerable celebrity for his letters in the "Times," on important social subjects of the day, under the signature "S. G. O." в. 1808.

OSCAR I., Oscar Joseph Francis Bernadotte, os'-kar, king of Sweden and Norway, was the only son of the celebrated French general Bernadotte, who became king of Sweden under the title of Charles XIV. When his father was elected heir presumptive to the Swedish crown, in 1810, he accompanied him to that country, where he received an education in conformity with the high position he was destined to fulfil. He abjured Catholicism for the Lutheran faith, was created duke of S. dermania, and began to display considerable aptitude for the military sciences, with which, and political economy, he chiefly occupied himself. In 1811 he entered chien occupied himself. In 1811 he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel, and soon after-wards rose to the high grades of grand admiral of Sweden and Norway, and general com-mandant of the fourth corps of artillery. In 1824 he was nominated vicercy of Norway, and became regent during the illness of his father in 1828. Meanwhile, he had married Josephine, daughter of Engene de Beauharnais, duke of Leuchtenberg. In 1844 he succeeded to the throne. During the war with Russia, although Sweden took no part in the struggle, he manifested the strongest sympathy with the cause of the allied Western powers. In 1855 a treaty between Sweden and France was signed, by which the former power engaged not to cede any portion of her territory to Russia. The health of the king having become frail, he, in 1857, made a tour in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. B. at Paris, 1799; D. 1859.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Sir William Brooke, o-shaw'nesse, a gentleman to whom is due the great became the confidant of Constantine, who by

at Meldola, in the Roman States, 1819; exement of introducing the electric telegraphic system into India. The descendant of an an-OrthLuts, Abrahem, or-tel'-li-us, a Dutch eight limit, be ways sent, at an early age, cient Irish family, ne was sent, at an early age, to the university of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. In his 21st year he entered the service of the East India Company, with the grade of assistant-surgeon. After being transferred to civil employment by the governor-general in 1833, he acted as physician to Lord Metcalfe while the latter commanded at Agra. It was whilst holding the professorship of chemistry in the Medical College at Calcutta, that he first began to investigate the capabilities of the electric telegraph as a mode of communication between widely-separate places. In 1839 the published a work, wherein he urged the government to adopt a telegraphic system which was calculated to afford immense services to the civil and military administrations of India. But Lord Auckland, the governorgeneral of that day, gave the indefatigable man of science little encouragement; and the succeeding governors, Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge, were too much engrossed with war-like operations to give thought to any measure for the improvement of the internal resources of the country under their rule. In Lord Dalhousie, however, Dr. O'Shaughnessy found an appreciative patron: that nobleman authorized the projector to lay down an experimental line of electric telegraph, and to furnish a report of its working. That report was so satisfactory, the immediate construction of telegraphic lines between Calcutta, Agra, Bombay, Peshawur, and Madras. The lines were commenced in November, 1853, and so energetically did Dr. O'Shaughnessy pursue his labours, that, in less than six months, a line in full working order was completed between Calcutta and Agra, a distance of 800 miles. Early in 1855, the line was 3050 miles in length, and Calcuita and Madras were placed in instantaneous communi-cation. In February, 1856, the line was laid down throughout 4000 miles. To justly appreciate the gigantic labours of the doctor, it must be borne in mind that there was no iron road, few bridges; that the wires cross seventy broad rivers, and pass through dense jungles to enter which is death during six months of the year; but the chief difficulty that he had to contend with was the sudden and simultaneous training of 300 persons, who were to be employed in the many offices connected with the working of the system. In 1856 he went to England, where he was nominated a knight commander of the Bath, in acknowledgment of his great services. B. at Linerick, Ireland, 1809

OSIANDER, Andrew, o-ze-an'-der, a German divine, who studied at Wittenberg and Nuremberg, was one of the first disciples of Luther, and became minister and professor at Köngsberg, where he distinguished himself by a peenliar doctrine on justification, which he asserted to be effected in man by the union of God with our souls. This doctrine he zealously defended, and opposed Luther with great fury. He was the author of several Latin works, the most important of which were, "On the Harmony of the Gospels," and "Epistle to Zuinglius on the Sacrament of the Eucharist," B. in Bavaria, 1498; D. 1552.

Ostus, o'-si-us, bishop of Cordova, in Spain,

Osman

his persuasions convened in 325 the council of Nice, where Osius presided. The emperor Constantius II. persecuted him with so much cruelty to make him turn Arian, that Osius, at the age of 100, was induced to sign a confession of faith prescribed to him. He was then permitted to return to his diocese, where he died soon after, extremely penitent for his weakness, and renouncing the Arian heresy with great fervour. B. 257; D. about 358.

OSMAN OF OTHIAM I. .os*man, surnamed Elghaz, "The Victorious," the founder of the

dynasty at present reigning at Constantinople, was at first the chieftain of a small territory in Bithynia; but, in 1299, he invaded the whole country of Nicæa, and subsequently extended his conquests as far as the Black Sea. B. at

Sukut, Bithymia, 1259; D. 1326.

OSMAN or OTHMAN II., sultan of the Turks, was the son of Achmet I., and succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1618. He declared war against Poland in 1621; but, after several defeats, was obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Attributing his failures to the Janissaries, he resolved to substitute a militia of Arabs in their room, which so provoked them that they deposed him and placed Mustapha on the throne. Osman was strangled in 1622.
Osman or Othman III., became sultan in

1754, but reigned only three years, during which time he behaved with the utmost cruelty to-

wards his subjects. D. 1757.
Osmorn, Sr., os'mond, a Norman prelate, who, in 1066, followed William the Conqueror to England, and was made chancellor of the to England, and was hade chancener of the kingdom and Bishop of Salisbury. For this diocese he reformed the liturgy, which became general throughout the kingdom, under the name of the Liturgy of Salisbury, and was com-monly used throughout England until the Reformation. At his death, he was canonized by Pope Calixtus III. B. in Normandy, in the B. in Normandy, in the

Pope Calixtus III. B. in Normandy, in the IIth century; p. in England, 1099. Osonio, Jerome, o-so-re-o, a Portuguese bishop, who became professor of divinity at Coimbra, and afterwards bishop of Sylves. His works were published at Rome in 1592. On account of the elegance of his Latin style, he On was called the Cicero of Portugal. B. at Lisbon,

1506; p. 1580.

Ossar, Arnaud d', os'-sa, an eminent French cardinal, who, by the kindness of a gentleman. received a good education, and was appointed tutor to some young noblemen. He afterwards practised the law, but forsook that profession, and became secretary first to Cardinal d'Este, and next to Cardinal de Joyeuse. He was ambassador of France at Rome, and obtained the papal absolution for Henry IV., for which he was made bishop of Rennes in 1596. In 1598 he In 1598 he became a cardinal. B. 1536; D. 1604.

Ossian, os'-si-an, an ancient Scotch bard. was the son of Fingal, whom he accompanied in several military expeditions. He lived to an advanced age, and, at the close of life, became blind. Mr. Macpherson published a translation of poems, in a sort of poetical prose, which he ascribed to Ossian; but their authenticity has been disputed by several critics, and as zeal-ously defended by others. (See MACPHERSON, James.) Supposed to have flourished in the

that, even as a child, "she knew more Greek and Latin than half the professors." In 1835 and Latin than half the professors." In 1895 this parent idied suddenly, and, her means be-coming straitened, Miss Fuller sought employ-ment as teacher of Latin, German, Italian, and French in a school at Rhode Island, Subse-quently, she joined the "Brook Farm" commuquenty, she joined the brook Path Collinarity, and began to exercise her pen by contributing to the periodicals. In 1839 she produced a translation of Eckermann's "Conversations with Göthe." About the same time, her great conversational powers induced some ladies of Boston to request her to form "con-versational classes" under her direction. This singular scheme became highly successful, and five-and-twenty ladies met to discuss such topics as "the genealogy of heaven and earth," "the celestial inspiration of genius and transmission of divune law." In 1840 Mr. Emerson commenced his "Dial," to which Miss Fuller contributed some philosophical articles on the "Fine Arts." At a later period, she went to reside at New York, on being appointed to the direction of the literary department of the "Tribune." In 1846 she set out upon a tour of Europe, a project which had long been che-rished in her mind. London and Paris were visited, the literary circles in both cities being her resort. At Rome, while attending divine service in St. Peter's, she met a young Italian nobleman, and, after a short acquaintance, be-came his wife in 1847. The marriage was, how-ever, kept secret until the siege of kome, which took place in the following year. During that struggle, she acted as nurse in one of the hos-pitals. When the French succeeded in entering the city, she, with her husband and infant child, retired to Leghorn, and, after remaining in that place several months, embarked for America; but, after a stormy passage, the vessel was wrecked upon the coast of Long Island, and herself, husband, and child, were drowned. A nuarrative of the Roman revolution, in manunarrative of the Roman revolution, in manuscript, was lost with her. Her essays were collected and published in a work entitled "Papers on Literature and Art." B. in Massachusetts, 1810: drowned, 1850.

Ossory, Thomas Butler, Earl of, os'-so-re, son of the duke of Ormond. Cromwell sent him to the Tower; whence he was released, after eight months' confinement, and then went to Flanders. At the Restoration he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland, and in 1666 created an English peer, by the title of Lord Butler. He was a volunteer under Lord Albemaile in the great fight with the Dutch; for which, in 1673, he was made sole admiral of the fleet, in the absence of Prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English forces in the town of Mons. B. in Ireland, 1643; D. 1680.

OSSUNA, Tellez y Giron, Duke of, os-soo'-na, a celebrated Spanish statesman, who attracted notice at court by his sareastic wit, and thereby incurred the displeasure of Philip II. Banished from his native country, he went into Flunders, where he assumed the command of a regi-ment, which he had equipped at his own expense, and fought with so much success on the Spanish side, that he thereby obtained his recall. He became the favourite of the duke of Lerma, and was appointed vicercy of Sicily in ord century.

3rd century.

3r whose father gave her so high an education, but refused to establish the Inquisition in Naples,

He conceived a plan of obtaining Venice for the Spanish crown, or, as some assert, as an inde-pendent monarchy for himself. He succeeded in deceiving the court of Madrid for some time, deceiving the coart of planta for some time, but was superseded as viceroy of Naples by Cardinal Borgia; upon which he was impri-soned in the castle of Almeida, where he died

Sonce in the cliste of America, where he died in 1624. B. at Valladolid, 1579. Osrade, Adrian van, os'-tad, one of the most celebrated painters of the Dutch school, studied celebrated painters of the Butch school, school under Frank Hals and Rutch school, and drew his subjects from low life. In his pictures we generally find people smoking and drinking in alchouses and kitchens, or indulging in rural sports. n. at Lübeck, 1610; n. 1885.

OSTADE, Isaac van, was brother of the pre-ceding, and was, like him, an excellent painter. Pictures by this artist are in the collections of Lord Ashburton, Sir Robert Peel, and the Bridgewater Gallery. B. at Lübeck, 1617; D.

1671.

OSTERRVALD, John Frederic, os-ter'-vald, Swiss Protestant divine, who wrote "A Cate-chism of the Christian Religion," "Arguments and Reflections on all the Books of the Bible," and other works, and produced a translation of the Bible in French, much in use among French Profestants. B. at Noufehâtel, 1663; D. 1747. OSWALD, os wald, king of Northumberland,

was obliged, after the death of Ethelfrith, his father, to take refuge in Ireland, his uncle. Edwin, having possessed himself of the throne. He became a Christian in his retreat, and returning to his own country, defeated Cerdo-walla, king of the Britons, who lost his life. Oswald reunited the two kingdoms of Northumberland; but was slain in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia, 643 a.p. Monkish historians relate that many miracles were per-formed by his relies, for which he was canonized.

OSYMANDIAS, o-si-măn'-di-as, an Egyptian king, was the first monarch who formed a library. He caused a colossal statue of himself to be erected, on which was this inscription: "I am Osymandias, king of kings; whoever will dispute this title with me, let him surpass my works." He is said to have reigned at Thebes between the 20th and 16th centuries B.C.

OTHMAN. (See OSMAN.)

OTHO, Marcus Salvius, o'-tho, a Roman emperor, was of a family descended from the ancient kings of Etruria. Nero, whose companion he was in his debaucheries, elevated him to the highest offices in the empire. After Nero's death he attached himself to Galbu; but that emperor having adopted Piso as his heir, Otho excited an insurrection, murdered Galba and Piso, and ascended the throne in 69; was opposed by Vitellius, who was supported by the German army; and in a battle between the two rivals near Cremona, Otho was defeated; on which he slew himself, after reigning three

months. B. at Rome, a.b. 31 or 32; p. 69.
O'no I., emperor of Germany, called the Groat, o'-to, was the eldest son of Henry the Powler, and was crowned in 937, at the age of 14. Berenger having usurped the title of emperors is 14. Oct. peror in Italy, Otho entered Rome, where he was crowned by John XII. That pontiff afterwards entered into a league with Berenger; on which Otho caused him to be deposed, and put Leo VIII. in his place, in 963. On the emperor's return to Germany, the Romans revolted, and imprisoned Leo; for which Otho again visited

Rome, where he inflicted severe vengeance on the senate. He next turned his arms against Nicephorus Phocas, emperor of the East, whose army he defeated, and after cutting oil the noses of his prisoners, sent them to Constantinople: but John Zimisees, the successor of Nicephorus,

one some zamisees, the successar of Nicephorus, made peace with Otho. B. 923; D. 973.

Orno H., surnamed the Bloody, succeeded his father, the preceding emperor, in 973. His mother Adelaide opposed his accession; on which he acceled the form and the surely succession.

the Danes and Bohemians. He afterwards marched into Italy, in order to expel the Saracens from Sicily, but fell ill at Rome, where he died, 983; B. 951.

OTHO III., the son of the preceding, was only three years old at the death of his father; but his empire was administered by his grandmother Adelaide, conjointly with the archbishop of Cologne. At the age of 16 he assumed the reins of government, and went to Italy, which was in a state of confusion, owing to the opposition of different popes. Otho having re-esta-blished order, returned into Germany, and made Boleslas king of Poland. He was obliged again to pass into Italy to quell a revolt, and died

soon afterwards. n. 980; n. 1002.
Otno IV., called the Superb, the son of Henry, duke of Saxony, was chosen emperor in 1208. He was excommunicated by the pope for seizing the lands which the Countess Matilda bequeathed to the Holy Sec. In 1212 the princes of the empire elected Frederic, king of Sielly, in the room of 0tho, who, after strug-gling against his rival until 1215, resigned the crown, and retired to Brunswick. p 1218.

OTHO I, king of Greece, was the second son of Louis I, of Bayaria, and was, in his 17th year, offered the throne of the new Greek kingdom in 1832. After being assisted in his government by a regency, he, in 1835, became the unassisted monarch of Greece. In 1836 he married Amelia, daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg, a marriage offering some peculiarities. The king was a Roman Catholic, the queen Protestant, while any children that might be born were to be educated in the faith of the Greek church. After some internal dis-sensions, the king, in 1814, promulgated a new constitution, modelled upon that adopted in France in 1830. At the commencement of the

ear 1817, a public insult addressed to M. Athens, had nearly provoked a rupture between the two powers. In that affair, both the inte-ests of the nation and the dignity of the throne were compromised. In 1850 the com-merce of Greece was materially injured by the obstinate attitude of the king with respect to the indemnity claimed for M. Pacifico, an Euglish subject, by England, whose fleet was sent

o blockade the Greek ports. During the war ith Russia, numerous bands of brigands were organized at the treek capital, which, taking advantage of the troubled condition of Turkey, committed great ravages upon the frontiers. committed great ravages upon the frontiers. Both England and France producted against the proceedings of these predatory hordes, and a Anglo-French division was sent to the Pircus. The Western powers also demanded the retirement of the ministry; after which seriod the administration was frequently and

apparently capriciously changed until 1862,

Ondinot Otho

when a popular revolution drove Otho from the throne. B. in Bavaria, 1815; D. 1867.

OTHO VENIUS, a painter, and the instructor of Rubens, was born at Leyden, and after residing at Rome several years, went to Germany, where he was employed by the emperor. B.

1556; p. 1634.

OTLEY, William Young, F.R.S., F.S.A., and keeper of the prints in the British Museum, ot'-le, devoted himself to the fine arts, and was known as an artist, a collector, and an author. When scarcely 20 years of age, he proceeded to Italy, where he employed his own talents and those of others in taking copies of the most esteemed paintings. There he remained about esteemed paintings. There he remained about ten years; and on his return to England, produced a series of facsimiles of the original drawings of the best masters, under the title of the "Halian School of Design," a magnificent work, consisting of \$4 plates. His other chief works are, "The Fforentine School," the "Origin and Early History of Engraving," "The Stafford Gallery," and "The Critical Catalogue of the National Gallery." b. 1771; p. 1836.

Orro, Louis Guillaume, Count de Mosloy, of-to, an eminent French diplomatist, was educated in the university of Strasburg. He was appointed, in 1779, secretary and charge d'affaires to the United States of America, where he remained till 1792. He was then emwhere he remained this 1702. He was then em-ployed by the committee of public safety in the foreign department of the state; but, on the fall of the Girondists shortly after, was sent to the Luxembourg prison, where he remained till the revolution of the 9th Thermidor. In 1800 he was sent to England, and remained there as minister-plenipotentiary till the peace of Amiens. In 1809 he was named ambassador to Vicuna, where he negotiated the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa, and remained there till 1813, when, on his return to Paris, he became minister of state. At the restoration, in 1814, he was in disgrace; but, in 1815, during the Hundred Days, Bonaparte made him secretary for foreign affairs. After the battle of Waterloo he was employed by Napoleon to negotiate for his personal security with the English government; but the project failed, through Otto not receiving passports. B. at Baden, 1754; D. 1817.
OTWAY, Thomas, ot-wai, au English dramatic

writer, who was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and went to London, where he became a performer, and writer for the stage, producing his first tragedy, "Alcibiades," in 1675. The earl of Plymouth procured him a cornetcy in a regiment in Flanders; but Otway, having little taste for the army, returned to London, where, in great poverty, he re-commenced writing plays. Having been compelled by his necessities to contract debts, and being haunted by the emissaries of the law, he retired to a public-house on saries of the law, he retired to a phone-noise of Tower Hill, where, according to one account, he died of suffection, from swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread which charity had supplied. Otway excels in depleting the tender passions in tragedy; of which his "Orphan," and "Venice Pryserved" are proofs. A complete edition of his works, which were numerons, was published in 1814. B. at Trotten, Sussex, 1651; D. 1655.

kingdoms of Bohemia, Austria, and Styria, in 1253, and in the following year made some conquests in Prussia. He founded cities, encouquests in Prussia. The founded class, encouraged trades and manufactures, and protested against the election of Rudolph of Hapsburg. Placed under the ban of the empire in 1275, he was abandoned by his allies, and in the succeeding years deprived of Austria. He re-commenced the war in 1277, but perished at the battle of Marchfeld, in 1278.

OUDINOT, Charles Nicholas, oo'-de-no, marshal of France and duke of Reggio, at the age of 16 entered upon his military career, and in 1792 obtained the command of a battalion. the same year he performed his first great feat of arms,—the repulse of the Prussians from the fort of Bitsch, with the loss of 700 prisoners. In 1794, while in command of a distant outpost, he, with a single regiment, kept in check a corps of the Austrians numbering 10,000 men. For that service he was appointed general of brigade; and, after being severely wounded in a subsequent attack, was taken prisoner by the Austrians. On obtaining his exchange, he per-formed signal feats of bravery at Trèves, Nordlingen, and Donauwerth, and was created general of division in 1799. At Zurich, the siege of Genoa, the battle of Pozzolo, and the passage of the Mineio, he maintained his great reputation for skill and bravery. Napoleon presented him with a sword of honour, and when, in 1805, he established an élite corps of grenadiers, he entrusted the command to Oudinot. At the head of this corps, he was the first to enter Vienna, and likewise contributed to the victory of Austerlitz. In 1807 he gained the battle of Ostrolenka, in Poland; and at Friedland, soon afterwards, performed his greatest deed. With one corps, he kept the whole Russian army in check until Napoleon came up. After Wagram, the emperor created Oudinot a marshal, and duke of Reggio; and, upon the flight of Louis Bonaparte from Holland, he was sent to occupy that country, where he remained for two years, governing to the com-plete satisfaction of the Dutch people. Through-out the battles of 1812, 1813, 1815, Oudinot's name shone with all its old lustre; but, after the emperor's abdication, he gave in his adherence to the Bourbons, to whom he afterwards steadfastly submitted. In 1839, Louis Philippe nominated him grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and governor of the Invalides. Discreet, loyal, and brave, he merited the title bestowed upon him by his compatriots, "the Modern Bayard." - in France, 1767; p. at Paris, 1847.
OUDLNOT, Nicholas Charles Victor, a modern

French general, and eldest son of the preceding, was first a page to the emperor Napoleon I., and was created lieutenant of hussars for the Danube in 1809. His next employment was as aide-de-camp to Marshal Massena, in Portugal, Throughout the final campaigns of Napoleon, he signalized himself as the worthy son of a brave parent; and, at the abdication of the emperor, took service under the restored Bourberof, took service under the restored Louing the Hundred Days. For this fidelity he was, after the fall of Napoleon, created commandant of the grenadiers of the Royal Guard. At the revolution of 1830, he tendered his resignation of his varied appointments, and kept about from OTTOCAR II., of -in-kar, surnamed the Conquethe government of Louis Philippe until the year ror, succeeded Wenceslaus III., and united the 1835, when he was appointed to the command Oudry

wards sent, at the near of a Fields expectation ary corps, to compel the Romans to accept the authority of the pope. The city was stoutly defended by Garibaldi, and only submitted after an obstinate struggle. Created a grand cross of the Legion of Honour after the fall of Rome, Oudinot returned to France, and took his seat in the Legislative Assembly. At the coup d'état, he was arrested, and remained for some time a prisoner in the fortress of Vincennes. After his liberation, he retired into private life. He wrote several valuable works on military tac-

wrote several valuable works on initial val-tics, and upon cavalry. B. 1791; D. 1863. Ouday, Jean Baptiste, oo'-dre, a French painter of portraits and historical subjects, whose skill in delineating animals, particularly dogs, was such, that Louis XV. is said to have recognised his favourite ones whenever he saw them in the groups of Oudry, who was pen-sioned by that monarch, and had apartments in

sioned by that monarch, and had apartments in the Tulleries. B. 1686; D. 1755.

OUGHTHER, William, out-tread, an English divine and mathematician, was educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1603 he was presented to the living of Aldbury, Surrey; after which he devoted him-self to mathematical pursuits, and wrote seve-ral treatises, particularly his "Clavis," the plan of which was adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. In the civil war he suffered considerably for his adherence to the royal cause; indeed, according to Fuller, he died of joy at hearing of the Re-storation of Charles II. Fuller states that "this aged Simeon had a strong persuasion, that before his death he should behold Christ's anointed restored to his throne; which he did accordingly, to his great joy, and then had his 'dimittis' out of this mortal life." Oughtred enjoyed the very highest reputation in his day, and was called "the prince of mathemati-

and was called "the prince of mathematicians." B. in Buckinghamshire, 1573; D. 1660. Out.ou-Bee, of-loo-bee, grandson of Tamerlane, to whose empire he succeeded in 1446. He resided at Samarcand, where he erected a fine observatory. Passionately fond of astronomical pursuits, he compiled a series of tables in Persian, and likewise produced some other writings upon astronomical science. B. 1394;

killed, 1449.

OUTRAM, Sir James, oo'-tram, a modern British general, who, after passing through his collegiate career at Aberdeen with considerable distinction, obtained an appointment as military cadet in India, whither he proceeded in 1819. He had not long been there when his abilities and energy attracted the attention of his immediate superiors, and he was appointed lieu-tenant and adjutant of the Bombay native infantry, which he subsequently quated, in order to assume the command of the Bheel Corps, for organizing and disciplining which he obtained great commendation. Afterwards, he became political agent in Guzerat, British resident at Hyderabad, Sattara, and Baroda, and evor-tually succeeded the late Sir William Sleeman as commissioner at Lucknow. In 1855 he was dispatched to Persia, armed with diplomatic powers

of an African brigade. After the revolution lientenant-general. He was present at the of 1818, he was nominated to the command acture of Bushire, and gained the victory at the theory at the first and the foot of the Khooshab, in 1857. Returning to India shortly Alps. In that command he was succeeded by Marshal Bugeaud, in 1849; but was soon afterwards sent, at the head of a Fronch expedition any corps, to compel the Romans to accept the authority of the pope. The city was stonic divisional member of the Council of India. The authority of the pope. The city was stonic understanding the control of the council of India. The defended by Garibaldi, and only submitted after defended by Garibaldi, and only submitted after the council of India Strick Cheville India Strick India Stri his controversy with the late Sir Charles James Napier, relative to the cause of the ameers of Scinde, need no more than a passing allusion here. In India, long before the mutiny, he was here. In India, long before the mutiny, he was well known to fame as an officer of long expewen known to mine as an oneer of long experience and high distinction, and had earned for himself the title of the "Bayard of the Indian army, sans peur et sans reproche." In 1856 he was nominated a civil knight commander of the Bath, and in the following year a military grand cross of the same order. His later honours were a baronetcy, the grade of G.C.B., and the appointment of lieutenant-general of her ma-

appointment of neutral and ther majesty's Indian forces. 5.1802; p. 1863.

Ouvrann, Julien, oov-rav, was a grocer at Nantes at the era of the first French revolution. Being an excellent calculator, and of great ad-dress and boldness, he rapidly made a fortune. He was a contractor under the republican, the imperial, and the restored Bourbon regimes; he had the provisioning of the foreign armies during their occupation of France by the allied troops in 1816, and of the French army in Spain during the war in 1823. He was often denounced for his contracts during the revolution, and escaped the guillotine in 1794, by General Boivin con-caling him in his house at Nantes. Under the successive régimes, he owed many an escape to the influence of his friend Fouché. In 1810 he was sent on a secret mission by the latter to England, while Napoleon also sent a mission to negotiate a peace. The two ambassadors counteracted each other; the British government evaded what it considered a trap; the rival ambassadors were dismissed; and, on their return, Fouché was disgraced, and Ouvrard imprisoned by Napoleon. He subsequently became bankrupt, but lived in such extraordinary luxury in prison. that his creditors held him confined there for a long time. Great complaints were made in the chamber of deputies in 1821, of the intrigues, extravagance, and material deficiencies of his contract for supplying the French army in Spain; but no inquiry into these financial operations was made. He subsequently resided in

Parliam where he died. n. 1772; n. 1847.

Overbeek, Frederick, o'-rer-bek, an eminent
German artist, who, with Cornelius, J. Von Schnorr, and other painters, created as great a revolution in German art as we have seen occur in England at a later period, in consequence of the cilorts of Millais and his fellow "Pre-Raf-faellite" brethren. At the beginning of the 19th century, the pictorial art of his country was under the domination of French taste, conbined with an imitation of the later masters of the Italian schools. With Cornelius, Overbeck took up his residence at Rome, in 1811, and devoted himself to Christian art, adopting the principle counciated by Schlegel, that in all religious themes the treatment should be spiritual and symbolic, rather than human and dramatic. Four years after his journey to Rome, he embraced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic as commissioner, with the forces sent thither, church. His best works are illustrative of enjoying, at the same time, the local rank of scriptural subjects; the most important of them 759



O'SHAUGHNESSY, SIR WILLIAM BROOKE.



OUTRAM, SIR JAMES.



Owen, Professor Richard.



Palmerston, Viscoun

Owain Owan

accompanied Columbus on his first voyage to Hispaniola. In the war of Naples he rendered great services to Spain, for which Ferdinand appointed him inspector-general of the com-merce of the New World; in which capacity he went to Hispaniola, where he made a vast col-lection of materials for the work which he subsequently produced, with the title "General History of the Indies." It is a book of immense learning, although it has been denounced by Las Casas as being "as full of lies. almost, as pages." There is also another important work by him, relating to the genealogy, revenues, &c., of the grandees of Spain; but it remains in MS., and is preserved in the National Library of Madrid. B. 1478; D. about 1558, but this is uncertain.

Owarn, o-wain', son of Cadwygan ap Bleddyn, a prince of Powys, who, having carried off Ness, the wife of Gerald, constable of Pembroke, was obliged to fiv with his father to Ireland: but they afterwards returned to their own country. Owain's father died in 1110, and, the but they enter the country. Owaln's father died in 1110, and, me year following, Owaln was in Normandy with Henry I, who knighted him. He was killed by Gerald, the husband of Noss, in 1114.

Owals, the son of Maxen Wledig, an eminent who wells a mulais, broke off the

connexion between Britain and the Romans. and was, in consequence, chosen sovereign o the country. He was also accounted a saint in

the British church.

Owars, commonly called Sir Owen Tudor lord of Penmynydd, in Mona, or Anglesca, and said to be the descendant of the ancient sovesand to be the descendant of the ancient sore reigns of Wales. He studied the law, which profession he quitted, and went abroad. Katha-rine, the wife of Henry V., after her husband's death, fell in love with Owein, and privately married him, in 1426. They had three children one of whom, Edmund, became earl of Rich mond in 1452, and was the father of Henr VII. After the death of Katharine, Owain war confined in Newgate; whence he effected his escape, but was retaken: however, he soon ob tained his liberty, and died on his estate. about 1385.

Owen, George, o'en, a physician, was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Merton College in 1519. Henry VIII., to whom ton College in 1519. Henry VIII., to whom he was physician, left him a legacy of one hundred pounds. He served in the same capacity to Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He was the author of a work entitled "A Meet Diet for the

New Ague." D. 1558.

Owen, John, a Latin epigrammatist, who was educated at Oxford, whence he is sometimes was caucated at Oxford, where he is sometimes styled Oxoniensis; after which he became schoolmaster, first at Trylegh, in Monmouth-shire, and next at Warwick. His Latin epigrams possess great point, and are inferior only to those of Martial. B. about 1580; D. 1622. Owen, John, a learned Independent divine,

was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. During the civil wars he was a zealous advocate for the Parliament against the King. Cromwell made him his chaplain, and took Dr. Owen with him on his expedition to Ireland. He afterwards appointed him to the deanery of Christ Church, Orford, where he served the office of vice-chancellor in 1652, and the year following took his doctor's degree. He is said to have been of tolerant principles, though a figid Calvinist. At the Restoration he was deprived of his deanery; on which he retired to his estate in

writer. His greatest works are, "An Exposi-tion of the Epistle to the Hebrews," "Discourse on the Holy Spirit," and "Treatise on Original Sin." Chrendon, in his "History of the Rebel-lion," extols Dr. Owen's mild disposition, and declares him to have been one of the most learned and rational men of his time. D. at Stadham, Oxfordshire, 1616; p. 1683.

OWEN, Henry, a divine of the Church of Ingland, was educated at Ruthin School and Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D., but afterwards entered into orders, and was appointed to the vicarage of Edmonton, in was appointed to the vicarage of random and Middlesex, and St. Olave, Hart Street, London. His works are, "Observations on the Scripture Miracles," "Remarks on the Four Gospels," "An Inquiry into the Septuagint Version,"
"Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture," and
"An Introduction to Hebrew Criticism." B.

1715: p. 1795. Owen, Robert, a modern English philanthro-

pist, and the founder of the political system called "Socialism." He was the son of parents in a humble condition of life, but who, nevertheless, gave him a fair education. After filling the situation of draper's assistant at Newton, Montgomeryshire, and at Stamford, he repaired to the metropolis, and there so distinguished himself by his business talent; that at 15 he ministra by his pasiness earner and at a some was enabled to become a partner in a small cotton-mill. His success increasing, he removed to the Chorlton Mills, near Manchester, which, under his management, became a very prosperous establishment. In 1797 he married Miss Dale, the daughter of David Dale, a wealthy and influential manufacturer of Glasgow. He soon afterwards became part pro-prietor and sole manager of his father-in-law's works, the "New Lanark Twist Company," the management of whose mills upon his own peculiar principles soon spread his name far and wide. In this factory, where not only cotton-spinning, but other branches of manufacture were carried on, as many as 4000 persons were at one time employed. Over that large number of individuals he presided with a highly benevolent care; built schools and improved dwellings; taught the children various practical arts; provided both parents and off-spring with the means of healthful recreation, and promoted by every possible means the welfare of his great charge. From 1810 to 1815 he published his "New View of Society; or, Essays on the Formation of the Human Character," which, with his practical exemplification of his theories, introduced him to such men as Mr. Wilberforce, Introduced that to such men as Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Zachary Macaulay, the first Sir Robert Peel, Mr. James Mill, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Malthus, and Lord Brougham. As he said himself, "From these political economists, often in animated disenpointed economists, of the last with great good seeing, and a cordial friendship. They were Seeling, and a cordial friendship. They were iberal men for their time, friends to the actional education of the poor." Mr. Owen vas now fairly launched before the world as a social reformer. In 1817 he addressed memorials to the sovereigns assembled at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, confiding their precontain to Lord Castlereagh, and became a selebrity. Among other notable persons who isited his infant-school at New Lauerk, was te late emperor Nicholas of Russia, then the rand-duke. At that time there was great

Owen Pace

commotion about the doctrines of Malthus, and dr. Owen relates that, "in a two hours' conversation with the grand-duke, before he left me, he said, 'As your country is overpeopled, I will take you and two millions of population I will take you ame two minious or population with you, all in similar manufacturing communities." This was in reference to the establishment at New Lanark, and was certainly a most extraordinary offer on the part of the most exhaustrative despote monarch in the world; for Mr. Owen's community was based upon "liberty, equality, fraternity." Mr. Owen, how-"ilberty, equality, fraternity." Mr. Owen, however, declined, as he thought his hands were full enough of work at the time. In 1823 he quitted the factory of New Lanark and went to North America, where, in the state of Indiana, he purchased a large tract of land, and founded a community called by him "New Harmony," It proved a failure, however, and in 1827 he returned to his native country. His later experiments at carrying out his new view of society were an establishment at Orbiston, in Lanarkshire: another at Tytherley, in Hamp-shire; and a labour-exchange in London; but all were complete failures. In his later years, as his mind began to fail, he accepted the doctrine of spirit-rapping, and lectured and published works upon that delusion. The last appearance of the philanthropist was at the Social Science Congress of Liverpool. He was a gentleman of ample means, and disposed of a large fortune in promulgating his principles. Whatever opinion may be held as to his theories. there can be but one, and that the very highest, with respect to his energy, moral integrity, business talents, and disinterested philanthropy, n. at Newton, Montgomeryshire, 1771; n. 1858.

Owen, Richard, a celebrated English naturalist mis form.

ralist, who at first served as midshipman in the royal navy, but quitted it upon the conclusion of the war with America in 1814. After resuming his studies, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, in order to take a degree in medi-cine. In 1825 he repaired to London, and became a student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the following year he received his diploma as member of the Royal College of Surgeons; and, resolving to again onter the naval service, he called on his late professor, Dr. Abernethy, to bid him farewell. "What is all this?" said Abernethy,—"Going to sea, sir." "Going to sea?—going to the devil!"—"I hope not, sir." "Going to sea! you had better, I tell you, go to the devil at once," reiterated the downright dector, who insisted upon another interview at the end of a week. Owen revisited his rough but honest friend at the expiration of that time, when Abernethy proposed an appointment at the College of Surgeons. This was accepted; the youthful anatomist found himself happily associated with one congenial mind, and so the navy lost a good officer, and science gained one of her brightest ornaments. His first task in the Royal College of Surgeons, was the preparation of a complete and accurate catalogue of the great museum of John Hunter, which had been obtained by the institution. That work cost Owen thirty years of incessant toil, but it enabled him to become the greatest anatomst of the age. During more than twenty years he held the Hunterian professorship at work cost Owen fairty years of incessant toil, joined Pius VII. at Fontamobleau. He returned but it enabled him to become the greatest and to Rome in 1813, and in 1816 re-established tomst of the age. During more than twenty there the order of the Jesuits. He left some years he held the Hunterian professorship at increasing "Memoirs" of his Life and Times, the College of Surgeons; he received the Royal . a. at Benevezzo, 1765; b. 1844.

And Copley medals of the Royal Society, a pension and residence from her Majesty, and be vine, and down of the Paul's, London, was emegane a member of almost every learned body in ployed by Henry VIII. in several combassies;

Europe and America. The limits of this notice will not permit of even the bare enumeration of the titles of his many invaluable works. That information may be found in the "Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ," published by the Ray Society. These works are the true records of is life—a life of devotion to science, wherein he has fairly carned the title which has been bestowed upon him—viz., the "Newton of Natural History." B. at Lancaster, 1804.

OWER GLENDOWER, (See GLENDOWER, Owen.)
OWENSON, Sydney. (See MORGIN, Lady.)
OXENSITERNA, AXE), Count, ox'-en-stree'-rar, a celebrated Swedish minister, who ree ived his education in Germany. On his return to Sweden, he entered upon a career of diplomacy, and was employed by Charles IX. When Guetavus Adolphus ascended the throne, in 1611, he nominated him his chancellor or prime minister; and to that monarch Ovensti-ma rendered the greatest services by his states-manship. When Gustavus was killed at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, Oxenstierna put himself at the head of the Protestant coalition, and, by his sagacious measures, brought success to the league during two years. After the battle of Nordlingen, in 1634, he went to Paris to hold an interview with Richelieu; and, in 1648, he directed from Stockholm the preliminary negotiations which, by producing the peare of West-phalia, put an end to the Thirty Years' War. His son was one of the envoys who signed that treaty; and it was to him that the count wrote, in answer to a letter wherein the young man betrayed diffidence because of his inexperience in diplomatic affairs, this answer, since become in diplomate analys, this answer, since become proverbial:—"Neseis, mi fili, quantila pruden-tia homines regantur." ("You do not yet know, my son, with how little wisdom mankind are governed.") While Queen Christma was in her minority, he was at the head of the council of regency; and, after she assumed the government, he resumed his old office of prime minister: but not succeeding in dissuading the number; but no successing in distanting the queen from abdicating her crown, he retired into private life. The second volume of the Swedo-Germanie War" is attributed to his pen. p. at Fanö, Upland, 1533; p. 1654.

Oxford, ox'-ford, Earl of. (See Harley.)
Oxford, Bishop of. (See Wilberforce. Samuel.)

OZEBOFF, Vladislas Alexandrovitch, os'-cr-ov. a Russian tragic poet, who, after serving in the army, in which he attained the rank of majorgeneral, obtained a civil appointment. He was the author of tragedies cutilide "Fingal," "De-metrius Donsko," "Œdipus," and "Polyscoa," besides some lyric poems. B. 1770; D. 1816.

'ACCA, Cardinal, pall-ka, minister of Pius VII., drew up the buil of excommunication promulgated against Napoleon in 1800. He retired from Rome shortly afterwards, and remained at Fenestrella until 1813, when he re-joined Pius VII. at Fontainebleau. He returned

but Wolsey, being jealous of his rising merit, procured his disgrace. He was held in great esteem by the most learned men of his time, particularly Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Cardinal Pole. He wrote some Commentaries

upon the Scriptures. B. 1432; B. 1532.

Ploneco, Juan de, pa-chai'-ko, marquis de Villena, the favourite and prime minister of

corrupted him by a pension, and this perfidious minister betrayed his master's interests in the minister ectrayed ms master's interests in the peace of 1413, by many articles prejudicial to the kingdom of Castile. Henry, having discovered his trachery, reproched him with it, which so provided Pacheco that he conspired against him, and preclaimed Prince Alphonso king of Castile, in 1485; but caused the young of Castile, in 1485; but caused the young king to be poisoned soon afterwards, and was reconciled to Henry, whose favour he retained till his death, in 1473.

till his death, in 1493.

Paonisco, Francisco, a celebrated Spanish painter and censor of pictures. In 1594 he painted two floags for the Spanish fleets of New Spain. They consisted of crimson damask, and were aceh 30 yards by 50, bearing, besides rich borders and other decorations, St. Iago and the royal arms of Spain. The decorations of the eathedral of Seville at the funeral of Philip II. were-also from his brush. In 1618 he received were also from his drush. In 1013 he received the appointment of censor of pictures from the Inquisition, it being one of his duties to prohibit the sale of pictures containing any nucle figures. Says Mr. Ford, "Nothing gave the holy tribunal greater uneasiness than how Adam and Eve in Paradise, the blessed souls burning in purgatory, the lady who tempted St. Anthony, or the last day of judgment, were to be painted; circumstances in which small-clothes or long-clothes would be highly misplaced." Pacheco was nevertheless an accomplished personage; and it is to his lessons that the great Velasquez owed much of his great skill as a painter. A portrait of Cervantes was one of his best works. B. at Seville, 1571; D. 1654.

PACHYMERUS, George, pak'-i-meer'-us, a Greek writer, whose talents procured him the favour of Michael Palmologus, who conferred on him several offices in church and state. wrote a valuable "History of the East," which is inserted in the collection of Byzantine historians, and was published at Rome in 1669, with a Latin translation. n. about 1250; p. 1310.

PACOUNS, pulk-o-rus, son of Orodes, king of Parthia, signalized himself by the defeat of Crassus, whose army he nearly cut to pieces, n.c. 53. He embraced the cause of Pompey, and declared himself for the assassins of Cusar. After ravaging Syria and Judwa, he was defeated by Ventidius p.c. 39, and fell in the battle.

Day Ventiditis B.G. 59, and ten in the cactic.

Park, Fertinand, par-air, a celebrated I falian
composer, who produced an epera, entitled

"Circe," at Venice, when only in his 10th year.

After visiting Padna, Naples, and Rome, in
each of which cities he composed musical works, he returned to Parma, where the grandduke bestowed a pension upon him. In 1795 he repaired to Vienna, and afterwards to Dresden, where he was appointed chapel-master. Having been introduced to Napoleon, siter the battle of Jena, the emperor took him into his

the restoration of the Bourbons he become director of the Italian Opera of Paris; but lost the post in 1818, through professional intrigue. Paer was a voluminous composer; some of his works, such as "Griselda" and "Agnese," rank-ing very high. He was a member of the French

ing very night. He was a member of the French Institute. B. at Parma, 1774; D. at Paris, 1859. Pagan, Illaise François, Count of, pn'-pa, a celebrated French mathematician and military engineer, who here arms in his youth, and displayed great valour during the campaigns in Italy and Flauders. Louis XIII, made him a general, and sent him as envoy to Portugal in 1642. The same year he became entirely blind, by the loss of his remaining eye at the siege of Mont. auban, having before been deprived of the sight of the other by illness. He then turned his ator the other by lines. He then tillned his attention to mathematical studies, and wrote a treatise on Fortification, "Geometrical Theorems," "Theory of the Planets," "Astronomical Tables," "An Historical Relation of the River of the Amazons." His treatise on Fortification is, even at the present day, an able work upon the subject of which it treats; but his mathematical works have lost their value. B. at Avignon, 1604: p. at Paris, 1665.

PAGANI, Gregorio, pargarae, an eminent Italian painter, of Florence, whose pictures have been sometimes taken for those of Michael-Angelo Buonarotti. B. 1558; D. 1605.
PAGANINI, Nicholas, pa'-ya-ne'-ne, a celebrated

falian violinist, whose talents were so preco-cious, that, at the age of eight years, he played in a church at Genoa, and at the public concerts. He was subsequently placed under Costa, an eminent violoncellist, and received lessons in harmony from the composer Paer. He was next invited to Lucca by Eliza Bacciochi, sister of Napoleon I., to assume the direction of the court concerts. Subsequently he made a tour over Europe, exciting everywhere the greatest over Europe, extend everywhere the greates enthusiasm. After producing an enormous sen-sation at Paris in 1831, he went to London, where he demanded, and occasionally received, enormous sums for his services. His great power over the violin was only excelled by his thirst for gold; in one instance, his avarice led him to demand £1000 for three performances, which terms were rejected. Paganini was a marvellous performer: the purity of his tone, his feeling, harmony, and expression, were perfection; but his habit of playing upon one string, although an extraordinary feat, savoy red too much of sleight-of-hand to be creditable to so great an artist, who could have done much better with the four which naturally belong to the instrument. His harsh and eccentric character would seem to have made him many enomies. At Viennahe was charged with having murdered his wife; but he demanded proofs of his ever having had one; then he was accused of having stabbed his mistress, which charge he also related. At his death he left a fortune of upwards of £2.0,000, which devolved upon his son, sisters, and mother. B. at Genea, 178 D. at Nice, 1840. PAGET, William, first Lord,

son of a serjeant-at-mace in the reign of Henry VIII., who, taking favourable notice of the son, made him clerk of the signet, afterwards of the council, and of the privy seal. In these employments be conducted himself with so much disservice, and, at a subsequent date, nominate erection and skill, that Herry sent him as amble mapped composer and conductor of chambers and conductor of conductor of chambers and chambers are chambers and chambers cretion and skill, that Henry sent him as amPagi Paisiello

He also made him secretary of state, and ap-pointed him one of the executors of his will. At the beginning of the reign of Edward VI., he was sent on an embassy to the emperor Charles V.; and on his return received fresh dignities, of which he was deprived and sent to the Tower, in consequence of his connexion with the duke of Somerset. Paget was reinstalled in his em-

of Sourcest. Paget was reinstalled in his em-ployments by Queen Mary, and continued in involve during the reign of Elizabeth. p. 1561. PAGI, Antoine, pa²-she, a French monk, who undertook the laborious work of examining and correcting the "Ecclesiastical Armais" of Car-dinal Baronius. The first volume of his work appeared at Paris in 1689; the three remaining volumes were printed after his death, at Geneva.

Pact, François, nophew of the preceding, whom he assisted in editing Baronius, and published the three posthumous volumes. He was also the author of a "History of the Popes."anso the author of a "History of the Popes,"— There was a Jesuit of this name, who was a nephew of the above, and wrote a "History of Cyrus the Younger," the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks," and a "History of the Revo-lutions in the Low Countries." p. 1721.

Panlen, Peter, Count, pail-len, descended from a noble Livenian family, was appointed from a noble Livonina family, was appointed military governor of Petersburg by the emperor Pani; but fearing to fall a victim to the capticious disposition of that monarch, formed a conspiracy against lim, caused him to be strangled in 1001, and proclaimed his son Alexander emperor. Soon afterwards he withdraw from public life. a. 1769; p. 1826.

PAINE, Thomas, pain, an English writer, who was the son of a Quaker, and was brought up to the trade of a staymaker. After working for some time at this occupation in London, he obtained a place in the excise, at Sandwich, in Kent. About the year 1761 he found employment as teacher in a school in the suburbs of London, but quitted that post to again enter the excise. Having drawn up a statement of grievances under which his fellow existement of laboured, it was submitted to one of the com-missioners, who was so struck by the excellence of the style in which the paper was written, that he gave Paine a letter of introduction to Benhe gave Paine a letter of murousesson of local jamin Franklin. The latter recommended him to emigrate to America. Thither he accord-ingly went; and, after contributing articles to the periodicals for a short time, became editor of the "Philadelphia Magazine" in 1775. In of the "Philadelpina Algrazine" in 1770, In the following year he produced a work entitled "Common Sense," of which Burke afterwards spoke as "that celebrated pamphlet which pre-pared the minds of the people for independence." This small work was the means of obtaining for its author the sum of £500 from the legis-

the university of that province, and the mem-bership of the American Philosophical Society. Whilst the American war was in progress, he produced a series of patriotic appeals to the people; and in 1781 was chosen to accom-pany Colonel Lawrence to France, in order to negotiate a loan. In this affair he was perfectly successful, and upon his return to America in 1785, he obtained the appointment of clerk to the Assembly of Philadelphia, a gift of 3000

lature of Pennsylvania, the M.A. degree from

Loudon. There he remained several years, and in 1791-2 publi-hed his "Rights of Man," in answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." This work was condemned as a "false, seendalous, maticious, and seditious libel," and Paine, as its author, was brought to trial in the Court of King's Bench. Notwithstanding an eloquent defence made for him by the Hon. Thomas Ecskine, he was found quity. (See Ersking) Pame, however, contrived to effect his escape to France, where he begane a member of the National Convention; but, having written a pamphlet in favour of preserv-ing the life of Louis XVI., he was thrown into prison by Robespierre; upon whose fall he was restored to liberty. He remained in France restored to liberty. He remained in France until the year 1802, his near constantly engaged untit the year 1802, his pen constantly engaged in producing social, political, and thoological works, the title of one of which may be given, as affording a notion of the Utopian character of at least a protion of Paine's ciloric. It was called, "Agrarian Justice opposed to Agrarian Law and to Agrarian Monopoly; being a plan for meliorating the condition of man, by creating in every nation a national fund, to pay to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, to enable him or her to begin the world; and also ten pounds sterling during life to every person now living of the age of lifty years, and to all others when they arrive at that age, to enable them to live an old age without wretchedness, and go decently out of the world." In 1802 his friend Mr. Jefferson, who had been elected pre-sident of the United States, offered Paine a passage to America in a sloop of war, which Paine accepted. The latter years of his life were spent in producing works upon the building of ships of war, iron bridges, &c. Several years after his death, Cobbett caused his remains to be brought to England, where he expected to find them greeted with enthusiasm; but the undertaking brought only ridicule upon but the undertaking prought only ridictic upon himself. In his political writings, Prine displayed a clear and vigorous style; but his roligous treatises are defaced by seurrilly of language, and betray great ignorance. u. at Tuchtori, Norbiok, 1737; b. in America, 1899.
PAISTELLO, Glovanni, pai-we-wil-le, a celeptated Italian composer, who was sent, act a carly age, to the Jesuits' College of Tarento, to

receive his education, and manifested such a decided taste for the musical art, that his father was prevailed upon to place him at the Conservatory at Naples, where the future composer made great progress under the tuition of the eminent musician Durante. Having produced a comic interlude, while a student of the abovea come mentact, while a statement of the door-named institution, he was employed to com-pose an opera for the Marsigli theatre at Ro-logna. This was the commencement of this professional career, and his reputation became so great, that he was in a few years commissioned to write operas for nearly every great city in Italy. In 1776 he accepted an invitation from Catharine II. to go to Russia, where he resided during nine years. In 1785 he returned to Naples, where he remained, although he re-ceived flattering invitations from Russia, France, successful, and, upon his return to America in ceived distorring invitations from Kussai, France, 1785, he obtained the appointment of clerk to anchingland. Upon the decease of Hoche, the the Assembly of Philladulphia, a gift of 3000 celebrated Franch general, he wrote a funeral dollars, and a small estate near New Rochelle, supploon, for which Aspoleon made him a rich Upon the conclusion of the war, he engaged in present. In 1799 a revolution burst forth at mechanical speculations, the prosecution of Kaples, which resulted in the establishment of which led him first to Paris and afterwards to a republican form of government, under which

Paixhans

Paisiclo became national director of music At the restoration of the royal family, he lost

reinstated in them aude a sewssequently became chaple-master to Napoleon
when first consul; for whom, also, when he
constituted himsel emperor, Paistello produced
a coronation "To Domn." After spending
merly three years in Paris, he returned to
Naples, and when Joseph Bonaparte became
hime, he nominated the composer to several
high appointments, affiting to them a liberal
rainy. Napoleon I created him cherolite of
the Legion of Honour, and the French institute
elected him an associate. Of this great compacer, the Chevalier Lestwey writes, "Taistello
was not only a great musician: he possessed a
large fund of information, was well versed in
the dead increages, and conversant with all the
branches of literature. Endowed with a noble
mid, he was above all mean passions, he knew
nother curv, nor the feelure of rivalry." Two
of his nebodies, "Hope told a flattering tale,"
and "For tendenness formed," have attained to
a world-wide popularity. n. 1241, p. 1810.

and "for fenueness formon," have assumed as world-wide popularity. In 1741; b. 1816. B. Austrans, Henry Joseph, poiz-lan, a celebrated French general of artillory, and the inventor of the guns and projectiles which hear his name, was educated at the Polytechnic School, and selected the artillery, in which service he rose to the runk of general. The Paixhans gruss are adapted to throw shells and hollow shot. These guns and projectiles were teed on board the Itussian fleet at the battle of Sinope, where the Tarkish ships were aunilialated by their deadly effects. General Paixhans words several works, chiefly on the sathject of his inventions. In all Mctz, 1783; p. 1854.

Parot, Claude Pierre, par "school, a distinguish-Parot, Claude Pierre, par "school, a distinguish-Parot, Claude Pierre, par "school, a distinguish-

Parot. Claude Pierre, par-kol. A distinguished French soldier, who attered the army in 171, served in all the cammaigns of the Republic, and rose to the highest military honours. Nominated general of division in 1812, he commanded the ranguard in the Russian cammaign, when he took Minsk and some other towns; was left for dead at the battle of Leipsian in 1813, reaptured Monterean from the allies in 1814, and hand agained possession of Namur at the moment when the battle of Unterloop decided the fate of Dionaparie. If the the retried from the service of his owner, but re-entered it in 1830, when the revolution of July broke out, and directed the attack of the Paristans upon Ramboullick, whiel led to the flight of Charles X. For these evices he was made a peer of France, n. 1772 D. 1844.

D. 19-22.

PAKINGTON, Sir John S., pa'-king-ton, a Conservative statesman who represented Droit-wich from 1897 to 1883. He served under Lord Deeby in three administrations, having been colonial secretary in 1852, first lord of the Admirally in 1853 and 1866, and secretary of state for war in 1897. s. at Powiek Court, Worcestorshire, 1799.

PALEDIOGUS, put-le-ol-o-put, the name of a celebrated royal mouse, which gave a monarch to Constantinople, in the person of Michael VIII., in 1200. Between this year and 1163, when the Greek empire felt, theer reigned seven princes of this house; viz., Michael V-III., John VII., and, last of all, Coffstantine XII. Two members of the same family afterwards reigned at Pat-assand Argos, but were dethroned by Mahomet I. In 1153 and 1461.

Palestrina

PALATON, Junn de, pnl'-a-fire, a Spanish prolate and historian, who studied at Salamanca, after which he was appointed a member of the council of war, and next of that of the Indies, but renouncing civil distinctions for the ceclesiastical state, he was made a bishop in Spanish America, with the title of judge of the administration of the three vicerway of the Indies, While there he administered justice with strict impartiality; but, through the intrigues of the Jesuits, was compelled to return to Spain, He wrote the "History of the Siege of Fontarabla," "History of the Conquest of China by the Tartors," and some religious works. B. in Aragon, 1809, p. 16-0.

PALAFOX, Don Joseph, famous for his heroic defence of Saragossa in 1803-9, was surung from delenee of Saragonese family, and having entered an old Aragonese family, and having entered the military service of Spain at an early age, accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne; but, on the resignation of that monarch, he returned to Aragon, and lived in retirement at a short distance from Saragossa. Proclaimed governor of Saragossa by the people, he took instant mea-sures to sustain the siege; and such was the effect of his combined intelligence and determination, that with a comparative handful of men, the city manfully resisted an overwhelming force, and at length compelled the French general to retreat after a siege of sixty-one days and the loss of thousands of his men. But Marshals Mortier and Moneey marched in No-vember of the same year, at the head of a large army, to recommence the siege. After suffering two defeats before Saragossa, Palafox once more retired within its walls, and commenced the same vigorous course of action which had been previously crowned with success; but on this occasion the besiegers were backed by a force more terrible than themselves; an epidemic fever was raging in the garrison; and Palafox. who was attacked by it, was obliged to resign the command on the 20th February, to General St. Mare, who signed a capitulation the next day. Palafox was sent into France, and was day. Paintox was sent into France, and was kept a prisoner at Vincennes till the restoration of Ferdinand. In 1814 he became captain-general of Aragon, but took little part in public affairs for many years before his death. B. 1780; D. 1847.

PALATE, N. de la Curne, pa-fail, a French historical writer, who breame a member of the French Acubemy, and of that of Inscription and Belles-Lettres. Hew rate "Memoriss of Arrival Chivalry," a work of curious research, and was also the auther of a "Memoris roth on the nicle of Glaber," in the Memoriss of the Academy of Inscriptions. In at Austrace 1997 n. 1281.

of Inscriptions. In, at Auverro, 1997. In 1881, PARLARIUS, Atonius, Jud'o-Jord's-tra, a learned Italian writer, who, after studying at different places, became professor of thresh and Latin explaces, but being suspected of Latineau found it necessary to withdraw to Lutenau them to Milian, where he was arrested and centre to Rome. The Impulsition coursed him to be form to the length of the Soul, and some theological works, which were condemned by the country of Trent. In A. Westel on defining the property of the Soul, and some theological works, which were condemned by the computed of Trent. In A. Westel on determine the property of the Soul, and some theological works, which were condemned by the computed of Trent. In A. Westel on determine the control of Trent. In A. Westel on the control of Trent.

some tacological works, which were condemned by the council of Trent. h. at Veroll, near Rome. PAINSENIAL, John Peler Louis, parl-distyre, an a celebrated Italian compaser, whose musical calculation was completed under Claude Goudinal, and content French musician, and a Haruenot, who was one of the victims of St. Bartholomew. In 1561 Palestrian became

chapel-master to Pope Julius III., but lost the post when Paul IV. attained the tiara in 1555. After remaining for some time in a poor and neglected condition, he obtained the office of director of chapel music to Santa Maria Maggiore. The Council of Trent having resolved to reform the music of the church, by getting rid of the vulgar melodies which had crept into the sacred service, Palestrina was engaged to write a mass of a grand and solemn nature. He entered upon his task with religious enthusiasm, and produced a work which set a great example for later musicians to follow, and which is one of the most beautiful masses to be found in the whole catalogue of Roman Catholic church music. Soon after he had completed this mass, he was reinstated in his former post at the Vatican. The subsequent years of his life were spent in composing sacred music for the Romish church. Dean Aldrich adapted three of his moters to the 41th, 63rd, and 115th Psalms, the first and third of which are frequently heard in English cathedrals, viz., "We have heard with our ears," and "Not unto us."
After death, his remains were interred in St.
Peter's, and were attended to the tomb by the most distinguished persons in Rome. B. near

Rome, 1524; D. in the same city, 1591. PALEY, Dr. William, puil-le, a learned English divine and theological writer, who received his elementary education under his father, who was master of Giggleswick school, in Yorkshire. He was afterwards sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, where, in 1763, he took the degree of R.A., and was elected fellow in 1766. He distinguished himself as a tutor, and became the friend of Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle, who gave him a living in Cumberland, and afterwards that of Appleby, in Westmoreland. If calso ob-tained a prebendal stall in the eathedral of Carlisle, with the living of Dalston. About 1780 he became chancellor of Carlisle. In 1785 he pub-lished his "Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy." His next work was "Hore Pau-ling," or "Observations upon the Epistles of St. ling," or "Observations upon the Episteen be-Paur," in which he draws a comparison be-tween the epistles and the history of the apostle as given in the Acts; and from what he terms the "undesigned coincidences," seeks to prove the genuineness of revealed religion. His "Evidences of Christianity" appeared in 1794. After this, Dr. Paley obtained a prebend of St. After tins, br. Piney ordanics a process of the sub-deamery of Lincoln from the bishop of that diocese, and the living of Bishop-Wearmouth from the bishop of Durham. To the lastmentioned prelate he dedicated his book entitled "Natural Theology," which was given to the world in 1802. This work, one of the best-known and most delightful in the English language, was edited and annotated by Lord Brougham and Sir Charles Bell in 1845. Lord Brougham, in his preliminary discourse, states that he undertook the task of producing an edition of Paley, in consequence of an observa-tion that he had often made, that scientific men tion that he had often made, that scientific men are apt to regard the study of revealed religion as little connected with philosophical pursuits. "Many of the persons to whom I allude," he says, "were men of religious habits of thinking; others were free from any disposition to scepticism; but the bulk of them relied little upon natural theology." B. at Peterborough, 1743; p. 1805.

PALGRAVE, Sir Francis, păl'-graiv, an eminent Latin.

English historian and historical antiquary, who first became known in literature as the editor of some learned works published under the sanetion of the commissioners of public records. In 1831 he produced a valuable little work, entitled "History of England,—Anglo-Saxon Period," for the series named "The Family Library; and in the following year was knighted for his and in the following year was knighted for his services to constitutional and parliamentary literature. His valuable "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth,—Anglo-Saxon Period; containing the Anglo-Saxon Policy and the Institutions arising out of the Laws and Usages which prevailed before the Conquest." was produced in the same year. In the preliminary inquiries which led to the reform of the municipal corporations of England and Wales, he took an energetic and distinguished part, and was soon afterwards created deputy keeper of her majesty's records. Whilst worthly filling that post, he published a series of works of the greatest value to the students of English literature; some of the most important of which were, "Calendars and Inventories of the Treawere, "Calendars and invent-vies of the trea-sury of the Escheeuer," in Dominents Illustrat-ing the History of Scotland," and "Treths and Fictions of the Middle Ages," The first volume of his greatest work, the "History of Normandy and Bingland," was given to the public in 1851. in London, 1788; p. 1841.

Practises, Ternard, par-lisers, a celebrated French potter and chemist, who for his incentify in parallel server and chemist, who for his incentify in parallel server and the works, was patronized by Henry III., who endead control of the parallel server and the top the control of the work was partonized by Henry III. who endead catholic. But Palissy was an indestible Callinst, and and and and catholic. But Palissy was an indestible Callinst, and his old are, imprisoned in the Rastille. He wrote several works upon natural philosophy, and upon subjects connected with the was, in his old are, imprisoned in the sorting when the work of the partial philosophy, and upon subjects connected with the art of pottery. The best edition of his works, which are full of valuable and curious experiments, is that of Paris, 1848, with the notes of M. Faujas do St. Fond. His pottery has become celebrated, and fow things are more prized by the councisseur than the famous Palissy ware." D. about 1509; D. in the Bastille, 1559.—Mr. Morley has written an interesting biography of "Palissy ware".

teresting Biography of "Falsey the Potter."

PALLADJO, Andrew, path-toad-o, a celebrated Italian architect, who at first commenced the study of the art of seulphruc, but Trissino the poof advised him to apply himself to architecture, and sent him time times to Rome, where Palladio studied and designed after the ancient mounteness of thas city. In these pursuits he discovered the true principles of an art which, in his time, was buried in Gottlie harbertly. Among the noble structures which this linear trious architect built, one of the principal is the theatre called the Olympico, at Vicenza. The published a valuable trains on as discount and published a valuable trains on as discount and published a valuable trains on as discount as published a valuable trains on as discount as published a valuable train. The analysis of the published a valuable trains on as discount as published a vocate rule of the analysis of the published a vocate rule of the published as vocate rules in the analysis of the published as vocate rules in the analysis of the published as vocate rules in the analysis of the published as vocate rules in the analysis of the published as vocate rules in the analysis of the published as vocate rules in the analysis of the published as vocate rules are the analysis of the published as vocate rules.

phoisized a Work of his of the aminquines on ancient Rome. n. at Vicenza, 1518; p. 1550.

Pallahurs, pal-lai-di-re, an early Christian father, who became a hermit in 389, and in 401 was chosen bishop of Helenopolis, in Bittynia. For his attachment to St. Chrysostom he was greatly persecuted, and driven from his dicoses. At the desire of Laurst, governor of Cappadocia, he wrote the "History of Anchorets." There is also attributed to him a Life of Chrysostom, in a dialogne, Greek and Latin.

Partas, nall'-las, a freedman of the emperor losophy and theology in his society. Innocent Claudius, over whom he had so great an ascendancy, as to persuade him to e-pouse Agrippina, his nice, and to adopt Nero for his successor. Pallas, in concert with Agrippina, is charged with having hastened the death of Claudius by

poison. Nero subsequently caused him to be secretly put to death, confiscated his treasure, amounting to unwards of two millions sterling: but erected a superb monument to his memory. Palles was brother to the Felix before whom

St. Paul pleaded.

Pallas, Peter Simon, pal'-las, a celebrated German naturalist and traveller, who was educated for the medical profession. In his youth he likewise evinced a great aptitude for the acquirement of languages, and for any knowledge bearing upon the natural sciences. Atter visiting the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Leyden, he proceeded to London in 176). and there assiduously studied the collections of and there assumes state the conceins of natural history. In 1763 he went to the Higgge, and published a work upon zeology, which acquired him great reputation, and led to an invitation from the empress Catharine to St. Petersburg. Thither he proceeded in 1767, and was appointed professor of natural history in the Imperial Academy of Sciences. Shortly afterwards he formed a member of the expedition despatched to Northern Russia and Siberia, for the purpose of investigating the natural history of those regions. After an absence of six years, during which his companions and himself penetrated as for as the irontiers of China, he returned to St. Petersburg in 1774. with a large mass of notes and observations, to arrange and publish which cost him several years of intense application. For his services he was ennobled, and appointed precentor to the grand-dukes Alexander and Constantine. In 1791 he proceeded to the newly-conquered province of the Crimea, where he resided during lifteen years, busily engaged in accumulating facts and preparing his scientific works for publication. At length, feeling the advance of age, he requested permission to return to Germany; and, this being granted, he arrived at Berlin after an absence of forty-two years Pallas was an untiring observer of natural phenomena, and a most voluminous writer. His works, says Cuvier, "have placed the name of their author in the first rank of naturalists, who are constantly referring to and quoting from every page of them. They are also read and consulted with equal interest by the historian, the geographer, and the student of languages or of nations." The most valuable of his works are: "Travels through different Provinces of the Russian Empire;" an uncompleted work on the animals of European and Asiatic Russia, entitled, "Zoographia Hosso-Asiatica;" a "History of the Mongolian Na-tions;" and "Travels through the Sonthern Provinces of the Russian Empire." He likewise contributed a number of papers on geology and natural history to the "Transactions" of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and to those of the Regal Society of London and the Institute of France, of which learned bodies he was a member. B. at Berlin, 1741; D. 1811. PALLATIONO, SOTER, published-che'no, an eminent Italian cardinal, who, though the elder

son of a noble family, renounced the advan-tages of birth, and entered the order of the Jesuits. After his novitiate, he professed phi-

osophy and theology in his seciety. Innocent X, employed him in several important affairs, and Alexander VII. made him cardinal. His principal work is a "History of the Council of Trent," written in opposition to that of Father Sarpi. The style is good, but the book is partial. He was also the author of a treatise on "Style in Written Composition," and a philoso-phical "Treatise on Happiness." B. at Rome. 1607; p. 1667.

PALLAVICINO. Ferrante, an Italian writer, who became a canon regular of the order of st Augustine; but, hating written some severe satures against Pope Urban VIII, and his re-latives the Barberini, he found it expedient to retire to Venice, as a price was set upon his head. A Frenchman, who pretended to be his friend, persuaded him to go to France, pre-misi-g him a brilliant career. Ferrante fol-lowed his advice, but was no sooner out of the Venetian territory than he was seized and conducted to Avignon, where he was put to death. The man who had betrayed him was assissinated some time afterwards by a friend of Pallavicano. His works were printed at Venice. Divorce; or, the Separation of Christ from the Roman Church." B. at Parma, 1615; executed.

Pallissen, Sir Hugh, pal'-li-ser, on English admiral, who early in life distinguished himself in the navy, and was made post-enptain in 1746, He was at the taking of Quebec, and was made comptroller of the navy, and created a baronet in 1773. Serving as second in command under Admiral Keppel, in the famous engagement off Ushant, July, 1778, a misunderstanding arose between them, and Sir Hugh preferred a charge against Admiral Keppel, who was acquitted. Sir Hugh was then tried in his turn and reprimanded. He was, however, a brave and exprimanued. He was, nowever, a brave and experienced officer, and became governor of Greenwich Hospital. B. 1721; D. 1796.

Palmer, Sawael, pa'-mer, a learned printer,

who exercised his profession with great reputation in London, and in whose office the celebrated Dr. Franklin was employed. He wrote

a "History of Printing." p. 1732.

Palmer, Sir Roundell, an eminent lawyer who, after a successful career at Rugby and became Q.C. in 1849. He first entered Par-liament for Plymouth in 1847, and became solicitor-general under Lord Palmerston in 1861. He held office as solicitor-general from 1864 to 1866. He has gained distinc-tion as a poet, and edited the "Book of Praise," a selection of hymns in 1862. n.

ALMER, John, the first projector of mailcoaches, was a native of Bath, where he was brought up as a brewer, but subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city, which concern proved eminently successful under his management. Being much in the habit of travelling from place to place, the idea occurred to him that a botter mode of conveying the mails was desirable, and he acletters by coaches with guards, now super-seded by railways. He succeeded in his object, though not without great opposition; but the utility of the plan soon became manifest, and he was made comptroller-general of the post-office, with a salary of £1500 a-year.

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Some disputes, however, occurring, he lost his situation in 1792; and though he afterwards. through petitions, was reimbursed by Parliament, the compensation was very inadequate to the percentage he was to have received in case

his plan succeeded. D. 1818.

PALMERSTON, Henry John Temple, Viscount, pa'-mer-ston, a modern English statesman, whose family, the Temples, are descended from a Saxon earl, anterior to the Conquest, although the title belongs to the Irish peerage. Sir William Temple, diplomatist, friend of William III., and patron of Dean Swift, is one of the most famous members of the same family. The future prime minister was first sent to Harrow school, afterwards to the university of Edinburgh, and finally to St. John's College, Cambridge; where, in 1806, he took a M.A. degree. In his twenty-first year he sought to enter the House of Commons as the representative of the University of Cambridge, but was defeated by Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne. Shortly afterwards, however, he was returned to Parliament for the over, he was returned to Farmaness for the borough of Bletchingley, and at a later period succeeded in securing the suffrages of the university of Cambridge. From the very outset of his parliamentary career, his ability and business talents were conspicuous, and in 1807, although only in his twenty-fifth year, he became a junior lord of the treasury in the Tory administration of the duke of Portland and Mr. Perceval. In the following year he made his first great speech in Parliament, in opposition to a motion of Mr. Ponsonby for the production of papers relative to Lord Catheart's expedition to Copenhagen. In 1809 he was appointed secretary at war, upon the resignation pointed secretary to war, non-the resignation of Lord Castlereagh. In this office he remained through the various Tory administrations for nearly twenty years. But in this interval his political views had undergone considerable modification, and after Canning's death he found himself unable to co-operate with the Torics. Between May, 1828, and March, 1830, he was without office; and, as an independent member, signalized himself so much upon foreign questions, that when the Whigs came into power, he received the appointment of foreign secretary, and kept it until the year 1834. After the fall of the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel, in the following year, Lord Palmerston again resumed his func-tions in the Foreign Office. He remained in office until 1811, and it was during these six years that the name of Palmerston became so celebrated as a foreign minister. Throughout the continent, from Spain to Turkey, his name represented the power and influence of England—an object of fear and execution with some governments, of admiration with others; synonymous with alertness, brilliancy, and foresight with all. Between the years 1841 and 1846, he was in opposition to the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel; but in the last-mentioned year was again appointed foreign secretary under the Whig ad-ministration of Lord John Russell. His too ready acknowledgment of the coup d'état effected by Louis Napoleon in 1851, led to serious differences between himself and his colleagues, and, in consequence, he was compelled to resign. His secession, however, speedily led to the fall of the Russell ministry, and upon the accession of the Coalition administration, in the following

year, he took the office of home secretary. The mismanagement of affairs in the Crimea brought about the fall of the Coalition ministry in 1855; immediately after which Lord Palmerston reached the apex of power as first lord of the Treasury, and prime minister of Great Britain. His too great deference to the wishes of a foreign potentate, in the matter of the "Conspiracy Bill," introduced to the House of Com-mons shortly after the attempt upon the life of the emperor of the French by Orsini and others. aroused the strongest feelings in this country against his cabinet. Before that expression of public indignation he was compelled to retire, and to give place to the Conservative ministry of Lord Derby. In 1859, however, he overcame the Conservative party, and returned to power as premier. The tendency and results of his long political career may be studied with adonly pointed acter may be studed with advantage in two works, entitled, respectively, "Opinions and Policy of the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, as Minister, Diplomatist, and Statesman; with a Memoir by G. H. Francis," and "Thirty Years of Foreign Policy." a History of the Secretaryships of the Earl of Abordeen and Lord Palmerston. B. at Broadands, Hampshire, 1784; D. 1865.

Pamphilus, pām'-fi-lus, a painter of Macedon, who flourished under King Philip. He was the

first who applied the laws of proportion and of perspective to his art, which he honoured by his manners and his talents. He founded a school at Sievon, the most famous of all the ancient academies of painting, and procured an edict that none but those of noble birth should be instructed in painting. The same law was after-wards extended throughout Greece. Apelles was the disciple of this master. Flourished in

the 4th century B.C.

PAMPHILUS, St., bishop and martyr, of Casa-rea, in Palestine; to which city he presented a library, consisting of most of the works of the ancients. He transcribed the Bible with his own hand, and with the utmost exactness. He was put to death about 300.

PAMPHILUS. (See EUSEBIUS.)
PANTIUS, pa-ne'-shi-us, a Stoic philosopher
of Rhodes, who studied at Athens under Diogenes the Stoic with such credit as to be offered genes the Scote with such creat as to be obserted the rights of citizenship, which he refused, saying, "A modest man is content with one country." He afterwards went to Rome, where he had numerous disobles; among the rest, Lælius, Scipio, and Polybius. Panætius accompanied Scipio in his expeditions, and rendered eminent services to the Rhodians by his interest with that commander. Cicero mentions a work of his on the Duties of Man, which is lost. Flourished in the 2nd century B.C.

is lost. Flourished in the 2nd century no. PANDEGOUSE, André JOSOph, pan-koolé, a French writer, who produced, among other numerous works, "Studies for Young Ladies," "History of the Counts of Flanders," "A Collection of Bon-mots," "Dictionary of French Proverbs," and "Besqus on Philosophers," B. at Ialle, 1709, na f Paris, 1758.

PANDEGOUSE, Charles Joseph, son of the procedile, was a multisher at Paris and be

PANGEOUELE, Charles Joseph, son of the preceding, was a publisher at Paris, and his skill in typography made him elebrated all over Europe. He established the "Monitors" newspaper and the celebrated "Encyclopedie Méthodique." His works are, "Mathematical Memoirs," addressed to the Academy of Sciences, translations of Lucretius, of Tasso's "Jerusalem," and of the "Orlando

Panigarola

Furioso" of Ariosto; a "Philosophical Discourse on Beauty," and another on "Pleasure and Grief." B. at Lille, 1736; D. at Paris, 179s.

Panigarola, Francis, pa'-ne-ga-ro'-la, an eminent Italian prelate, whom Sixtus V. created bishop of Asti, and sent with Bellarmine and Cardinal Gaetano to France, to strengthen the party of the League against Henry IV. On that occasion Panigarola displayed great zeal and eloquence. On his return he set about reforming his diocese, which is said to have given such offence that he was poisoned. He was the author of some fine sermons, which were printed at Rome; but his principal work is a treatise on the cloquence of the pulpit, under the title of "Il Predicatore." B. 1548; D. 1594.

PANIN, Nakita Ivanowitch, Count de, pa-nin, a Russian statesman, whose father, who was lieutenant-general in the service of Peter I., came originally from Lucea, in Italy. Panin commenced his career in the cavalry guards of the empress Elizabeth; but having secured the patronage of Prince Kourakin, he became gentleman of the chamber. By his address he gentleman of the chamber. By his address he gained the favour of his sovereign, who sent him, in 1747, to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Stockholm, with the title of minister plenipotentiary. On his return he was made governor of the grand-duke Paul, and lastly prime minis-ter to Catharine II. He was a man of considerable powers and enlarged views, and during his stay in Sweden conceived a great admiration of the more liberal form of government existing in that kingdom, and which he afterwards attempted to introduce into Russia, but without success. B. 1718; D. 1782.

Proti, Pasquale de, pa'-o-le, a famous Corsican pairiot, whose father, Giacinto de Paoli, was in 1735 elected one of the chief magistrates of the island, and subsequently acted as a leader in the revolt against the Genocse. On being compelled to quit Corsica, he retired to Naples with Pasquale, who was placed in the military college of that city. After serving for a short time as licutenant in the Neapolitan array, he was invited by the Corsicans to become their captain-general. In 1755 he put himself at the head of his countrymen, and, during twelve years, waged a fierce war with the Genoese, who were in the end driven from almost every fort in the island. Meanwhile, Paoli had to contend against a powerful chief named Matra, who, bribed by Genoa, excited civil dissensions amongst the Corsicans; but the patriot at length defeated and killed him, and forced his brother to seek refuge in Italy. Paoli established a legislative assembly, in which sat 500 deputies, elected by the country. This assembly elected an executive body of nine members, of which Paoli was the president, with the titles of general of the kingdom and chief of the supreme magistracy of Corsica. He organized a well-trained militia of 30,000 men, and established a fleet, which constantly harassed the Genoese vessels. Genoa, however, gave up the island to France in 1768; and soon afterwards a large force was landed, under the command of Count Marbouf, against whom Paoli and his followers fought desperately, and in two engagements defeated the French with great slaughter. But large reinforcements arriving to the invaders, the Corsicans were totally routed at Pontenuovo;

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Paracelsus

Mirabeau having moved in the National Assem-bly the recall of all Corsican patriots, Paoli repaired to Paris. He was received with enthus siasm in the French capital, and was appointed by Louis XVI, military commandant in Corsica. Whilst the government of France was monarchical, Paoli remained faithful; but, at the out-break of the Revolution, he requested the assistance of the English in driving the French out of Corsica. The crown of the kingdom was out of Corsica. The crown of the kingdom was subsequently offered to the king of Great Britain. and Sir Gilbert Elliot named vicercy. The Cor-sicans had desired that Paoli should have been appointed to that office; and, to avoid dissen-sions, the patriot quitted the island and went to England, where he resided until his death, living upon a pension allowed him by the British government. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monu-B. at Rostino, Corsica, ment to his memory. 1726: p. near London, 1807.

PAOLUCCIO, Paul Anafesto, pa'-o-loot-che'-o. the first doge of Venice, before whose time the republic was governed by tribunes chosen every year. The Venetians elected Paoluccio doge in 197. p. 717.

Papirius, pa-pi'-ri-us, surnamed Cursor, or the Courier, from the swiftness of his riding. was at first master of the horse to Crassus, and became dictator of Rome about 326 B.C. He defeated the Samnites several times, and appropriated the spoils to the building of a temple to Fortune. Livy declares Papirins Cursor to have been the most illustrious general of his time, and worthy of contending with Alexander the Great, had the latter turned his arms against

Rome after the subjugation of Asia.

PAPPUS, Alexanderinus, pāp-pus, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, whose most important writings are, "Mathematical Collections," a Latin version of which appeared in 1588; a comment upon the "Almagest" Ptolemy; "Description of the Rivers of Libya;"
"Tremise on Military Engines;" "Commentaries on Aristarchus, concerning the Magnitudes and Distances of the Sun and Moon," a trans-lation of which last was published by Halley. Flourished at the close of the fourth century,

PARACELSUS, pir'-a-sel'-sus, an extraordinary individual of the 16th century, generally so called, but who styled himself Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombast, him an excellent education. Paracelsus, who had a fertile genius, applied himself to the study of medicine, in which he made great progress. He went to France, Spain, and Italy, for improvement, and on his return to Switzer-land, settled at Bale, where he acquired great reputation by his practice, in which he first made use of those two powerful medicines, mercury and opium. His charges, however, like those of empiries in general, were exorbitant, and, having cured a eamon of a dangerous and, having cured a canon of a mangerous complaint, his demand was so great that the patient refused to pay it, which produced a hearing before the council, who ordered the canon to pay only the accustomed fee. This so irritated Paracelsus, that he left Bale and went into Alsace, where he became noted as an alchemist, and pretended to have found not only the philosopher's stone, but the elixir of life. whereapon the island submitted. Pauli went He, nevertheless, died poor and at a compara-first to Leghorn and afterwards to England, tively early age. The best edition of his works where he remained until 1789, in which year, is that of Huser, at Basel, 1590. Brandt thus

speaks of his labours : " His original discoveries are few and unimportant, and his great merit lies in the boldness and assiduity which he displayed in introducing chemical preparations into the Materia Medica: but though we can fix upon no particular discovery on which to found his merit as a chemist, and though his writings are deficient in the acumen and knowledge displayed by several of his contemporaries and immediate successors, it is undeniable that he gave a most important turn to pharmaceutical chemistry; and calomel, with a variety of mercurial and antimonial preparations, as likewise opium, came into general use." B. in Switzerland, 1493; D. at Salzburg, in the Tyrol, 1541.

PARADISI, Agostino, Count, pa'-ra-de-se, an eminent Italian poet, whose verses obtained for him admission to the Academy of Reggio at the early age of sixteen. After visiting Genoa, Venice, and Bologna, he in 1772 became professor of belles-lettres in the university of Mantua. In 1776 the duke of Mantua created him a count. His lectures were attended not only by his countrymen, but by distinguished persons from countrymen, but by distinguished persons from France and Germany. He returned to Reggio in 1780, and held a high official appointment there, giving his leisure to literary pursuits until his death. n. at Vignola, 1784; n. 1783. Paratro, Louis de, paerve-mo', a Spatish in-quistor, who published at Madrid, in 1898, a

curious work, called the "Holy Office," a history of the Inquisition, written with great candour

and accuracy. D. about 1619.

Pardies, Ignatius Gaston, pur'-de, an emi-nent French mathematician, who entered the order of the Jesuits at the age of sixteen, and afterwards became professor of rhetoric in the College Louis-le-Grand at Paris. His principal works are, "Dissertation on the Nature and Course of Comets," "Discourse on Local Motion," "Elements of Geometry," and "Discourse on the Knowledge of Beasts." B.1636; D. 1673.

PARDOR, Miss Julia, par'-do, a modern English authoress, who, in her thirteenth year, composed a volume of verse, and shortly afterwards an historical romance entitled "Lord wards an historical romance entitled "Lord Morear of Hereward," the action of which took place in the time of William the Conqueror. Her health being delicate, she was sent to Portugal, where she remained for some time. and. upon returning to England, produced a series of tales and sketches in a little work entitled "Traits and Traditions of Portugal," which ram through several editions. Encouraged by this success, she resolved to devote herself to literature, and produced, in quick succession, "Speculation," and "The Mardens and the Daventrys." During the terrible visitation of the cholera to Constantinopie, in 1835, Miss Pardoe was a resident of the city. Of that so-journ the literary fruits were, "The City of the Sultan," "The Romance of the Haren," and "The Beauties of the Bosphorus." "The River and the Desert" was also the result of her Eastern experiences. An historical sketch of Hungary and its institutions subsequently ema-nated from her pen, under the title of "The City of the Magyar." Some historical works Only of the suggrar. Some instoract worse of a more ambitious character succeeded; the most important of which were, "Louis XIV.; or, the Court of France in the 17th Century;" "The Life of France is.," and "The Life of Marie de Medici." These last, however, met with less success than her works of imagina-

tion, and to that path Miss Pardoe afterwards returned, producing "The Confessions of a Pretty Woman," "The Rival Beauties," "The Jealous Wife," &c. n. at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1806; p. 1862.

Pare, Ambrose, pa-rai', the most celebrated of the old French surgeons, who, after completing his education, went to Italy with the French army, and served during several campaigns, gaining so great a reputation that, in 1852, Henry II. appointed him his surgeon. Though a Protestant, he was afterwards surgeon to Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.; and, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Brantôme tells us that Charles IX. saved him by shutting him up in his own bedroom. Pare made several discoveries in anatomy, and wrote some esteemed books on

surgery. B. 1511; D. 1590.

Pareirs, Diego Gareia de, pa'-rai-dais, an eminent Spanish general, usually styled "the Spanish Bayard," who, entering the army at Spainsh Bayara, who, entering the annia an early age, fought gallantly against the Moors at Baza, Velez, and Malaga, in 1485. When the Moorish war was concluded by the capture of Granada, in 1492, he sought further distinction on the battle-fields of Italy. He distinction on the battle-fields of Italy, 11e was appointed to a high rank in the army of Pope Alexander VI., and served with distinction under the papal banner during seven years. In 1501 he assisted at the capture of Cephalonia from the Turks, was taken prisoner, but con-trived to effect his escape. During the war between the French and Spaniards in Naples, Paredes was one of the most undaunted and skilful soldiers in the ranks of the latter power. At the battle of Cerignola, he commanded the Spanish centre, and during the fight contended alone against a number of French knights until his own men came up. Some assert that he subsequently cruised in the Levant as a corsair ; but this is doubtful. At the famous battle of Pavia, however, he greatly signalized himself, and it is said assisted in taking Francis I. prisoner. B. in Spain, 1166; D. 1530.

Pareja, Juan de, pul-rui-ha, an eminent Spanish painter, who was a West Indian halfeaste, and became the slave of Diego Velasquez. In the absence of his master, Pareja laboured assiduously in drawing and copying his works; but secretly, for fear of giving offence. Philip IV., king of Spain, coming one day to visit Iv, ang of span, coming one any to visit velasquez, Parqia contrived to place in his way one of his own pictures, with which his majesty was extremely pleased. The slave then fell on his knees, and besought the king to ask his master to forgive him. Phillip not only did this, but obtained him his liberty. The faithful The faithful Pareja, however, would not quit Velasquez, and, after his death, continued to serve his daughter. His portraits are very fine, and were so close a copy of his master's style, that they could not be distinguished from them. B. in

the West Indies, 1610; D. 1670.

PARENNIN, Dominic, pa-ven'-nā, a celebrated
Jesuit, who was a missionary in China, where he was greatly esteemed by the emperor Kang-Hi, for whom he translated into Chinese several articles upon scientific subjects. A difference ariging between the Chinese and Russian courts, Parennin was charged to negotiate a reconciliation, which he effected. After his death, his remains were magnificently interred by order of the emperor. In Duhalde's "China" are several curious maps and letters

Park

of this learned man. B. in France, 1665; D. Science in Earnest." B. at Cambridge, 1785; D. 1856.

at Pekin, 1741. PARENT, Antoine, pol-rawng, an eminent French mathematician, who was educated for the law, which he renounced for science, and became a member of the Academy, whose Memoirs he enriched with many valuable papers. His most important works are "Mathematical and Philosophical Researches," "Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic," "Elements of Mechanies and Natural Philosophy." B. at Paris,

1666; p. 1716.

PARENT-DUCHATELET, Alexandre Jean Baptiste, doo-shad-e-lai, an eminent French physician and writer, who, upon the conclusion of his medical studies, commenced the practice of his profession at Paris, in 1814. After spending ome years in that pursuit, his attention was directed to questions concerning the public health. He laboured at this task with great devotedness du... fifteen years, and to exercions, some of the most useful and efficient reforms in the sanitary arrangements of Paris were due. He wrote extensively on subjects connected with the public health, and, in 1824. produced a great work upon the common sewers of the French capital, and enother upon

sewers of the renew configuration and choice thom the cholera. T. at Paris, 1700; p. 1836. Parint, Joseph, pareine, an eminent Italian poet, whose pursuit of knowledge in early life was sustained under considerable difficulty. In his 23rd year he produced a volume of poems, which attracted the notice of the Borromei which abstracted the house of the Borromer family, in which he became tutor. His next work was the first portion of a poem cnititled "Il Giorno," a famous siece in Italian litera-This gained him the patronage of Count Firmian, the Austrian minister in Lombardy, and through his influence Parini subsequently became professor of eloquence in the college of the Brera at Milan. When Bonaparte entered Milan at a later period, he caused him to be chosen magistrate; but the poet soon retired from the office. p. 1729; p. at Milan, 1799,

Paris, Matthew, pur's, an English historian, was a monk of the order of Benedictines, at St. Albans. He was a man of great knowledge and integrity, and was employed by the pope in reforming the monasteployed by the pope in reforming the monasteries of Norway, which service he discharged with wisdom and zeal. His principal work is a "History of England from the Conquest to the death of Henry III.," of which an edition, by Archbishor Parler, was published in London, in 1371. In about 1106; In 1230.

Pants, John Artion, an eminent English physician, who commenced the study of medi-

cine in his 14th year, at the Westminster Hospital. He next passed to Caius College, Cambridge, and there graduated M.D. In his 3rd year he became physician to Westminster Hospital, but subsequently went to Penzance, in Cornwall, where he remained in the exercise of an extensive practice until the year 1817. About two years later, he published a "Treatise on Diet," which, although superseded at the present time by works embodying the disco ries of eminent chemists, was a valuable

, Joseph, pa'-rai-doo-rai'nai, a French financier of the 18th century, who reduced the national debt in France by nearly one half. In 1724 he proposed a measure for the abolition of pauperism, and afterwards suggested to Louis XV, the marriage with Maria Leganski. In 1726 he was impresoned in the Bastille; but afterwards regained his liberty, and was rein-stated in the favour of the court. This capitalist helped both Voltaire and Beaumarchais to make considerable fortunes.

PARK, Mungo, park, a distinguished African traveller, was the son of a substantial Scotch farmer, who gave him a good education. Mungo, while a boy at the parochial school of

kirk, was indefaurable in his application, and was always at the head of bis class. "Even at that age," rays his biographer, "he was reparked for being silent, studious, and thoughtful; but some sparks of latent ambition occa-sionally broke forth, and traces might be discovered of the ardent and adventurous turn of mind which distinguished him in after-life,' of hind when despendent main a network. In his 16th year he was apprenticed to a su geon at Selkirk, and renained in that capacity for three years. In 1789 he went to the University of Edinburgh, and after completing his professional education there, repaired to London, where, through the introduction of Sir Joseph Banks, he obtained an appointment as assistant-surgeon to the Worcester East Indiaassistantiangle of the Interest extrama-man. In this vessel he sailed for Sunatra in 1702, and upon his return, in the following year, published an account of some new isshes which he had observed upon that coast. Soon afterwards, Sir Joseph Banks introduced him to the African Association, by whom Park was engaged to solve a problem which was enwas engaged to shive a problem which was engaging the minds of geographers; viz., the existence and course of the river Niger. In 1795 he left England, and reached Pisania, some 200 miles up the river Gambia, at which place he stayed several months, acquiring the Man-dingo language. Setting out at length, he penetrated as far as Yarra, a frontier town of Ludamar, where he was detained by the chief for five months; at the end of which time he made his escape with a horse, a lew articles of clothing, and a pocket compass. Thus scantily equipped, he pushed on to Sego, and thence ex-plored the river Joliba down to Saba; after which he proceeded as far as Kamalia, a Manwhich he proceeded as ar as Kamana, a man-dingo town 500 miles from any European settlement. There he was prostrated by fever which passed away in a month; but it was five more before Park could obtain the means of travelling to Pisania. This last place was reached, however, after an absence of nifriend "as one risen from the dead."

return to London, wherehe was warmly i by the scientific public, he commenced the pre-

work was completed and published in 1799, and was highly successful. In 1801 he commenced practice as a surgeon at Peebles, in Scotland; having in the meanwhile married the daughter rics of eminent chemists, was a valuable practice as a surgeon at Fectors, in Sectionary treatise at the period of its production, and having in the meanwhile manifed the dampler attracted much attention from the public. Upon of his did master at Selkirk. In 1805 the go-the death of Sir Henry Halford, in 1815 the go-the death of Sir Henry Halford, in 1815 the go-the death of Sir Henry Halford, in 1815 the go-the death of Sir Henry Halford, in 1815 the go-the death of Sir Henry Halford, in 1815 the go-the death of Sir Humphry stream. Among many other works, he was the the Congo and the Niger were one the author of the "Life of Sir Humphry stream. Park proposed to cross from the Gam-Davy," and "Philosophy in Sport made bia to the Niger, and then to sail down that

river to the ocean. In May, 1805, Park and his The son followed his example, by complying party, consisting of his brother-in-law, a sur- with all changes. He was at first a zealous Puparty, consisting of an inconstruction, a sate with an eminges. He was a rare a zerous rea-geon, a draughtsman, five critisans from the ritan, but conformed to the Church of England, royal dockyards, thirty-live privates of the and obtained preferment. In the roign of Royal African corps, under the command of James H., he was made, for his servicity in Lieutenant Martyn, and a Maudingo guide, left Pisania. After penetrating beyond the Gambia, the party went on to Foulah Dougou, by which time eleven white men had died. In an eight days' march from Foulah Dougon to Sego, twenty-six men were lost by the rains, damps, Upon his departure from Sansanding, Park wrote to the colonial secretary: "I am sorry to say that of forty-four Europeans who left the Gambia in perfect health, five only are at present alive; viz., three soldiers (one de-ranged in his mind), Lieutenant Martyn, and myself. We had no contest whatever with the natives, nor was any one of us killed by wild animals or any other accidents. Your lordship will recollect that I always spoke of the rainy season with horror, as being extremely fatal to Europeans; and our journey will farnish a me-lancholy proof of it." After leaving Sansand-ing, Park proceeded towards Haoussa, and, from that time, neither he nor his companions were ever again seen. Their fate was narrated by their guide, who declared that, after Park had quitted Yaouri, the chief of that place falsely stated that the white men had gone away with-The king beout leaving the usual present. The king became enraged at this, and put the guide, who had been left behind, in prison, and sent a number of armed men to intercept Park and his companions at the narrows of the river. When the guide obtained his release, he gathered from a slave who had been with Park, that the white men's boat had been drawn into a rapid whilst they were endeavouring to effect their escape from a party of the natives who were attacking them. Mungo Park was possessed of many qualities calculated to raise him to high distinction as a traveller, had his career high distinction as a traceler, had his circumot been so unhappily and so prematurely brought to an end. He was of an athletic frame, had a fair share of scientific knowledge, was cool, courageous, and self-possessed, and, above all, was scrupulously veracious in his observations. B. at Fowlshiels, near Selkirk, Scotland, 1771; D. at Boussa, 1805.
PARKER, Matthew, pur'-ker, an eminent Eng-

lish prelate, who was educated in Corpus-Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. Conege, canoning, of wine in became to have Through the interest of Anne Boleyn, he was made chaplain to Henry VIII., and, in the suc-ceeding reign, was chosen master of his college; but in that of Mary he was deprived of his pre-ferments. On the accession of Elizabeth, Dr. Parker was preferred to the archbishopric of Canterbury. The archbishop was zealous in promoting the Reformation and in restraining the encroachments of the Puritans. He superintended the improved translation of the Scriptures, called the Bishops' Bible, which was completed in 1568. He was particularly versed in Saxon literature and early English history,

in Saxon interature and carry English history, and published an edition of Matthew Paris, a treatise on the "Antiquity of Matthew Paris, a treatise on the "Antiquity of the English Church," and other works. p. 1504; p. 1575.

Parkers, Sanned, an English predate, who received his culteation at Watham College, Oxford. His father was a member of the High Court of Justice, and one of the barons of the Exchequer during the Commonwealth; but, at the Restoration, became king's serjeant-at-law.

supporting the king's arb.trary measures, bishop of Oxford and privy councilor. He was also constituted president of Magdalen College, in violation of the privileges of that society. He wrote the "History of His Own Time." Andrew Marvell, in his "Rehearsal Transposed," held Parker up to ridicule. The bishop replied, but with little effect. He is said to have contemplated, with James II., the placing of the English church under the authority

Pages, Richard, an English seaman, who was the chief of the mutineers at the Nore in 1797. He was a native of Exeter, and had received a good education; after which he enterest the navy, and became a midshipman, but we reduced in rank for some misconduct. Having a good addre-s and great fluency of speech, he was chosen principal of the delegates when the sailors rose on account of their wages and prize-money: on which occasion he assumed the command of the fleet, and was called Admiral Parker. He ruled with great authority for some time, to the alarm of the nation; but when the insurrection was suppressed, was tried and executed on board the Sandwick, in 1797.

PARKER, Sie William, a distinguished English admiral, who entered the navy at a very carig age, and, in 1796, assisted in the attack made upon St. Domingo. In 1804 he obtained post rank; and in the year 1806 he, with the Ama-zon frigate, engaged the Belle Poule and Marengo, two French vessels, both of which he captured after a long running fight, and other acts of bravery won for him the order of the Bath. In 1830 he became rearadmiral, and was sent with an English fleet to the Tagus. Between the years 1831 and 1841, he acted as a lord of the Admiralty, but in the latter year succeeded Admiral Elliot in the command of the naval operations in China. With the co-operation of Lord Gough, he captured Chusan, Ningpo, and, forcing the entrance of the Yellow River, appeared before Nankim. For these services he was created a baronet in 1814. During the revolutions of 1848, he commanded the Mediterranean fleet, and in the autumn of 1840 was sent with an English fleet to the Dardanclies, to encourage the sultan in his res' .tance to the demands of Austria and Russia with respect to the Hungarian refugees. In 1854 he became port-admiral at Plymouth. R.

at Almington Hall, Staffordshire, 1781; p. 1566. ARKER, Theodore, an eminent American theologian, received his education at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and afterward, became pastor of a Unitarian congregation at Roxbury Between the years 1840 and 1843, he contributed extensively to the "Christian Examiner," and about 1814, formed a collection of his most important orticles, which were published under the title of "Critical and Aliscollaneous Writing ..'' He shortly afterwards gave to the publie a "Discourse on Matters of Religion," wherein he declared his views relative to the a-thority of the Church, the infallibility of the Scriptures, and as to the divine attributes of our Saviour. For this expression of his scuti-ments, the Unitarian communions of Boston rejected him; upon which, he placed himself

Parkhurst

at the head of a congregation called the Twentyeighth Congregational Society of Boston. rationalist minister belonging to no sect, a theoretical politician belonging to no party, his sermons, delivered occasionally to very large sermons, delivered occasionally to very large congregations, were filled with allusions to every possible topic,—questions of polities or orientility, political or domestic economy, war, reform, or slavery. In 1852 he published "Sormons of Theism, Anteism, and Popular heology," and "Discourses, Addresses, and ecasional Sormons." His flatest works were, "Ten Sermons on Eldgion," and "Uld Age." is a lusge-shought 1819 by a tell Plance 1829.

n Mussachusetts, 1810; D. at Florence, 1850. Parriugar, John, park-harst, a learned English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards settled at Epsom, in Surrey. He was the intimate friend of Bishop Horne, with whom he shared in admiring the opinions of Hutchinson. He published a Greek and English, and a Hebrew and English lexicon, and wrote an answer to Dr. Priestley on the Pre-existence of Christ, and a pamphlet on the Fre-existence of Christ, and a pamping exainst John Wesley. E. at Catesby, North-amptonshire, 1728; D. at Epson, Surrey, 1797. Parma, Alexander, Duke of. (See Farnese,

Alexander.)

PARKENIDES of Elis, par-men'-i-decs, a Greek philosopher, and the disciple of Xenophanes. He asserted the rotundity of the earth, which he placed in the centre of the solar system. He also maintained that heat and cold were the principles of all things. In metaphysics, he held that ideas are real, and have no dependence on the will. Flourished about the 5th century B.C.

PARMENIO, par-me-ni-o, a celebrated Macedonian general under Philip and Alexander, who contributed to the victories of the Graniens and Issus, and served with fidelity until advanced in years. After the battle of Arbela, Parmenio was appointed governor of Media; but his son Philotas having been accused of conspiring against the king's life, was put to the torture, and stoned to death. Orders were next sent to the subordinates of Parmenio to put him to death, which was done by Cleander, one of his officers, 329 n.c.

Parmentier, John, par-men'-te-ai, a French

navigator, who was the first who conducted wessels to the coast of Brazil. He was well skilled in astronomy, and drew several good mans. p. at Dieppe, 1194; p. at Sumaira,

PARMENTIER, James, a French historical and portrait painter, who settled in England, and resided chiefly in Yorkshire. He executed, among other works, the altar-piece of St. Peter's, at Leeds, p. 1655; p. 1750.
PARMIGIANO. (See MAZZUOLI, Francesco.)

PANNELL, Thomas, pur-nel, an Irish poet and divine, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of M.A. and entered into orders. He obtained a living in Ireland, and the archdeacoury of Clogher. He was the friend and correspondent of Pope, Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, and other eminent wits of the time of Queen Anne. Dr. Parnell wrote the Life of Homer for Pope's translation. His poems were published in one volume; the principal is that entitled "The Hermit." He also wrote some papers in the "Spectator." Is at Dublin, 1679; D. at Chester, 1717.

Parky, Evaristic Model No.

entered the army, became captain of dragoons. and, as aide-de-camp, accompanied the governor-general of the French East Indies to Pondicherry. In 1786 he quitted the military dicherry. In 1786 no quitted the mintary service and retired to an estate in France, where he gave himself up to depicting, in verse, an all-absorbing passion for a young and beautiful creole lady. On her side, however, the attachment was of an evanescent nature; for she shortly afterwards married a planter, who had more money than the poet. Parny's chief works were included in a collection of the French classies made by Lefevre, in 1827. B. in the Isle of Bourbon, 1753; D. 1814.

PARR, Catherine, par, sixth wife of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and received, according to the custom of that and received, according to the existin of that age, a learned education. She was a friend of the Reformation, on which account Eishop Gardiner and other zealots of the Romish church endeavoured to effect her ruin ; but, by her prudence, she preserved the king's favour till his death. In 1547 she married Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, who is said to have treated her so ill as to cause her death. She wrote Prayers, Meditations, and other reli-

gious pieces. p. 1548.

PARR, Thomas, a Shropshire peasant, who lived to the age of 152 years and 9 months. At the age of 100 he did penamer for an illegitimate child, and at 120 he married a second wife, by whom he had issue. In 1635 he was brought to London by Lord Arundel, and introduced at court to King Charles I.; but the change of air, and mode of living, partieularly drinking wine, occasioned his death the same year. B. 1483

Paun, Samuel, a learned English divine, who was destined for the profession of surgery; but a decided inclination for the study of the an-cient classics induced his father to send him to Cambridge, where he pursued a very brilliant career, which was, however, cut short by the death of his parent, in 1767. He next became assistant in Harrow school, and after the death of the master, Dr. Sumner, offered himself as candidate for the appointment. He was unsue-cessful, and this led him to retire to Norwich; after which, he, in 1786, settled at a small living in Warwickshire, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a man of vast learning and strong political views; but al-though he left a mass of writings of great erudition, no great work emanated from his brain. B. at Harrow-on-the-Hill, 1746; p. 1825.

Parintastus, pur-pair-seas, a celebrated Greek painter, who was a native of Ephesus, but became a citizen of Athens, and was the contemporary and rival of Zeuxis. He studied under Socrates; by which means he was en-abled to give to his figures the expression of strong passions. In an allegorical picture, he strong passions. In an aneighnean picture, he represented the people of Athens with all the distinctive traits of their national character. He styled himself the "Prince of Painters." Flourished about the 5th century B.c.

PARROCEL, Joseph, pur'-ro-sel, an eminent French painter and engraver, who studied first under one of his brothers, and alterwards under Bournignon, the famous battle-painter. He was a member of the French Academy of Painting. Parrocel painted portrait, history, and battles; he also engraved in a good style. Larry, Evaristic Desire Desforces, par-se, and buttles; he also engraved in a good style.

2 French poet, usually styled "the Thinlins n. at Brignolls, Provence, 1613; n. 1701.—111s

of France," was destined for the church, but son Churles was an excellent pointer, and a

1739. 1739. PARRY, Sir William Edward, pan'-re, an eminent English navigator, who, in 1803, entered the royal navy on board the Vitle de Puris, flag-ship of the Channel floct. After seeing a good deal of service in the Baltic, in the Northern seas, and upon the American coast, he became lieutenant, returned to England in 1817, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the command of the Alexander, one of two ships sent out under Captain Ross, for the purpose of ascertaining the probabilities of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The expedition set sail from the Thames in April, 1818, and, on the 30th of August, in the same year, reached Laneaster Sound, which was found to be free from ice; but, instead of proceeding, Ross retraced his course, and set sail for England. The Admiralty subsequently dis-covered that Licutenant Parry's views were totally opposed to those of his late commander; whereupon he was appointed to the command of another expedition, during which he discovered Barrow Strait, Melville Island, Prince Regent's Inlet, and the Wellington Channel. He also gained a reward of £5000 for penetrating within the Arctic circle. In November, 1820, he reached England, and was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of commander, and elected V.B.S., &c. His experiences were given to the world in the following year, in a work entitled "Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage," which was produced under the authority of the Lords of the Audrily, in May, 1821, he were not at in command of a second expedition to the Arctic regions, during which he discovered the Fury and Heela Strait, and, after an absence of nearly three warse returned to Fueland. A record of wards promoted to the rank of commander, and three years, returned to England. A record of this voyage was given in his work entitled "Journal of a Second Expedition for the Discovery of a North-West Passage." In 1824 he again sailed northward as commander of a third expedition, which, however, met with much less success than his former ones. He was absent little more than a year, during which one of the two exploring vessels was wrecked. In 1826 Captain Parry published his third journal, and soon afterwards became hydrographer to the Admiralty. In 1827 he submitted a proposal for reaching the north pole by means of a land expedition in flat-tot-tomed boats, and was accordantly sent out in command of the Hedr, in 1827. When the expedition reached Treurenberg Bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen, two flat-bottomed bonts were dispatched across the ice, one under the orders of himself, the other under Lieutenant Ross. After undergoing great hardships, tude of 82° 45' was attained, -the nearest point to the pole then reached. After an absence of 61 days from the ship, the boats returned, and 61 days from the simp, the boats returned, and shortly afterwards the *Hecla* sailed for England. A narrative of this expedition, which closed the labours of Captain Parry in the Arctic regions, was published in 1827, with the title, "Narrative of an Attempt to reach the

North Pole in Boats litted for the purpose." In 1829 he went out to Australia as commissioner of the Agricultural Company of that

member of the Academy. n. 1752.—Peter Par-Meanwhile he had been created a knight, and, rocel, nephow and pupil of Joseph, was an his-in 1837, was appointed to supervise the packet torical painter of great ment. n. at Avignon, service between Liverpool and Ireland. Bein 1837, was appointed to supervise the packet service between Liverpool and Ireland. Between the years 1837 and 1846, he acted as comptween the years 1007 and 1030, he acted as comprehence of the steam machinery for the royal navy. In 1852 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the White, and, in 1853, became lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, an office he filled until his death. He received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford at the same time as the gallant Sir John

Franklin. B. at Bath, 1790; p. 1855.

Parsons, or Persons, Robert, par'-sons, a celebrated English Jesuit, who was educated celebrated English Jesuit, who was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became bursar and dean in 1572, but being churged with embezding the college money, went to Rome and turned Catholic. He there obtained leave from the pope to establish a seminary for the education of English students designed for missionaries for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith in their native country. Parsons frequently visited England, where he endea-voured to foment sedition, and a price was set upon his head. He was a subtle disputant, and wrote several polemical books, and others on practical divinity. B. 1546; D. at Rome, 1610.
Parthenax, Catharine de, par'-te-nai, heiress

to the lordship of Soubise, was married in 1568 to the baron de Pons, and in 1575 to Réné, Viscount Rohan. The famous duke de Rohan, who so courageously defended the Protestant cause in France during the civil wars of Louis XIII .. was her eldest son. Catharine, one of her daughters, who married the duke of Deux-Ponts, made the following answer to Henry IV., who solicited her favours: "I am too poor, sire, to be your wife, and too proud to be your mistress." Catharine de Parthenay was at Romistress." Catharine de Parthenay was at Ro-chelle in the time of its siege, and when the eneite in the time of its siege, and when the place surrendered, she and her daughters were sent to the eastle of Niort. She published poems in 1572, and two years afterwards a tragely, entitled "Jadith," was performed at tracelly, entitled "Jadith," was performed at Itchellel. She also translated the "Precept of Leocrates" into French, and wrote some other access the property of the property of the preceding the property of the property of the preceding the property of the preceding the property of t

pieces. n. 1554; p. 1631.

Parrox, Mrs. Sarah, par-ton, was the sister of Mr. N. P. Willis, an eminent American littlerateur. She contributed for many years articles to several American serial publications under the well-known nom-de-plume of Fanny

Fern. n. about 1910

PASCAL, Blaise, pas'-kal, a celebrated French hilosopher, whose father, the president of the Court of Aids in Auvergne, superintended his education; but though he was himself a mathematician, he interdicted his son from that study. Young Pascal, however, in secret applied to geometry, and, without any assistance, demon-strated one of the most difficult propositions in Euclid. His father then permitted him to pursue his inclination, and, at the age of 16, the youth published his treatise on conic sections, which Descartes could not believe to be the production of a mere youth. At 10 he invented an arithmetical machine, which, though simple, was unequalled. The Torricellian experiment next engaged his attention, and, at the age or 24, he made considerable improvements upon 16. Not long afterwards, he solved a problem proposed by Mersennus, which had perplexed all the mathematicians in Europe. His great mind was now suddenly diverted to religious colony, and remained there until the year 1834. studies. Becoming more abstracted from the world, he retired to the congregation of the Port Royal, where he applied to the reading of the Holy Scriptures. But he was not altogether indifferent to the passing scenes of society. He

the principles and practices of that celebrated order were exposed in a fine strain of ridicule, and with the irresistible force of truth. Boileau and Voltaire have pronounced them the finest productions in the French language. The life productions in the French uniquige. The life of this remarkable man was written by his sister, Madame Perier. The first complete edition of his works was produced at Paris by Rougere, in 1841. Passed was justly called by Bayle "one of the sublimest spirits in the Bayle "one of the sublimest spirits in the world." B. in Auvergne, 1623; D. at Paris, 1082

PASCHAL I., Pope, pas'-kal, was a Roman, of the name of Paschasius, and succeeded Stephen V. in 817. He crowned Lothaire, the emperor, at

Rome. D. 821.

PASCHAL II. was a native of Tuscany, and succeeded Urban II. in 1099. He had a contest with the emperor Henry IV., and also with Henry I., king of England, respecting the right of investitures. The former visited Rome to be or investitures. The former visited frome to be crowned by the Pope, who refused to perform the ceremony unless he yielded the matter in dispute. On this, Henry caused Paschal to be seized by his troops, which gave so much offence to the Komans, that they rose in behalf of their pontiff, and Henry retired from Rome, but earried the pope with him. Paschal, after a cap-tivity of two months, renounced his claim to the investitures. This concession was afterwards cancelled in two councils. D. 1118.

PASCHAL III. became pope in opposition to Alexander III., in 1165, through the influence of the emperor Frederick I. He remained in possession of the papal chair while Alexander was

absent at Benevento. D. 1168. Ivan Fedorowitch,

vitch, a Russian general, who was descended from an ancient Polish family, but was educated at St. Petersburg, and afterwards became cauch at St. Persburg, and interwars secanic aide-de-camp to the emper r Paul. His first service in the field was at the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805; in the following year he was the bearer of the Russian ultimatum to the Porte, and narrowly escaped death at Constantinople. At the assault of Brailov he was left

thropic. At the assaute of Drahov was left; but was picked up, and was shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel for his gallantry. In 1812 he fought against the French at Borodino; was subsequently nominated to the command of a division of the Russian army, amounting to 30,000 men, and, after

ng in the campaign in Germany, assisted at the capture of Paris. Subsequently to the peace, he made a three years' tour in Europe, peace, he made a three years tour in Europe, as the companion of the grand-duke Michael; and, after the accession of the emperor Nicholas, was appointed to the command of the lussian army on the Persian frontier. War broke out between Russia and Persia about the same time, and Paskewitch defeated the shah's army at Elizabethnol and at Erivan. The treaty of Turkmanchai restored peace between the belof turnsmatchar restores peace netween the near-ligercarty in twar against Turkey almost a method to seem the pro-modiately followed. In 1825 be took Kars, and, in the following year, Exercum; for which are the services the carpeter Nicholas created him followers the carpeter Nicholas created him followers the carpeter Nicholas created him followers. In 1829 he fought against only blim in 1738, and also constructed an astro-fick-inary-in. In 1829 he fought against only produce a monouting a colestial

Circassians, and, in the year following, succeeded Marshal Dicbitsch as commander of the Russian army acting against the Poles. His invariable good fortune attended his efforts, and he was soon the master of Warsaw. Elevated to the rank of Prince of Warsaw, and created governor-general of Poland, he spent the subsequent sixteen years in crushing the nationality of that country, and in converting Warsaw into a strong fortress capable of overawing the Poles. In 1819 he went into Hungary as commander of a powerful Russian acmy, and was soon afterwards able to commence a and was soon atterwards able to commence a dispatch to Nicholas with the words, "Hungary is at your feet." When war broke out between Turkey and Russia, Paskewitch was between turkey and russia, Laskewich was summoned to the field; but was slightly wounded at the repulse of the Russians at Silistria. He was shortly afterwards seized with an illness which terminated in his death. As a military commander, he was held, by the most competent judges, to be only mediocre; but the large and well-equipped armies he led against the Persians, and, at a later period, against the exhausted Hungarians, enabled him to achieve successes which were little dependent upon his own skill in werfare. B. at Pultowa, 1782; b. at Warsaw, 1856.

Pasley, Sir Charles William, pas'-le, an eminent British engineer officer, who at first served in the artillery, but subsequently exchanged to the engineers. He was at the defence of Gaeta in 1806; at the siege of Copenhagen in the following year; was aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore in Spain in 1808-9; and chief engineer to the marquis of Huntley's division in the Walcheren expedition. At the siege of Flushing he received a wound in the thigh and an injury to the spine. He subsequently served in the Peninsular war. Among his most important publications may be mentioned—"Course of Military Instruction, for

the Use of the Royal Engineer Department," "Exercise of the New-decked Pontoons," invented by himself; "Rules for Conducting the Practical Operations of a Siege," and a very rancean operations of a suege, and a very valuable work to architects and many sections of the general public, entitled "Observations on Limes, Cements, Mortars, Stuceaes, Con-cretes, &c." In 1853 he was named colonel-commundant of the royal engineers, having previously been created lieutenant-general, and a knight commander of the Bath, as well as receiving the degree of D.C.L. from the uni-

receiving interagree of D.E. From the university of Oxford. In about 1781; p. 1861.

Pasquier, Stephen, pas'-ke-ai, an eminent French lawyer, who pleaded so ably against Versoris, the defender of the Jesuits, that Henry 111, made him ad ral to the Chamber of Accounts, Hi are, "Re-searches relative to the History of France," an authority upon the civil history of the old French monarchy; letters, portraits, epigrams, and epitaphs. The most celebrated of his poems is that called "Puce," occ the author's seeing a flea on the I lady. B. at Paris, 1520; D. 1615.

Passemant, Claude Simeon, pass'-mont, a French mechanician, who was bred to trade, but having a great inclination to scientific pur suits, devoted himself to the construction of

ciple of Domenichino. He wrote, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" of his time, a work containing thirty-six lives. B. at Rome, about 1610; D. 1679.

Passeront, John Charles, pas'-se-ro'-ne, an eminent Italian poet, who was educated under the Jesuits at Milan, and was afterwards ordained a priest. He went to Rome with Lucini. the papal nuncio, but constantly refused all preferment, choosing rather to live a studious life in a condition almost bordering upon destitu-Returning to Milan, he became a member of the Institute of the Cis-Alpine Republic. and wrote a poem entitled "The Cicerone," in which he ridiculed the follies and vices of society. The poem is highly original in style and treatment. and is so flowing and natural, that its author has been compared to Ovid. He also wrote has been compared to Ovid. He also wrote several volumes of fables in verse, after the manner of Æsop, Phedrus, and others. E. at Condamine, Nizza, 1713; p. at Milan, 1803.

Passioner, Nuzza, 1715; D. at anian, 1505.

Passioner, Dominie, pas'-se-o-nav'-e, an eminent Italian cardinal, was of an illustrious family at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino. He formed a rich library and collection of manuscripts. In 1706 he went to Paris, where he was much respected, particularly by Montfencen: thence he went to Holland, and was at the congress at Utreeht in 1712. He was employed in various negotiations, particularly in Switzerland; of which he published an account, under the title of "Acta Legationis Helyeticm." He pronounced the funeral oration of Prince Eugene, and was made archbishop of Ephesus. His library was purchased by the Augustine monastery, which, thus increased, became one

of the finest at Rome. p. 1682; b. 1761.

Pasta, Judith, pas-ta, a celebrated Italian singer, who was of Hebrew extraction, and studied music at the Conservatoire of Milan. In 1816 she appeared at the Italian Opera of Paris, and afterwards passed to London, but obtained only a small amount of success in both these cities. This partial failure caused her to return to Italy for the purpose of increasing her musical knowledge. In 1820 she again sang at several of the principal Italian operahouses, and everywhere met with an onthusiastic reception. At Paris, where she reap-peared in the following year, she achieved the greatest triumphs as a vocalist, and when she reappeared in London, was greeted with a brilfant reception. After reigning as the queen of song during fifteen years, she, in 1838, re-tired to a magnificent villa on the Lake of

Como. n. near Milan, 1793; n. 1867.

PATEL, Pierre, pu'-tel, an eminent French painter, commonly called by his countryment the French Claude, from his imitation of that master. His landscapes are very beautiful. B.

Haster. The sauccapes are very beautiment.

In France, 1654; killed in a duel, 1703.

Parraceurus, Caius Velleius, pai-ter-ku-lus, a Roman historiau, who commanded the cavalry in Germany under Tiberius, and was rewarded with the areaste him. He words no pullome of with the prectorship. He wrote an epitome of Roman history, which is extant, and which commences with a period anterior to the foundation of Rome, and concludes with the times of Tiberius and Sejanus. B. about 19 B.C.; D. it is supposed, 31 A.D.

sphere, which he presented to Louis XV. n. at of several celebrated projects in the 17th century, of whose early life scarcely anything is known. By some he is stated to have belonged nent Italian painter and poet, was the distorted by refersion; to have acted as a missionary in the West Indies, and afterwards as a buccancer. He first came into notice as the projector of certain schemes in trade and banking, which he submitted to the merchants of London, after having proposed them, without success, to the trading communities in the Low Countries. His banking projects are said to have been the foundation of the Bank of England, which was incorporated in 1694: but it is asserted that the rich capitalists quarrelied with and disearded him, after they had scheme was the famous Darien expedition, for the purpose of establishing, on that isthmus, a trading colony, which should rival the English East India Company. Paterson obtained an East India Company. Faterson obtained an act of the Scottish Parliament, in 1694, for the incorporation of "The Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies." The scheme was stoutly opposed in England, and as warmly supported in Scotland, where it became quite a national speculation. The principles upon which the company proposed to trade, appear to have been sufficiently sound, and likely to render Scotland, as was represented in the English Parliament, "the general storchouse for tobacet sugar, cotton, hides, and timber;" but the selection of the istimus of Darien as a central point where the commerce of the East and the West was to meet. proved a most disastrous choice; for the expedition ended in total failure. Paterson was deeply afflicted at the unfortunate termination of his scheme, and returned to Scotland in a condition bordering upon insanity. His after-life was spent in obscurity. B. in Scotland,

life was spent in conscirity. B. in scottain, about 1660; D. unrecorded when.

Parrut, John Reinhold, pat-knt, a Livenian gentleman, who defended the liberties of his country against the oppressions of Sweden with great firmness, and in 1689 was deputed to address a memorial on behalf of the distressed people of Livonia to Charles XI., who took it as an act of treason, and caused a process to issue against Patkul, who was condemned to be be-headed. Thereupon he fled to Russia, and afterwards to Poland. When Charles XII. forced Augustus to make peace, he made it one of the conditions that Patkul should be delivered up; and this brave and unfortunate

man was broken on the wheel in 1707.

PATON, Sir Joseph Noel, pair-ton, a modern
Scotch painter, who studied at the Royal Scottish Academy, and first attracted notice by his cartoon of "The Spirit of Religion," which obtained one of the £200 premiums given at the eartoon competition at Westminster Hall in 1845. Two years later, he won the second class 1846. "Two years later, fewon the second class prize of £300 for his paintings." Christ hearing the Cross," and "The Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania." His best works wore "Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," purchased for the Sectiah National Gallery for \$1100; "Dante Meditating the Dissole of Francesca," "The Pussuit of Pleasure," and "Home." In at Dunlermline, Fifeshire, 1823.

Patrick, St., the apostle of Ireland, pat'rik, is asserted by some to have been a native of audon of nonic, and concludes with the teneme's asserted observed to have been a native of Tiberius and Scjanus. D. about 19 D.O.; D.I. Scotland, and by others, of Wales. In the supposed, 31 A.D. PAZERSON, William, pdf-er-sen, the originator have been principal of a college in Wales; but

Patrick Paul

was taken captive by some pirates of Ireland. the inhabitants of which country he converted the finantiants of which country he converted to Christianity. It appears certain that he was a bishop, and founded many churches and schools of learning. D, towards the close of the

PATRICK, Peter, a native of Thessalonica, who was employed by Justinian in important negotiations, for which he was made master of

Paratos, Simon, a learned English prelate, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and, on entering into orders, other the bridge, and, on entering into orders, other wards that of St. Paul, Covert Garden. During the plague of 1865, he continued in London, administering the officers. administering the offices of religion to his parishioners. He became dean of Peterborough in 1678, and, in 1689, bishop of Chichester; whence he was translated to Elv in 1691. He is well known for his valuable commentary on the Old Testament, usually published with Lowth on the Prophets, and Whitby on the New Testament. He was also the author of some controversial tracts against the Romanists and dissenters, and several books of practical divinity. B. in Lincolnshire, 1626: D. 1707.

PATRU, Oliver, pu-troo', an eminent French lawyer, whose talents procured him a place in the French Academy in 1640; on which occasion he made an eloquent speech, which gave rise to the custom for all new members to deliver introductory orations. The critical judg-ment of Patru was so great that he was called the Quintilian of France; it also gained him the friendship of Racine and Boileau. His works consist of Memoirs, Letters, and Discourses. B. at Paris, 1604; D. 1681.

Parrison, William, pat'-e-son, an English poet of great genius, whose imprudence, however, made his life miserable and his death prema-Having quarrelled with his tutor at Sidney College, Cambridge, and fearing expulsion, he went to London, where he plunged into all the pleasures of the metropolis, was soon reduced to indigence, and died of small-pox in

PAUCTON, Alexis, poke'-twang, a French mathematician, who received his education in the mathematical and naval academy at Nantes, after which he went to Paris, where his integrity and talents procured him patronage and a place. and talents procured nun paironage and a piace. His works are, "Metrology; or, a Treatise on the Weights, Measures, and Moneys of all Countries, Ancient and Modern,"—a much-esteemed volume; "Theory of the Laws of Nature, with a Dissertation on the Pyramids of Egypt." B. in France, 1736; p. 1708.

Egypt." B. in France, 1736; p. 1798.
PAUL I., Pope, porl, was the successor of
Stephen, in 757. He engaged in disputes with
Desiderius, king of the Longobards, but was supported by Pepin, king of the Franks. p. 767.

Paul II. succeeded Pius II. 1464. He sought to organize a league of the Christian princes against the Turks, who, at the time, threatened to invade Italy, and also endeavoured to establish peace among the different Italian states. He had a great dislike to profane learning and t up an academy which had been formed at

Rome for the cultivation of Grak and Roman learning, many members of which were imprisoned and tortured. D. 1471.

nese, was elected to the papil chair, in succession to Clement VII., in 1534. In his reign the Council of Trent was called. He established the Inquisition, confirmed the Society of Jesuits, eondemned the Interim of Charles V., and acted with rigour against Henry VIII. of England. D. 1519.

PAUL IV., John Peter Caraffa, was elected in 1555, at the age of 80. He was a bigoted pre-late, and when Queen Elizabeth announced to him, by the English amba-sador, her accession to the throne, he haughtily de lared that the kingdom was a fiel of the Holy See, and that she had no right to assume the crown without his leave, particularly as she was illegitimate. 1559.

Paul V., Camillo Borghese, was elected in 1605, after the death of Leo XI. He had a dis-pute with the senate of Venice, over which he pretended to have a right; but it was so firmly resisted that the pope excommunicated the doge and senate. He also raised forces against the republic; but by the interference of the emperor and other states, peace was re-tored in 1607. He embeliished Rome with many excelleut works of sculpture and painting, and an aqueduct. The Borghese family, one of the wealthiest in Italy, owed its rise mainly to him. p. 1021.

Paul I, emperor of Russia, was the son of Peter III, and Catharine II. He married Wil-helmina, daughter of the landgrave of Hesse-Darm-tadt, who died two years after their union. in 1776. Paul took for his second wife a princess of Wurtemberg, and niece of the king of Prussia. Upon the death of Catharine II., in 1796, he succeeded to the throne, and for some time gave promise of proving a great prince: he release I Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, Niemcewicz, and others who had been confined during the previous reign; but his real character soon afterwards displayed itself. In 1799 he entered into an alliance with Austria against France. and sent Suwarrow with a large army into Italy; suddenly changing his views, he re-alled his forces, formed a northern confederacy, and seized the persons and property of the English

in his dominions. His conduct to his also became capricious and violent, and just as the northern coalition had been dissolved by Lord Nelson's destruction of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, a plot was formed among the offieers of his court. The conspirators entered the emperor's apartments at might, and presented to him an act of abdication for his signature, On his refusal, a scuille cusued, and Paul wos strangled. When the people of St. Petersburg heard of his death there were general rejoieings.

heard of instantiner were general regornings. B. 1754; stranded, 1801. PAUL, called "Thi DELCON," who of The Blistory of the Londensky, "Lives of the Saints, and of the lish-hops of Metz," also a work called "History of Rome," in \$2 hours, the pa-of Rome, "in \$2 hours, Ho was secretary to hesiderius, king of the Lombards, and was afterwards in the service of Charlemagne. The Prince of Benevento invited him to his court, and on the death of that prince, Paul embraced the monastic life. B. about 740; D. 780.

PAVE DE SANTA MARIA, a learned Spanish Jew, who is said to have been converted to Christianity by reading the works of Aquinas. After the death of his wife, he entered into orders, and became preceptor to John II., king PAUL III., whose name was Alexander Far- of Castile, who made him hishop of Carthagena,

Pausias

and afterwards of Burgos. B. at Burgos, about and afterwards of Burgos. B. at Burgos, about 1375; p. 1455.—His three sons were baptized with him; the eldest became bishop of Burgos, and wrote a "History of Spain;" the second was bishop of Plauentia; and the third, Alvarez, wrote "The History of John II., King of Cas-

PAUL, FATHER. (See SARPI, Peter.) PAUL OF SAMOSATA, an heresiarch of the 3rd century, who received his surname from the place of his birth, a city on the Euphrates, and became patriarch of Antioch in 260. Being entertained at the court of Zenobia, queen of Svria, he endeavoured to gain her to the Christian faith, by explaining away its mysteries. For this purpose, he held that Christ was a mere man, and that the Trinity consisted not of nersons but attributes. His errors were condemned by the council of Antioch, A.D. 270, and Paul was excommunicated. His disciples were called Paulinists. Lived in the 3rd century

PAUL VERONESE. (See VERONESE, Paul.) PAULA, St., pa'-oo-la, an eminent Roman lady, who was descended from the Scipios and the Gracchi. On becoming a widow, she retired to Bethlehem, where she founded a monastery and houses of hospitality, of which St. Jerome had the management. She practised the severest austerities and self-denial, which Jerome in vain endeavoured to moderate. She was acquainted with the Scriptures in the original Hebrew, in which she had Jerome for her master. B. 347;

р. 407.

PAULDING, James Kirke, paul'ding, an eminent American writer, who in 1807 becan a career of authorship in collaboration with his brother-in-law, Washington Irring. With this gentleman, he wrote a series of satirical papers, entitled "Salangandi." In 1813, he produced a burlesque poem, called, "The Lay of a Scotch Fiddle," and soon afterwards published a brilliant reply to some aspersions east upon the American people in the "Quarterly Review." His next effort was an imitation of Swift, in a work entitled "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan," published in 1816. During the subsequent twenty years he continued to labour industriously with his pen, and tinned to labour industriously with his pen, and in 1837 was appointed sceretary of the navy, under the presidency of Von Buren. When that president retired in 1841, Paudding resigned the post, and again took up his pen. His best works are "letters from the South," "The Dutchmark Fireside," "The Old Countmental," "John Bull in America," "The New Pilgrim's Progress: a Sattice," and "quales of Good Woman, by a Doublahl Gentleman." One of this finger wayes described from the Child State wayes described for the state of the of his finest novels, descriptive of life in the backwoods, and entitled "Westward IIo," was published in 1832. This title has since been taken by Mr. Kingsley; but there is no further resemblance between the works. B. at Pawlings, Duchess county, New York, 1779.
PAULINA, paw-le'-na, the wife of the philoso-

pher Seneva, who attempted to kill herself when Nero condemned her husband to death. The emperor, however, prevented her, and she survived for several years in the greatest

melancholy.

PAULINUS, paw-li-nus, a learned German missionary, whose real name was John Philip Werdin. He studied at Prague, and acquired a knowledge of some of the Oriental languages at Rome. In 1774 he went as missionary to the court of Malabar, where he remained during

fourteen years. After his return to Rome, in 1790, he was employed in superintending the printing of religious works for the use of missionaries to Hindostan. He wrote a Sanskrit grammar, and various works upon the religion and literature of India. B. 1748; D. 1806.

PAULINUS, ST., bishop of Nola, discharged the office of consul in 378, and about the same time married a Spanish lady, by whose means he embraced Christianity. He then retired to Spain with his wife, where he bestowed his goods in charity, and led a life of mortifica-In 393 he entered into orders, and going tion. and in oso he entered into orders, and going to Italy, was chosen bishop of Nola. He was the author of some Discourses on practical charity, and Poems and Letters. B. at Bordeaux, 353; D. 431.

PAULINUS, St., patriarch of Aquileia, distinguished himself at the council of Frankfort in 794. He wrote a treatise on the Trinity.

D. 804.

PAULMY, Marc Antoine Réné de Voyer, Marquis of, pole'-me, minister of state, and a mem-ber of the French Academy, was the son of the Marquis d'Argenson. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the Count d'Artois, brother to Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published "Mélanges d'une grande Bibliothèque," in sixty-nine volumes. To him also is attributed a work volumes. To him also is attributed a work entitled "Essays in the Style of those of Mon-

entitled "LESSAYS in the Style of those of Mon-nispie." In at Valenciennes, 1722; D. 1787.

PAULUS ÆGINETA. (See ÆGINETA, Paulus.)

PAUGUS ÆMILUS. (See ÆMILUS, Paulus.)

PAUSAINAS, pure-sai "ni-sa, the son of Cleom-brotus, king of Sparta, governed the kingdom for his cousin Pleistarchus during his minority. He also displayed great skill and valour against Athens, which city he took, and expelled the Addition, which is a decreased against the Persians with equal glory, but being discontented with his country, he entered into a secret treaty with the king of Persia, which being discovered by the Ephori, he, to avoid the punishment due to his treason, fled into the temple of Minerva, which being held sacred, the Lacedæmonians blocked it up with stones, the first of which was placed by the mother of Pausanias. He was there starved to

death, B.C. 467. PAUSANIAS, a Greek historian and orator, who settled at Rome in the reign of Antoninus the Philosopher. Pausanias wrote "Travels in Greece," wherein he most minutely describes the buildings, monuments, statues, and paintings, as they existed 500 years after the most flourishing period of Greek art. Fuseli thus speaks of this valuable work: "The minute and serupulous diligence with which what fell under its author's eye is there described, amply satisfies us, although there is a want of method and judgment. His description of the pictures of Polygnotus at Delphi, and of the Jupiter of Phidias at Olympia, are perhaps superior to all that might have been given by men of more assuming powers. They are inestimable legacies to our arts." Flourished in the second cen-

PAUSIAS, paw'-si-as, a painter of Sieyon, who puril of Apelles and Melanthius. He worked in colours upon wood and ivory, according to the method row called encaustic painting. He drew a beautiful picture of his mistress Glycera, which was bought by Luculius for two talents (about \$102). After his death, the Slevonian: sold his preinter to Scaurus, the grandson of Svila, who built a gallery for them at Rome. Flourished about 360 B.C.

Pauw, Cornelius. pon, a learned Dutch writer, who is known by his discourses on the Greeks, the Americans, the Egyptians, and the Chinese. These works are curious, and show en iderable ability, but they are too conjecturel. D. at Amsterdam, 1739; p. at Xanten, 1709.-There was another of this name who lived at Utrecht. and published several valuable editions of

Greek authors, particularly Anaereon, in 1792.

Paxton, Sir Joseph, pax-ton, an eminent modern gardener, the designer of the building for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of the gardens, terraces, and fountains of the Crystal Palace of Sydenham. Born of parents in moderate circumstances, he devoted himself to the pursuit of gardening, and was fortunate enough to attract the attention of the duke of Devonshire, who employed him first at Chiswick, and afterwards at Chatsworth. He subsequently became, besides chef gardener at Chatsworth, namazer of the duke of Devenshme's large estates in Perhyshire. At Chatsworth he constructed a grand conservatory of iron and glass. which covers an acre of ground; and when the building committee of the Great Industrial Ex-hibition of 1851 seemed almost to despair of getting an appropriate design, Mr. Paxton subgetting an appropriate design, and Fracton sun-mitted one prepared on similar principles: this design was accepted, and, with some slight modifications, carried out. The new style of architecture which he had thus created, was from the outset immensely popular. He after-wards prepared an improved design for the reconstruction of the same glass palace at Sydenham. For his services he received the honour ham. For his services he received the honour of hulghthough and in 1832 was returned to Parliament as member for Corentry without opposition. He wrote many works on horticultural subjects, the chief of which are "Paxton's Plower Garden," and "The Pocket Dotanical Dictionary." p. 1865.

Franks, Amsum, pacton, a usameansness. French chemist, was the son of a gouttenam largely engared in industrial enterprises, and was sent to study chemistry under Vanqueland Chevrell. About 1815 he assumed the directorship of a large manufactory of sugar from hother to all the companion of the from beetroot, and subsequently applied hadself to the discovery and application of new manufacturing processes, by which he greatly contributed to reduce the price of many articles of food ordinarily used. Between the years 1827-44 he acted as member and reporter of juries on French industry. In 1836, he was appointed member of the council and professor of the school of arts and manufactures, and afterwards rereived a similar appointment at the Conserva-toire des Arts et Méliers. In 1817 he was reated officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Pagen wrote extensively on subjects more or less infimately connected with agricultural and industrial chond-try. Among his most im-actant works "Course of Applied Che-

estant works "Course of Ap Listry," "Men sirs on Vegetable ment," and "Manual of Organie Cl "Men ars on Vegetable Develop-

applied to Agriculture and Indust riso a valuable and industrious contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and other leading periodicals. B. at Paris, 17-5.

PAYME, Roger, pain, an English bookbader, Payment, and the company of the

strength of his banding. He was chiefly employed on scarce books, for the binding of which he received extraordinary prices. For an Æschylus, bound by him for earl Spencer, he was paid lifteen guineas. Payne lived in a cellar, and never worked while money. He made all his own to never suffer any person to see

Persony, t

charitable American broker, who settled in London). In addition to providing ample fund resta. blishment of various institutions erent parts of the United States, he g parts of the content states, he g 1896, and 1709, perfons of a sun of £500,001 to be expended for the seafit of the poor of London. The mane case half out by the trustees of the fund dwelling-houses in St. diffels and els-swhere. n. 1795. . 18

PEACOCK, Reginald, pel-kok, an English pre-Phacock, Regiman, perkos, an engusa pre-late, was successively bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester, by the fatour of Humpbrey, the good duke of Glonester; but he way depoyed for resisting the papal authority, and denving

for resisting the papar authority, and denying asubstantiation, with other articles of the nan Catholic faith. He was obliged to re-cant his views, and his books were publicly burnt. He then retired to an abbey, where he

died, about 14st. PEARCE, Nathaniel, peerse, an English traveller, who spent many years in Africa, and lived for several years at Abyssinia. Hes manuscripts, which he to Mr. Salt,

much valuable information relative to the manners and customs of the last-named country,

B. near London, 1780; D. at Alexandria, 1820. Pearce, Zachary, a learned English divine, who received his education at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity Colserion, whence he was elevered to Trainy Col-leze, Cambridge, where he wrote some papers for the "Guardian" and "Spectator." He pub-lished an excellent cdit on of Longinus in 1734,

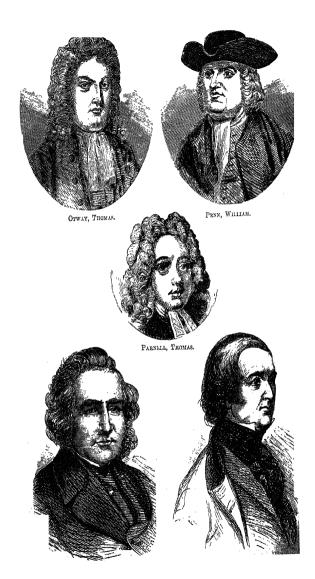
When Woolston attacked the miracles of our When Woolston attacked the miracles of our saviour, he was repla to by Dr. Pence in an manymous pamphler, entitled "A Vindient of the Ultrades of Josses," which was been also of the Ultrades of Josses," which was preferred to the deanery of Whichester in 1750, advin ed to the deanery of Whichester in 1750, advin ed to the see of Barror in 1718, and, in 1750, translated to Eoche ter, with the deanery of We trainster annexed. Some time before his death he collected leave to resign his prefer-ments; as this, however, was unusual, it was refused with respect to the bishopric, but he retised with respect to the osciopar, one may was permitted to give up the deanery. Besides the above, he published: "A Review of the Text of Milton," "On the origin of Temples," "An Account of Trinity College, Candridge," and other works. After his death were published his "Commentary on the Gospels and Acts,"

and Sermons. I. in London, 1690; p. 1771.

Pearson, Edward, peocle, m. a learned English airline, who was calcuated at Cambridge. and atte

and atter ge, in that university. He wrote largely, but is chiefly known for his controller, ks, wherein he wrote against Dr.

Paley's theories as to moral obligation. He was likewise a stanch opponent of Calvinism, and



Pearson, John, an eminent English bishon. who received his education at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. He was promoted to the hishopric of Chester ir was promoted to the assimpting of Chester. In 1673. Bishop Pearson is principally known by his valuable "Exposition on the Creed," of which there have been several editions. He which there have been several editions. He also wrote a "Defence of the Epistles of St. Ignatius," and other learned works. p. in Nor-

folk, 1013; p. 1636.

Pecchio, Joseph, pck'-kc-o, a modern Italian author, who was educated for the law, and after-wards became assistant councillor of finances at Milan, which post he lost at the Austrian occupation in 1811. Seven years afterwards he was forced to fly, on account of the part he had taken in a conspiracy against the Austrian rulers of Milan. He travelled a great deal upon the continent; but eventually repaired to England, where, in 1825, he was commissioned by the Philhellenic committee to convey a large sum of money to the Greeks, then struggling against the Turks. He subsequently married against the turns. It subsequently married an English hady, and devoted himself to literature, composing, among other valuable works, a series of sketches of English habits and manners, which were as humorous as they were just and discriminating. B. at Milan, 1785; D. 1805.

PECHANTER, Nicholas de, pe'-kantr, a French poet, who three times gained the poetical prize from the Académie des Jeux Floraux. His tragedy of "Geta" was performed at Paris in 1637 with great applause. This was followed by "Jugartha," "The Death of Nero," and some others. B. at Toulouse, 1638; D. 1708.

PECK, Francis, pck, an eminent English anti-quary, who received his education at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He obtained where he took his degrees in arts. He obtained the living of Godeby, in Leiestershire, where he remained until his death. He wrote, among many other learned weeks, "The Anals of Stamford," "The Life of Milton," "Memoirs of Cromwell," and published a collection of histo-rical tracts, entitled "Desiderata Curiesa."

B. at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1692; D. 1713.

PECORONE, Glovanni Florentino, pek-o-ro'-nat, a Florentine novelist of the 14th century, who, according to some, was a notary, and to others, a Franciscan monk. He belonged to the party of the Guelphs, and was an ardent follower of the pope. His "Novelli," which have been often reprinted, are little inferior to Boccaccio, and are valuable for the view they afford of the opinions and manners of his time. D. about

PECQUET, Jean, pel'-ai, an eminent French physician, who discovered the lacteal voin that conveys the chyle to the heart, and which is therefore called the reservoir of Peague. In 1654 he published a work entitled "Experi-menta Nova Anatomira," and, in 1661, another, "De Thoracis Lacteis." p. 1622; p. 1674.

Penno I., Don Antonio, pe-dro (pai-dro), emperor of Brazil, was the son of the terent of Portugel, afterwards John VI. In the interval between 1808-21, his father found a refuse in Brazil, having been driven from Portugal by Napoleon I.; but, a year after John had left the country for Portugal, Brazil declared itself independent, and elected Don Pedro as its emperor. The death of John VI., in 1826, left Don Pedro the crown of Portugal: he soon afterwards established a liberal government in that country, and granted it a charter. After abdicating the crown of Portugal in favour of

is daughter, Donna Maria, he nominated his nother, Don Miguel, regent; but scarcely had requitted Portugal, than Don Miguel took possession of the throne. In 1831 Pedro was com-pelled to abdicate the throne of Brazil in favour of his son, Don Pedro II. Returning to Europe, he raised troops in France and England, with which he, in 1833, drove Don Miguel from the throne of Portugal, and placed the crown upon the head of his daughter. He was twice mar-ried; his first wife being Maria Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, and the second, Amelia, daughter of Prince Eugène de Beauhar-

nis. p. 1793; p. 1831.

PEDRO II., Don John Charles, emperor of Brazil, was son of the preceding, who abdicated the throne in his favour when he was only in his 6th year. Until 1841, Brazil had been governed by a council of regency; but at that period he was compalled to ascend the throne in his 15th year. The beginning of his reign was much troubled; but José Feliciano, the last of the insurgents, was totally defeated in 1842, after which time he reigned in peace. In 1851 the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres was terminated with the fall of Rosas. Under Don Pedro II. the Brazilian empire made rapid advances both in the arts of peace and com-

PERSO V., king of Portugal, was the son of Donna Maria II. and Fernando of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, king consort. After visiting France and England during his father's regency, he ascended the throne in 1855. In 1857 he married the Princess Stephanic Wilhelmina Antoine, of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who died two years

Hohenzollern Sigmaningen, who died two years afterwards, n. 1837, n. 1801.

Pern, Sir Robert, peel, first baronet, and father of the Driids statesman, was brought up to the cotton trade, and in 1773, he being then in his 23rd year, entered into partnership with LN r. William Yates, at Bury, in Lancashire. The contraction of the partner, and from that time his career of his partner, and from that time his career. was one of uninterrupted prosperity. In 1790 he entered the House of Commons as member for Tamworth. Seven years afterwards, when the capitalists of the nation were called upon to subscribe to the "Loyalty Loan," the firm of which he was the head contributed the considerable sum of £10.000. He also distinguished himself by his zeal in the volunteer movement of the period, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Bury Loyal Volunteers, consist-ing principally of his own workmen. In 1800 he was created a baronet, and shortly before had made a speech in Parliament, advocating the mion with Ireland, which was published, and circulated in large numbers throughout that country. He retired from Parliament in 1820, and went to reside on his estate of Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. His large landed property was entailed upon his eldest son, the great tatesman, to whom also he left, it is supposed, bout half a million of money. To his younger sons he left £150,000, and to his daughters £50,000 each. He had previously allowed his eldest son an annual income of £9000, and had Atled upon his other children about £240,000.

Atted upon his other children about £29,000.

At Poel's Cross, near Lancastor, TrO; D. at
Druyōn Manor, Staffordshire, 1820.

Brun, Sir Robert, second bareand, a distinquished British statesman, was clust son of
the preceding. His early education was rewired under the eye of his father, a man of
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great energy and clearness of intellect. When Whig party having regained office, Sir Robert he arrived at a sufficient age, he was sent to Harrow, where he showed himself a docale and submissive schoolhov, but, at first, by no means an advanced one. After a short time, however, he progressed rapidly and securely, and soon left all competitors behind. Lord Byron, his contemporary at Harrow, has given the following record of his scholo-days:—"Peel, the orator and statesman (that was, or is, or is to be), was my form-fellow, and we were both at the top of our remove. We were on good terms. but his brother was my intimate friend. There were always great hopes of Peel amongst us all, -masters and scholars; and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar, he was greatly my supe-ior; as a declaimer and actor, I reckoned at least his equal. As a schoolboy, out of school, I was always in scrapes, and he never; and, in school, he always knew his lesson, and I rarely; but when I knew it, I knew it uearly as well." When Peel had completed his 16th year, he became a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of A.B. with unprecedented distinction, taking the honours of a double first class,first in classics, first in mathematics. In the year 1809 he attained his majority, and also entered the House of Commons as member for Cashel, in Tipperary. He began his Parlia-mentary career as a supporter of Mr. Perceval. In the following year he seconded the address in answer to the speech from the throne, and had so greatly distinguished himself among the Tory party, that he soon afterwards entered office as under-secretary for the Home department. He continued in the Home department until the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, when certain changes in the ministry took place, and Mr. Peel was appointed chief secretary to the lordlieutenant of Ireland. In the same year he was elected for Chippenham, in Wiltshire. He held the secretaryship of Ireland for six years, during which he introduced s veral measures tending to preserve peace in that country, and also established the constabulary force. In 1817 he was chosen as one of the Parhamentary representatives of the University of Oxford. Two years later, he sat as chairman on the celebrated committee which resulted in the return to eash matter when resulted in the return to cash payments. On the retirement of Lord Sidmonth, in 1822, Peel became Home secretary, When Caming became prender, in 1827, Peel retired, in consequence of still retaining his opin on that the demands made by the Roman Catholies should be resisted. In the following year, however, he again entered the ministry, this time under the duke of Wellington, Both the duke and himself were subsequently brought to see that the claims of the Catholies could no longer be withstood, and he accordingly moved the Relief Bill, which was carried, after a long and arduous struggle, in 1829. In the follow-ing year he succeeded to the baronetey, upon the death of his father. He opposed, with all his power, the great movement for Parliamentary reform, which was brought to a triumphant close in the year 1832. Under the reformed Parliament the Tory party was in a recorned raniament the roty panel has in a decided minority; but Sir Robert was, nevertheless, summoned to form a Conservative ministry. Much against his own inclination, he did so; but, as he had predicted, the Conserva-

went into opposition, and devoted himself to the careful organization of his forces, so as to take advantage of the first great check the Whigs might receive. In 1839 the Whig ministry resigned; Sir Robert Peel was "sent for," and submitted to her Majesty a list of his condiutors, at the same time requesting that certain ladies of the bedchamber, who were near relatives of the Whigs, should be removed. This request was not acceded to; whereupon Si Robert abandoned his idea of forming a cabinet The Whigs, accordingly, retained power until 1841, when, having been repeatedly defeated in the House of Commons, they resigned, and made way for their great opponent, who became first lord of the treasury, the duke of Wellington accepting a seat in his cabinet without office. but taking the leadership of the House of Lords The limits of this article produce anything like a detailed account of the great events which followed, and which caused Sir Robert Peel to be regarded by the British nation as the greatest and most disinterested statesman it has ever had. Sir Robert Peel's ministry was formed on the strictest protectionist principles; but, nevertheless, the leader of that great and powerful party contrived to effect considerably more in the way of fiscal and financial reforms than could be even attempted by the Whigs, who were supposed to be the more liberal and more progressive party. Sir Robert Peel, during his celebrated tenure of office, between the years 1841-46, effected the reneal of the corn laws, the relaxation of the whole con mercial code; passed the Bank Charter Act, and established the general financial policy of the country on a firmer basis than was ever before the case. For these great services, which were only effected by a fundamental change of the policy to which he had hitherto pledged himself, Sir Robert Peel incurred the odium of his party, most of the members of which abandoned him. In 1846 he was compelled to resign office; and from that period until his death he continued to assist the Whig Administration. Henceforth he never son ht to weaken any of the existing parties in the House, but continued. to give his adherence to whatever measure he thought best calculated to advance the general "He had known enough of place and power," it has been said; "he was jealous of his influence, and eared for little beyond. Time had chastened the few prejudices he possessed, and his clear head was undisturbed by any of those cloud, with which the passions or promptings of the heart obscure the judgments of most public men. On the night before the occurrence of the fatal assident which terminated the life of Sir Robert Peel, the House of Com-mons, which for more than forty years had witnessed his triumphs and reverses, was filled with an extraordinary assemblage, anyons for the result of a great political crisis." That result would, most probably, have been the return of the great statesman to the power he no longer coveted; but, on the very next day, while riding through St. James's Park, his horse suddenly shied, and threw Sir Robert over its head. He was taken up, and conveyed to his residence in Whitehall Cardens, where, three days afterwards, he breathed his last. This notice of the great statesman's life is netives held power for a few months only. This cessarily short and incagre; but students of his happened in the early part of the year 1835. The career may find every detail requisite for the

full comprehension of his policy in all its bearings, in two works, entitled respectively, "The Political Life of Sir Robert Peol," by Thomas Doubleday, and "The Life and Acts of Sir Robert Peol," by M. Guizot, a translation of which work was published by Mr. Bentley. After an able characterization of Sir Robert's robbins of the property of the pro political genius, M. Guizot thus concludes:state; proud with a sort of humility, and desir-ing to shine with no brilliancy extrinsic to his natural sphere; devoted to his country, without any craving for reward, Severing himself from the past without cynical indifference, braving the future without adventurous boldness; solely swayed by the desire to meet the necessities of the present, and to do himself honour by delivering his country from peril or embarrassment. He was thus, in turn, a Con-servative and a Reformer, a Tory or Whig, and almost a Radical; popular and unpopular; using his strength with equal ardour, sometimes in making an obstinate resistance, sometimes in yielding concessions which were perhaps excessive; more wise than provident, more courageous than firm, but always smeere, patriotic, and marvellously adapted, in a period of transition like ours, to conduct the government of modern society as it has become, and as it is becoming more and more, in England as clsewhere, under the influence of the democratic principles and feelings which have been fermenting in Europe for fifteen centuries, B. at Chamber Hall, Bury, Luncashire, 1788; p. in London, 1850 —His sons, Robert (see year trait) and Frederick, embraced political lise, at

held office in connexion with the Liberal pur-

PEEL, Sir William, was the third son of the statesman, and entered the navy in 1838, as midshipman on board the Princess Churlotte, in which vessel he took part in the bombardment of Acre. After serving on board other vessels in the China seas and elsewhere, he, in 1814, passed his examination for lieutenant in so brilliant a manner as to call forth the warmest eulogiums of Sir Charles Napier and Sir Thomas Hastings. In the same year he became licatenant of the Winchester, on the Cape of Good Hope station. In 1846 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and remained upon the North American and West India stations until the commencement of the war with Russia. During that war he greatly distinguished himself in the naval brigade before Schastopol. In 1856 he went out to the China station as captain of the Shannon frigate; but had scarcely arrived there when he was ordered to Calcutta with troops, to afford assistance in suppressing the mutiny in India. Upon his arrival he organized a naval brigade, and went ashore with 24 and 08-pounder guns, with which he and his sailors performed great deeds of skill and bravery at Cawapore and Lucknow. At the storming of Lucknow he was severely wounded : but was recovering from this hurt when he was attacked with smallpox, which, to the profound grief of the English nation, carried him off. "There was something about Peel which, it is said, recalled the great Nelson. He had the daring and the dash, the frankness of heart and buoyant courage of the hero of Trafalgar: it was impossible not to love him. Brawny seamen wept bitterly when they heard that he was wounded, and young midshipmen longed for the honour of serving under his flag. Sir William Peel, in short, like Nelson, 821

was a popular hero." For his distinguished services during the Crimean was he was created C.B., and afterwards K.G.B for his Indian exploits. He was also an officer of the French Legion of Honour, and had received the war medial of Sardinia. n. 1825; n. at Cawnpore, 1859.

modal of Sardhala. B. 1825; p. at Cawappore, 1868. Paters, George, peel, an English dramatic writer, who was student of Christchurch College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1879. After leaving the University, he went to London, where he gained a poor and precurous subsistence as an actor and writer for the state. Ile was a good pastoral poet, and his plars were acted with great applains in the University, p. supposed in Devonshite, 1559; p. ahout 1517, p. supposed in Devonshite, 1559; p. achout 1517, p. achout 1517, p. achout 1517, p. achout 1517, p. achout

n. supposed in Devoishire, 1559; p. alvout 1537, Pairson, Stephon Galviel, pun-pa, a leanned French bibliographer, who was educated for the gal profession, but who became, in 1518, livrarian to the collect at Dijon, and devoted his life to the production of valuable and important works connected with the history and classification of books. His "Alumalo fibliography," Philological Amusements," and "Dictionary of Suppressed Works," are of considerable impracts. B in France, 1765; p. at Dijon, 1845.

PEIRESC, Nicholas Claude Pabri, Seigneur de, pat'-resk, an emment French autiquary and learned writer, who studied at first under the Jesuits; after which he visited various universi-ties, and took the degree of doctor of laws at Aix in 1604. His these on that occasion was greatly admired. Visiting Paris soon aftergreatly admired. Visiting Paris soon after-wards, he obtained the friendship of the most learned men in that city, particularly De Thou and Casaubon. In 1600 he went to Eugland in the suite of the French ambassador, and was received with marks of distinction by James I. He next went to Holland, and became acquainted with Julius Scaliger and Grotius. On his return to France, he was admitted a councillor of the Parliament of Aix. The learning of Peirese was various and profound; and he particularly excelled in the knowledge of medals. He wrote extensively on mathematics, medallic science, languages, and antiquities, and was a great collector of literary treasures, which he generously distributed among the learned of his acqua nt-

ance. D. in Provence, 1589; D. at Aix, 1637.
PERLACIVE I., pe-lab-ji-re (1009); D. at Aix, 1637.
PERLACIVE I., pe-lab-ji-re (1009); was a native of Rome, and ascended the papal clarit, in succession to Virgilius, in 555. He endearoured to rolorn the clergy; and when Rome was besigned by the Goths, he obtained from Tottia, their general, many concessions in favour of the "trens. D. 509.

PELACTUS II. ascended the papal chair, in succession to Renedict I., in 578. He opposed John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had assumed the title of ecumenic or universal bishop. D. of the plague, 590.

DISHOP. D. OI THE PRINCE, SOU.
PELACUSE, the Founder of Pelagianism, in the 6th century, is supposed to have been a native of Britain. His real name was Morgan, which he changed to the Greek appellation of Pelagias. He went to reside at lione about 400, where he denied the doctrine of original sin, and maintained free will. He afterwards retired, with his friend Celestius, to the Holy Land, but subsequently returned to his native condity. His opinious were condemned by the counted of Cethiage. n. in Britain towards the close of the 4th century; n., it is supposed, in Wales, about 439.

Pelayo, pui-la-c-o, first king of the Asturias, was the chief of the Gothic Christians, who, Pelissier

after the songuinary battle of Guadalete, in 711, field from the resentment of the Moors to the mountains of the Asturias. In 718 the Moslems attacked him and his followers, but were signamesee min and mis followers put were sig-nally defeated at Covadonge. He then took the title of monarch; and, in 722, drove the Moors out of the city of Leon, where his successors reigned. After firmly establishing the small kingdom of Asturies by many victories over the

Moors, he died, 737.

PELISSIER, Aimable Jean Jacques, pe-lis'-se-ai, marshal and duke of Malakhoff, was the son of a respectable farmer, and, after receiving a liberal education, was sent, in 1814, to the military school of St. Cyr, which he left to join the army as sub-lieutenant during the Hundred Days. Precluded from active employment by the pence which soon afterwards ensued, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of his profession. In 1823 he took part in the Spanish campaign, and won several orders and crosses for his bravery and efficient conduct in two years of service in Algeria, his health gave way, and he was compelled to return to France. During the subsequent seven years he was em-During the subsequent seven years he was em-ployed in the War department at Paris, and in 1810 was again sent to Africa. His bravery and capacity during the different campaigns which took place, gained for him the rank of colonel in 1845. In that year he was sent in pursuit of one of the most ficree of the Kabyle tribes. Being closely pressed, the Arabs took refuge in their caves: Pelissier summoned them to surrender, offering to spare their lives if they would come forth from their retreat. The Arabs refused; whereupon be ordered fascines to be lighted and placed close to the mouths of the caves, in order to compel them to come out: still they remained stubborn. He next sent in to them some Arabs, and afterwards a flag of truce, which was fired upon. upon the lighted fascines were pushed still closer to the cavern mouths, and kept burning for some time. In the end, nearly 600 dead hodies were found in the caves, and about 200 more Arabs died after being drawn out. This operation excited general horror throughout Europe, and was strongly denounced by Marshal Soult, at Paris; but Marshal Buggand defended his subordinate, and termed the dismal act "a necessity of war." Notwithstanding this affair, Pelissier was created lieutenant-colonel in 1818, and remained in Algeria until 1855, when he was ordered to take the command of a division of the French army in the Crimea. At first, second in command under General Canrobert, his superior energy led to differences between himself and his chief. Shortly afterwards, Canhimself and his ciner. Snormy autorwates, can-robert asked to be allowed to resign, which re-quest was conceded, and Pelissier was nomi-nated to the chief command. The expedition to Kertch, the advance upon the Tchernaya, and many bold and successful attacks upon the Russian works, were all carried out under his command, which was brought to a triumphant termination by the storming and carrying of the great fort of the Malakhoff, the key of the Russian position on the south side of Schastopol. For these services the emperor Napoleon created him marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and duke of Malakhoff; Queen

grand cross of the Bath. In 1858, during a period of some diplomatic difficulty, he zo-placed M. Persigny as anibaseador of France at the court of St. James's; but after filing that post for a short period, during which however, he secured the highest opinions of those with whom he came in contact, by his frank and cordial hearing, he retired; and was subsequently named governor-general of Algeria. B. near Rouen, 1791; D. 1864.

Pale, John, pel, an eminent English mathe-

matician and divine, who was educated first at he went to Amsterdam, to assume the pro-fessorship of mathematics there; but afterwards removed to Breda, upon the invitation of the Prince of Orange. In 1652 he returned to England, and was sent by Cronwell as resident to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. In 1661 he was ordained by the bishop of Lincoln, and, the same year, was presented to the rectory of Fobbing, in Essex. He wrote "An Idea of the Mathematics," "A Table of 10,000 the field. In 1828 he became captain in the Idea of the Mathematics," "A Table of 10,000 King's Guards, and, two years later, formed a member of the great Algerian expedition. After I Second and Tenth Books of Eweldy," and other works. B. at Southwick, Sussex, 1610; D. 1685.

Pellegrini, Camillus, pel-lai-gre'-ac, a celebrated Italian antiquary, who was the first to collect into a regular series the scattered, partial, and isolated histories and chronicles of the middle ages, which design was afterwards more completely carried out by Muratori and others, His sketch of the "Antiquities of Capua," and his "History of the Lombard Kingdom," are among the most valuable works treating of the

among the mass valuation works revening of the middle ages of Italy. B. 15:8; p. 16:6; PELLERIN, JOSeph, preb-to-ric, an eminent French numismatist, who was commissary-general, first clerk of the French marine, and afterwards commissioner of the navy. He deancerwards commissioner of the may. He de-voted his leisure to the collection, arrangement, and classification of medals. His entitled medals, in the purchase of which he was as-sisted by the king, was very large and valuable.

He published nine quarto volumes illustrative of medals, with plates. D. 1681; D. 1762; Prizico, Silvio, peb-lo-ko, an eminent Italian writer, who was the son of an official in the department of war at Milan, and afterwards at Turin. After spending some time in France, he joined his father at Milan, and was appointed professor of the French language in the seminary for military orphans in that city. Ardently devoted to literature and to liberty, he formed the acquaintance of Ugo Foscolo, the poet, and others, and likewise allied him elf with a num-ber of distinguished men, who hoped to free Lombardy from Austrian domination. In 1819 he wrote a traceiy, entitled "Francesca da Rimini," which was cuthusiastically received in the chief cities of Italy. After writing other works, he, in 1819, established, with the assistance of Manzoni, Sismondi, and others, a journal intended to be conducted upon liberal principles, entitled "Il Conciliatore," This print was, however, soon afterwards suppressed by the Austrian government. Towards the close of the year 1820, he was suddenly arrested on the charge of plotting against etablished order. He was at first confined in the prison of Santa Margherita, at Milan; but was afferwards sent to a dangeon on the Island of San Michele, near Venice. While there, in 1822, he was tried and complement of doubt the land of the was tried and the santa was tried and the sa condemned to death, which sentence was, how-Victoria also conferred upon him the ever, commuted to fifteen years of "careere durg"

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Pellisson-Fontanier

(severe imprisonment) in the fortress of Spielberg. Speaking of this sentence, he says, "Those condemned to 'carcere dury' are obliged to labour, to wear chains on their feet, to sleep on bare boards, and to eat the poorest food. Those condemned to 'carcere durissimo' (very severe imprisonment) are chained more heavily. and with a band of iron round the waist, the circin being fastened to the wall; so that they only walk just by the side of the boards sano, though the law says only bread and water." For the first dishtant imprisonment he was fortunate enough to be placed under an indulgent gaoler, by whoin he was permitted the use of pen, ank, and paper, and to read the Bible, Homer, Dante, Petrarch, Shakspeare, Göthe, Sectt, Byron, Schiller, and other authors; but this personage having been sent to another prison. Pollico's situation became very severe during the four subsequent years, and almost led to the complete destruction of his health. Between the years 1847-30 he was treated with more elemency; and in the latter regain his liberty, which, in reality, followed soon afterwards. In 1831 he produced a work entitled "Le Mie Prizioni" (My Prisons), which was written in a style of touching sampheity, was translated into every language of Europe, and was everywhere admired. After his release he repaired to Turin, where his parents were residing, and devoted himself to literary composition, producing, among other works, three tragedies, and a prose treatise on the "Duties of After his death, his memoirs, correspondence, and inedited works, were published.

B. at Saluzzo, Piedmont, 1789; D. 1854. Pellisson-Fontanier, Paul, pel'-lecs-sawngfon-ta'-ne-ai, a French historian, who was educated for the legal profession, but quitted it for a life of retirement in the country, where he occupied himself with literary studies. Having written the history of the origin of the French Academy, he was chosen a member. Subsequently, the ministor Fouquet became his putron; but, when he was disgraced, Pellisson was sent to the Bastille, where he was confined during four years. On his release he received a pension, and became a favourite of Louis XIV., whom he attended in his campaigns. He wrote
"The History of Louis XIV." "The Life of
Anne of Austria," "History of the Conquest of
Franche-Counté," "Historical Letters," Poems,
"Reflections on Differences in Religion," and

"Treatise on the Eucharist." In at Beziers, France, 1624; D. at Versailles, 1693.

Encornas, po-lop'-i-das, a Theban general, who inherited from his tather Hippochus alarge fortune, which he disposed of liberally among his fellow-citizens. Between himself and Epa-minondas there existed the closest friendship. from which the Thebans derived the most important benefits. When the Lacedemonians gained the sovereignty of Thebes, Pelopidas went to Athens, where he assembled a number of his exiled countrymen, with whom, in 370 B.C., his extreat countrylini, will whom, in 378 k.c., the returned, seized upon Thebes by night, and threw off the Spartan yoke. He afterwards de-feated the Lacedomonians at Tegyra; and, with Enaminondas, shared the great victory of Leuetra. 371 B.o. He was next sent by his countrymen on an embassy to Artaxerxes, king of Persia,

Penn

Thebans, very advantageous to them. On his return, he persuaded his countrymen to make

return, as persuaged his countrymen to make war against Alexander, tynant of Phera, but fell shortly after in buttle, 364 n.c.
Prigelly, William, F.R.S., pen-gell-le, one of the most eminent geologists of the nine-teenth century, who formed a time collection of Devonian fossils, now in the University Museum at Oxford. He has always taken an active part in the advancement of science. B.

at East Love, Cornwall, 1812.

PENN, Sir William, pen, an English admiral, who commanded the fleet, and Venables the land forces, at the taking of Jamaica from the Spaniards, in 1655. The same year he was Spaniards, in 1655. The same year he was elected member of Parliament for Weymouth. He was sent to the Tower by Cromwell, for quitting his command without leave, but was soon released. After the Restoration he became a knight, commissioner of the navy, and a vice-admiral. Under the duke of York, he fought in the naval action in which the Dutch were defeated, in 1665. In the following your he retired from the service. B. at Bristol, 1621; D. 1670.

PENN, William, an eminent Quaker, and founder of the state of Pennsylvania, was the son of the preceding. He received a good edueation, which was completed at Christ Church, Oxford; but he disappointed his father's expectations by turning Quaker, and was discarded by him. Sir Wittiam afterwards releated, and sent his son abroad. Young Penn visited France and Italy, and returned to his native country in 1664. He spent two years in the country in 1661. He spent two years in the study of the law at Lincoln's Inn, and was then sent to Ireland to manage his father's estates; but, happening to hear a discourse at Cork, by Thomas Loc, a leading Quaker, he reverted to his former opinions, and travelled to propagate this new faith. He was taken up for preaching, and sent to prison; but was released through the interest of his father. After his return to England, he was sent to the Tower, on account of a book which he had written; and, while there, he composed his principal work, entitled "No Cross, no Crown," intended to show the benefit of suffering. On his reto show the benefit of suffering. to show the belief of sthering. On the te-lease, he resumed his former labours, and was apprehended with some others, and tried for preaching at a conventiele in Gracechurch-street. The jury persisted in finding them not guilty, and were fined for acting contrary to the dictates of the judge. Admiral Penn was re-conciled to his son before his death, and left him all his property. He continued firm in his attachment to the Society of Friends, and, in 1677, went on a mission to Holland and Germany, with Fox and Barelay. In 1631 he obtained from the crown, in lieu of the arrears due to his father, the grant of the province in North America now called P wasy'varia. Peru called with a colony of Quaker, and sounced Philadelphia; but before he entered uson possession, he made a treaty with the Indians. The code of laws which he formed for the government of his province was simple, but would have done honour to the profoundest legislators. After spending about two years in the administration of the new colon, he returned to England in 1684. Upon the death of Charles II. P im at-tracted to himself the favour of James II.; and

this intimacy led to his being several times arwho received him with honour, and, through accessors charged him with lengt a Pupist and a his means, entered into a treaty with the Josuit; but although he, during several years, 8233 rested after the king had been dethroned. His

calumnies of his enemies, he at length de-fended himself before William III. and his council, and was honourably acquitted. In 1696 he married his second wife, and, three years afterwards, again set sail for Pennsylvania. In 1701 he returned to England, and, being encumbered with debts, endeavoured to negotiate the sale of Pennsylvania to the crown for £12,000. This negotiation was interrupted in 1712, through his being attacked by an apopleetie fit, which, happening twice afterwards, greatly impaired his mental faculties. He survived for six years longer, but with a constitution much shattered, and quite unfitted for any serious employment. Lord Macaulay, in his History, charges Penn with uttering "something very like a lie, and confirming it with something very like an oath;" with being a species of court agent for the sale of pardons with endeavouring to persuade the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, to accede to James II.'s illegal acts; with seeking to bring about the king's return by means of a foreign army; and with other "scandalous acts." These and with other "seandalous acts." These charges, however, have been met by Mr. Hepworth Dixen, in his "Biography of William Penn." In one instance he shows the great historian to have been wrong; viz., that in which he declares Penn to have sold pardons to the maidens at Taunton who had been condemned for presenting the dake of Monmouth with a standard. Mr. Dixon proves that it was not William Penn, but George Penne, who pursued that kind of traffic. The question is an interesting one, the details of which may be found in the third and fourth volumes of " Macaulay's History," and in the Historical Biography above mentioned. After Penn's death, his sons held the proprietary governments of the state of Pennsylvania. After the American revolution, the claims of his descendants upon the state of Pennsylvania were bought up for £130,000. Montesquieu calls Penn "the modern Lyeur-gus." Penn wrote a number of works, which

gus. Fenn wrote a numer of works, which were cellected and published in 1723. m. in London, 1644; n. at Russombe, Berkshier, 1718. PENNAST, Thomas, per-laud; an eminent British naturalist and antiquary, who, after caching his grammatical ductation at Wrexham school, was sent to Oxford, where he principally applied himself to the study of natural philosophy. After travelling over England, the went almoad, and was introduced to Voltaire, Butfon, Linnerus, and other eminent men. In 1750 he published the "British Zoology," a work of considerable merit. In 1771 appeared his "Tour in Scotland," which passed through several editions. This was followed, at differ in Pariods, by a number of similar works; as "A Tour in Wales," "A Journey from Chester to London," "An Account of London," & He also published "Genera of Brids," "Arctic Coology," "Literary Memories;" and, at the time of his death, was engaged on a description of India, of which one volume was printed. In a Downing, Flintshire, 1726; in 1793.

PENNIFATHER, General Sir John Lysaght, pod"n-ful"cher, entered the army at eighter, in 1813, rishing through the variouggrades until, in the year 1830, to became leattenin-colond. In 1813 he served as brigadier under Sir Charles James Napher, and greatly contributed to the victory ov. The America of Schiede at Menney, where he redeved a severe wound, Upon the:

remained in sectusion, and did not refute the calumnies of his enemies, he at length defended himself before William III. and his of the second division, and was mentioned in council, and was honourably acquitted. In 1696 the most distering terms by Lord Ragian for married his second wife, and, three years his bravery at the Alma. At Inkenniam he afterwards, again set sail for Pennsylvania. In 1701 he returned to England, and, being vers his bravery at the Alma. At Inkenniam he enumbered with debts, endeavoured to negotiate ship. In that battle he maintained his high the sale of Pennsylvania to the crown for reputation for skill and bravery, and contributed to the proposition of the sale of pennsylvania the terms of the proposition of the sill and bravery, and contributed his high the sale of pennsylvania fleatibles. He sum and of the divisions, was created a major retry impaired his mental faculties. He sum and of the division, was created a major vived for six years longer, but with a constitution much shirtered, and quite unifted for any of Honour. In 1841 he was made littlement of the Legica (History, charges Penn with uttering "soone G.C.B. b. in Tepperary, Iredual, Isono G.C.B. b. In Tepperary, Iredual, Ison

general, and consequency of coloring permanent of Cally and the Privacy, beautiful privacy, and taking painter, who was the disciple of Inflicting, to whom he became steward; on which account he obtained the title of Il Patture. Dr. Wangen considers that many parts of the Railfallel cartoons at Hampton Court were executed by him, as at Florence, 1488; n. at Kanles, 1528.

n. at Florence, 1483; p. at Naples, 1523,
PENSTOURS, Alexander, post-in-chalo, a Scotch
physician, who, after spending his youth
abroad, returned to his native country, and
occupied himself with literature. He wnote a
topographical account of Tweediade, and a
number of poems descriptive of the natures
of the gentry and peasantivy in his time. He
is also said to have given to Allam Ransay the
plot of his "Gentle Stepherd," the scenes of
which were 1-id on his estate of New-hall,
p. 1652; p. 1729.

B. 1652; D. 1722.
PENNINGTON, Israe, peni-ing-ton, lord mayer of London in 1610, who headed most of the frois against Charles I, and was one of that king's judges. In 1620 he was tried and commed, but respited, and died in the Tower.
PREZANCE, Lord (see WILDE, James Plaisted).

Pere, William, pai-pai, a modern Italian general, who, in 170), entered the ranks of the republican army formed in Naples by the French, when they proclaimed the Partheno-pean republic; but was taken prisoner, and banished at the restoration of Ferdinand, which shortly afterwards followed. (See Ferdinand IV.) He next served in the Italian legion of the French army, but was permitted to return to Naples in 1801. Under Murat he was appointed officer of the ordinance, and, in 1810, served in the campaign of Catalonia, under Marshal Suchet, who created him general of brigade. He was made a baron by Murat in 1814. After the death of Murat, he remained at Naples; and became one of the chiefs of the great secret society called the Carbonari, which, in 1821, compelled Ferdinand IV. to grant a ustitution similar to that of Spain, and to government took underage at these measures, and sent two armies towards Naples. Pepe, at the head of some ill-disciplined volunteers, met them, but suffered a defeat, and, being abandoned by his followers, was compelled to fly. He went first to Spain, and afterwards to England, in both of which countries he endeavoured o raise corps of volunteers in the cause of talian liberty. During his absence he was ondemned to death; but he remained safe in fondon, where he married a rich heiress. In onsequence of certain expressions made use of y Lamartine in his "Last Canto of Childe Hald," relative to the national character of the

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Pepe Percy

Italians, General Pepe sent a challenge to the was secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of poet, who was wounded in the duel which fol- Charles II. and James II., having been nomitowed. In JSIS the amnesty permitted him to nated to a clerkship in that establishment return to Naples, and the king, submitting to through the interest of his relative the earl of return to Naples, and the king, submitting to the popular feeling, appointed him to the command of an army sent to co-operate with Charles Albert of Piedmont against Austria; but, shortly afterwards, recalled his troops. Pepe, however, instead of obeying, led the Neapolitans to assist in the defence of Venice. Atter covering himself with glory by his heroic defence of the fort of Malghera, he, upon the sapitulation of Venice, made his escape to Corfu on board a French vessel, and subsectively account of the control of the quently repaired to Paris; but, having little sympathy with the character of the French people, he shortly afterwards left their capital to take up his residence at Nice, where he resided until his death. He was the author of several works, chiefly descriptive of the events

from the unpublished Italian manuscript, and published in London, in 1850. B. in Calabria,

PEPE, Florestan, a modern Italian general, and brother of the preceding. At the proclamation of the Parthenopean republic, he took service under its flag. In 1806 he was with service under its liag. In 1906 he was with the Neapolitan brigade in Spain, and, in the Russian campaign, covered the retreat of the French rear-guard with his Neapolitan cavalry. Severely wounded, he became, notwithstanding an obstinate resistance, prisoner to the Russians; but was shortly afterwards liberated. Murat created him lieutenant general in 1815, and, after serving against the Austrians in Upper Italy, he returned to Naples, which he held until the arrival of the latter. Subscquently to the Neapolitan revolution of 1820, he retired from his native country, and remained abroad during several years; but returned at a later period. He took no part in the events of 1848, but continued to live as a private citizen.

1818, on Continued to live as a private citizen.

Perin the Short, pe'-pin, king of France, was the first of the Carlovingian kings. He was at first Mayor of the Palace under Children in 1750 dethroued that monarch, and confined him in a monstery. Having requested and obtained the sanction of the pope, Pepin was constituted king. He assisted Pope Stephen III. against the Longobards, defeated the Saxons, Bavarians, and other German na-tions, and united Aquitaine to his crown. After a reign of 17 years, he died at St. Denis, 708. His syn Charlemagne succeeded him as king of the Franks.

Peria, grandson of Charlemagne, and son of Louis le Débomiaire, became king of Aquitaine in 817. p. 838 or 839.

Paruson, John Christopher, pe'-poosh, an eminent Prussian musician, who, at the age of 15, had the houour of teaching the Prince-royal. He afterwards settled in England, and was en-He atterwards settled in England, and was engaged as composer at Druy-lame Theatre. The University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of music. He acquired a considerable fortune by teaching, and by his maringe with an Italian singer. He adapted the music, and composed an overture for the "Beggar's Opera," and wrote a treatise on Harmony. B. at Berlin, 1667; D. in London, 1752.

Sandwich. His knowledge of naval adminissandwich. His knowledge of havin administration was very large, and it was by his energy that the affairs of the Admiralty were reduced to order and method. His "Memoirs relating to order and method. His "Memoirs relating to the Nary" is a well-written work, and his collection of MSS, with his library, now at Magdalen College, Cambridge, is an invaluable treasure of naval knowledge. In 1684 he became president of the floyal Society. But his clebutated "Diary" forms his best claim to re-debutated "Diary" forms his best claim to remembrance. This work, after lying undeciphered in shorthand characters during 150 years, was published by Lord Brasbrooke in 1825. It is one of the most delightful books in the English language, and a perfect treasury of facts and incidents relative to the time of

hacts and incidents relative to the time of Charles II. p. in London, 1693; p. 1703. Percuvat., Thomas, per'-we-val, an English physician and philosophical writer, who received his education in the Warrington grammer-school; after which he went to Edinburryl, where he applied himself to the study of physic, in 1761 he was chosen fellow of the Royal So-coty, and Johnt the same time went there? ciety, and about the same time went abroad. Having passed some time at Paris, Hamburg, and other places, but principally Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, he returned, in 1765, to England, and in 1767 settled at Manchester, where he continued in considerable practice till his death. His most important works were, "Instructions to his Children." "Moral and Literary Dissertations," "Medical Ethics," ossus observations and variety and variety and variety. Ethies," essays, chemical and medical, and several excellent papers in the "Alemoirs of the Manchester Society," of which he was one of the principal founders and ornaments. D. at Warrington, 1740; D. at Manchester, 1804.

PRICEVAL, Spencer, an English statesman, second son of the Earl of Egmont, a lord of the Admiralty, was educated for the legal profession, and was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1797. His advance was rapid. He became solicitor and attorney-general, and chancellor of the Exchequer, in quick succession. Finally, he, in 1819, attained the summit of power as first lord of the Treasury. He retained this office until the year 1812, when he was assassinated in the House of Commons by Bellingham. B. 1702.

Percy, the Family of, per'-se, one of the most distinguished in England. Its founder was William de Percy, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and received several lordships in Lincoln and York. A descendant of his was one of the barons who obtained the Great Charter from King John. In the reign of Edward I, Henry de Percy obtained Ainwick and other possessions in Northumberland, with which county the name of Percy hence-forth became intimately connected. In the reign of Edward III., a Henry de Percy married Mary of Lancaster, daughter of a grandson of Henry III. Another Henry de Percy was created earl of Northumberland by Richard II. in 1377. He distinguished himself against the Seets, and took Berwick. Some years later, the Seets, by computing the governor, again made themselves masters of it; on which the duke of Lancaster brought an accusation against the at Bêrlin, 1667; D. in London, 1752. earl in Parliament, and he was sentenced to Pervs, Samuel, peps, an English writer, who lose his life and estates. But the king having

Percy

revoked this sentence, the earl laid siege to revoken in senience, the earl hald slege to Berwick and took it. When Bollingbroke assumed the crown, with the title of Henry IV., he created the earl constable of England. In the fourth year of that reign, the earl and his son, commonly called Hotspur, defeated the Scots at Halidon Hill, and took the earl of Douglas prisoner. Having demanded the pay due to him as keeper of the Marches, and not receiving a satisfactory answer, the earl took up arms against the king, and placed Hotspur at the head of his troops; but he was shin at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1 MC; upon which Percy made his submission and received the royal pardon. Notwithstanding this, he royal pattern. Normandan day in collected another army, but was defeated and slain in Yorkshire in 1408. Henry V. restored the title to a son of Hotspur. This second earl was slain of the b.tile of St. Albans, in 1455; and the third at Towton, in 1430. The fourth earl was killed 11:9; the fifth died in 1527, sixth died in 1537 without issue, and the title of Northumberland remained out of the family Junil it was restored to the Percies by Queen Mary. The seventh carl was put to death by Queen Elizabeth, in 1872, and his brother, who steeceded him, was shot in the Tower. The eventh carl, in whom the chief male line of Percy became extinct, died at Turin in 1670, in hi; twenty-sixth year. At that period several cies; and one of them, a trunkmaker at Dublin, endeavoured to obtain the family titles, but without success. Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter of the eleventh earl, who married Charles Sey-mour, duke of Somerset, had a son Algernon, who was created earl of Northumberland in His daughter, Lady Elizabeth Seymour, Americal Sir Hugh Smithson, who took the mane of Percy on becoming earl of Northumberland, at the death of his wife's father. He was created duke of Northumberland in 1706, and from him is descended the existing peer.

Percy, Dr. Thomas, a prelate of the Irish church and a distinguished antiquary, received his education at the university of Oxford; and, upon taking orders, obtained a living. His lirst work was a translation of a Portuguese translation of a Chinese novel, which was follawed by "Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the Chinese." Delween the years 1701-63, he produced some translations of Leclandic poetry, and in 1764 a new version of the "Song of Solumon," with a learned commentary. His "Key to the New Testament" followed; in 1765 he produced the celebrated collection of old Eng-lish ballad literature, known as the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry." In the following year he of Ancient Poetry." In the following year he became chaplain to the duke and duchess of Northumberland, the name of whose family he bore; and, after receiving other preferment, was created bishop of Dromore in 1782. The "Northumberland Household Book," and "The Hermit of Warkworth," both connected with the history of the Percy family, were also pub-I shed by him; his last work being a translation of M. Mallet's "Northern Antiquities." After he was ordained a bishop of the Irish church, he relinquished his pen, and devoted himself ex-clusively to the affairs of his discesse. B. in histopolitic, 1728; D. in Ireland, 1811.

Printice start by the first start and the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he a spired to the crown of Macedon; to accomplish of Alexander the Great, after whose death he aspired to the coown of Macedon; to accomplish which design he endeavoured to form a matri- I talian musical composer, who studied under

Pergolesi

monial alliance with Cleopatra, sister of Alexander. His project being discovered by Anti-gonus, he entered into a league with Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy, governor of Egypt, against Perdiceas, who marched to Memphis, but was slain in his tent by some of his soldiers. в.с 321.

Pereira, Jonathan, pe-ri'-ra, a distinguished English physician, who was apprenticed to a surgeon in his fourt, enth year. At eighten he hecame a student at St. Eartholomew's Hospital, and about a year later, obtained the appointment of anotherary to the Aldersgate-street ment of apothecary to the Aldersgate-street bispensary, London. After spending several years as private tutor to medical students, he, in 1825, obtained his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons. His great work, entitled "Elements of Materia Medica," was first pub-Eshed in 1839, and was founded upon the lestures he had delivered in the Alders rate-street School of Medicine, while holding the appointment of chemical lecturer. In the meanwhile, he had lectured upon chemistry and botany at the London Hospital, of which institution he became a sistant physician in 1810. Five years afterwards, he was elected follow of the College of Physi ians, before which time he had pro-duced an important work upon "Food and Dict." His later app intments were physician Diet." His later app jutinents were physician to the London Hospital, examiner at the London University, and fellow of the Royal and Linnavan Societies. His valuable life was brought to a sudden termination through a melancholy accident, which was thus described:-"He had been to consult Professor Quekett (of the College of Surgeons) on a scientific question, and whilst descending a starrease leading to the Hunterian Museum, made a false step, fell, and ruptured the rectus femoris muscle of both legs In all probability at the same time some internal injury was sustained by the heart or larger vessels; but as only local inconvenience was experienced, no danger was apprehended; but whilst getting into bed on the 20th of January, he felt a violent throb in the region of the heart, when he became fully aware that a speedy termination of his life was at hand, and this impression was

of Portugal in 1383, and subsequent y reduced several cities of Alentejo, for which services he was nominated constable of the kingdom. In 1355 he commanded a wing of the army at the battle or Aljubarrota, and at a later period rendered the most important services to his sovereign. After an energetic career, both military and diplomatic, he retired to a monastery in the year 1121, where he remained sechuled from the

world until his death. n. about 1990; n. 1431.
Perrez, Antonio, pai'-raith, a Spanish writer and statesman, was the natural son of Gonzalo Perez, secretary of state to Charles V., and himself became secretary to Philip II. He was employed in state affairs, but afterwards fell into disgrape; on which he retired to England, and afterwards to France. His "Letters" and "Narrative," in whi It he gives an account of his transactions with Philip, and his subsequent trial and tortures, are curious and important, His "Relaciones," or memoirs, were printed at

OF BIOGRAPHY.

Periander

Gactano Greco, one of the ablest musicians in Audient History." D. at Dam, Holland, 1651, Italy; after which the Prince of Stigliano took D. 1715. han under his protection. His countrymen style him the Domenichino of music. His "Salve Regina," "Stabat Mater," and "Gloria in Excelsis," are his most admired compositions.

10 Excess, are his most manured compositions. In hear Kaples, 1704; b. 17.06.

Periander, per-l-čn'-der, the tyrant of Corinth, who was called, by his flatterers, one of the seven sages of Greec, began by overturning the constitution and liberty of his country, and usurping the sovereignty, B.C 623.
The commencement of his reign was mild, but he soon showed himself a thorough despot. He committed fearful cruelties on the Cornthians, put to death his wife Melissa, and banished his son Lycophron for lamenting her fate. According to Aristotle, he was the first who reduced despotic rule to a system. D. 585 B.C.

Percess, per'-1-klees, a celebrated Athenian, who distinguished himself as a general, statesman, and orator. Having acquired great popularity among his countrymen, he prevailed upon them to alter their government; and caused Cimon, and his other rivals, to be banished; thus constituting himself sole master of Athens. He commanded the army in the Peloponnesus, and gained a great victory, near Nemma, over the Sieyonians. He next took Byzantium and Samos, at the siege of which place were invented several warlike machines. Perceles advised the Athenians to continue the war against Sparta, for which he was consured and disgraced: but for which lie was consured and dispersed; but the recovered his popularity and the govern-ment, and died of the plague which desolated Athens, no. 429. Pericles was a great patron of arts, letters, and, indeed, luxury. In his age, all three flourished to their highest extent.

PERIER, Casimir, per'-e-ai, a famous French banker, and subsequently a statesman, at first enbanker and solve querry a checken and the served the army, and served with reputation in the campaigns of Italy (1799 and 1800), but on the death of his futher, a merchant, abandoned the profession of arms for commercial pursuits. In 1802 he established a banking-house in company with his brother, Scipio Perier, in the manage-ment of which he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the most difficult and important questions of public credit and finance. At the revolution of 1830 he took a decided part in favour of the national liberties, was subsequently chosen president of the chambers, and finally formed one of the first cabinet of the new king, without holding the portfolio of any department, In March, 1831, he became president of the council. p. 177; p. 1832.
PERINGSRIOLD, John, posing-ske'-old, a learned Swede, who became secretary of anti-

quities, councillor to the king of Sweden, and

nological Tables from Adam to Jesus Christ," He was also the editor of the works of Messe-

nus. p. in Sudermania, 1634; p. 1720.

Perizonius, James, per i-zo ni-us, a learned Dutch writer, who studied first at Deventer, and afterwards at Leyden, under Gravius, by whose means he obtained the rectorship of the Latin school at Delft, and the professorship of history and eloquence at Francker. In 1693 he removed to Leyden, where he filled the chair of Greek

PLEKIN WARDECK. (See WARDECK, Perkin.) Peakins, William, per'-lins, an English diving, who received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was a rigid Calvinist, and published several works on that form of faith; some of which, being translated into Dutch, were replied to by Arminius, and osea-ioned those famous disputes for the settling of which the Synod of Dordt was called. B. in Warwickshire, 1558; D. 1602.

PEROUSE, (See LA PEROUSE.)

PERRAULT, Claude, por rolle, a celebrated French architect, who studied medicine, and wrote some works on that subject, but did not practise. His taste for the fine arts, particu-larly architecture, drew him from his first profession. He designed the east front and colonnades of the Louvre, the Observatory at Paris, the grotto at Versai les, and other great works. He also translated Vitruvius into French, which he illustrated with fine designs of his own. Perrault was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, though Boileau satirized him term of Sciences, along in Boneau saffized him as a physician turned musen. His other works are "An Abridgment of Vitravius," "Description of Machines of my Invention," "On the Ancient Columns of Architecture and their Ornaments," "Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals." E. at Paris, 1613; p. 1698.

Perrault, Charles, brother of the preceding,

had, from his youth, a time taste for literature, particularly pactry. Colbert appointed him comptroller-general of the public buildings; and Perrault made use of the influence he had with that minister in promoting the arts and assisting worthy men. He became a member of the French Academy, and was one of the institutors of that of Belles-lettres and Inscriptions. He also contributed to the Memoirs of the Academy of Paunting, Sculpture, and Archi-tecture. After the death of Colbert he was dis-charged from his post; on which he devoted himself wholly to letters. His poem on the "Age of Louis the Great," in which he exalted the on both the draw, in which he cancients, was highly censured and ridiculed. He then ven-tured to publish its "Parallel of the Ancients and Modernis," which gave still greater offence, and occasioned a violent controversy between him and Boileau. The celebrated fairy tales, known in England as "The Storics of Mother Goose," are said to have been written by him, although they are usually ascribed to his son. Perrault d'Armancourt. D. 1628; D. 1703.

Perron, Jacob Davy du, per'-rawng, a cele-brated cardinal, was born of Calvinist parents, and was educated under his father, sequiring a and was educated under his ather, sequiring a great knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and He-brew languages, as well as of the mathematics, philosophy, and history. Illi proleichney was such that Philip Desportes, albub of Tryon, re-ported him to Henry III. of France as a prodigy of memory. Having renounced the Probecame famous as a preacher, but more as a controversialist. His success in converting Protestants was great; and among others whom he brought over to his church, were Henry and John Spondanus. In 1593 he be-came bishop of Evreux; and, in 1600, had a conference on matters of religion with d'Auand history wift reputation. Among other conference on matters of religion with d'An-works, he wrote "Animadversiones Historica," bigné and Morney, in the presence of the king, and "Dissertations on several Points of in which Perron was equally matched. This

827

Perugino

conference procured him the dignity of cardinal. great importance among the London n He was employed in several important negotiations, and was made grand almoner of France and archbishop of Sens. Du Perron was a man and archibishop of sens. Du Perron was a man of great policy and ambition, and his learning, was various and profound. His favourite authors were Rabelais and Montaigne. He wrote a treatise on the Eucharist, another against King James I. of England, Letters, &c.; which were all collected into 3 vols., with his

which were an collected must a vois, with his life prefixed. B. 1556; p. at Paris, 1618. Perroner, Jean Rodolphe, per-vo-nai, eminent French engineer, who was instructed by Benusire, architect to the city of Paris, under by meansing, are necessary to the city of Paris, under whom he made great progress. About 1745 he became inspector of the school of engineers, of which he was afterwards director. France is indebted to him for several of its fluest bridges and best roads, the canal of Burgundy and other great works. For his public services he was honoured with the order of St. Michael, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Stockholm. He wrote a de-

scription of the bridges which he had constructed, "Memoirs on the Method of Constructing Grand Arches of Stone from 200 to 500 feet." B. at Surênes, 1708; D. 1791.

Perrot, Nicholas. (See Ablancourt.)
Perrot, Sir John, per-rot, an eminent English statesman, was one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI., who had a great partiality for him. At the beginning of the reign of Mary he was sent to prison for harbouring Protestants; but, by the good offices of friends, he was discharged. He assisted at the coronation of Elizabeth, who sent him, in 1572 to Ireland, as lord-president of Munster, which was in a state of rebellion, but, by his promptitude, was quickly reduced to obedience. was afterwards appointed admiral of a fleet on the coast of Ireland, which was threatened with invasion by the Spaniards; and continued cruising there till the necessity for such an enterprise was over. In 1583 he was made lord deputy of Ireland, where he carried things with so high a hand as to give great offence, and he was recalled in 1588, and sent to the Tower. In 1592 he was tried by a special commission, found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to death. The queen, however, was persuaded of his imocence, and respited him; but he fell ill, and died in confinement the same year. B. in Pembrokeshire, 1527.

PERRY, John, per'-re, an English engineer, who was invited to Russia by Peter the Great, and was there employed in forming a communication between the Volga and the Don; also in making some other rivers navigable, and improving the Russian navy; for which services he was badly requited. In 1712 he returned to England, and was engaged in stopping the Degenham breach, in Essex, of which he published an account. He was also the author of "The Present State of Russia," p. 1783.

PERRY, James, an entirent political writer, who received his education at the grammar-school and Marischal College, Aberdeen. After being employed in an advocate's office at Aberdeen, he went to Edinburgh, and next to Manchester; finally, he repaired \(\) London in 1771, where he obtained employment upon the newspapers. Subsequently he became part pro-prietor and editor of the "Morning Chronicle."

guilty. b. 1756; d. 1821.
PERRUS, king of Maccdon, per'-sec-oos, succeded his father, Philip V., B.C. 179. He endeavoured to form an alliance of the Greek states against the Romans, who thereupon marched an army into Macedonia. In 168 s.c., the Romans, under Paulus Emilius, met Perseus, who was totally defeated at Pydna. The king fled to Thrace, but afterwards surrendered to the Romans, and was conveyed to Rome. He was then sent to Alba, where he died.

Pensiony, Jean Victor Gilbert Fialen, Due de, pair-secut-ye, a modern French statesman, an enthusias ic supporter of the acts and general policy of Napoleon III. He was minister of the interior in 1860 and 1862, and from 1855 to 1858 was French ambassador at the court of St. James's. He was made a duke in 1863. p. 1812.

us, Aulus Flaccus, , a Latin satirical poet, who studied, with Lucau, under Cornutus the Stoic, for whom he had a great regard. Persius wrote in the reign of Nero, whom he satirized with great severity. His works are enigmatic, and have been compared

in this respect, to the Greek Lycophron. They have been translated and annotated by Gifford. Dryden, Sir William Drummond, and others. B. at Volterra, Etruria, 31; p. 62.

PERTHES, Christopher Frederick, pairt'-es, an

eminent German bookseller, who, after experiencing many difficulties in early life, established himself in sa at Hamburg in 1700 In 1822 he left his shop at Hamburg and went to Gotha, where he commenced the publication to Gotta, where he commenced the pinnearing of the "Almanach de Golfal," and was employed to a man other celebrated writers. The "General History of the States of Europe," to which many of the first German writers contributed, also issued from his e-tabli-hunnit. After orgamixing a most extensive business concern, he refined from the management about 1838. His correspondence with almost all the celebrities of his day has been published, and is very interesting. B. at Rudolfstadt, 1772; p. 1813.

PERTINAX, Publius Helvius, per'-ti-nex, a Roman emperor, who was the son of a dealer in charcoal. He, however, obtained a good edu-cation, and was some time an instructor of youth in Liguria; after which he entered the army, and by his bravery obtained rapid preferment. The emperor Aurelius made him e usul, and on the death of Commodus, in 193, he was elected to the imperial dignity by the soldiers. He distributed his lands among the people, and sold the property accumulated by his predecessor to pay off the public debt. He also abolished the heavy imposts which had been laid on by Commodus. But although these virtuous acts pleased the senate and the people, the Præto-rians rose against and killed him, after he had reigned only a few months. B. whout 126.

Partaino, Peter, pai-roo, je-no, un eminent Italiam painter, was the disciple of Andrea Verocchio, but is chiefly celebrated for being the master of Raffacile. He was empl. Sixtus IV. to paint several pieces for his chapel Perugino was very avarietous, and amassed considerable wealth, of which being robbed, the which, under his management, assumed very loss occasioned his death in 1521. There are



PETER THE GREAT.



PITT, WILLIAM.



PERRY, JAMES (Morning Chrosicle).



Planché, James Robinson.

Permazi

Peter

at Rome by Popes Julius II, and Leo X.; by the former in ornamenting his palace, and by the latter as one of the architects of the church of St. Peter. He was taken prisoner when Rome was sacked by the Constable de Bourbon, but obtained his liberty on painting a picture of the captor. Two of his works are in the Na-

the captor. Two of his works are in the Aditional Gallery. D. at Volterra, 1181; D. 1706.
PESCENNIUS NIGER, Calus, pes-en/s-cos
ni/-jer, a Roman emperor, was a native of Aquino. He was appointed governor of Syria, and commander of the legions in Asia, by Commodus; and on the death of Pertinax, in 193, the troops of Pesceunius appointed him emperor. He was defeated at Issus, in 195, and was killed by some soldiers, while on his flight to the Parthian do-

minions

Pastalozzi, John Henry, pes-ta-lot'-se, a celebrated Swiss school teacher, and the founder, upon the continent, of the mutual-instruction or monitorial system, which was about the same time inaugurated in England by Lancaster. (See Lancaster, Joseph.) After completing his education, he devoted himself to the instruction of poor children, and established schools at several places in Switzerland, the last of which was founded at Yverdun, in the canton of Vaud, and became elebrated throughout Europe; but ultimately, through the dissensions of its teachers, it declined in prosperity. He was the author of a large number of works, more or less closely bearing upon education. B. at Zurich, 1746; D. at Brugg, Switzerland, 1827.

Petau, Denis, pet-o, an eminent French writer, who entered the society of Jesuits at the age of 22, and became a great ornament and defender of that order. His knowledge was general; but he particularly excelled in chro-nology, in which science he stood unrivalled, Philip IV. of Spain and Pope Urban VIII. solicited him to settle in their respective states, with the most flattering promises, which he declined, preferring a tranquil life in a monas-tery. His principal works are "De Doctrina Temporum," in which he applies chronology to history, ancient and modern; "Rationarium an abridgment of the former; Temporum," and the Psalms, translated into Greek verse. He had several controversies with Scaliger, Salmasius, and Casaubon; and published editions of some of the works of the ancient fathers. B. at Orleans, France, 1583; D. at Paris, 1652.

Peter I., of Aragon, not-ten, was proclaimed king after the death of his father, in 1001. He gained the battle of Alearaz, and subsequently subdued Barbastro and other places. D. 1104.

PETER II., of Aragon, was the son and suc-cessor of Alphouso II., in 1106. He drove away the Vaudois, who had taken refuge in his king-dom, entered into an alliance with Alphonso IX. against Sancho VII., king of Navarre, and in 1212 defeated the Almohades at Tolosa. He was himself subsequently defeated and slain by Simon de Montfort, at Muret, 1213.

Paren III., king of Aragon, succeeded to the throne upon the death of his brother, James I., 181272. It held the text to the throne of the

two pictures by this master in the National resolved to make himself master of that island, Gallery, entitled, respectively, "The Virgin and and, to effect his purpose, contrived the terrible Infant Christ," and "The Virgin Adoring the massacre known as the "Sicilian Vespers," or Infant Christ," a, ab Perngia, 146; n, 122.

PEREZZE, Balthasar, nai-root-ze, a celebrated the hour of vespers, or Easter-day, 122. For Italian painter and architect, who was employed this crime, Pope Martin IV, excommunicated the hour of vespers, on Easter-day, 1282. For this crime, Pope Martin IV. excommunicated him, and the Sicilians laid Aragon under an interdict, and gave Sicily to Charles of Valois; but Peter defended himself successfully against Charles, as well as his own son James, hing of Majorca, until his death, which occurred 1285.

Peter IV, king of Aragon, was son and suc-cessor of Alphonso IV. He dethroned James II. of Majorea, fought against the Moors of Por-tugal and Castile, between the years 1340-12, and in 1353 defeated the Genoese at sea Alghero. In 13 9 he entered into an alliance Aighero. In 15 5 he entered into an annance with Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, against his brother, Henry of Transtamare. He founded the University of Huesea, but his reign was

troubled by several revolts. D. 1337.

Peter Adexiowitz I., ezar of Russia, called the Great, was the son of Alexis Michaelowitz. and was placed on the throne after the death of his elder brother Theodore, or Feodor, to the prejudice of his other brother Ivan, who was as weak in his intellect as in his constitution. The Strelitzes, a militia which greatly resembled the Jamssaries of Turkey, being excited by the Princess Sophia, the sister of Peter, revolted in favour of Ivan; and, to avert a civil war, it was resolved that the two princes should reign in conjunction, with the ambitious Princess Sophia as regent. Russia was at that time in a condition little better than barbarism. In his 17th year Peter married; and when it became apparent that his wife was pregnant, Prince Galitzin rose in insurrection, but was defeated and banished, the Princess Sophia being also sent to a convent, where she remained for the rest of her life. Peter then commenced to reign alone, and his first acts were to reform the army and government, in which, notwithstanding the difficulty of the task, he had great success. In 1696 he took Azof, which he placed in a state of defence against the Tartars. He next turned his attention to the finances, and corrected many gross abuses. The year following he undertook a journey into various parts of Europe, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of arts, sciences, and mechanics. After passing through Germany, he visited Amster-dam, where he entered himself in the company of shipwrights in the dockyard, and worked with great diligence, under the name of Peter Zimmerman. In 1698 he went to England, and paid attention to manufactures and to every public institution. Having conceived the idea of forming a junction between the Don and the Volga, he engaged some English engineers to enter his service for the accomplishment of that great undertaking. From England the ezar went to Vienna, intending to go to Italy; but the news of an insurrection in Russia obliged him to hasten home. Several of the insurgents were executed, and the greatest part of the Strelitzes decapitated or sent to Siberia. (See Unlows.) In 1699 Peter instituted the order of St. Andrew, by way of exciting a spirit of emulation among his subjects, and, in 1703, founded the city of St. Petersburg. The next pear he declared war against Charles In 1276. The laid claim to the kingdom of Na-XII. of Sweden, but that with small success, varre, but was unsuccessful. Having married This, however, did not discourace Pefer, who the daughter of Alanfred, king of Sielly, he said, "I knew that the Swedes would best us at first; but they will, in time, teach us to beat them." This was verified in 1709, by the important victory of Pultowa, in which the greatest part of the Swedish troops were made prisoners, and their king obliged to seek an asylum in Turkey. Peter availed himself of his advantage to seize Livonia, Ingria, Fin-

land, and part of Swedish Pomerania. the prisoners was a young girl, whose husband, a sorgeant in the Swedish army, whom she had only married the day before, was killed. young girl subsequently became first Peter's mistress, and afterwards his wife,

declared czarina in 1711, under the name of Catharine Alexina. In the mean time, the Turks, at the instigation of Charles XII., broke

their truce with the ezer, whom they completely hearmed in, with his army, on the banks of the Pruth, in 1711. In this perilous situation, he was saved by the presence of mind of negotiations with the grand vizier, who consented to the terms, and a peace was settled. In memory of this event, the female order of St. Catharine was instituted, of which the examina became the head. At the close of 1713 Peter had taken all Pomerania, with the exception of Stralsund, from the Swedes. The restoration of tranquillity enabled the ezar to make another tour in Denmark, Germany, Holland, and France. When in the lettler country, he visited the tomb of Cardinal Richelien, on the sight of which he exclaimed, "Greet minister, why were you not born in my time? I would have given you one born in hy dominions for teaching me how to govern the other." Meanwhile, Prince Alexis, his son, having joined a party of malcontents, who were displeased at the changes which had taken place both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, the egar caused him to be tried, and the judges sentenced him to death. This de-eree was not executed; but the prince soon after died, as was said, of an apoplexy. Some degree of suspicion, however, fell upon the father, which was not lessened by the rigorous execution of several of the friends of Alexis. The Tartars having massacred a Russian garrison on the borders of Persia, Peter, in 1722, embarked on the Caspian Sea, and took the city of Derbend, with three provinces, which were afterwards recaptured by Nadir Shah. After this expedition, the ezar devoted himself to the internal regulation of his empire; and of the many important establishments and improvements of which he was the author, the following were the principal: a reform among the clergy, and the abolition of the patriarchal dignity; the organization of a numerous army;

the formation of a formidable navy; fortifien-

tions in all the principal towns, and an excel-lent civil government in the cities; an academy

for navaleducation; colleges at Moscow, Peters-

burg, and Kiev; a college of physicians, and a dispensary at Moscow; public lectures in am-tony, a branch of science in which the exar

himself had made great progress und r Ruysch,

at Amsterdam; an observatory, which was also a repository of natural curiosities; a botanical

garden, stocked with plants from all parts of the world; printing-offices, and a royal library.

But one of the most extraordinary acts of this great man was the founding, upon piles, in morass, of the city of St. Petersburg By his last

"to his people, and was himself a savage; he taught them the art of war, of which he was himself ignorant; from the sight of a small hoat on the river Moskwa he created a powerful fleet, made himself an expert and able shipwright, sailor, pilot, and commander; he changed the manners, customs, and laws of the Russians, and lives in their memory as the 'Father of his country.' After his death, Catharine was proclaimed empress, and rules during two years. B. at Moscow, 1672; b. 1725.

Presen II., comperer of Russia, was the som of Alexis and grandson of Peter the Great. Ho ded, in 1727, the empress Cathari who had:

I him grand-duke of Russia

the year preceding. The most remarkable event of his reign was the disgrace of the prime inister Menschikoff, who was banished to Si-

unster stemsenkfolf, who was benished to Siberia, B. 1714, B. 1730.

Peren III., the son of Charles Prederick, edite of Holstein-clottery, and of Anna Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great, was declared grand-duke of Hossa in 1742, by his annt, the empress Elizabeth, whom he sugceeded in 1762. He was a warm admirer of the character of Frederick the Great, king of Prussia. and would have imitated him, had his abilities been equal to his wishes. Peter was weak, passionate, and irresolute, and, a few months after his accession, was delironed by his wife Catharine, who was proclaimed empress, and who caused him to be strangled by her favourite,

Count Orloff: B. 1726; strangled, 1762.
Peter Nollsgue, founder of the Order of Mercy for the Redemption of Captives, was in the service of James, king of Aragon, and by his interest with that prince instituted a religious and military order in 1223, whose province it was to re-cue Christian slaves from the infidels. He was very successful in this good work. B, in Languedoc, 1189; b. 1256.

Peter or Sicily, an historian, who wrote a History of the Manicheaus, which contains many curious and important facts. Flourished in the 9th century.

Perm the Churt, king of Castile, succeeded his father, Alyhouso XI., in 1859, and commenced his reign by several acts of wanton barbarity. He caused Leonova de Guzman, his father's mistress, to be put to death, and having charged the daughter of Philip, duke of Boarbon, repudiated her shortly afterwards, and sent her to prison, in order that he might renew his connexion with Maria de Padilla. his former mistre s, who in turn was aban-dened, upon his seeking a marriage with Donna Juana de Castro, a noble lady, who was also cast off shortly efter this union; whereapon her brother, a powerful Gallielan noble, headed a revolt against Peter. His cruelties provoked his subjects to take up arms against him in 1366, and after three years of ranguinary warfare, Henry of Translamars, who was as cruel and cold-blooded as his brothes, besieged him in the town of Montiel. Peter requested of Duguese in, who had joined Henry's standard, to aid his escape; and upon the Frenchman's enticing the king to his tent, he was set upon and murdered by Henry, 1369.

Perce the Reader, a French gentleman of Amiens, in Picardy, who renounced a military life to embrace that of a pilgrim. At the end of the 11th century, a general alarm was spread will, he constituted the empress Catharine his that the last day was approaching; on which successor. "He gave a polish," says Voltaire, numbers of persons slocked to the Holy Land Peter Petion

days near the holy sepulchre. Peter was of the number, and on his return to Europe made so pathetic a representation of the state of the Christians in Palestine, to Pope Urban II., that he gave Peter leave to preach up the necessity of a crusade throughout Christendom. The appearance, zeal, and eloquence of the hermit, produced a prodigious effect, and all ranks and ages, of both sexes, pressed excertly into the service. With a motley crury, estimated at 100,000 men, Peter passed through Hangary. In his absence, his followers artacked Solyman's army at Nicea, and all, except a few thousands, periphed, "and," says Gibbon, "a pyramid of bones informed their companions of the place of their defect." Peter remained in Palestine, and was at the slege of Anthoch, in 1007, but on his attempting to make his reason. 1097; but on his attempting to make his escape, shortly afterwards, was brought back, and compelled to take a new oath of lidelity and obedi-ence to the holy cause. Two years later he was present at the siege of Jerusalem, where he displayed great bravery, and when the place was taken, was made viear-general. Peter, on his return to France, founded the abbey of Noirmoutier, in the diocese of Liège, where he died, 1:15.

PETER, commonly called the Wild Boy, was found in the woods near Hameln, in Hanover, in 1725. He was supposed to be then about 12 years of age, and had subsisted in those woods upon the bark of trees, leaves, berries, &c., for a considerable time. How long he had been in that state could never be ascertained; but, when found, the remains of a shirt-collar were about his neck. In the following year he was brought to England by order of Que.n Was brought to England by other of their Caroline, but he could never be taught to speak. He was placed under the care of a farmer at North Church, in Hertfordshire, where he lived on a stipend of £35 a year allowed by government. Notwithstanding his remaining so long in a savage state, and his being quite an idiot, he was harmless and tractable. p. 1785.
Perfencaoren, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of, po'ter-bur-9, an eminent English general, who

entered the navy, and distinguished himself at Tangier, when it was hesteged by the Moora. In the roign of James II. be went to Holland, attached himself to the Prince of Orange, and accompanies him on his expedition to England in 1638. The year following he was created earl of Monmouth, and appointed first commissioner of the Treasury; from which po-t he was removed in 1690. In 1697, on the death of his uncle, the earl of Peterborough, he succeeded to that title. In the roign of Queen, Anne he displayed the greatest bravery and skill as com-mander of the English forces in Spain, where he took Barcelona, and brought several pro-vinces to acknowledge Charles III. as their king. He was afterwards employed on various embassies, and in 1714 appointed governor of Minorea. Some of his letters are in the works of Pope, with whom he was intimate. It was said of him that he had "seen more kings and more postilions than any man in Europe. B. 1659; D. 1735.

Petermann, August Heinrich, pa'-ler-man, a modern German geographer, and superintendent of the celebrated map-establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha. Destined for the

from all countries, with a view of ending their hausen; but a strong predilection for geogra-days near the holy sepulcine. Peter was of phical science caused him to become, in 1839, a special pupil in the academy which the learned Berghaus had established at Potsdam. There he made the acquaintance, among other distinguished men, of Humboldt, for whom he executed the "Map of Central Asia." When it was resolved to issue an English edition of the celebrated "Physical Atlas" of Berghaus, Petermann was invited to Edinburgh, where he spent two years in preparing and revising the work. In 1917 he repaired to London, where wors. In 1917 he repaired to London, where he became a member of the Royal Geographical Society. He subsequently produced an "Atlas of Physical Geography," with the existence of the fire. Thomas Milner; and an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa," giving groups of the proof work and with the control of the proof work of the proof work of the proof work of the proof work or the proof of the proof reports of the most recent explorations. 1854 he accepted the invitation of the duke of 1902 he accepted the invitation of the dutte of Saxe-Coburg to occupy the chair of geography in the university of that place, and soon after-wards established the "Geographical Journal," which Sir Roderick Murchison described, in 1857, as "exercising powerful and salutary influence on the progress of geographical science." B. at Bleicherode, Prussia, 1822.

Peters, Hurh, pc'-tere, an English divine, who was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; whence he was expelled for irregular behaviour. He afterwards went on the stage, where he acquired that theatrical action which where he acquired that the arrival action which subsequently distinguished him in the pulpit. He was ordained by Bishop Mountaine, and was for some time lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, London; but, having an intrigue with another man's wife, he field to Rotterdam, where he joined the Independents. He went thrue to New England; and, at the heginning of the eivil war, returned to London, where he begins to the contract of the contr came a zealous preacher in the cause of the Parliament. For les share in the events of the time, especially the execution of Charles I., he was hanged and quartered in 1660. B. in Cornwall, 1500.

Petersen, Niels Matthias, pet-ter-sen, a mo-dern Danish antiquary, who, after completing his education at the University of Copenhagen, carned a subsistence as teacher; but, having gained the prize offered by the Society for the Promotion of Danish Literature for the best essay on the history of the Scandinavian languages, he resolved to devote himself to history and philology. In 1829 he obtained the appointment of assistant librarian to the Univer-

Ancient Northern Geography, and "Voyages and Travels of the Lectuniers at Home and Abroad." p. in Funen, 1701; p. 1867.

Aurona. B. in Futuch, 1701; D. 1897.

PETTON, Alexander Subes, pe-li-on, a negro, who became pre-distinct of the requisition of Harvit, at first served in the Prench army during the proofs at St. Domingo, and Tose to the grade of adjustant-ceneral. He held the fort of Jacob a grainst Taissaint Ponverture, and, after the defeat of his party, required to France. He returned with the expedition under General Leclere; but afterwards quitted the French ranks to join General Destalines, and became commandant of Part-an-Prince, under king Christophe, in 1806. In the following year he modern therman geographics, and salmenters done to the celebrated maps stablishment of revolted against Christophic, and proclaimed Justus Pevales at Gotta. Destined for the himself President of Hayth retaining the post church, he was educated at the college of Nord-until his death, p. 1707, p. 1818.

PETON, Jerome, was mayor of Paris at the outbreak of the Fyench revolution, and was for a time the idol of the people of Paris; but was proscribed with the Girondias, in 1793. He scened from Paris, and fled to the Landes of Bordeaux, where his body was afterwards found, half-decoured by wolves.

PLTIS DE LA CROIX, François, pet-e'-krwaw, an eminent French orientalist, who was the son of a professor of the oriental languages. Having been so fortunate as to altract the favourable notice of Colbert, he was sent, in his 16th year, to reside and study in the hast. He lived at Aleppo, Constantinople, and Ispahan, and acquired, during his stay, the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages. Returning to Paris in 1680, he was attached to the embassy about to be sent to the sultan of Marocco, before whom he delivered an oration in Arabic, which excited the admiration of the court, in consequence of its fluency and purity. During two years he acted as interpreter to the French expedition against Algiers, and indeed officiated as chief diplomatist in all the transactions which took place about that time between his native country and the eastern courts. In 1692 he received the appointment of Arabic professor at the Royal College of France, and, three years later, was nominated royal interpreter. He wrote extensively; but his works remain, for the most part, in manuscript. The most important of these were a "History of the Conquest of Syria," translated from the Arabic; "History of the Ottoman Empire;" a dictionary of the Armonian language; "The Antiquities and Monuments of Egypt;" and a small work entitled "Ancient and Modern Jerusalem." B. at Paris, 1653; p. at the same city, 1713.—His son Alexander was also an eminent orientalist.

Petri, Jean-Louis, pat-d', an emia at Frener surgeon, who studied under Lettre, Cast, Land Marcschal, and in 1724 was invited to attend the king of Poland, whom he wered, as he he did the Prince of Spain in 1733. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, rector of that of Surgery, and was regraded as the first surgeon in Europe during his time. He invented several surged instruments, and wrote "A System of Surgery," "Freatise on Discusses of the Bones," and discretations in the "Memo'rs of the Academy of Sciences," D. at Paris, 1674, p. 1769.

Pestra Pierre, a French mathematician, who became geographer to the king, and introduct of the fortileations of France, to which office he was appointed by Cardinal Richelica. He was the infinite friend of Desentes, and was author of treatises on the Proportional Coep 188, on the Construction and Us of the Cabines of Artillery, on Sight, on Eelij 8, on Preventing the Immatations of the Sen 4 and on Comets. B. at Montheon, 1508; b. 1677.

Perrico, Join, per colo, an univalled paint of in enamel, who was bugelt up to the trade of a jeweller; but having made several successful attempts at producing cunnels for that branch of industry, he resolved to entirely devote himself to the pursuit. After studying in Italy, he visit d kingland, where he was greatly principally by Charles I., after whose death he went to France, and was employed by Lepis XIV. He published the face and hands of his portraits, and his brother-law, foorlier, added the drapery. The mest crichard dworks of this distinguished artist were portraits of Charles I, and his family.

Charles II., Louis XIV., Anne of Austria, and Maria Theresa. Fifty-six of his portraits are in the museum of the Louvre, but his finest production is a copy of Vandyck's portrait of the Countess of Southampton, in the collection of the duke of Devonshire. He was a zealous Protestant, and resisted the greatest clotted made by the cloquent bissuet to induce him to embrace Romanism. 2. at Geneva, 1007; p. 1691.

Peröff, Alexander, pell-affe, a celebrated Hungarian poet, was at first a strolling player, but had long been in the habit of composing songs for his own anuscement. In 1843 he became acquainted with the celitor of the "Pesh Atheneum," and was by him engaged to compose short lyries for his paper. These poems soon attracted notice, and speedlify became the favourities of the entire nation. Upon the outburst of the Hungarian recolution, he recited one of his songs, "Tyn Magyars, up!" to the students of the University of Pesth, who were thereby excited to enthusiasm. Two other of his songs, "Now on Never," and "Pattle Song," stirred to fierce action the whole Hungarian people, during the same momentous period. Soon afterwards he became aide-de-camp to General Ben, with who it a served in the campaign ag the Russians and after a great battle there was never soon again. The Hungarian refugees in London declared that he was still living, but he was declared that he was still living, but he was

and after a great outlet there was never seen again. The Hunarian refugees in London declared that he was still living, but he was never afterwards heard of A collection of his flor songs, under the title of "Sounds from the Poster," was published in Leipzic in 1851. 1. in Hatt," was published in Leipzic in 1851.

Humary, 1821; h. as supposed, in 1839.
Petranaeu, Francis, F. & a clobrated Ralim poet. On account of the dissensions which raged in his native country, his father removed with him to Avienon, and afterwards to Carpentras, where Petrarch began has education, which was completed at Montpellier and Bologna. He was intended for the law; but Virgil had more charms for him than Justinian. On the death of his porents he returned to Avignon, where, in 1237, he saw a young lady in church, and became passionately in love with her. The name of the haly was Laura de Noves; she was 10 years of age at the time, and the wife of High de Sade, a gentleman at Avignon, afte the, poor's hand-ane person, impassionated.

d pleading, and flattering verses, he could no impression upon her heart. After stru gling in vain to overcome his passion, he retired to Van la e, a romantie spot, where he poured out his maorous complaints in several pieces. He alterwards travelled in different countries; but with his return to Vaucluse his passion for Laura returned. Again he celebrated her charms, and the delights of his retreat. His a nee became famous; and he received invitations from the sen de of Rome, from the thing of Apples, and the University of Pari. He accepted the former, and on Easter-day, 1311, was crowned with laurel in the Capitol, with great pomp; he was also declared a flowant citizen. In 1343 he received the news of the death of Laura. He was then at Parm; but immediately set out for Vanchuse, where he passed some time in trief. In his copy of Virgil he thus records the fact; "It was in the early days of my youth that Laura, distinguished by her virtues, and celebrated in my verses, first blessed my eyes in the church of Santa Clara, at Avignon, and it was in the same

month of April, at the same time of the moming in the year 1348, that this bright luminarwas withdrawn from our sight, whilst I was at Variance, alsa! ignorant of my calamity." In 1353 he returned to finity, and, at Padaa, obtained a canonry; but many years of his His were spent, by invitation, at the courts of the pope and other great Italian potentiates. The sounces of Petrurch are tender and melodious to the greatest degree; but, besides being a great poet, he was a profound scholar and parton of learning. His Latin poems are inferior to the Italina; and he words extensively und the colorial and philosophical subjects. n. at Access 1391, p. 1875.

poet, he was a protound scholar and patron of learning. His Latin poems are inferior to the Italian; and he wrote extensively upon theological and philosophical subjects. B. at Arezzo, 1304; p. 1374.
PETER, Sir William, pet-ter, an eminent English statesman, whose abilities recommended him to Thomas Cromwell; by whom he was employed in state affairs, and appointed a member of the commission for visting the monasteries. He obtained a large share of the church lands, which he contrived to retain even during the reign of Mary, to whom he was councillor, as he had been to her father end brother. This complying courtier found means to ingratiate himself with Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him one of her secretaries of state, and member of the prive yound! His manors in Essex were very considerable, and are possessed by

1571.

Persontus Annrean Titun, postovisies, a Latin poet, who was said to be one of the favourities of Nero, and became proconsul of Bithynia; but being accused by Tigellinus, another of Nero's friends, of being cangaged in a conspinacy against that tyrnit, he sought a conspinacy against that tyrnit, he sought a conspinacy against that the triends. One of his pieces, a supposed satin carainst Nero, is extremely well written, though very Heentious. His other works are a poem on the "Civil War between Casar and Pompey," on the "Education of the Roman Youth," on the "Goruption of Eloquence," and on the "Causes of the Decline of the Arts," "The Shipwreck of Lyes, 25 and 18 Durmann, 17-18. The sity of his writings is as good as their subject-matter is bad. Supposed to have been horn near Marcailles, about the commencement of the let century A.D.; D. 68.
Persontus Maxinty emperor of Rome, was sorn of an illustrious family, and, after being a

Perioditis Maxinus, emperor of Rome, was born of an illustrions family, and, after being a senator and consul, he seized the throne, by assassinating Valentinian III., in 455. He then married the widow of his predecessor, Endoxia, who was, however, ignorant of his crime. On becoming acquainted with it, she applied to Genseric, king of the Vandals, who enteed Griseric, king of the Vandals, who enteed tally with fire and sword, took Rome, and skew the usurper. The Romans were so emerged with Maximus, that they dragged his body about the streets, and throw it into the Tiher. D. 395.

Perrx, Sir William, pet-te, a celebrated English writer on political economy, was the son of a clothier, and received the first part of his education at the school of his native town, after which he went to the university of commandy. On his return to England he begran the study of physic and anatomy, to perfect himself in which he went to Leyden, Am-fect himself in which he went to Leyden, Am-

feet himself in which he went to Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris. In 1647 he returned to England, and soon afterwards went to Oxford, where he became assistant to the professor

s those survey he had a survey he had a survey he had a survey he had a survey but a survey but

of anatomy, and fellow of Brasenose College. He was also chosen one of the council of the Royal Society, upon its establishment. In 1625 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, where he became secretary to Henry Cromwell, Jord-lieutenant of that kingdom. He was one of the commissioners for dividing the forfeited lands; but, in 1625, was dismissed from his employments on a charge brought against him in the House of Commons. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor-general of Ireland. He wrote a great number of books on subjects of practical or political Milking, the most important of which were "Political Arithmetic." The Political Anatomy of Ireland?

of retaind, and a treatise on atone; a to Romsey, Hampshire, [1632] p. 1637.

PETET, William. (See Emiliaries, Earl of.)

PETET, William. (See Emiliaries, Earl of.)

PETET, William. (Note Emiliaries, International mathematician, who became medical processor at Wittenberg, where he married life-insection's daughter. He was imprisoned for early early of the press on account of his opinions; and, while in conflicement, wrote his thoughts on the married so the process of the process of

resources, at Bautzen, 1825; p. 1802 of a revisionment, s. at Bautzen, 1825; p. 1802 of a cook endeavouring to prove that Adam was not the first man, for which he was set to prison at Brussels. By the interest of the Prince of "Gadd, to whom he was libration, he obtained is likerty and went to Rome, where he abjured 18 errors. He also wrote a book on the kestioners.

mit other works. In 1870: The pair-son-nel, a carned French writer, who accompanied the reach and assaulor to Constantinople in 1735, secretary, and afterwards travelled through Asia Minor, collecting medals and identifying he geographical positions of ameient places. He wrote several dissertations inserted in the Memotirs of the Academy of Inseriptions, of vhich he was a member. He was also the author of an culegy on Marshal Villars, a Discourse on Corals, and other pieces. In at Marculles, 1700; D. 1767.

cauce, 1700; J. 1700; g. 1700;

Pazzx.s, Esprit, pez-c-ne, a learned French ceutt, who became professor of philosophy and vylvography at Marcellis. Among other works to translated Macellins Angelra and Fluxions of termelated Macellins Angelra and Fluxions nto French, "Dateer on the Microscope," Nathematician's Guide, whilth, "Optics," and other works from the hagital. His own works consisted of several reatises upon mathematical philosophy. D. at

vigron, 1003; p. at the same cty, 1776.
Presuryen, Madmue Ida, f./fer, a celebrated erman traveller, who states that from her ariset years she was possessed with a longing or travel; but, having married, family cares and utle prevented her from gratifying her pasion until sloedend attained the age of 47 years, t that time her husband was dead, and her ro sons were established in life, one as an tist, and the others as government official.

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Accordingly, in 1842 the set forth towards Palestine, that she might "have the incliable delight tine, that sha mught "maye the remaine tengine of treading those spots which our Saviour hallowed by his presence." In the following year a narrative of her journey was published, under the title of "Journey of a Vienna Woman in the Holy Land." She next went to Sweden, Nor. way, and Lecland, in 1845, and again published a narrative of her wanderings. In the summer of the following year, she left Hamburg for her of the following sear and the world. Her route, courageously partied through every form of danger incidental to such an undertaking, was from Vienna to Brazil, Chill, Tahiti, China, Hindostan, Persia, and Asia Minor. She had been absent from Vienna two years and three months, during which time she had travelled about 40,000 miles by water, and 2760 by land. In 1850 she published her account of this great journey, in a work entitled "A Woman's Journey round the World," which was speedily translated into French and English. In 1851 she went to London, when, after witnessing the opening of the Great Exhibition of Industry, she left the Thames, on board a sailing vessel, for the Cape of Good Hope. From the Cape she proceeded to Singapore, Dorneo, the island of Sumatra, Java, the island of Celebes, Batavia, which last place she left for California. The "execrable city" of St. Francisco was visited: "execuble city" of Fk. Francisco was vis.tde. after which she proceeded to Panama and Lima, crossed the Andes, visited the sources of the river Amazon, and returned to Panama. New Orleans, the Mississipid, Lakes Superior, Huron, Eric, and Michigan, and the Falls of Nigarra, were the seems of I er subsequent wanderings; Canada and New York succeeded; till at length, she crossed the Atlantic, and arrived in London at the commencement of 1855. "A Lady's Second Voyage round the World" contained the records of this journey, and, like its predecessors, found great favour with the reading public of France and England. Towards the close of the year 1856, having resolved to visit the i-land of Madagascar, she set forth upon one of the most perilous of her journeys. In a letter to a friend, she thus wrote:—"I often smile as I think what strange notions people, who only know me through my works, must form of me. Of course they picture me to themselves as more a man than a woman. How wrong they are! You, who are acquainted with me, know that instead of being six feet high, an Amazon, with pistols in my girdle, I am as simple, peaceable, and unassuming as the best of my sex who have never set foot beyond their native village." B. at Vienna, 1795; D. 1858.

Paranov. fe'-don, a disciple of Socrates, who purchased him of some pirates. After the death of his ma-ter, Pho-don returned to Flis, his native country, where he founded a sect of philosophers called Elean. Plato affixed his name to a dialogue on the death of Socrates. Flou-

PERFORM IN the Occurry Latin port, was a native of Thrace, and appears to have been the freedman of Augustus. Under Tiberius he was persecuted by Fejanus, to which circumstance he has alluded in his Fables, which possess considerable merit, and are written with preat purity of style, though they are exclently por-rowed from the pupil r fibles of the Greeks. Flourished there is the return A.D.

GARIS, fal'-a-ris, became the tyrant or

Phidias

raler of Agrigentum, in Sicily, B.c. 570. From his youth he showed a cruel and ambi-tious temper, and delighted in the invention of tions temper, and congrued in one invention of new instruments of torture. At his command, Perillus, an artist, made a brazen bull, which was hollow, and so contrived that when a fire was kindled under the body, the crise of the unhappy victim within resembled the roarings of the animal it represented. Phalaris, after of the animal is represented. Financis, ander commending the work, ordered Perillus to be the first to make trial of it. The tyrant was himself put to death by his subjects in the same way, p.c. 563. The letters of Phalaris same way, n c. 56k. The letters of Phularis have caused several literary disputes, particularly that between Boyle and Bentley. The best edition of the letters (probably the work of a Souhist in the time of the Cre-ars) is that of Schäfer, Leipsie. n. in Cret , in the 6th century B.c.

PHARAMOND, far'-a-mawng, according to many historians, was the name of the first king of France, who reigned at Trèves about A.D. 418. To him is attributed the celebrated Salique law, by which females were excluded from the succession to the throne. p. 428.

PHARNACES I., far'-na-sees, king of Pontus, was the son of Mithridates IV., and grandfather of Mithridates the Great. He made war against the king of Pergamus, and reigned between

190 and 156 n.c.
Pharmacesil, kingofthe Chamerian Bosphorus, was son of Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, and revolted with the army against his father, who slew himself in despair, n.c. 63. Pharmaces cultivated the friendship of the Romans, and, in the war between Casar and Pompey, he remained neutral; but Cayar de dared war a rainst and defeated him, B.C. 47, after a strengle of three days only. It was on that occasion that three days only. It was on that occasion that Cresur wrote to the Roman senate, in allusion to his easy triumph: "I came, saw, and con-quered." (Vew, vidi, vici.) Pharmae.s died shortly afterwards.

PHERECRATES, fe-rek'-ra-tree, a Greek comic poet, was contemporary with Plato and Aristophanes. None of his comedies have come down to us in a complete form, and of the seventeen plays which he wrote, only some fragments have been preserved by Hertelius and Grotius. There is in Plutarch a piece of his on the music of the Greeks. Flourished in the 5th cen-

tury n.e.
PHI IN CYDYS, for easi'-dees, a philosopher of
the isle of Syros, was the disciple of Pitacus
and the first who wrote upon natural science
and the essence of the roots. He was the master of Pythagoras, who regarded him as a father. There are different accounts of his death : some a-sert that he did in the island of Delos, and others that he threw himself from the top of Mount Corveius, near Delphi. It is most probable that he died of extreme age. Diogenes Lacrtius ascribes to him the invention of prosody. Flourished about 514 B.c.-He is not to be confounded with a historian of this name who lived at Atheus, between 480 and 456 B.c. :

Vossius, however, says they are the same.
Phidias, fid-i-as, a sculptor of Athens, and one of the most celebrated artists of antiquity. He constructed a beautiful statue of Minerva: but being accused of embezzling some of the gold entrusted to him for that work, he was, according to one account, banished. On this he went to Elis, where, by way of revenge, he made a colossal statue of Jupiter Olympius,

D. ADOUT B.C. 4932.
PRILEMON, fi-le'-mon, a Greek comic poet, who was contemporary with, and the rival of, Menander, and is asserted to have been the author of 97 comedies. Plantus imitated some of his works. His death is said to have been occasioned, at the age of 97, by laughing at seeing an ass eat figs. B c. 274.

PHILETAS, fi-le'-tas, a Grock grammarian and poet of Cos, and preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote elegies and epigrams, which are lost. D. about B.C. 200.

PRILIP, fil'-ip, was the name borne by several kings of Macedon, the most celebrated of whom

were:-

PRILIPIL, the son of Amyntas, who succeeded his brother Perdices 350 p.c., in his youth displayed great military talents, which were improved by studying under Epaminondas at Thebes. At the beginning of his reign he had to oppose the Illyrians, Paonians, and Thra-cians. The two former he disarmed by presents and promises, and the latter were not able to act against him. He then made war against Athens; and, having gained a great victory over the troops of that republic, he restored all the prisoners without a ransom, which generosity produced a peace. Philip then turned his arms against the Illyrians, whom he defeated. After this he took Crenides, a city belonging to the Thracians; and, having made himself master of the gold mines near that place, he employed a number of men in working them, and was the first who had gold coin stammed with his name. His ambition now became boundless: he formed the design of subduing all Greece, and began by besieging Olynthus, a city belonging to Athens, and, having corrupted the principal inhabitants, obtained possession of the place. The Athenians were roused against Philip by the eloquence of Demosthenes; but all the efforts of the orator proved ineffectual when opposed to the arms and gold of the king of Macedon. After vanquishing Greece, Philip resolved to attempt the conquest of Persia, and was for that purpose elected commander-in-chief of the expedition in a general assembly of the Greeian states; but, while preparing for the enterprise, he was assassinated by Pausonias, one of his guards, leaving his vast designs to be accomplished by

his son Alexander. Assassinated 335 n.c.

Philip V., king of Macedon, obtained the crown at the age of 17, upon the death of his coust Antigonus, 220 n.c. The beginning of his reign was brilliant, owing to the conquests of his general Aratus, whom to the conquests of his general Aratus, whom Philip, out of jealousy, caused to be poisoned. After the battle of Canne, 216 n.c., he joined Haunibal against the Romans, but the consul Lawinus against the kolmans for the constant Lawrinus marched into Macedon, and compelled Philip to sue for peace. The Roman senate being apprised of a secret treaty between Philip and Hamibal, sent Flaminius against the fermer, who was defeated, and obliged to concede diswho was defeated, and object to concent dis-honourable terms. At the instigation of his son Perseus, he put to death his cldest son Demetrius, who was accused of designs upon

PHILLIP I., king of Spain, surnamed the Hand-son, was the son of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany; and, by his marriago with the heiross of Ferdinand V., king of Aragon, and Isabella, 835

which infinitely surpassed his Minerva, and queen of Castile, he obtained the crown of Castwas deemed one of the wonders of the world. the . D. 1493; D. at Burgos, 1806.

PHILLY II. Was the only legitimate son of PHILLY II. was the only legitimate son of Naplewho was contemporary with, and the rival of, and Sielly, by the abdication of his father, and in the same year marvied Mary, queen of Eng-land. In 1556 his father resigned to him the crown of Spain, having in the previous year given him the government of the Netherlands. He declared war against France, and was present at the battle of St. Quentin, where, it is said, he made two vows, the one never again to hazard his person in an engagement, and the other to build a palace to the honour of St. of Escurial, near Madrid, and gave to the building the form of a grideron, in commemoration of the instrument of the saint's martyrdom, In 1559 he made peace with France, and, on his return from the Netherlands to Spain, caused an auto da fé to be celebrated, by which several unfortunate victims of the Inquisition were burnt alive. Resolved to extirpate heresy in his dominions, he employed fire and sword with unsparing bitterne, s in his Italian possessions; but the Netherlands resisted the attempt to establish the Inquisition, and, led by William the Silent, seven proviners succeeded, after a long and terrible struggle, in throwing off the Spanish yoke. (See Oranger, Prince of.) In 1589 Philip fitted out his famous expedition called the Invincible Armada, for the invasion of England. This fleet, consisting of 130 ships in all, manned by troops, sailors, and galley-slaves, to the number of nearly 30,000 men, together with 2000 Spanish nobles and their retainers, was almost totally destroyed by storms or by the English ships. When Philip

> tacked England he gave his assistance to the Roman Catholic league in France, against Henry IV., hoping thereby to creatually subject pate that country. Philip is accused of sacri-fleing his son Don Carlos to what he called his "regard for the welfare of the state." precise reasons for his conduct towards him are not established; but it is certain that the unfortunate young man perished miserably in a dungeon in his 23rd year. The greatest praise that can be accorded to this cold-hearted bigot is, that he gave a certain amount of our

> ment to arts and sciences. H. 1527; D. 1598.
> PHILIP III., the son of Philip II. and of
> Anne of Austria, succeeded his father at the age of 20. His reign was unfortunate and impredent; the king himself being too indolent to rule his dominions, resigned the entire guidance of affairs to his favourite, the duke of Lerma. Spinola took Ostend, after a siege of three spinon took vistent, after a siege of three years, but with the loss of 80,000 Spaniards. The United Provinces, taking advantage of the exhausted condition of Spain, established their independence under the House of Nassau, and independence under the rious of Nissan, and extorted from Philp in acknowledgment of their freedom. In 1609 he issued a decree that all the Moors should quit his kingdom in three days, by which Spain lost above a million of its most useful, altholitudis. The lavish expen-diture and confused management of the finances during this reign, were among the chief causes of the decline of the Spanish power. B. 1578; D. 1621.

PHILLE IV. succeeded his father Philip III ..

at the age of 16. The same year war was renewed with Holland, and the Spaniards, under Spinola, gained some advantages; but at sea they were totally unsuccessful. In 1635, Philip, at the instigation of his favourite and minister, the Duke Olivarez, declared war against France, which proved very disastrous. He lost Artois; the Caulonians revolted, and put themselves under the protection of France; and Portugal, taking advantage of the distracted state of the throne the house of Braganza. Olivarez, the author of these disasters by his negligence and mismanagement, was disgraced; and, in 1659, a disadvantageous peace was concluded with France. p. 1605; p. 1665. Lord Macau-lay, in his fifth volume of the History of England, gives us a painfully real portrait of this list of a race of bigots :- "Sometimes he starved himself, sometimes he whipped himself. At length a complication of maladies completed the rain of all his faculties. His stemach failed. Nor was this strange; for in him the malformation of the jaw, characteristic of his funily, was so serious that he could not masticate his food. While suffering from indigestion, he was attacked by ague. Every third day his convulsive tremblings, his dejection, his fits of wandering, seemed to indicate the approach of dissolution. His misery was increased by the long he had to live, and wondering what would become of his kingdoms when he should be

PRIMIT V., duke of Anjou, the second sen of Louis, dauphin of France, and of Maric Anne of Ravaria, assumed the crown of Spam in 1700, by virtue of the will of Charles II. His claim, however, was contested by the house of Austria, in favour of the archduke Charles. This produced the grand alliance, in which Austria was supported, against France and Spain, by England, Holland, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia. The beginning of this war, memorable in history as the War of the Spanish Succession, was very uisastrous to Philip, who lost Aragon, Gibrultar, and the islands of Minorea and Majorea, al-Sardinia and the Ringdom of Naples. cutrendty he was about to retire to Spanish America, when the duke de Vendônic arrived with succours, and by gaining the battle of Villariciosa, gave a more favourable turn to clinirs. The victories of that great general, and those of Marshal Villars, in Flanders, conirmed Philip on the throne, and restored peace to Europe by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The war was renewed in 1717, and the Spmish Sect was defeated in the Mediterranean by Sir George Byng. Pence was restored in 1720, after which, Philip became a victim to confirmed mel'incholy, and in 1724 abdicated the throne to his son Louis, and retired to a monastery. Louis died a few months after, of the small-pox, and Philip was compelled to resume the government. His subsequent conduct was characterted by greater spirit and judgment. In 1733 he entered into an alliance with France against the emperor, and his son Don Carlos conquered Sicily and Naples, of which he became king. In 1734 the royal palace was burnt, and a number of the paintings destroyed. In 1736 ; care was concluded; but a new war broke out in 1739. B. 1683; D. 1746.

PHILIP I., king of France, succeeded his father, Henry I., in 1000, under the regency of

Isaldwin V., count of Flanders. Philip at the age of 13 lost his faithful quardiam. The young king showed at first a waithes spirit, tut after wards gave linuself up to licentious pleasures. The most important incident of his reign was his divorce of his wife Bertha, and marriage with Bertrade, the wife of the count of Anjou, for which he was excommunicated by the Council of Auton, in 1091; but ten years afterwards he was absolved by the pope, who also approved his marriage with Bertrade. 1, 1033; n. 1108,

PHILIP II., surnamed Augusius, succeeded his father, Louis VII., in 1180, at the age of 15, Henry II, of England, taking advantage of his youth, invaded France; but Philip put himself at the head of his forces, and compelled Henry to renew the ancient treaties between the two kingdoms. After this, he turned his attention to the regulation of abuses in the government, and to the improvement of the city of Paris. He expelled the Jews from his dominions, under circumstances of great injustice and cruelty, In 1190 Philip accompanied Richard I. of England to the Holy Land, where they took Acre: but dissensions arising between the two monarchs, Philip returned to France. Though he had sworn on the Go-pels not to undertake anything against the interests of Richard in his absence, he invaded Normandy, and took some places; but being repulsed at Rouen, made a truce for five years, and in the interval ma ried Ingeburga, Princess of Denmark, whom h afterwards divorced, and esponsed the daughter of the Duke of Méranie, for which he was extill he took back his former wife. Philip gave his assistance to Prince Arthur against his uncle John, king of England; but John having declared himself a vas-al of the Holy See, the pope gave countenance to his acts. This giving offence to the English noblity, they made an offered to the English modify, they made an offer of the throne to Philip, who declined it, but sent to England his son Louis, who was crowned at London in 1216. On the death of John, however, the Eurlish barons acknow-ledged his son, Henry 111., and Louis returned to France. B. 1165; D. at Mantes, 1223.

Lie III., surnamed the Hardy, was proclaimed king of France in Africa, on the death of St. Louis, his father, in 1270. After concludling a peace with the king of Tunis, whose city the French were besieving, he returned to France, and was crowned at litheims. Peter of Argoot, harding coexistened the horrible massurer of the French in Norly, called the Sieillan Vespers, Philip marched against him in 1283, and took several towns, but died of a fever on

his return, at Perpiguan, in 1285. n. 1295.
PHILIP IV, called the Fair, succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, in 1285. III father, the preceding monarch, in 1285. III became king of Navarre, in consequence of his marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of Heavy I. In 1295. Phillip engaged in a war-uca'net Edward I., king of England, who formed several powerful alliances with continuity ninces against the French monarch. In 1390, Phillip, while attempting to suppress a record of the Flemings, lost the battle of Courtrai where persisted the count of Aroles, with 200

men. But, in 1304, he gained that of Mons-en-Puelle; in commemoration of which a fine cquestrian statue of this monarch was set up in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris. This victory was followed by a peace; but Philip was shortly afterwards embroiled in a contest Philip Philistus

with Pope Boniface VIII., who pretended to the the younger, and seized upon the throne. He right of disposing of benefices, which was resisted by the king. On this the pope issued his bull of excommunication, which Philip caused to be burnt. The violent acts of Boniface were condemned by the Popes Benedict and Clement condemned by the ropes hencure and chemens V, the latter of whom assisted Philip in perse-cuting and abolishing the order of Knights Templars in 1310. B. 1268; p. 1314. PHILLY V, surnamed the Long, was the younger son of the preceding, and succeeded

his brother Louis Hutin, by virtue of the salique law, which excluded females from the French throne, in 1316. He made war against Flanders, formed an alliance with Scotland, and expelled the Jews from his kingdom. The leprosy, a disease brought by the crusaders from Palestine, prevailed in a great degree in his reign. B. 1294; D. 1322.

PHILIP VI., or PHILIP OF VALOIS, the first

king of France of the collateral branch of Yalois, was the son of Charles, Count of Valois, brother of Philip the Fair. He ascended the throne in 1328, on the death of his cousin, Charles the Fair. In 1329, Edward III., king of England, did homage for the duchy of Guienne; but in 1337 he assumed the title of King of Philip the Fair by his mother. This produced a disastrous war, which lasted, with a few intera cassrous war, which lasted, with a few inter-vals, during many years. In 1840, Edward III, gained the battle of Cressy, in which the French lost near 30,000 men; among whom were John, king of Bohemia, and the flower of the nobility. This was followed by the loss of Calais and other important places in the following year. Edward sent a challenge to Philip to decide their myterious, he single combat which the their pretensions by single combat, which the latter refused. The disasters of his reign were completed in 1348, by the outbreak of a ter-rible pestilence, which carried off a third portion of his subjects. B. 1293; D. near Chartres, 1350.

Printing, physician to Alexander the Great, who cured his master of an attack of fever contracted while bathing in the river Cydnus. Parmento wrote a letter to Alexander, informing him that his physician had been bribed by Darius to poison him; but the king of Macedonia, having confidence in his physician, took the draught which had been prescribed for him, at the same time handing to Philip the letter he had received. The speedy recovery of Alex-ander proved the fidelity of his physician. Flou-

rished in the 4th century B.c.
PHILLE, a native of Phrygia, and governor of Jerusalem, where he greatly persecuted the Jews. Antiochus Epiphanes, who had appointed him to that post, left him regent of his kingdom during the minority of his son ; but Philip was opposed by Lysias, and slain in battle.

PHILIP, duke of Suabia, son of Frederic Barbarossa, was elected emperer on the death of his brother, Henry VI., in 1197. But another party of the electors chose Otho, duke of Saxony, which occasioned a civil war. The pope ex-communicated Philip, but afterwards absolved him, and endeavoured in vain to reconcile the contending princes. B. 1178; assassinated at Bumberg, 1208.
PHILIP, Marcus Julius, called the Arab, from being a native of Bostra, in Arabia, was born of

an obscure family, and became a common soldier in the Roman army; but by his merit he rose to the command of the Imperial guard. In 244 he assassinated the emperor Gordianus he wrote the History of Sicily, and that of

gained great popularity at Iome by his genc-rosity, and by making a canal for supplying the city with water. He celebrated the secula. games with much pomp, and permitted great toleration to the Christians; indeed, by some writers, he is stated to have been himself a Christian. In 249 he was defeated by Decluy, near Verona, and was assassinated by his sol-

diery immediately afterwards.

PHILIP OF DREUX, the son of Robert, Coun! de Dreux, embraced the ecclesiastical state, an ! became bishop of Beauvais; but the character of his mind more inclined him to warlike affair. than religious exercises. He joined the errsaders, and distinguished himself before Acre, in 1191. Philip II. having declared war against the English, the bishop took up arms in his favour; but was taken prisarer, and kept in close confinement. He made an appeal to the pope, who demanded him, as his son, from Richard I. That monarch, however, sent to the pope the bloody armour in which the bishop was taken, accompanied with these words, "See, holy father, if this be thy son's coat." The pope would not recognise the habiliments as canonical, and the bishop remained a prisoner till 1202. He afterwards fought against the Albigenses; and D. at Beauvais, 1217.

PHILIP THE GOOD, duke of Eurgundy. Out of revenge for the death of his father, who was slain in 1419, he formed an alliance with Henry smin in 1419, he formed an alliance with Herry V. of England, against Charles II. of France and his successor. He defeate I the dauphin at the battle of Mons, in 1421, about which time he made war, with success, against the Countess of Hainault, and compelled her to acknowledge of rhamant, and competed her to networkedge him as her heir. It was during this war that Joan of Arc. in 1435 he was reconciled to Charles VII. The people of Dinan, in the province of Liège, having committed some outrages, Philip sent against them his son, the count of Charolois, who burnt the city to ashes, and put the inhabitants to the sword. This inhuman action being approved of by the father, proves that he had no right to be called the Good, B. 1396; D. 1467.

PHILLIPPON, flb:p-awng, Baron, a French licutenant-general, distinguished for his defence of Badajoz, in 1811. He was taken prisoner, and in 1812 made his cscape from Oswestry.

в. 1760; р. 1836.

PHILIPS, John, fil'-ips, a poet, educated at Win-Fillers, John, Ju-198, a poet, caucated at Win-clester School, and Christehurch, Oxford; was the author of "The Splendid Shilling," "Blen-heim," a poem in prasse of Marlborough's vic-tory; and one on "Cyden," formed on the Geor-gies of Virgil. p. 1676; p. 1768.

Philips, Ambrose, an English dramatic writer and poet, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he wrote his Pastorals, which were greatly admired, and praised by some good writers. Pope, however, ridi-culed them with great severity, at the same time that he exempted Philips's "Winter Picea" from his censure. He was also the author of a

from his censure. He was also the author of a tragedy of merit, entitled the "Distressed Mother," and an abridged "Life of Arehbishop Williams." B. about 1071; p. 749. Piritusrue, j.-lus-lus, a Greek writer, and the favourite of the tyrant Dionysius of Syraens, who afterwards banished him. In his crile

Dionysius, which Cicero has commended. He was recalled by Dionysius the Younger, but was defeated by Dion in a naval engagement, and put to death, B.c. 356. Some extracts from his writings are included in the "Fragmenta" of

Müller.

Philipor, André, fil'-li-dor, a French mu-sical composer, but better known as a distinsuch composer, but better known is a distin-guished chess player. At an early age he be-came a chorister in the chapel of Louis XV; but after the changing of his voice he was left without employment. Being an adept at chess without employment. Iseing an adopt at clear playing, he set out upon a tour through Hol-land, Germany, and England, and carned, by exhibiting his skill, the means of improving his knowledge of music. In 1733 he set to music Concreve's "Ole to Harmony," which obtained some success. While in London he also devoted much of his time to chess, and produced a work on that art. Retiring to Paris in 1751, he assisted in founding the Opéra Comique. He paid another visit to England in 1774, and there produced a musical work, but soon afterwards began to exhibit himself as a chess-player at Parsion's Club, in St. James's Street, where, among other feats, he, blindfolded and simultaneously, played and won two games. B. at Preux, 1726; p. in London, 1795.

Philips, Edward, ft'-ips, one of the nephews of Milton, was educated by his celebrated uncle. He was the author and compiler of several valuable works; but that by which he is best) is the "Theatrum Poctarum, or a com-plete Collection of the Pocts." n. 1680.

Pallings, John, brother of Edward, was also cducated under his uncle, whose political opinions he espoused and defended till the Restoration, when he became a writer on the side of

royalty.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, a modern English litterateur, was the son of a tradesman in London, who brought him up for the stage. At the age of 14 he appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of Richard III; but, at the instance of some friends, his father afterwards sent him to the University of Göttingen. He next proceeded to Cambridge; but the death of his father called him to London, in order to carry on the business for the benefit of his mother and family. In 1841 he adopted the profession of literature, and wrote "Caleb Stukely" for "Blackwood's Magazine." Subsequently engaged upon the staff of the Times sequently changed upon the stan of the 2 min newspaper, the contributed to that print many of the best reviews of books which have ap-peared in its columns. He was fix a period "literary director" to the Crystal Palace Company; during which time he wrote the "Crystal Palace Portrait-Gallery" and the "Guide to the Palace and Park." Some of his criticisms upon books in the leading English journal were re-printed, with the title "Essays from the Times," Consumptive tendencies had for a long time exhibited themselves previous to his death, which was at length brought about by that malady. B. in London, 1815; p. 1854. PHILLIPS, John, an eminent modern geolo-

gist, professor of geology at the University of Oxford, and assistant general secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was an active worker in the paths of geological science for nearly half a centary, and assisted in many great works connected

to the great undertaking,-the "Geological Survey of the United Kingdom." He edited or arranged twenty-seven volumes of the Reports arranged twenty-seven votatives of the British Association; and in the "Bibliography of Geology" of Mr. Strickland and Sir W. Jardine, thirty-one treatises of his on geo-

Geology of Yorkshire," "Rivers, Monutain, and Seacoast of Yorkshire," and "Geological Map of the British Isles." To the "Encyclopedia Britumica," "Encyclopedia Metro-politana," "Penny Cyclopedia," &c., he continued many valuable articles on branches of geological sei, nec. 1n 1-53-53 he was president of the Orbertal Science, and 1800. of the Geological Society. n. 1890.
PHILLPOTS, the RI. Rev. Henry, D.D., fil-

pots, for 30 years Bishop of Exeter, was edupors, nor 39 years inshop of exeter, was educated at the eathedral school at Glouester, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where the took his B.A. degree in 1795. He became tellow of Magdaten College, but was not ordained until 1803. Three years after he became chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, and took an active part in the controversy against the Roman Catholic church which raged about that time. After obtaining no less than five livings and two prebendal stalls in little more than ten years, he received the rich living of Stanhope, in Durham, and in 1828 was made Dean of Chester by the Duke of Wellington, when he ceased to write as heretofore against the Roman Catholies. In 1830 he became bishop of Exeter. He was an able debater and an earnest churchman, ready at all times to do battle against error of any kind, but apt to carry out his intolerance of opposition to his views with a pertinacity that savoured of persecution. He was equally opposed to Romanian and Calvinism. B. at Bridgewater, May 6, 1778; p. at Bis-

hopstowe, near Torquay, Sept. 18, 1809.

1 attachment, filo-pe-men, general of the Achieuns, who displayed great bravery in dehending his native city against Cleomenes III., king of Sparia; and, in 208 n.c., defeated the Æjoliums in a battle near the Lawssus. For this he was made cartein-general; and shortly

afterwards sl. tyrant of La-cedamon, near Mantinea, with his own hand Nabis, the successor of Machanidas, defeated Philopartics of the Archive States. Philopomen at sea; but he recovered this loss on land, took Spart's, razed its walls, and also-lished the laws of Lyenrgus. The Messenians having revolted, Philopomen marched against them, but was taken prisoner by filling from his horse. Din crates, the Messen an general, threw him into prison, and caused him to be poisoned, 182 n.c. n in Arcadia, about 253 n.c.

possence, 182 n.c. n in Arcada, about 233 n.c.
Philostrarts, Flankins, fi-less/rai/4m, a famous Greek sophist, who re-kided at Rome, where he was patronized by Julia, wife of Septimins Severus. He wrote the "Life of Apolonius of Tyana," a pretended philosopher. It is an extravagant romance, full of fables. He calls writed the "Lives of the Southist" and a also wrote the "Lives of the Sophists," and a commentary upon the heroes of Homer. Flourished towards the close of the 2nd century.

PHILOXENUS, fi-lax e-nus, a dithyrambic poet of Cythera, lived at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, who banished him to the stone-quarries for censuring his verses. B. at Ephe-

sus, about 390 n.c.

with his favourite pursuit, from the date of the Philboon, fit-gon, called Trallianus, from "Map of the Strata of England and Wales" the place of his birth, a city of Lydia, was

the freedman of Adrian, and wrote a "History of Marvellous Things;" also a "History of the Olympiads," part of which is extant. He is said to have mentioned the darkness at our Saviour's crucifision. This passage caused a controversy between Whiston, Chapman, and others, in the 18th century. The best edition of his remains is that of Westermann, 1839. Flourished in the 2nd century.

PROOSS, fo'-kas, emperor of the East, usurped the throne by murdering the emperor Maurice and his children, in 602. Khosru or Chosroes II., king of Persia, made war on him and took several of the Asiatic provinces of the Eastern empire. At last, roused by his cruelties, Hera-chus, governor of Africa, conspired against and

slew Phoeas, in 610.

Priocion, fo'-shi-on, a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, who was the disciple of Plato and Xenocrates. He displayed great elo-quence, and opposed Demosthenes when that great orator endeavoured to rouse the Athenians to declare war against Philip. Phociou saw in that measure the ruin of Athens; but, when the war commenced, he manifested the patriotism and talents of a brave general. Philip and Alexander made several attempts to corrupt him, but in vain. Phocion held the generalship at Athens forty-four times; but, notwithstanding his splendid virtues and abilities, he could not escape persecution. He was accused of treachery, and deposed, on which he field; but was taken and poisoned, B.C. 317.—His son Phocus was a man of licentious character; but he avenged the fate of his father upon his accusers, and erected a statue to his memory.
PHOCYLIDES, fo-sil'-i-dees, a Greek poet and

philosopher, was a native of Miletus, There is philosopher, was a lattre of inflocus. There is a poem existing a poem existing a full the strong philosopher and tributed to him. Flourished about 530 n.c. Phoramor, for "mi-on, an Athenian general, who succeeded Callias, n.c. 432, and gave great

proofs of his courage in the Peloponnesian war, and in defeating the fleets of the Lacedemo-nians. He sold his estates to pay his army, and refused the rank of commander-in-chief.

Phorrus, fo shirts, patriarch of Constantinople, whose learning was great, and advanced him to several high offices in the state, after which he entered into orders; and, on the deposition of ignatins, aspired to the patriarchate, which he obtained in an irregular manner in 853, but was nevertheless contirmed in the appointment in 858. This occasioned a schism, and Photius exercised great severities on those who adhered to Ignatius. He was deposed in the following year. Photius, however, con-trived to gain the favour of the emperor Basil, who restored him to the patriarchal see upon who restored that of the parasited as see diploit the death of Ignatius, in 877. But, in 886, Leo caused him to be again deprived, and confined in a monastery, where he died. His works are, "Myriobiblion," a Commentary on several au-

a tragic poet, and the other a general.

Piazzi, Joseph, pe-ad/-tse, an Italian astro-

nomer, was born at Ponte, in the Valleline; entered into the order of the Theatines; and, after having been a professor at Genca, Malta, Ravenna, and Palermo, was in 1787 made director of the observatory founded in the latter city. About this time he visited Paris and London, and entered into a correspondence with the most celebrated European astrono-mers. In 1801 he discovered a new planet, which he named Cores Ferdinandea, and in 1805 he made a new entalogue of 7616 fixed stars. This distinguished astronomer produced various treatises and memoirs of great importance to the science, and was a member of many

Picarnol institutions. B. 1746; D. 1820.

Picarno, Jean, piki-ar, a French astronomer, who became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1663, and five years afterwards was sent by the king to Uranienborg, which was built by Tycho Brahe to make celestial observations. servations. Picard brought with him from Denmark many manuscripts of Tycho's, TTo was engaged in measuring a degree of the meridian, and in determining the meridian of

Astronomical Observations made in Den-mark." E. in France, 1620; D. 1682. Prograf, Nicholas, ps-chet-ne, a celebrated

richard, Radons, ps-cas-re, a constance Italian musical composer, whose first masters were Leo and Durante. From Italy he went to Paris in 1776, where the connoissears were divided in comion between him and Glück. At the Revolution, Piccini returned to Naples,

At the Revolution, Piceful returned to Naples, where he was proscribed as being a Jacobin; on which he went again to France, where he remained until his death. His principal operacare "La Ocechina," "Iphigenia in Tauris," and "Roland." n. at Burl, Norles, 17-28, n. 1800. Procotomix, James, pill-kolo-mel-ne, a cardinal, whose real name was Ammenati, but which he changed out of respect to Pope Pius II, his patron, who was of the Piecolomia family. He become successively bishop of Massa and Frascati, and, in 1461, cardinal. Sixtus IV. and Pressay and in 1789, cardinal. Sixus resized his property after his death, and applied it to the building of an houjital. He wrote a "History of his Own Times," and Letters, which have been printed. p. at Lucca, 1422;

n. 1479.

PICCOLOMINI, Alexander, held the offices of archbishop of Patras and coadjutor of Siena, where he wrote several dramatic pieces of reputation. His other works are, a treatise on the Sphere, "Theory of the Planets," "Moral Institutes," &c. Ito was the first who wrote on philosophical subjects in Italian, Latin having been theretofore used by the learned. B. at

"Myriolibilion," a Commentary on several authors of antiquity; "Momenous," or several authors of antiquity; "Momenous," or a collection of the canons of the Church; and a collection of the canons of the Church; and a collection of the logical and controversal works, bright works, b Siena, 1303; D. 1578.
Procolomini, Octavio, an Austrian general, oranve. All occame a prince of the enaptic, but disgraced his renown by great cruelty. He is a prominent character in Schiller's play of "Wallenstein" n. 1698; n. 1606.

Promeau, Charles, peck-"groo, a celebrated general of the French republic, who came of

humble parentage, but received a good education.

at the military college of Brienne; after which he entered the army, and rose to be ser-geant. The Revolution elevated him to the rank of general, and, in 1794, he succeeded General Hoche in the command of the army of the north. Shortly after, he relieved Landau, and compelled the English to evacuate the Netherlands. He next marched into Holland, of which he made a complete conquest. In 1707 he was elected a member of the legislative body; but his opposition to the Directory, and his speeches in favour of the royalist emigrants, occasioned an accusation against him as designing to restore royalty. He was ordered, without

caped to England, where he remained till the spring of 1804, when he went to Paris, where ie was apprehended and sent to the Temple. Three weeks afterwards he was tound strangled Three weeks atterwards no was found stranged in his hed, by means of a silk handkerchief twisted round his neck, and tightened with a short stick. The body was examined and exposed, and a laboured account published, to make it appear that he had hid violent hands on himself; but the circumstances warrant the on that he was a sa-sinated, B. at Arbois,

id to be transported to Cavenne, whence he

France, 1761; p. 1801, PIGHLER, Caroline, an eminent German novelist, who commenced a literary career at an early age, by contributing short poetical pieces to the almanaes. She subsequently produced a number of historical novels, quently produced a number of historical novels, some of which appeared before Sir Walter Scott. commenced his career. The best of these novels were "Frederick the Flighter," "Henricits of England," "The Slege of Vienna," and "The Swedes in Prague." As a dramatist she was less successful, but her "Pictures of the Times," and "Memorable Events of my Life," became highly popular in Germany. About a year after her death, a collected edition of her works was given to the world, and consisted of sixty volumes. As a novelist, she displayed considerable constructive skill, and often wrote with great pictorial effect; but her style was generally marred by too great diffuseness. p. at Vienna, 1769; p. 1813.

Picken, Alexander, pik'-en, a Scottish miscellaneous writer, who commenced his literary career by the publication of a volume of "Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland," which was shortly followed by the "Sectarian" and the "Dominie's Legacy," and at a later period by "Traditionary Stories of Old Families," which was designed to embrace the legendary history of Great Britain and Ireland. A novel called "The Black Watch," founded on some early incidents in the history of the 22nd High-

Paisley, 1788; D. 1833.

modern English painter and Royal Academician, who, after completing his career as student, embraced the historical style of art. He subsequently devoted himself to portraits, and became one of the most fashionably patro-nized artists in that walk in England. Elected R.A. in 1825, he, ten years later, succeeded to the office of librarian to the Royal Academy. In the British collection at the South Kensington Museum, there is a portrait by him of libert Vernon, the generous donor of the Vernon col-

Pickersgill, Frederick Richard, a modern English painter, and relative of the preceding, was a student of the Royal Academy, and, in 1810, exhibited his first picture, "The Combat between Hereules and Achelous." In 1843 he between Hereunes and Amelous: In 1818 he gained one of the £100 prizes, for his carforn cutitled "The Death of King Lear," and, in 1847, won one of the first-class prizes of £500 for his oil-painting of "The Burial of Harold," for which he was afterwards paid an additional £500 on its purchase for the House of Lords About the same time he became A.R.A., and, in 1857, R.A. One of his best pictures—"Flori-1857, R.A. One of ms nest pictures—"frog-mel in the Cottage of the Witch"—is in the national collection at the South Kensington Museum, Among Eis most important works may be mentioned, "The Adoration of the Margi," "The Christian Church during the Persecut on by the Pagan Emperors at Rome," "Samson Batrayed," and "Love's Labour Lost." B. in London, 1820.

Pieron, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., &c., a gallant British officer, was descended from an ancient family of Pembrokeshire, and commenced his military career as an ensign in the 12th regiment of foot in 1771. He served on the Gibraitar station till 1778, after which he the chbradar station in 1778, after which he was promoted to a captaincy in the 75th. In 1704 he embarked for the West Indies; and, after the reduction of St. Lucia and Trinidad in 1797, rose to the rank of colonel, and was appointed governor of the latter island. Whilst holding that situation he was applied to by a Spanish magistrate to sign an order for inflicting the forture on a female slave, and, being told it was a customary practice, did s . without inquiry. The girl, who was only fourteen years of ago, was accordingly picketed, with a view to extort from her the discovery of a theft com-mitted by her paramour. For this act of craelty the governor was, in 1807, indicted, and found guilty by an English jury. As many exagge-rated rumours had preceded the colonel to England, a new trial was granted, and though he was acquitted of morat guelt, the deed was one which threw a shade over his bright career, However, in 1800 he was again employed by his country. He was at the siege of Flush ing, and on its capture was appointed governor. From Flushing he returned to England an invalid, but was soon again in the field. His courage and intrepidity shone on every occasion; ever foremost in the fight, he was a victorious over oremost in the high, is was a victorious leader at Badajoz, at Vittoria, at Chudal Ro-drigo, &c. At the battle of Waterloo, General Picton commanded the 5th division of the army, and fell in the moment of victory, having just repulsed one of the most flerce attacks made by carly functions in the instance of the state region and the present one of the instance and a many of all the French. A monument to his memory was, Pristers (1783; D. 1833).

Pristers (1784; D. 1833).

Pristers (1784; D. 1833).

Pristers (1784; D. 1834).

French writer, who was educated for the profession of a civil engineer, and obtained employment under the French government. Quitting his native country, he went to Russia, where he was engaged to execute several important surveys; but having presented to Count Orlolf a plan for establishing a colony of foreigners upon the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, under republican government, he met with Vermon, the generous donor of fac Vermon colsuch a reception as decided him to leave that lection to the nation. There is also another country. He repaired to Poland, with the inwork of his, cutified "A Syriam Maid," in the tention of taking arms against Russia, but fell all-ry. n. about 1782; p.,1808. deeply in love at Warsaw, and forgot military

glory in admiring the beauty of a Polish maiden. which have been translated into almost as many After spending some time in Germany, he re-turned to France, and soon afterwards joined an expedition, the ostensible object of which was to form a republican colony in the island of Madagracar; but discovering that his fellow-voyagers were in reality going thither to obtain a supply of slaves, he abandoned them, and landed in the Lie of Paras (Marvita), whose in

FINORDECE, Thomas, pinelt-bek, an English mediantician, who invented several machines, which himself to literature, and produced his his name. D. in London, 1783. beautiful little story of "Paul and Virginis," PINDAE, pia-day, the second alter which has become a classic in every Pinenes. beauthin fittle story of "Paul and Virginis," Pindar, pindar, the prince of lyric poets, which has become a classic in every European | In his youth he bore away the poetical prize language. His other works were, "Studies of, from Myntis, but was loss and poetical prize Nature," "Harmonics of Natu language. His other works were, "Studies of Nature," "Harmonies of Nature," "The Indian Cottage," "Narrative of a Journey to Russia;" and several plays. When the Revolution burst

languages as the Bible. These celebrated fa-bles or tales are said to be drawn from an old Sanscrit work in five books, called the "Pancha Tantra." They have been translated into English by Sir William Jones.

test with Corinna, who defeated him five times, It is said, however, by some authors, that she owed her victory less to her poetry than to her charms. At the Olympic games, where women dark several pays. When the televolution burst lower are view, less to her powers than to forth, he was reduced to great distress, which | charms. At the Olympic games, where women was afterwards alleviated by the generous pa-| were excluded, Pindar conquered all his rivals,

A complete edition of his works, with his biography attached, was published at Paris in 1836. B. 1737: D. 1814.

Pignotti, Lorenzo, peen-yot'-te, an eminent Italian writer, who was a physician and pro-fessor of medicine at Florence and Pisa, counseller of the latter university, and further distinguished himself as a naturalist, poet, historian, and antiquary. His poems form six volumes, and he also produced some highly popular fables. A "History of Tuscany" by him was a learned work, but was considered too liberal in its tendencies by the court of Rome, who condemned it to be burnt. B. in Tuscany,

1739; p. 1812.

Piles, Roger de, peel, a celebrated French painter and writer on painting, who, in 1662, became tutor to the son of the president Amelot, with whom he made a tour to liome, where De with whom he made a soul to have a first lying the Piles had ample opportunities for gratifying the taste which he possessed for the fine arts. younger Amelot being appointed ambassador to Venice, De Piles accompanied him as secretary; and afterwards attended him in the same capacity to Lisbon and Switzerland. In 1692 he was sent by Louis XIV. to the Hague, ostensibly as a picture-dealer, but in fact to negotiate with a hetero-death; out in and to negotiate when those who were friends to France. The object of his mission being discovered, he was sent to prison, where he wrote his "Lives of the Fain-ters." On his return to France he obtained a pension. He was a member of the Academy of Painting, and a great admirer of Rubens, whom he imitated with success. Besides the above work, he wrote a treatise on "Anatomy, adapted to Painting and Sculpture," and a "Course of Painting," p. at Clamery, 1635: p. 1709.

PILKINGTON, Letitia, pilk'-ing-ton, the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a physician of Dublin, became the wife of the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, from whom she was separated on account of the irregularity of her conduct. After this of the Pregularity of her conduct. After this sets estitled in London, where she subsisted partly by writing, and partly by the bounty of her friends. She wrote "The Roman Pather," a tragedy; and "The Turkish Count, or London Apprentice," a comety; "Mernoirs" of her life; and various poems, &c. m. 1712; m. 1720.

Pripax, or Bidden, pill-pay, an Indian Brahmin and philosopher, who was, it is believed, alle. D. about 1530. a part of Hindoston, and counsellor. Proparties, Baccio, pin-fail-le, a celebrated to an Indian king, whom he instruct d by fables, Italian architect, who designed the famous

given t

given the spartans took Thebes, they spared the house of Pindar, as did Alexander the Great. The best edition of this poet is that by Böckh, Leipzie, 1811. There is an English translation by Cary. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

PINDAR, Peter. (See WOLCOT.)
PINDLI, John Vincent, penail-le, a learned
Italian, who fixed his residence at Padua, where Italian, who used his residence at Fadda, where he formed a magnificent library, stored with rare books and valuable manuscripts. The most learned men in Europe were among his correspondents, and his literary treasures were always open for their use. B. at Naples, about 1570; D. 1601.—A descendant of his, Mafheus Pinelli, was a printer at Venice, where he formed a very

valuable library, which was brought to Lomion, and there sold by auction. p. at Venice, 1785, and Fragais, Alexander Gui, pan grad, a clever Franch astronomer, who became librarian of St. Gónóviève, at Paris. In 1700 he was sent to the South Sea, to observe the famous transit of Venus over the sun's disc. He was afterwards employed to prove the timepieces of Lo Roy, and was admitted a member of the French Academy and of the Institute. His works are, "State of the Heavens from 1754 to 1757," Memoirs of Discoveries made in the South Seas," "An Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets," "Translation of Manilius's Astro-His works are, nomics," and a portion of a projected "History of Astronomy in the 17th Century." B. at

PINIERTON, John, pin-ker-ton, a Scotli-h writer, who was bred to the bar, but devoted himself to literary pursuits. For half a century he continued to produce works in various dene continued to produce works in various de-partments of knowledge, many of which were of a valuable and important chraneter. Among the rest, he gave to the world "A General Cel-lection of Voyages and Travels," "The History of Scotland," "Portraits of illustrious Persons of Scotland," several collections of andent Year-tish pooms, and "Walpoliana," n. at Edila-horeb 1758 - n. the Paris [88].

tish poems, and "Wulpoliana." n. at Edinburgh, 1759; n. at Paris, 1828.

Pirson, Richard, pia/son, a native of Normandy, who became servant to William Caxton, and afterwards printer to Henry VII. and Penry VIII. He printed Magna Charta, and several bolks, which are now scarce and valuable. n. about 1530.

He also built the Sistine chapel at Rome. Sisting chapet at Rollie. He also but the Ponte Sisto over the Tiber, several churches, and the old library of the Vatican. After the Jeath of his patron, Sixtus IV., he was invited to Urbino by Frederick, bases 17, ne was invited to Urbino by Frederick, the second duke; and designed for him the ducal palace and some churches. His designs were made upon such excellent principles that several of his buildings still tempin in a state of perfect preservation ; and his bridge over the Tiber, although nearly 400 years old, is yet as substantial as a new fabric. B. at Florence early in the 15th cen-

tury; p. at Urbino about 1494.

Pinto, Ferdinand Mendez, pin'-to, a Portuguese traveller, who was at first in the service of a Portuguese gentleman; but being of an a lyenturous turn of mind, he resolved to make a voyage to India, where he arrived in 1537.

During the subsequent twenty-one years he led a life of constant vici situde; at one time the owner of large treasures, at another pining in empliyity. He travelled in the East Indies, China, Japan, and Siam; sometimes on land, sometimes in command of a vessel manned by during adventurers. In 1558 he returned to Portugal, and composed a narrative of his voyages and adventures for the amusement of his children. This work is a curious one, but wholly unrelible, in consequence of a large admixture of fiction. B. near Coimbra, about 1510: D. 1543.

Prevented to the school of Pernardino, or Bernardino, Betti, pin-too-ric-ke-o, a celebrated Italian punter, who belonged to the school of Perugino, and excelled in historical subjects and In the latter walk he was extenportraits. sively employed; and had, among other highly-born sitters, Cwsar Borgia, Queen Isabella of Spain, and Giulia Farnese. D. at Perugia, 1451;

Program, Baltistand del, pe-om'-bo, a cele-brated Italian painter, who was a disciple of Giorgone, and painted historical and portrait coorgone, and painted instorieal and portrait pieces. One of his finest works, "The Raising of Lazarus," is in the National Gallery in London. Later in life, he quitted his profession to assume the functions of keeper of the signet to assume the machina of a keeper of the signet of Phope Clement VII., whence rose his name Del Phombo, "of the lead," in allusion to the lead of the seal. Many of the designs for his petures were furnished by Michael Angelo; Sebastiano supplying the fine colouring which characterized his style. B. at Venice, 1485; D. 1517.

Piozzi, Mrs., pe-ot'-se, un English authoress, and the friend of Dr. Johnson, was the daughter of John Salusbury, a gentleman of Car-naryonshire, and having appeared in the London world of fashion with much success, became the wife of Mr. Thrale, a rich brewer of Southwark. It was as Mrs. Thrale that she Linde the acquaintance of the great lexicographer; but after she became a widow in the ith year of her marriage, she retired to Bath with her four daughters. At Bath, she met Habiret Piozzi, an Teamir masse-man, she married in 1781. This union, which took place shortly before Dr. Johnson's death, led to the breaking up of their long friendship. After the Docbr's ceath, she produced her "Ancethe Doctor's death, she produced her "Ance-dotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson during the last twenty years of his life," which work Boswell declared to have been written in a Spiteful and revengeful spirit. Peter Pindar Dr. Wolcot) took the opposite view, and wrote his satirical rathon, and having taken Athens by surprise, poem called "Bozzy and Piozzi" thereupon, put to death all the friends of Megacles. He 819

Besides the work just named, Mrs. Piozzi wrote "The Three Warnings," a poem; "Observa-tions and Reflections made in the course of a tions and reflections made in the course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany;" "British Synonomy," &c. Her "Autobiogra-phy, Letters, and Literary Remains," which contain many interesting facts relative to Dr. Johnson, have been recently published, about 1730; p. at Clifton, near Bristol, 1821.

Piraxest, John Baptist, pe-ra-nail-se, a cele-brated Italian architectural engraver, who was remarkable for a bold and free style of drawing, which he generally executed upon the plate at once by etching with aquatortis. He kept an ablishment at Rome for the production of architectural engravings, which became famous throughout harope. His works, consisting of triumphal arches, bridges, buildings, and other remains of antiquity, occupy 20 folio volumes.

remains of amounty, occupy 25 1600 volumes, in at Venice, 1720; a R Rome, 1738.

Preamest, Francis, was son of the preceding, and, like hum, a celebrated engraver and draughrisama. He took part in the revolution at Rome, and upon the arrival of the French. in that city, repaired to Paris, where he produced a splendal collection of Roman antiqui-ties. His works consist of 29 folio volumes.

B. 1713; D. 1810.

Pruon, Alexis, pe'-rawng, a French dramatic poet, who was the son of an apothecary, and was educated for the law, but was prevented from establishme himself in practice in consequence of a reverse of fortune experienced by quence of a reverse of tertule experienced by his parents. After living in obscurity till his 30th year, he repaired to Paris, where he be-came employed as a writer for the stage, pro-ducing, among other plays, the "Metromanie," one of the best French comedies in existence. He subsequently wrote satirical poems and epigrams, and sought to become a member of the Academy; but being unsuccessful, he retaliated by keenly satirizing the members of that body. Piron was a man of infinite wit and humour, but his works are too often defaced by licentiousness. He wrote his own epitaph, which was as follows:-

"Here lies Piron, who was nothing, not even an Academician,

His works were collected and published in This works were conserted and published in 7 volumes, in 1776. n. at Dijon, 1881; D. 1773. Pristratus, piesis-tra-lus, tyrant of Athens, was a descendant of Codrus and a relative of Solon, and distinguished himself early in life by his courage, particularly at the taking of by his courage, particularly at the taking of Salamis plut after nobly serving his country, he endeavoured to enslave it. To effect his object he had recourse to an extra ordinary device. Having inhibeted several wounds on himself, he appeared before the people, and preleated that an attempt had begun made to assas-mate him. The Athenians believed the tale, and assigned him a guard, which he increased, and by that means made himself master of the citadel. The citizens out of fear acknowledged him their ruler; but Megacles and Lycurgus united their forces and expelled Pisi-tratus from Athens. Shortly after, Mega-cles offered to assist Pisistratus, on condition of his marrying his daughter; to which the tyrant consented, but afterwards used her so ili, that her father gathered a force and com-pelled him to quit the city. After an exile of thirteen years, he made himself master of Ma-

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built an academy, which he furnished with a valuable library; made the first collection of the poems of Homer, and died in possession of

the sovereign power, 527 B.c.

Piso, pi'-so, an eminent Roman family, which produced some great men; as—Piso, Lucius produced some great line; as—riso, hactors Calpurnius, surnamed Frugi, on account of his frugality. He was consul 149 n.c., and termi-nated the war in Sielly. He composed annals and orations, which are lost.—Piso, Caius, consul 67 n.c., was the author of a law to restrain the factions which usually attended the election of the chief magistrates.—Prso, Cheius, was consul under Augustus, and governor of Syria under Tiberius, in which situation he behaved under Holetas in which statated he between with great cruelty. He was charged with poisoning Germanicus, on which account he destroyed himself, a.n. 20.—Pr.o. Luchus, a senator, who attended the emperor Valeran into Persia in 258. On the death of that emperor he assumed the imperial title, but was defeated by Valens, and put to death in 261.

PITCATENE, Archibald, pit'-bairn, an eminent Scotch physician, who studied divinity and afterwards law at the University of Edinburgh. but quitted both these professions for mathematics and medicine. After publishing a thesis, in which he endeavoured to prove that the doctrine of the circulation of the blood was known to Hippocrates, he, in 1602, accepted an invitation from the curators of the University of Levdon to assume the professorship of medicine, but returned to Edinburgh about a year afterwards, He published "Dissertationes Medicae;" also wrote some Latin poems of the satirical kind. wrote some rath poems of the satirizat kind, chiefly against the principal authors of the Revolution. The celebrated Boerhaave was one of his pupils at Leyden. n. at Edinburgh,

1652; p. 1713.

Pirnor, Pierre, pe'-loe, a learned French law-yer, who was educated a Huguenot, and narrowly escaped in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Afterwards embracing the Roman Catholic faith, he became attorncy-general in the chamber of justice of Guienne. He defended the rights of the kings and church of France against the court of Rome with great ability. His most impor-tant works are,—" Treatise on the Liberties of that works are.— Freatise on the Indocates of the Gallican Church," "Commentaries on the Customs of Troyes," "Notes on various Authors." To Pithou we are indebted for the first publication of Phadrus, the "Novella" of Justinian, and other ancient remains. B. at Troyes, 1530 : p. 1500.

PITHOU, François, brother of the preceding, became attorney general in the chamber of jus-tice established under Henry IV. He discovered the manuscript of the fables of Phedrus, which

the manuscript of the Lodes of Pineorus, when he published in conjunction with his brother. His own works were, "Body of the Canon Law," and "The Laws of the Romans compared with those of Mosses." n.1544; p. 1621.

Percor, Henry, 7e 4c, an eminent French maties without a master, and in 1724 was admitted a reacher of the Academic Sciences. His work member of the Academy of Sciences. His work member of the Academy of Sciences. His work on the theory of manocurving ships was translated into English, for which he was closted a member of the Royal Society. He was appointed chief engineer of Languedoe and inspector-general of the canal. The city of Montpellier being in want of water, Pitot constructed an aqueduct, which supplied that place from a distruction of three longers, as it was not supplied that place from a distance of three leagues. B. at Aramont, Languedoc, 1695; p. 1771, 843

Pirs, or Pirseus, John, pits, an English biographer, who was educated at Wykeham's School, near Winchester; after which he went to Rheims, where he taught rhetoric and Greek. The civil wars broaking out in France, he re-tired to Loraine, and obtained a canonry in the church of Verdun. The duchess of Cloves appointed him her confessor, and on her death he became deau of Liverdun. His work, "Lives he became dean of Liverdun. His work, "Lives of the Kings, Bishops, Apostolical Men, and Writers of England," is his principal production, in Hampshite, 1560; n. at Liverdun, 1616. Prar, Christophen, pil, an English poet and divine, who is known by excellent translations of the "Ehedd," Vida's "Art of Locity," and

some pleasing poems. p. 1039; p. 1748.

Pitt, Thomas, founder of the illustrious family of that name, towards the end of the 17th century went to the East Indies, as governors. nor of Fort st. George, where he resided many years, and realized a large fortune; particularly by a diamond (called after him the Pitt diamond) which he purchased for £20,400, and sold to the king of France for somewhat more than five times that sum. A rumour having prevailed in England that the governor gained this jewel unfairly, and Pope having given the slander currency by a sort of poetical adoption of it in the following couplet-

" Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,

An honest factor stole a gem away,"
Pitt published a refutation of the calumny. 1716, Mr. Pitt was made governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that situation above a year. He sat in four Parliaments for Old Sarum and Thirsk, and was buried in Blandford church, where a monument was creeted to his memory. B. 1653; D. 1726. Pitt, William, earl of Chatham, the celebrated

English statesman, was the sen of Robert Pitt, Esq. of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, and was edu-cated at Eton, whence he removed to Thinty College, Oxford. He was for some time a cornet of dragoous; but, in 1735, quitted the army, on being chosen member of Parliament for the borough of Old Sarun. He exerted himself strenuously in opposition to the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, and produced such an effect, by his elequence and power, in lowering the tone of that minister, that the duchess of Mariborough, who hated Walpole. bequeathed him a legacy of £10,000. On the change of administration in 1746, he became joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and paymastergeneral of the army, which places he held till 1755. The next year he was appointed secretary of state, but in a few months afterwards was again out of office. An efficient administration being desired in 1757, he again became secretary of state. The stupendous staresmanlike quelities of his mind now began to reveal themselves. He soon acquired an immense ascendancy over both the Parliament and the ministry, and the war in which the country was then engaged with France began to assume a new aspect. A fresh impetus was given to every department of the government, and the enemy was beaten both on land and at sea. In all directions the most brilliant actions were performed on the continent, whilst in other parts of the globe the flags of Great Britain was completely triumphant, several valuable places, both in America and the East Indies, being added to her possessions. Such was the state of affairs on the derth of George II.; soon after which, a change taking Pitt

place by the coming of Lord Bute into power, and Pitt was appointed chancellor of the Ex Mr. Pitt resigned. The peace of 1763 followed; chequer, he being at the time in his 24th year, but it was not popular, and, in 1760, a new ad- Peace with the Americans and with Spain and nous now some popular, and in 1700, a new net react with the Americans and with Spain and ministration, was formed, in which Mr. Pitt France was concluded by this administration, had a share as lord privy seal; and at this which soon gave way to what was called the time he was created Earl of Chatham. This Coalition ministry, formed by Lord North and ministry, however, being ill-arranged, was dis-

those correve measures which attinately led to [1785, the important onices of first lord of the the war of Independence and the separation of the United States from the mother country. For some time previous, the popularity of Pitt had been on the wane, but it was now revived with all its former splendour. The end of his days, however, was at hand. As he was speaking with his accustomed cherry on the subject of American independence, in the House of Lords, April 8, 1778, he was overpowerd, and fell down in a fit of convulsions; from this he never sufficiently railied to give hopes of a permanent recovery, but, on the 11th of the following month, breathed his last, and was solemnly interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory at the national eynense. B. at Boconnoe, Cornwall. 1708: p. 1778. His lordship left a widow, who was created a baroness in her own right, with a was created a basiness in her own right, with a pension of £3000 a year. She died in 1803, at Burton Pynsent, in Somerset-hire, an estate which had been left to Lord Chatham by Sir Thomas Pynsent, from admiration of his cha-

PITT, William, an illustrious English statesman, was the second son of the great Earl of Chatham. His elementary education was re-Pynsent, in Somersetshire. His private tutor was the Rev. Dr. Wilson, afterwards canon of Windsor; but his education was principally conducted by the earl himself, whose favorrite son he was, and who saw in him the seeds of that greatness which would confer additional glory on the name of Pitt. In 1773 he was sent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where "although he was little more than 11 years of age," says one of his tutors, "and had laboured under the disadvantage of frequent ill-health, his profidesign the learned languages was probably greater than ever was acquired by any other person in such early youth." At Cambridge he proceeded to the degree of M.A.; and on leaving the university was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in three years was called to the bar. He went the western circuit once or twice, but never had much practice. In 1780 he stood for the University of Cambridge, but was unsuccessful. By means, however, of Sir James Lowther (afterwards earl of Lonsdale), he was returned to that Parliament for the borough of Appleby. As a senator he soon displayed his great oratorical talents in opposition to Lord North and the American war. His manner was thus described :- "His voice is rich and striking, full of melody and force; his manner casy and elegant; his language beautiful and luxuriant. He gave in this first essay a specimen of cloquence not unworthy the son of his immortal parent." In 1782 he brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the stale of obtained the office of first load of the Treasury,

conferred on Mr. Pitt. In the following month he brought forward a new bill for the better government of India, which was rejected. On this the Parliament was dissolved, and the pre-mier, who was returned for the University of Cambridge, again brought forward his bill for the regulation of India, and carried it trium. phantly in both House

mercial treaty with France was entered into the terms of which were highly advantageous to England. About this time also he adopted other beneficial measures relative to the finances, for extinguishing the national debt by a sinking fund; established a new constitution for the East-India Company, and passed acts for the rehef of the Roman Catholics. It is impossible to embrace all the great points of his administration, combining, as it does, so much of the history of England and of the world. During the king ss. Put ga eat popularity by taking constitute nalground

in stremously maintaining, accust Fox, the right of Parliament, and not of the Prince of Wales, to settle the regency. The French Re-volution, which shook the bayis of political affairs throughout Europe, next burst forth.
The execution of Louis XVI. occasioned the
ministry to dismiss the French and assador,
and this was followed by a war, which lasted eight years. In 1860 Pitt effected the union of Ireland to Britain, and soon afterwards retired from office. The peace of Amicus, signed under the Addington administration, was of short duration, and a new war ensued. In 1804 Mr. Pitt returned to his former office, but he was surrounded with difficultie, a former had joined the many of his opposition, am he might almost be said to have been left to wield the energies of the state alone. He effected another condition with Russia and Austria against France, which failed. In the mean time, a gouty habit and unremitted mental exertions, together with a too free indulgence in wine, had completely undermined the constitution of this wonderful man, who succumbed to the vexation and pressure of troubles induced by the non-success of the European coalition against France, upon which he had set his heart. His character, if it lacked the fire and vizour of his father, was nevertheless noble and imposing. All that his greatest enemies, even in his own time, could pretend to charge him with, was ambition; while they were compelled to allow him the merit of vigorous application to business, uncommon eloquence, profound financial wisdom, and, above all, perfect disinterestedness. Though he had remained in power during so many immortal parent. In 1652 ne prougar for the man remainer in power uning so many ward a motion for an inquiry into the state of years, he died in debt, which the Parliament the representation in Parliament, which was resolved to discharge. His remains were also rejected by a small uniquiry. On the death of interred at the public expense, in the same the marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne vault with his father. Besides his official s, he was warden of the Cinque Ports,

811

Pros. pi-us, pope, succeeded Hyginus in 142, and condemned the heresy of Valentinian. D.

Prus II. (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini) in 1431 became secretary to Cardinal Capranica, at the Council of Râle, and acted in the same capa-city to Cardinal Albergotti, who sent him to Scotland to negotiate a peace between England and that country. He afterwards displayed great talents in the disputes between Eugenius and the Council of Fale, which he defended against the pope. The emperor Frederick III. made him imperial secretary, and employed hin in several embassies. In 1456 he ob-tained a cardinalship, and two years later was elected pope. He becam his pontificate by annutling all that he had maintained at the Council of Eale, issuing a buil, in which the declared void all appeals from the papal decree to a general council. Plus was about to dispatch a fleet against the Turks when his death took place. His principal works are,

"Memoir of the Council of Bale;" "History
of the Bohemians;" "On Cosmography;" of the Bohemans; "On Cosmography; "Treatise on Education;" "Poem on the Crucifixion;" "Letters;" a romance entitled "Euryalus and Lucrelia;" and a Memoir of his own life. B. at Corsignano, Siena, 1405; B. at Ancona 1164.

Prus III. (Francesco Piccolomini,) nephew of the preceding, was elected pope in 1503, but died in less than a month afterwards.

Pius IV. (cardinal de' Medici), rose by merit to several high employments, in 1549 obtained a cardinalship, and, on the death of Paul IV., in 1559, was elected pope. He con-firmed the decrees of the Council of Trent, after the closing of that assembly in 1564. In the following year a conspiracy was formed against his life by Benedict Accolti and others, who were executed. This pope was not of the cele-brated Medici family of Florence. B. at Milan, 1490; p. 1505.

Pius V. succeeded the preceding in 1566. He was a Dominican, and had been created by Paul IV. bishop of Sutri, and cardinal and inquisitor-general in the Milanese, where he displayed great bigotry and eruelty. After his election to the papal chair he issued a bull, in which the jurisdiction of the Roman church was sought to be carried to an extravagant pitch. Pius made war against the Turks, which produced the famous battle of Lepanto, wherein the latter were defeated. He was a cruel per-secutor, and enforced the mandates of the Inquisition throughout Italy. n. in Piedmont,

July p. 1572.
Pius VI. (John Angelo Braschi). Benedict XIV. created him treasurer of the apostolic chamber, and Clement XIV. conferred upon him the cardinalship. He succeeded that pon-tiff in 1774. Shortly after his election he wrought some important reforms in the public treasury, and completed the magnificent mu-seum in the Vatican, which he filled with monutreasury, and completed the magniment multiple of the count of the violation, which he filled with mount between his brother Jerome and Miss Patinents, vases, medals, and other ancient remains tergon, an American Protestant lady, which the found in the Ecclesiastical States. But the pope refused to 0. (See Bonarare, Jerome.) greatest act of his pontificate was the draining. Other grounds of quarrel were found by the of the Pontine Marshes, a project which had emperor, who wrote to the pope from Dresden, halfild several of the Roman emperors and "that he runst not take him for a Louis many of the popes. These marshes occupied le Debonnaire; that his chathemas would

governor of the Charter-house, master of the the whole of the valley extending from the Trinity-house, and high steward of the Uni-Apennines to the sea, commencing at the port vensity of Cambridge. n. at Hayes, Kent, 1759; of Astura, covering the coast of Terraina, and reaching to the kingdom of Naples. This great tract contained nearly 200 square miles, and through the perseverance of Pius VI. a large proportion of it was rendered fit for cultivation. He also constructed on the side of the canals formed to carry off the water of the marshes, a beautiful road nearly 10 miles loug, ornamented with rows of poplars. Besides this great enterprise, this pontiff built several handsome editices at Rome, and founded some hospitals. The emperor Joseph II. having suppressed several monasteries, and decreed all the religious orders in his dominions free from name jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of this revolution to the Holy See, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but though he was honourably received, his efforts could not divert the emperor from his designs. On his return to Rome, the pope became embroiled with the courts of Naples, Modena, and Venice, chiefly with regard to the right of presenting to evele-siastical benefices. The French revolution was, however, fraught with more serious consequence to the papal see. Upon a mere pretext, the French Convention ordered General Bonaparte to enter the Ecclesiastical territory, when, having taken several places, he compelled the page to purchase a peace by a contribution of thirty millions of livres (£1,200,000), and the delivering up of the finest works of painting and sculpture. In 1797 a band of French revolutionists excited a tumult at Rome, and being driven to the house of the French Ambassador, were there headed by General Duphot, who, together with several of the French, was slain. Upon this, General Berthier entered Italy, and made the pope prisoner in his capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontill was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he died. His body was interred in a private manner; but in 1802 it was taken up and convey d to Rome, where it was interred with great pomp. B. at Cesena, in the Papal States, 1717; p. 1709.

Pius VII. (Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti) was at first a Benedictine monk, but became, at the age of 40 years, bishop of Tivoli. In 1785 he was created a cardinal, and, after the death of Pius VI., was elected to the papal chair in 1800, by a conclave of thirty-live cardinals, after several months' deliberation at Venice. In the following year he entered Rome, which city was shortly afterwards evacuated by the French. The relations between Pius VII. and Bonaparte, then first consul, were at the outset of a sufficiently cordial nature. A concordat was signed between the republic and Rome. and in 1804 Pius repaired to Paris, where, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, he was present at the coronation of Napoleon as emperor. The misfortunes of the pope commenced in the following year. The emperor suddenly sent his troops to Ancona in 1805, and, shortly afterwards, Civita Vecchia was seized. Napoleon also wished Plus to annul the marriago never make his soldiers drop their muskets; that, if provoked too fir, he (Napoleon) could separate the Romish church from the greater part of Europe, and establish a more rational form of worship than that of which the pope ite of

was the head, and that such a thing was easy took possession of Rome, and, shortly afterwards, the finest or kome, inner, shortly arrivants, in lines provinces of the papal territory were united to the kingdom of Italy. It was in vain that Prus remonstrated: Napoleon declared that unless he fo, the ith entered into an offensive and defensive all mee with the kingdom of Naples and Italy, "he would lose his temporal sovereignty, and rem in bishop of Rome, as his predecessors were during the first eight centuries, ! and under the reign of Charlemagne." After remaining some time as a prisoner in his palace on the Quirmal, Purs was suddenly taken off, under French es ort, to Grenoble, whence he was conveyed to Sarona, in the Riviera of Gener. In 1812 he was taken to Fontainebleau, but still remained obdurate, and refused to sanction Napoleon's separation from Josephine. The defeat of the French in Germany, as well as the previous disaster in Russia, caused Napoleon to give way believe his passive but indexible op-ponent. In 1s14 he reat him back to Italy but Pius, instead of proceeding to Rome, stopped at Cescua, his native town. Upon the abdeation of Napoleon, Pius proceeded to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in reforming the civil institutions of his dominions. He created a new police, aboli, hed tarture and the punishment of death for otheres against religion, extirpated the banditti of the Campagna, and put an end to several vexations.

faudal imports. n. 1712; n. at Itome, 1823; Pires VIII. (Carolinal Castlejione) because pope in succession to Leo XIII. in 1829. Acce a short pontificate of one year, he died, 1830.

Prus IX. (Giovanni Maria Mastar Ferretti) became pope in succession to Gregory XVI, in 1846. Born of a noble Halian family, his youth was characterized by mildness and a charitable disposition. In his 18th year he went to Rome, with the intention of entering the body-guard of the pope; but having been seized by an epaleptic attack, he, upon recovering resolved to devote himself to the service of the Church. After completing his studies at the college of the surprised a Volterra, he was ordained a priest, and dis-patched upon a mission to Chili, in 1823. Upon his return, two years later, he became precident of the hospital of St. Michael. In 1819 his 2011 was rewarded by an appointment to the archhishopric of Spoleto, from which he was, in 1832, translated to Iutola; and became cardinal under Gregory XVI, in 1840. Upon the nal unter Gregory Avi. in 1800. Close the easily and the death of Gregory, in 1818, the conditionery and his explicit that the character of Cardinal Ferretti gained unthe bitasel him the tiars. The first measures of the new pontiff were of a popular and liberal character; was treacher was treacher. imendational annesty; reformed civil abuses, and lightened the burthens of his people to a very considerable cutent. But the spirit of republicanism, which awoke at Paris in 1848. spread throughout Europe; and at Rome, as elsewhere, the people rose against their ruler. remaining some time a prisoner in his palace, crown, and another portion for Almagro's party, fled in discusse to Gasta. These events pro- Pizarro and his companions had 1,528,500 ounces

duced a complete reaction in the weak and vaciliating mind of the pontiff. All the liberal tendencies of his policy disappeared under the influence of his minister, Cardinal Antonelli. and under his tear of republican institutions. He called upon the great Cathol e powers of

had: ved at Home, wh In 1540 a m I me, and succe. pope to mathrane. The ever, to hold the "patri tact, for in 1860 the gre tory was annexed to the

Three events in the I Ly remarked in basis of an edict by which a archy was re-established in 1

e asconence of which a bill was English houses of Paragement f hishops to bear ceel sin t cal tit s in Er the doctrinal decision as to the or the immagniate concertion: (Ecumenical Conneil which wa 1stit for the purpose of deslari b htty of the papes of Rome. B ne ar Ancona, 1792.

Planning in and a granter nish adventi ter, v ho discover-Pere, was the initial son of was in his youth employed by tend plas. He area to the behaviolate the read or wr a bold and enter of mar event covery of the New World op-suitable theater ju which to v

ten wit. After fourt day not everyless, he is had the good Att pealth in the cheet of which we gold red on to the routh of P. he sailed from Palaman with o toon, and tour horses, and all it i years, during which he and h pericured every forca of hard L in which gold and slver alcom He then went to Spon, and Charles V, the title of governgeneral of the new god water d

the assistance of cont. dation, with wigained greatly dy. Af e colony at then with of the

ce d d igland t that time is rogast deter ear, At Came not only for a sils; and the

when the inea came to Pizarro's quarters, he was treacherously noted, and combaed in a he disbanded his Swiss guard; granted to poli- room twenty-two feet long by sixteen feet tical offenders, amounting to 2000, a general and bread. Shortly afterwards, Atalmahot offered to lid this apartm at with gold as high as the Spanish adventurer could reach, if he would set him free. The oner was instantly accepted, and aith ugh the impatience of the Spanards was too great to allow of all the promised treasure being collected, the hoard was so great, A republic was proclaimed; and Pius IX., after | that after a fifth part had been reserved for the

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i to Peru, where Al towns, and adang a Spanish to divide among them. After wringing all he could from the unfortunate Atahuajpa, Pizarro inhumanly put him to death in 1533, and then radrogeded to capture the city of Cuzeo, where great treasure was taken. In 1534, Ferdiand, one of Fizuro's brothers, laid the royal share at origin on the paternal side, Henry II. of English city of the country of t the feet of Charles V., whereupon the Spanish leader was confirmed in his power, while to Almagro, his rival, was granted all the country that might be conquered southward of Pizarro's vice-royalty. Whilst Pizarro was engaged in settling the government of Peru, Almagro proceeded to conquer Chili. In 1536, the Peruvians having risen against the Spaniards, Almagro marched to their relief: but after defeating the insurgent natives, he took prisoners Pizarro's brothers. Almagro himself subsequently fell into the hands of his more enterprising rival, by whom he was brought to trial and executed, in 1538. Thus left alone in power, Pizarro began to rule in a despotic and partial manner, whereat many of the Spanish adventurers became alienated and attached themselves to Almagro's son. In 1541 a conspiracy was formed against Pizarro; he was surprised at midday, set upon, and after a most determined resistance, himself and a few devoted followers were slain. B. at Truxillo, 1480.—Gonsalvo, one of his brothers, was acting as governor of Quito at the date of Pizarro's murder, and subscquently succeeded in gaining supreme power quently succeeded in gaining supreme power throughout Peru. After retaining this position during three years, he was, in 1513, defeated and taken prisoner by Guasca, whom Charles V. had created viceroy. He was brought to trial, condamned as a rebel, and executed almost immediately afterwards

Planche, James Robinson, pla'-shai, a mo-dern English writer and dramatist, who was deseended from a French family which came to England on the revocation of the Ediet of Nantes in 1635. Early in life he wrote a bur-lesque, entitled, "Amoroso, King of Little Britain," for a private performance, which was afterwards accepted by the committee of management of Drury Lane Theatre, where it was produced with complete success in 1818. This broated who complete success in 103. This unexpected piece of good fortune determined the young author to apply himself to dramatic writing; and, during the subsequent forty years, he wrote about two hundred plays, some of the most successful of which were the charming extravaganzas produced under the management of Madame Vestris. He also adapted several of the plays of the old dramatists, and was at one period engaged to design the costumes for the Shaksperean dramas placed upon the stage of the shakspereal dramas placed upon the stage of Covent Garden Theatre. For the series called the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," he wrote a "History of British Costume;" the articles on costume in Knight's "Pictorial Shak-speare," as well as the articles "Costume and Furniture" in the "Manners and Customs," chap-ters in the "Pictorial History of England" were ters in the "Pictorial History of England" were also from his pen. He became a member of the Society of Antiquaries in 1830, but retired from it in 1852. A course of travel in the north of Europe led to his producing "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," and "Descent of the Danube." Not the least valuable of his many excellent offorts was his translation of the Fairy Tales of the Countess D'Aulnoy, Perrault, and others. In 1854 he received the appointment of Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, and was made Somerset Herald in 1856. Among his works on

land, the first of the line, having been the son of Geoffrey V., duke of Anjou, and of Matilda, daughter of Henry I. The Duke of Anjou was named Plantagenet because he usually wore a sprig of broom—in Latin, planta gensta, in French plante genst—in his cap. Henry II, ascended the English throne in 1154, and his descendants reigned during 331 years, the last monarch of the line being Richard III, who fell at the battle of Bosworth, in 1485, 14th century the line became divided into then century the may became divided in: two great with factions, that of York and of Lancaster, or the parties of the Red and White Roses. (See Hexen Y. II., III., IV., and VI.; Richard I., II., and Hi; Edward I., III., IV., and VI.; and John.)

Playing Chapterbooks and VI. and John.

Plantin, Christopher, plantia, a celebrated French printer, who settled at Antwerp in 1555, and became distinguished for the beauty and correctness of his productions. His editions are extremely valuable. His chief work was a polyglot Bible, executed by order of Philip II. of Spain. n. in Touraine, 1514; p. 1589.

Platina, plate'-nu (Bartholomew Sacchi), a

learned It dian historien, who, on going to Rome, was patronized by Cardinal Bessarion, by whose means he was appointed apostolical abbreviator; of which post he was deprived by Paul II. Platina wrote a letter to that pontril who sent him to prison and caused han to be who sent him to prison and caused han to be tortured. Subsequently, Sixtis IV. made him librarian of the Vatican. He was the author of a "History of the Popes;" a "History of Mantan," the "Life of Nerio Capponi," and other works. n. near Mantan, 1421, p. 1431. PLATE, plateto, an illustrous Greek philoso-

pher. His father was Ariston, the son of Aristoules: on his mother's side he was descended from Solon. His first master was Dionysius the grammarian; and afterwards he received instructions in gymnastic exercises from Ariston. an Argive wrestler, who, according to some accounts, gave him the name of Plate, because accounts, gave mit the name of Pinto, occasive of the broadness of his shoulders and the 16-bustness of his person. His former name was Aristocles, which was that of his grandlather. He next applied to the study of music and poetry, and composed some pieces intended for Olympic exercises; but on hearing Socrates deliver a long discourse, he burnt them, and became his disciple; some of his epigrams, however, are still preserved. He was a disciple of Socrates for about ten years; and mon his death, in 809 n.c., Plato left Athens, and travelled into different countries in search of knowledge. At Cyrene he studied geometry and other branches of mathematics; thence he went into Egypt, where, during thirteen years, he sought to learn all that the private could teach him. He next visited Italy, and settled at Tarentum, where he formed an intimacy with Eurytus and Archytas. He afterwards made a voyage to Sielly, to observe the wonders of that island, particularly Mount Etna. In Sielly he became acquainted with Dionysins, tyrant of Syracuse, whom he was unfortunate enough to offend, and who induced the Spartan ambassador, in whose vessel Plato was returning home, to sell him for a slave at Ægina; but his purchaser

Platoff

Athens, where he commenced teaching in the garden of the Academy whence his philosophy was called the Academic. At the request of Dion, the uncle of Dionysius the Younger, he made a second voyage to Sicily, where he was received with great honour; but finding that his advice was not heeded by the youthful tyrant, who chose rather to imitate his father, he reand choose ranger to indicate his father, he returned to athers, where he gained a number of followers. After making a third journey to Syracuse, he settled in his native city, and there rpent the remaining years of his life in literary and philosophical pursuits. The philosophy of Plate is so sublime, his morality so pure, and ... views of the Divine Being and a future state so clear, that he has been thought to have state so clear, that he has been thought to have find a knowledge of the Mosaic writings; a supposition which, considering his long resi-cence in Egypt, is not improbable. The best clitions of Plato are.—the Greek text, edited by Bekker, and published at Herlin, 1823; a complete French translation, by Victor Cousin; a partial translation into German, by Schleiera partial Gaussalou into octman, by School-macher; and an English version by Taylor. Some of his principal writings have been trans-lated and published in Bohn's Classical Library.

n, at Athens, B.C. 420; D. 347 B.C. Platoff, Count, plat-tor, hetman of the Cossaeks, served in the campaign of 1846-7 against the French, and subsequently defeated the Turks in several engagements in Moldavia. He was opposed to Napoleon during the advance of the grand army into Russia, in ISI2. He experienced several defeats, particularly at (rodne; but in the subsequent retreat of the french, his Cossacks proved as destructive as a plague to the fugitives. In the campaigns of 1811-15 he signalized himself chiefly by

allowing his Cossacks to plunder without restraint. B. about 1765; p. 1818.

PLAUTUS, Marcus Accius, plan'-tus, a Latin comic dramatist, was a man of humble birth. and settled at Rome, where his plays were per-formed with great applause. There is more intrigue and plot in his pieces than in those of Terence: the humour, also, is extremely natural and entertaining. Only twenty are extant. A good English translation is that entitled "Bonnel Thornton's Comedies of Plautus, translated into Familiar Blank Verse." B. at Sarsina, in into Familiar Blank Verse." B. at Sarsina, in Umbria, about 227 B.C.; D. 184 B.C.

PIAYFAIR, John, plai-fair, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who, in his 18th year, became a candidate for the professorship of mathematics at the Marischal College, Abernathematics at the Markena Conege, Auct-deen, and was only excelled by two older men. In 1735 he was appointed joint professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and, in 1805, succeeded to the chair of natural philosophy at the same seat of learning. He as a supporter of Dr. Hutton's geological theories, and, in 1802, published "Hustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," an improved edition of which he contemplated, and, with that view, made a geological tour in Italy, France, and Switzerland. He published "Outlines of Natural Philosophy" and "Elements of Geometry," To the "Edinburgh Review" he contributed many articles on astronomical to the "Encyclopadia Britannica," n. at Bervie, 1227 Dundee, 1749; n. at Edinburgh, 1819.

XIAIR, William, brother of the preceding, was an increasions projector and author. After and after acquiring a fortune, retired to an estate

having given him his freedom, he repaired to serving an apprenticeship to a millwright he was engaged as a draughtsman at Boulton and Watt's establishment, Soho, Birmingham, On going to London, he obtained patents for various inventions, and engaged in many speenls. ons inventions, and a characted in many special-tions, and became a firtile writer on politics and other subjects. His most important pub-lications are, "A Commercial and Political Attas," "An Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations," Prince as it is," "History of Jacobinism," and "Politish Fanniy Antiquity." B. 1793; p. 1823.

PLAYFAIR, Lyon, an eminent modern chemist. who was sent from Bengal, in the East Indies, to receive his education at the University of St. Andrew's, and having shown a taste for St. Amerows, and naving shown a case no chemical science, was, in 1834, placed under Professor Graham at Glasgow. In the follow-ing year he went to India, but shortly afterwards returned to Europe, and having resumed his chemical studies under his former teacher, at University College, London, possed to the celebrated laboratory at Giessen, in 1838. Under Liebig he made great progress in organic chemistry; and after taking the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Giessen, returned to London, where he produced some translations of the great German chemist's "Reports on the Progress of Organic Chemis-In 1813 he became professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution of Manchester, and in that position became very popular. Nominated a member of the Health of Towns Commission, he drew up several of the reports of that body. His next appointment was as chemist to the Museum of Economic Geology, then in Parliament Street; but when the new building in Jermyn Street was commenced, the arrangements of the laboratory were placed under his charge. He was one of the most active com-

missioners of the Great Exhibition in 1851, for services was created a Companion of the Bath, and was further rewarded by Prince Albert with the appointment of gentleman usher in his household. He subsequently be-came joint-secretary, and, at a later period, sole secretary of the department of science and art. Dr. Playfair published some valuable anal of coal-gas in the "Memoirs" of the Museum of

Economic Goology, and several lectures upon the products exhibited in the Crystal Palace of 1851. Throughout his career he displayed great scientific knowledge, was the discoverer of some new chemical compounds, and was one of the best chemical analysts of his time. B. in Ben-

gal, East India, 1810.

Physic, Ignace, pli-rl, a German musical composer, who studied his are under Vanhall and Haydn, and during a long tour in Italy. In 1753 he received the appointment of chapelmuster at Strasburg cathedral, and while holding that office composed a number of masses and other pieces of sacred music, which were consumed by a great fire which occurred in the city. Become famous for his compositions, he was, in 1791, invited to London, where he was so liberally rewarded for his efforts that he was enabled to purchase an estate near Strasburg. During the French revolution he narrowly escaped the guillatine. About that period he also began to lose his hold upon the popular musical taste, a change which induced him to abandon the science of music for the trade of music-publisher and pianoforte-manufacturer; near Paris. B. at Rupperstahl, near Vienna, 1757; D. near Paris, 1831.

PLINY, Caius Plinius Secundus, plin'-e, plin'e-us, called the Elder, was of an illustrious family, and in his youth bore arms with reputation: after which he was admitted to the college Vespasian appointed him procurator ofanours of Spain, in which office he conducted himself with strict integrity, devoting the day to public affairs and the night to study. His mind was stored with various knowledge, and he was an indefatigable observer of the works of nature, To this spirit of observation he sacrificed his life; for, lying at Misenium, in the Gulf of Naples, with a fleet which he commanded, he was surprised at an extraordinary cloud issuing from Vesuvius. He immediately moved his vessel so as to be enabled to land at the foot of the mountain to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon: but the suithe cause of the phenomenon: but the sul-phureous exhalations from the burning lava overeame him, and he was suffocated. Of all the works of Pliny none remain but his "Natural History," which, says Cuvier, "is one of the most precious monuments left us by antiquity." It is a perfect encyclopacial of ancient science, and is divided into 37 books, tated as science, and is divided into 3 books, treating of astronomy, melcorology, the theory of the earth, geography, botany, zoology, agriculture, medicine, mineralogy, sculpture, painting, &c. B. it is supposed, 23 A.D.; D. 79.

PLINY THE YOUNGER, Caius Plinius Caeilius Secundus, was the nephew of the preceding, who adopted him as his son and heir. He had Quintilian for his master, and advanced so rapidly, that at the age of 19 he pleaded in the forum with an eloquence equal to that of the greatest orators of his time. When Trajan was elevated to the throne, he conferred the consular dignity on Pliny, who, at the desire of the senate, pronounced that fine oration which is extant, entitled the "Panegyric on Trajan." He was some time after appointed governor of Pontus and Bithynia, where he abolished the arbitrary imposts and stopped the persecution of the Christians, of whom he gave a liberal account to the emperor. After his return to Rome, he settled at Comum, his native place, where he established an academy and library for young men who had not the means of edu-cation. Pliny was a liberal patron of men of virtue and learning. For Quintilian he always retained the greatest regard, and gave his daughter a handsome down on her marriage. Of the many works of this writer, only his "Epistles" and "Panegyrie on Trajan" remain. He also wrote the "History of his own Times," of which Tacitus speaks in high terms. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1734. Hearne, Lord Orrery, and Masson, have furnished English translations of them. B. about 62: D. about 116.

PLOT, Robert, plot, a learned English anti-quary and naturalist, who became secretary to the Royal Society in 1632, and published their "Transactions" from No. 143 to 166. He was appointed first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and professor of chemistry at Oxford. auseum, and professor of chemistry at Oxford, He was also nominated historiographer to the king, and Mowbray herald extraordinary. His works are, the "Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire," papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and an essay on the "Oxigin of Springs," in Latin. B. in Kent, 18413—18406. 1041; p. 1696.

PLOTINUS, plo-ti'-nus, the most celebrated of the neo-Platonic philosophers. After studying for eleven years under Ammonius, he travelled into Persia and India, where he acquired a great store of knowledge. He served in the army under Gordian; but, when that emperor army under Gordian; but, when that emperor was slain, Polotinus effected his escape, and went to Rome, where he opened a school of philosophy, and had many disciples. His works were printed at the Oxford University press, in 3 volunces, 1835. a. at Lycopolis, Egypt, 204; D. in Campania, 274.

PLOWDEN, Edmund, plou'der, an eminent English lawyer, who was educated at Cambridge; whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees in physic, which profession be conited for the law. It is "Conservation." he quitted for the law. His "Commentaries and Reports" are greatly esteemed. They consist of a collection of cases from Edward VI. to the middle of the reign of Elizabeth. B. in

Shropshire, about 1517; D. 1585.

Pluche, Noel Antoine, ploczh, a French writer, who became professor of rhetoric in the white, who became protests of the orders, and subsequently went to Paris, where he taught geography and history. His principal works are, "Spectacle de la Nature," of which there are several English translations: "The History of the Heavens," an inquiry into the origin of mythology and idolatry (this has also been translated into English); and "On the Mechanism of Languages." B. 1638; D. 1761.
PLUKENET, Leonard, pluke'-net, an eminent

PLUKENER, LOCAIRA, putcke*-net, an emment English botanist, who was doctor of pluysic; but, notwithstanding his great merit, was neglected till the close of life, when he was appointed superintendent of the garden at Hampton Court, and royal professor of butany. He published several "Collections of Lotany," and his Herbal, containing 8000 plants, is in the British Museum. B. 1612; D. 1706.

PLUMIER, Charles, ploo'-me-ai, an eminent Freich botanist, who at first studied mathematics, but afterwards applied himself to natural history. Louis XIV, sent him to America, to collect plants useful in medicine, and he made three voyages for that purpose. The king rewarded him with a pension, and appointed him warded him with a piension, and appromise nimit royal botanise. He was on the eve of undertaking a fourth voyage, but died as he was about to embark. His works are, "Description of the Plants of America," "Treatise on America, Form of the Plants of America," "Treatise on American Form," "The Art of Turning," wo dissertations on Cochineal, in the "Journal des

Sevans," &c. B. 1646; D. near Cadis, 1706.
Plunket, Oliver, plun'-ket, archbishop of
Armagh and Roman Catholic primate of Ireland, who was accused of having attempted to excite an insurrection of the Roman Catholics of Ireland against Charles II. On that charge

he was condemned to death, and after execution his body was quartered, in 1631. B. 1616. PLUNER, William Conyngham, first Lord, an Irish lawyer and statesman, who, having distinguished himself by his ovatorical talents while a student at Trinity College, Dublin, was returned to the Irish Parliament through the influence of the earl of Charlemont. In 1787 innuence of the earl of Challemont. In 1/89, was called to the bar, and obtained such a large practice that, by the year 1807, he had acquired a fortune. In the same year he was returned to the British House of Commons, when he attached himself to the Whigs, and became a powerful orator of that party. In 1837 he was created lord chief paties of the Common he

Pluquet

Pleas in Ireland, and a peer of the United Kingriess in Freund, and a peer of the United Ming-dom. During the passage of the Roman Ca-tholic Emancipation Bill he was the constant adviser of the duke of Wellington in the English adviser of the case of vernington in the lengths. House of Lords. In 1830 he became lord chancellor of Ireland, which post he retained until the year 1811. Lord Plunket's later year were spent apart from political life, in retirement at his estate in Ireland. He was a great and impassioned orator; but though he has been compared to Pitt and Burke, he was too been compared to Fits and Banks, he was observed to be the considerable of legislation to have been equal to those statesmen. As a lawyer, he was more brilliant thun sound, more dexterous than learned. n. at Newton,

Cork, 176k; D. near Bray, Ireland, 1854.

PLUQUET, François André Adrien, ploc'-kai, an eminent French writer, who entered into orders and obtained a canonry, which he quitted orders and obtained a canonry, which he quitted assume the professorship of history at the College of France, in 1776. He belonged to the party of Fontenelle, Montesquieu, and Helvenius; and, ameng other important works, wrote "An Examination of Fatalism," "Dictionary of Herosice," Mo Schaliffey" (in this work he combated the opinion of Hobbes, and proved below the Schaling of Hobbes, and proved the Hobbes of Hobbes, an that man is beneficent and religious); "The Classical Books of the Empire of China," and On Luxury."

On Luxury." B. at Bayeux, 1716; D. 1790. Privancii, plad-turk, a celebrated Greek biographer and moralist, who studied philosophy in the school of Ammonius, at Delphi; and so greatly was he esteemed by his countrymen, that, when but a young man, he was asso-ciated in a deputation to the proconsul of the province, on an important mission, which he discharged with honour. He is stated to have afterwards travelled through Greece and into Egypt, and his observations in the latter country are believed to have led to his producing a treatise on Isis and Osiris. One account, but not a perfectly reliable one, declares that, when he visited Rome, he was received with flattering marks of distinction by Trajan, who raised him to the con-sular dignity, and appointed him governor of Illyria. It is certainly ascertained that he resided at Rome, where he delivered lectures in Greek upon philosophy, and enjoyed the friendship of Lucan, the younger Pliny, Martial, and support having the younger largy margin, and others. At an advanced age he retired to his native town. He left two sons, Plutarch and Lamprias. The last wrote a list of his father's works, which were numerous. The most celebrated of his works are his "Lives of Illustrious Men," in delineating which he has shown great impartiality, an abhorrenge of tyranny and vice, and an accurate acquaintance with the human mind. His "Morals" also contain many valuable of servations and curious narratives. The and of servations and caroos harratives. The phens, Greek and Latin, 1572. His "Lives" have been translated into English by Driden, by Laughorne, and by Professor Long. His "Morals" have also been translated into English. B. at Cheronen, Beeolia, about 48; D. at the same place, at a very advanced age.

same piace, at a very advanced age.

Pococs, Fdward, pol-kok, a learned English
divine and orientalist, who, at the age of 1t, was
entered of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; whence he
removed to Corpus Christi College, where he obtained a fellow-hip. In 1629 he enteredento orders, and was appointed chaplan to the Eng-lish factory at Aleppo. While there, he im-proved himself in the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic,

and Ethiopic languages, which he had before and belinopte auguages, which he had corors studied at the university. He was also employed by Archbishop Laud in purchasing ancient manuscripts and coins; and that prelate having founded an Arabic lecture at Oxford appointed Mr. Pocock the first professor. Ho returned home in 1636; but afterwards made another voyage to the East, and remained there four years. On his arrival in I-nesland, he found his patron in the Tower and the kingdom in commotion. In 1618 he was nominated to the Hebrew professorship, with the prebend of Christehurch annexed; he published in the same ve r his "Specimen Historice Arabum." 1052 he was one of those concerne I in preparing the intended edition of the Polyglot Bible. His principal works were-" Por a Mosis; or, The principal works were—"Por a Mosis; or, The Six Predatory Discourses of Moses Maimonides," "The Annals of Entychius; ""Abu-l-farsi Historia, Dynastarum;" ("Commentaries in Michi, Malachi, Hosca, and Joel;" a Syriac version of the second epistle of St. Peter, the second and third of John, and that of Jude.

B. at Oxford, 1604; D. 1631. POCOCK, Isaac, an artist and dramatist, whose father distinguished himself as a marine painter; and Isaac appearing to have a genius for the and isade appearing to have a genius for the same art, was placed first with Romney, and afterwards studied under Sir William Recent, He gained the first prize given by the British Institution, by the production of his historical picture of the murder of Thomas à Becket. He afterwards painted other pictures, but becoming independent, he retired to Maidenhead, where he occasionally used both his peneil and pen, and produced many dramatic pieces, the greater and produced many dramatic pieces, and greater part of which were successful. He was the author of about 40 melodeamas, farces, and operatic pieces; among which were, "The Miller and his Men," "Hit or Miss," "John of Paris," "Robinson Crusoe," "Montrose," &c. B. 1782: D. 1835.

Por, Edgar Allan, po, an eminent American writer, who was the son of a strolling player, and was in childhood left an orphan, but was adopted by Mr. Allan, a wealthy merchant. He accompanied that gentleman to England in 1816, and was placed at a school at Stoke Newington. Returning to his native country in 1822, he was sent to an neadency at Richmond. and at a later period to Charlottesville University, Virginia. His career at school and college was brilliant, so far as the acquirement of learning was concerned, but was marked by so much extravagamee and irregularity, that it termi-nated in his expulsion from the last-named establishment. He soon afterwards quarrelled with his generous prefector, in consequence of the latter's refusal to pay some of his gambling debts. Intending to proceed to Gree, e, at that period struggling to throw off the tyranny of the Turks, he want to Europe, but, although he never reached his destination, he wandered about the continent until he was seized by the police of St. Petersburg, for being engaged in a drunken riot. The American ambassador proarunen rot. The American ambussador pro-cured his releas, and sent him home, where he was kindly received by Mr. Allan. In a short time, however, he had a serious quarred with Mr. Allan, who declared he would never see or assist him again. A small volume of peems which he had published, had been so successful us to lead Poe to believe that he might rely upon literature as a means of subsistence; but deeming himself slighted, he soon afterwards

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enlisted as a private soldier. Some military friends rescued him from this position; upon which he again adopted a literary career. He readily obtained employment upon the magazines and periodicals; but his unfortunate prediluction for strong drinks always lost him what his great talent had secured. Towards the close of 1848, he joined a temperance society, but un-happily was weak enough to accept the invitation of some friends to drink, while staying at Baltimore, and became so utterly inebriated that he fell down in the streets. On being picked up, he was conveyed to an hospital, where he expired on the following day. His works consist of "Eureka, a Prose Poem," one volume of poetry, and two of tales. B. at Lal-timore, United States, 1811; D. in the same city, 1849.

Poelemberg, Cornclins. (See Polemberg.) Poerio, Carlo, po-ecr'-e-o, a modern Neapo-litan statesman, who was the son of Baron Joseph Poerio, counsellor of state and attorney-general of the high court of justice at Naples. Carlo was educated at Florence under the most able professors, but returned to Naples in 1828, where he commenced practice as an advocate, and distinguished himself by eloquently defend-ing the principles of representative government, for which he was three times prosecuted by the ruling powers. When a constitutional government was proclaimed at Naples, in 1848, Poerio was appointed under-secretary for home affairs, and afterwards became minister of public in-struction. When Bomba suddenly and infa-mously destroyed the constitution, Poerio was, with other enlightened members of the state imprisoned. During ten years he suffered all the horrors of a Neapolitan dungeon, but obtained his release from the late king of Naples in 1859. With Settembrini and many other patriots, he was placed on board a ship, which was ordered to proceed to the United States. But the patriots, who greatly outnumbered the But the patriots, who greatly outsitumered the crew of the vessel, sent a deputation to the captain, informing him that, without wishing to employ force, they had resolved to steer the ship into the nearest Eritish port. The exiles were in consequence landed at Cork, and soon afterwards Poerio and his companions proceeded to London. He subsequently returned to his country, and was elected a member of the Italian Parliament in 1860. B. 1803; p. 1867.

Poggendorff, John Christian, pog-gen-dorf, an eminent German physician, who in 1834 was appointed professor of physics at the university of Bettin, and in 1838 beeame member of the Academy of Sciences. In his work entitled "The Alagnetism of the Voltaie Pile," he was the first to demonstrate, and apply the principles of the multiplier. In 1824 he assumed the direction of the "Annals of Physics and Chemistry," which, under his editorship, became one of the first of the scientific journals of Germany. With Liebilg and Wealher, he afterwards under took a "Dictiumry of Chemistry," and subsequently produced a "Biographical Dictionary of Mathematicians and Naturalists," and Studies for a History of the Exact *Ceiences." His scientific researches have been principally directed towards electricity and magnetism. of Berlin, and in 1838 became member of the

directed towards electricity and magnetism, He invented a galvanometer, another instru-ment for producing a constant current of electricity, and made some important discoveries Hamburg, 1796.

Poggio Bracciolini, John Francis, pod'-io bratch'-che-o-le'-ne, a learned Italian historian, whose merit procured him the office of secretary to Pope Boniface IX. and several of his successors. While he was at the council of Constance. he was employed in searching for ancient manu-scripts in that city, of which he discovered several. From Constance he went to England, where he continued for some time, and then returned to Rome; but, in 1435, settled at Florence, married, and became secretary to that republic. His principal works are—"Funeral Orations," "History of Florence," "De Varie-tate Fortung," "Epistles," a collection of wit-ticisms, a Latin translation of Diodorus Siculus, nd editions of several ancient writers disco-

ered by him, particularly Quintilian and Ammianus Marcellinus. B. at Terranova, Florence, 1380; D. at Florence, 1459.—His son James translated his father's "History of Florence" from the Latin into Italian; also the "Life of Cyrus" from the Greek, and other works. He was put to death for being concerned in the conspiracy of the Pazzi in 1478.

Potrier, Germain, pwoi'-ri-ai, an eminent French chronologist and antiquary, was of the order of Benedictines of St. Maur, which he quitted in 1769. He was one of the writers of The Art of Verifying Dates," and undertook, n conjunction with Precieux, the 18th volume of the "Collection of the Historics of Gaul and

of the "Concession of the Habster of Grand and France," begun by Bonquet. B. 1724; D. 1803. Poinson, John B., paob'-sawng, an eminent French geographer, who preduced a "Physical and Political Atlas of the whole World," the atlas for the "Universal Geography" of Malte-Brun, and several of the maps accompanying the works of Humboldt. He also constructed several fine globes, one of which is preserved in the Louvre museum, B. 1761; D. at Valence,

1891. Poissor, Raymond, pwois'-sawing, acclebrated French actor and dramatic virties; who was gentlemen of the chamber to the Dan de Crequi, but quitted that service for the stage. His pieces are, "The Baron do la Crassa," "The Good Soldier," "The Food of Quality," and some others: B, about 1620; p. 1800.

Poisson, Simeon Denis, an eminent French mathematician, who, in 1811, was appointed professor of mechanics in the Normal School at Paris, and subsequently became examiner of the Polytechnic School, member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Council of Public In-struction, and baron and officer of the Legion of Honour He was one of the most profound mathematicians of his time, and largely contributed to the scientific journals. His dissertations chiefly relate to the mathematics of magnetism, heat the gases, capillary attraction, gravitation, &c. He excelled in applying the methods of mathematical analysis to questions of physics. A monument to his memory was creeted in his native town. p. at Pithiviers, 1781; p. at Paris, 1840.

POLYRE, Peter, poler, an eminent French naturalist and traveller, who entered the Congregation of Missionaries and was sent to China, where he was imprisoned during two years. In his passage to Europe the vessel was attacked by the English, and Poivre had his arm carried off. He subsequently quitted the ecclesiastical state, and was sene by the French India Company, in 1749, to open a commercial establishment in Cochin-China, and was also appointed intendent 3 T 2

introduced the bread-fruit tree and other valuable plants. He wrote "The Voyage of a Philosopher," a treatise on the "Dyeing of Silks," and "The History and Manners of China," &c. B.

at Lyons, 1719; b. at the same city, 1786.
Pole, Reginald, pole, cardinal and archbishop
of Canterbury, was the son of Richard Pole,
Lord Montague, and of Margaret, daughter of Lord Montague, and of Margaret, aurginer of George, dake of Clarence, younger brother of Edward IV, and cousin-german to the mother of Henry VIII. At the age of 12 he was entered at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he may be a supported to the considerable progress in learning. In 1817 he obtained a prehend in the cathodral of Salisbury, and two years after, the deaneries of Exeter and Wimborne. About this time he went to Italy for improvement, upon a liberal establishment from his relation Henry VIII. He returned to England in 1525, and was held in great favour by the king, on account of his engaging manners and accomplishments; but, when that monarch arowed his design of divorcing his queen, Pole opposed it, and went anybody else. To learn by heart a whole tra-to Italy. Henry having assumed the supremacy [red] cost me nothing. In a word, if I must over the Church, and caused Dr. Sampson to write a defence of that title, sent the book to Pole, who refurned an answer to it under the title "Pro Unitate Ecclesiastica." This gave such offence that his preferments and pensions were taken from bim; but he was abundantly compensated by the pope and emperor. The former made him cardinal in 1536, and appointed him nuncio to France and Flanders. At home, however, he was declared a traitor, and a price was set upon his head. He was one of the legates at the Council of Trent, where he attended as long as his health permitted. On the death of Paul 111, he narrowly missed election to the populon. Queen Mary was no sooner settled on the English throne, than Pole was appointed legate to reduce England to submission to the papal see; but, before he set out, the act of attainder which had been passed against him was repealed. He arrived in 1554, and was magnificently received and lodged in the palace at Lambeth. Shortly after he met the Parliament, and pronounced the papal absolution of the kingdom. The day after the death of Cranmer, he took upon himself the title of archbishop of Canterbury, having been prometed to that dignity some time before. He was also lected chancellor of both universities, which he visited by commission. He behaved with moderation to the Protestants, and was displeased with the conduct of Gardiner and the other persecuting prelates. He survived Queen Mary only sixteen hours, Besides his book Mary only sixteen hours. Besides his book against Henry VIII, and his defence of it, he wrote several pieces in favour of the papal authority and the doctrines of the Church of Rome. It is difficult to absolve Cardinal Pole from all acquiescence in the dreadful persecutions which took place in Queen Mary's reign; but his mild and honourable disposition seems totally at variance with the fearful acts which disgraced

that period. B. at Stourton, Stallordshire, 1500; D. at Lumbeth, POLEMBERG, Cornelius, po'-lem-buirg, an coinent Datch painter, who, at the invitation of Charles L, visited England, where h

cabinet pictures of great Yearty. His failed, and on his return to France was for land capes are particularly fine. On the dissone time in disgrace. He afterwards reconstructures breaking out between the King and Parliament, he returned to his native country, in negotiating the treaty of Utrecht. In the 850

of the isles of France and Bourbon, where he B. at Utrecht, 1586; D. at the same city. 1660.

POLEMON, pol'-e-mon, a Greek philosopher. FOLKMON, poi-e-mon, a creek philosopher, who in his youth led a dissolute life; but, passing the school of Xenocrates one day, inflamed with wine, he entered in order to ridicule the philosopher. The discourse of Xenocrates on the misery of intemperance had such an effect that Polemon became his disciple and successor After this change he drank nothing but water during the rest of his life, B, at Athens, about

attring the reso of his had 2510 B.C.; D. 270 B.C.
Polevox, Nicolas Alexiewitch, pol'-e-roi, an eminent Russian writer, who was the son of a merchant settled in Siberia. He never went to school, but was taught reading in his sixth year by his sister. He was a prodigious reader, and by his sister. It was a produgious reader, and, while still a mere child, wrote a drama, a manuscript newspaper, and a "History of Peter the Great." "At last," he says, in his Autobiography, "I became my father's walking dictionary in geography and history, for my memory at describe my mental progress up to the year 1811, it was this .- I had read about a thousand volumes, of all kinds and sorts, and remem-bered all that I read." In 1812 his father had settled at Moscow, when the city was destroyed sected at and-cow, when the eny was destroyed by tire on the advance of Aspodeon I.; after which event he returned to Irkutsk, where young Polevoy sport several years as clerk to his father, who wished him to become a man of business, while the inclinations of the son were wholly towards literature. In secret he learnt the French and German languages, and in 1817 sent an account of the emperor Alexander's visit to Kursk to the "Russian Courier," which was his first essay in print. He continued his contributions, and repaired to St. Petersburg, where he made the acquaintance of the most distinguished literary men; and proceeding to Moscow, established there the "Moscow Tele-graph," in 1825. The succeeding twenty-one years were occupied in incessant literary labour. He was a journalist, an historian, a romancewriter; he produced essays, tales, translations of Shakspeare, and a multitude of dramas, traof stassister, and a marcare of dramas, ra-gedies, and comedies, at a rate faster than criti-cism could follow. His most important works are, a "History of the Russian Nati a," which was left incomplete at his death; "Sketches of Russian Literature;" Dramate Works and Russian Liferature;" Dramatic Works and Translations; and Lives of Napoleon, Peter the Great, and Suwarrow. His translation of "Ham-let" was played with great success at

in 1837. B. at Irkutsk, 1706; D. 1846. H. I.S. J. B. as (FRAUSA) 17:07 J. LOSO.
POLIGNAC, Melchior de, pot-leen-yak, a celebrated French cardinal, who was descended from one of the oldest families in France, and received his education at Paris, where he, at the same time, defended the philosophy of Aristotle and that of Descartes with great ingenuity. In the disputes between the pope and the court of France, Polignac rendered great service by bringing about a reconciliation. Louis XIV. sent him as ambassador to Poland to procure the election of the prince of Conti, after the death of John Sobieski. In this he



PRIOR, MATTHEW.



Pope, Alexander.



PFEIFFER, IDA.



Polo, MARGO.



Pric. Jones

next year he received from Pope Clement XI. mined by his intense application. He was pre-the dignity of cardinal. After the death of paring to start for Italy, but n. at Southampton, Louis XIV. he was crited to his abbey of Anchin, 1827; n. in Renfereshine, 1789. and was not recalled till 1721. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch, and in 1732 commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. Car-dinal Polignac wrote an excellent Latin poem, cutitled "Anti-Lucretius." n. at Puy, Langue-

Counted "Anti-Lucretius." B. at Puy, Langue-doc, 1661; D. at Paris, 1741.

Polionac, Prince Jules de, minister and favourite of Charles X., was the son of the due de Polignae and his duchess, the favourite and confidante of Marie Antoinette. At an early age he joined the count of Artois, then in exile, and was appointed his aide-de-caup. In 1804 he returned to France, where he and his elder brother engaged in a plot against the first consul; on the discovery of which he was condemned to an imprisonment of two years. Even after the expiration of this term he was detained in custody, but contrived to effect his escape in 1813. After fulfilling various missions in the interests of the Bourbons, he was, upon their restoration to the throne of France, sent as ambassador to the court of England. From that post he was recalled in 1829 by Charles X., who appointed him minister of foreign affairs and president of the council. But his acts excited general dissatisfaction, and his reactionary policy led to the fall of Charles X. and the expulsion of the elder branch of the Bourbons from the French throne. During the revolution of 1830 he obstinately refused all compromise, and, after the triumph of the people, attempted to escape under a disguise; but was taken at Granville, conducted to Paris, and brought to trial before the Court of Peers. which condemned him to imprisonment for life. with the loss of all his titles and orders. After being detained for several years in the fortress of Ham, he was pardoned in 1836; upon which he repaired to England; but sub-equently returned to France, where he spent it e remainder of his days in strict privacy. This blundering statesman was, apart from politics, an honour-able and worthy man; but his public acts may be assumed to have sprung from the projudices of his birth and education, and his blind faith in the principles of the old régime. B. at Paris, 1783; p. 1847.

POLIZIANO, OF POLITIANUS, Angelo, po-lishi-ai-nus, a learned Italian writer, whose poetical talents recommended him to the patronage of Lorenzo and Julian de' Medici, the former of whom made him tutor to his children. He discharged this trust so well as to be appointed professor of Greek and Latin at Florence. His principal works were, "History of the Confederacy of Pazzi," a Latin translation of Herodian, "Greek Epigrans," Latin Epistus, "Bucolle Poems," a "Treatise on Anger," and "Orfeo," the earliest form of the libretto of an

"Otteo," the earliest form of the libretto of an open extant. n. in Tusenty, 1545, n. 1494. Pollito, (See Assinius). Polloto, thobert, poll-lok, a Scotch poet, who was educated for the church, but produced, before he had attained his 25th year, a very romarkable poem, on titled "The Course of Time." Upon the recommendation of Professor Wilson. Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, published the work, which attracted the most unqualified admiration in the religious world. It speedily ran through several editions; having in the

Polo, Marco, po'-lo, a celebrated old Vene-an traveller, whose father and uncle left tian traveller, whose Venice in 1250 for Constantinople, travelled up the Euxine, and afterwards proceeded to Bokhara, where they acquired the Monzol language: they next joined the suite of the Persian amba-sador, with which the brothers pro-ceeded to the court of Kubla Khan, in Chinese Tartary. The Venetians were well received by Kubla, who commissioned them to carry a letter to the pope, in which he asked that a hundred learned men might be sent into his dominious. They arrived safely at Venice in 1269, after an absence of ninetecu years. In 1272, the two brothers, and Marco Polo, the son of Nicolo, together with two Dominican friars, again set forth into the interior, from the coast of Syria; but the friars, becoming too frightened to proceed, left the three Venetians to prosecute by themselves their journey into central Asia. In 1275 they arrived at the camp of Rubla Khan, who soon afterwards dis-putched Marco Polo on several missions to China and India; and Marco was thus the first European who visited China, In 1291 the three Venetians were permitted to accompany an em-Veneraus were permitted to accompany an ear-bassy to Petsia, and, after travelling through China, they embarked at Fo-Kien, and sailed thence for Persia. From Persia they set sail for Venice, which they reached in 1295. Venice was at that period at war with G noa, and Marco Polo was placed in command of one of the war-galleys of the state; but, being taken prisoner, was conveyed to Genoa. While in captivity he dictated to a fellow-prisoner the narrative of his adventures. This MS, he afterwards corrected on regaining his liberty, and caused a French translation to be made of it. The work was published at Venice in 1559. It is one of the most interesting and valuable of the ancient works on geography. Marco Polo was B. about 1250; D. about 1323.

POLYMNUS, pol'-i-é-nus, a Macedonian, who wrote a work entitled "The Stratagens of War," dedicated to the emperors Antoniaus War," dedicated to the emperors Antoniaus and Verus. There are several editions of this book in Greek and Latin. It was translated into English by R. Sheppard, 1793. Flourished about the middle of the 2nd century A.D.

POLYBIUS, po-lib'-i-us, a Greek historian, whose father, Lycorias, was a distinguished Greeian general, and taught his son the principles of philosophy and policy. Philopeemen was his instructor in the art of war. Polybius displayed great skill and courage in several expeditions during the war between the Romans and Perseus, king of Macedon. When that monorch was defeated. Polybius was taken prisoner and sent to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Scipio, whom he accompanied to the siege of Carthagena, and to that of Numantium. Polybius, on the death of Scipio, was greatly afflicted, and retired into private life. Partonly of his "Universal History" of his own time, in Greek, remains, which was translated into English by Sir Henry Sheares, in 1693. B. at Megalopolis in Arcadia, about 204 B.C.; D. about 123 g.c.

, pol'-i-karp, bishop of Smyrna, and a martyr of the Christian church, was the disyear 1857 attained its twenty-first. The young ciple of St. John the Evangelist. He made a poet's constitution was frail, and was under-journey to Rome in 160, to settle the contro-

THE DICTIONARY

Polycletus

versy respecting the proper time for the celebration of Easter. On his return to Smyrna, in 166, he was condemned to the flames by the proconsul. His martyrdom is affectingly related in a letter from the church of Smyrna to the churches of Pontus; and there is also extant an epistle of his to the Philippians, published by Usher, with those of Ignatius, in 1617. B. 71.

POLYCLETUS, pol-i-kle'-lus, a sculptor of Sicyon, in the Peloponnesus, who was the rival of Phidias. It is reported that Polyeletus, by way of convicting the critics, exhibited a statue for public animadversion, offering to correct the faults that should be noticed. On producing it a second time, amended exactly according to the errors which had been pointed out, he placed by it another, formed according to his own judgment. The observers manimously approved this last, and censured the former; on which Polyeletus said, "That which you cond-un, is your own work; that which you admire, is unine." Flourished about 410 B.C.

POLYBORE VERGIL. (See VERGIL.)

POMBAIL, Don Schastian Joseph Carvalho, Marquis de, pon'-hal, a Portuguese statesman, who served during some time in the army; but abandoning a military life, retired to his estate until 1739. In 1745 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he married the Countess Daun, a relation of the famous marshal of that name. In 1750 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and had the principal share in the administration. He displayed great talent, encouraged agriculture and commerce, placed the marine on a respectable footing, and instituted several excellent regulations; but he disgraced his public life by his avarice. He, however, distinction had himself by his honourable conduct after the earthquake which de-troyed Lisbon in 1755. By his means the city was speedily restored, and the public calamity relieved. But his radicance at court created him many engmies; and at length a conspiracy was formed against him and the king, which was discovered, and the authors and agents severely punished. Being suspicious that the Jesuits were con-cerned in this plot, he caused them to be expelied from the kingdom. On the death of Joseph II., in 1777, the power of Pombel was destroyed, and he was extled from coast. s, at Soura, Coimbra, 1689; p. at Pombal, 1782.

Coimbra, 1639; n. at Pounda, 1822. Pomer, Pransois, palanca Pranshab cuit, who published, canong other borned works, "Trea-che Europels of the Ancients," "Pantise on the Funerals of the Anchents, "Treatise on the Funerals of the Anchents," Pantheum Mysthema," and "An Account of the Heathen Mythology," of will be yndrew Tooke gave an English trans. It is, we don't ack ledgment, E. 1618; p. 1613.

Pomraer, John, pomofred, an Haglish and divine, who entered into orders, and tained the living of Malden, in Pedford hire. On account of a payerse in his pasm enticled "The Choice," Dishop Compton was for some time very much prejudiced against him. His poems poscess little merit, but were once very

popular. n. at Luten, 1667; p. 1763. Pour vnoch, Jeans Antoinette Peleson, Marchione, in., pad qual or, mistress of Louis XV was the dan heer of a butcher, and at an early nge married M. D'Etioles, the nephew of the farmer-upus rel Normand Tournehad. While hunting in the forest of Sonart, on the borders of

immediately enamoured. She was created manchioness of Pompadour in 1745, and retained a complete ascendancy over the heart of Louis till her death. The marchioness is stated in her "Memoirs" to have taken a conside able shore in the political affairs of her time, particularly the war of 1756. B. 1721; D. at Versailles, 1761.

Pomperus, Uneius, pom-pe-yus, commonly called Pompey the Great, was the son of Pompey, an able general, under whom he studied the art of war, and with such success, that at the age of twenty-three he was fitted to command three legions, which he raised at his own expense, and with which he joined Sylla. Three years afterwards he recovered Sicily and Africa. and became so great a favourite with the army that Sylla recalled him. He obeyed the menthat Sylia recance min. He obeyed the impa-date, though his soldiers wished him to resist the orders of the dictator. Sylia received him with expressions of friendship, and saluted him with the appellation of Imperator; he also obtained the honours of a triumph. After the death of Sylla, Pompey compelled Lepidus to quit Rome; and brought the war against Sertorius in Spain to a victorious conclusion. for which he obtained a second triumph, B.c. 73, and, at the same time, was elected consul-In his consulate he restored the tribunes, exterminated the pirates, gained great advantages over Tigranes and Mithridates, and made numerous compaests in the East. After these exploits he entered Rome, and was homoured with a third triumph. But his glory and valu white their training for his goog and van character processed him many chemics; to counteract whom he joined with Cassus and Casar in forming the first triumvivate, n.c. co. To strengthen this alliance, he married Julia, daughter of Casar; but the two great men hoemes rivals, in a measurement Pompey's being On the de-

Julia, he married Cornelia, daughter of Merellos Semio, whom he associated with himself in the consulate. Ca. ar held the government of Gaul, when the senate, at the schertation of Pompey, passed a decree common ling him to quit the passed a decree comman and man or que are army, on pain of being declared an enemy to his country. War now broke out between the two generals, who encountered each other on the plains of Bharsaila, where Pompey was defeated, and field, but was consciously on landing in Ervident little contact the landing in

Cheins Marnny, e , son of the indeavoured to ha his father's edat Munda, a Cassara but wood was: hortivattera shan, n.c.45. over son of

vien; but being defeated by the latter in a great scasticult, n.c. 36, he fled to A in and was put to

Pompionan, Jean Jacque & le Franc, Margada of, part-paralysis of, a French writer, with was admitted a member of the Academy In 1799; on which occasion he had the courage to deliver on inaugural di course in doten e ef Christianity, which drew up a Linea namber of satires and lampoons from Volcaire and the other insidels of that reciety. His works consist of dramatic pieces, stated odes, in ral dis-courses, a translation of Virgil's "Georgies," &c. n. at Montauban, 1769; p. 1784.

Pompionan, Jean George le Franc de, brother which Transition hold an estate, the king had an opportunity payers by afforded him of seeing church. He wrote—"Critical Issay on the Madane Droofe, with windows charms he was Present State of the Republic of Letters," on

the Secular Authority in matters of Religion; "Scepticism convicted by the Prophecies:"
"Religion avenged on Incredulity by Incredulity itself." B. at Montauban, 1715; p. 1790.

POMPONATIUS, Peter, pom'-po-nai-shi-us, a learned Italian, who taught philosophy at Padua and other cities in Italy, with extraordinary re-putation. In his book "De Immortalitate Anima," printed at Bologna, in 1516, he maintained that a future state was no part of the Aristotelian philosophy, but a matter of religious faith. This position occasioned a violent controversy, and Pomponatius, though supported by Cardinal Bembo, was regarded as an other of the control of

ported by Cardman Bernou, was regarded as an atheist. B. at Mantua, 1482; D. 1525.
POMPONIUS LETUS, Julius, pom-po'-ni-us, a name given to Peter of Calabria, who went to name given to reter of canabral, who went to Rome, where he was distinguished for his taleuts, till he was falsely accused of con-spiring against Pope Paul II. He then retired to Venice; but, after the death of Paul, returned to Rome, where he became suspected of atheism, on account of his enthusiasm for the ancient philosophy. His principal works are, "The Lives of the Cæsars," editions of Sallust, Pliny the Younger, and some of the works of licero: Commentaries on Quintilian, Columella, Virgil, &c. B. in Calabria, 1425; D. 1498.

virgi, cc. B. in Calabria, 1425; D. 1498.
PONIATOWSKI, Stanislaus, Count, pon-e-a-tow-ske, a Polish nobleman, who distinguished himself as general of the Swedish army of Charles Vivers and the Swedish army of Charles XII. It was through his bravery that Charles was enabled to effect his escape after the battle of Pultows, and he afterwards succeeded in winning over the Porte to support the unfortunate monarch against the Russtans. He subsequently returned to his native country, where King Augustus appointed him general of the royal guard and treasurer of Lithannia. He also enjoyed the favour of the cleeter of Saxony, who had succeeded to the kingdom of Poland. By that monarch he was appointed castellan of Cracow, one of the highest posts in the country. Cne of his sons became king of Poland, under the name of Stanislaus Augustus. B. 1678; D. 1762.

PONIATOWSKI, Joseph, Prince, a distinguished Polish general, who at first served in the Austrian army, and when his countrymen rose against Russia, fought under Kosciusko; but, upon the defeat of that general, Poniatowski sought a refuge at Vienna. When the French entered Warsaw, in 1806, he was appointed to the command of the Polish army which was the command of the Poinsi army which was to co-operate with the French against Russia. In 1912 Napoleon gave him the command of the Street army, which was composed of Poles. In the subsequent battles he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery, and covered himself with gory in the create from Bloscow. Shortly before the lattle terms of the poles of of Leipsic he was created a marshal of France. n. at Warsaw, 1763; drowned in the Elster, 1813. Ponsoner, Sir Frederick Cavendish, K.C.B.,

pon-son-be, a distinguished cavalry officer and major-general in the British army, the second son of the Earl of Bessborough, was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th dragoons in 1800, and after passing through the intermediate grades of rank, obtained a majority in the 23rd light dragoons in 1807. During the Peninsular war he had frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself, and was regarded as the benu ideal of a cavalry officer. At Talavera, Barossa, Vi-book; and when he was at school, at the age of miera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, he performed ten, he turned some of the events of Homer into

some most brilliant exploits, and during the whole of the retrograde movement of the army from the Douro, a day seldom passed without his being more or less engaged with the enemy's advance. He closed his career on the field of Waterloo, where, in the absence of his com-manding officer, General Vandeleur, who had a few minutes before led forward the 16th light dragoons, he observed a French column rapidly advancing into the small valley which lay be-tween the two armies. There was not a moment to lose; Colonel Ponsonby, calculating the coto use; Council Poissing, calculating the co-lumn at about 100 b, excludined, "They must not be allowed to come further," and with his well-known cry, "Come on, 12th!" dashed against the enemy, followed by his men. At the very mo-ment when they had driven their opponents back into the enemy's lines, the colonel received a ent on his right arm, which caused his sword to drop, and immediately afterwards received another on his left, which he raised to protect his head. By the latter he lost the command of his horse, which galloped forward, and Colonel Ponsonby, unable to defend himself, received a blow from a sword on his head, which brought him senseless to the ground, he lay, exposed on the field, during the whole of the ensuing night. After being pierced through the classing light. After being ploreet through the back by a laneer, plundered by a French tirallieur, rode over by two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, and encumbered for some hours by a dying soldier lying across his less, he was at length accosted by an English soldier, whom he persuaded to stay by him until morning, when a carteonveyed him to the village of Waterloo. He had received seven wounds, but ultimately recovered. He became a major-general in the army, K.C.B., and colonel of the royal dragoons, besides enjoying the honour of four foreign orders of knighthood. B. 1783; D. 1837.
PONTOPPIDAN, Erie, pont-op-pi-dan, an emi-

nent Danish divine, who was professor of theology in the university of Copenhagen, and, in 1747, became bishop of Bergen. He wrote extensively upon the history and antiquities of his country. The most important of his works were,—"A History of the Reformation in Den were, "A History of the Reformation in Denmark," and another upon the History, Antiquities, and Migrations of the old Danish races.

B. in Jutland, 1693; D. at Bergen, 1761. Pore, Sir Thomas, pope, a patron of learning, received his education at Eton school, and afterwards studied the law. At the age of 28 he became treasurer of the Court of Augmenta-tions, and was shortly afterwards appointed visitor of religious houses, in which situation he conducted hinself with moderation. In 1540 he was knighted and made master of the jewelhouse in the Tower. He was the intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, to whom, by order of the king, he communicated the sad tidings of his intended execution. In 1551 he founded Trinity College, Oxford. B. at Dedington, Oxfordshire, 1508; p. in London 1558.

POPE, Alexander, a celebrated English poet, whose father was a linendraper in the Strand, London. His parents being of the Roman Ca-

him the i Greek languages. Meeting with Ogilby's "Homer" about this time, he was so much pleased with the work that it became his favour to

a play, which was performed by the upper boys, the master's gardener representing Ajax. At the age of twelve, Pope retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father had purchased an estate. Here he formed his intention of becoming a poet, and wrote his "Ode on Solitude," which appears as the first-fruits of his poetic genus. It was here also that he first met with the works of Waller, Spenser, and Dryden; but, on perusing Dryden, he abandoned the rest, and studied him as a ne aonamment the rest, and standed inth as a model. In his sixteenth year he wrote his "Pas-torals;" the "Essay on Criticism," "Rape of the Lock," and "Windsor Forest," quickly follow-ing. The "Essay on Criticism," notwithstanding the youth of the author, is one of the finest poems in the language, and contains the soundest rules; but his genius shone to greater advantage in his "Rape of the Lock," founded on the circumstance of Lord Petre's cutting off a lock of Mrs. Fermor's hair. About 1713, the poet being then in his twenty-lifth year, he published proposals for a translation of the "Higd," in which he met with such great encouragement, that he was enabled to purchase a contragement, that he was chance to processe a house at Twickenham, whither he removed with his parents in 1715. After completing the "Hiad," he undertook the "Odyssey," for which also he obtained a liberal subscription. He was,

Success as wen as the ment of inprocured him numerous enemies among the inferior classes of writers, from whom he experienced frequent splenetic attacks. His temper was too irritable and too little under control to permit his taking no notice of them; and in 1728 he vented his resentment in a mock heroic, entitled "The Duneiad," in which he took more than warrantable revenge, and, what was worse, exposed to ridicule many worthy and gifted individuals who had given him no offence. In 1733, by the advice of Lord Bolingbroke, he employed his pen upon a moral and philosophical subject, the result of which was his "Essay on Man," an ethical poem addressed to that statesman. Of this work it is needless to speak; for, whatever may be thought of its leading principle, it possesses refined thoughts and substantial beauties. He next wrote satires, in which he attacked several persons of rank. Pope was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works when he was carried off by astima. In person Pope was small and crooked; yet there was much animation and elegance in his countenance, except when he was labouring under his hereditary complaint, the headache. His friendships appear to have been capricious, and he had no pear to have been caprizions, and he had no small portion of vanity in his disposition; to which, and self-interest, almost all considera-tions were readily sacrificed. The best editions of Pope are Warburton's, in 9 volumes, and those of Bowles and Roscoe. The latest and best memoir of the poet was recently brought out under the auspices of J. W. Cr. ker and Ar. Peter Cunningham, p. in London, 1688; p.

Nero, who had seen her accomplishments, soon deprived him of her, and sent him out of Italy After he had taken this step, Nero repudiated this wife Octavia, and married Poppera. The cruelty of the emperor did not, however, long permit her to share the imperial dignity. She died of a kick which she received from him when advanced in pregnancy, about 65 A.D.

PORDENONE, John Authory Licinio Regillo, pop'-dai-no'-nai, an eminent Italian painter, so called from the place of his birth, was disciple of Giorgione, and the rival of Titian, The emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. B. 1483; p. 1539.

Porpuvry, por fire, (Porpurry, por fir i-ns), a platonic philosopher, who studied eloquence at Athens, under Longinus; and philosophy at Rome, under Plotinus, whose life he wrote. His learning was great, and he composed many works, one of which, against the Scriptures, was burnt by order of Theodosius the Great, n. at Tyre, 233; p. at Rome, 304.

Porphyrogenitus, por-fi-ro-jen-i-tus (See

Coxxecxeive VI (

Porsenna, or Porsena, por-sen'-na, or port-se-na, ruler of Clusium, a city of Etruria, who declared war against the Romans because they refused to restore Tarquin to his throne, At first successful, he would have entered the gates or Rome, had not Horatius Cocles stood at the head of a bridge, and resisted the fury of the whole Etrurian army, while his companions behind were enting off the communication with the opposite shore. (See Cocks, Horaius.)
This act of bravery astonished Porsenna; but
when he had seen Mutius Scavola, who had entered his camp with the intention of murder. ing him, burn his haid without emotion, to convince him of his fortitude, he no longer dared to make head azaiast so brave a people. He made a peace with the Romans, and never after supported the claims of Tarquin. The story of Porsenna's attack upon Rome forms the subject of one of Lord Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome."

Porson, Richard, por'-son, a celebrated Greek cholar, who was the son of a parish clerk in Norfolk. Through the liberality of Mr. Norris, a gentleman of that county, he was enabled to pursue his studies at Eton. A similar act of pursue his studies at room. A similar act of liberality on the part of Sir George Baker was the means of his proceeding to Cambridge, where he continued his studies in a most distinguished manner till, in 1790, he was unanimously elected regius professor of Greek. Until the establishment of the London Institution, Porson struggled with poverty, having only the £10 a year afforded by his professorship to subsist upon; but on being appointed chief librarian to the last-named institution, with a salary of (20) per annum, his circumstances became comparatively easy. Although one of the greatest scholars England has produced, Porson published very little, his "Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms upon the Greek Writers," and his edition of the "Lexicon of Photius," being his most important efforts. B. at East Ruston, Norfolk, 1759; b. 1898.

Porra, James della, par-ta, a celebrated Italian nautron, who parried a knight, by whom she had a son. Her personal charms captivated Villa Aldobrandini, now called Belyeders, is Otha, who was then one of Nero's favourites. one of his best works. B. at Milan, about 1530; He carried her away, and married her; but D. at Rome about 1595.—His nephew, William

della Porta, was an eminent sculptor, and restored the legs of the Farnese Hercules.

Posra, John Baptist, a learned Neapolitan writer, who invented the eamera obscura, and acquired a great reputation by his works on science, particularly mathematics, medicine, clin carcer; but meeting with illsaccess in and natural history. He held assemblies of trade, he resolved to devote himself to statistical literature. on science, particularly mathematics, medicine, and natural history. He held assemblies of learned men in his house, which were condemned by the court of Rome, on the absurd charge that the object of their meetings was the discussion of magic. Some writers have claimed for Porta the discovery of the telescope; but the most competent critics admit that is due. His principal works are, "Hearise on Natural Magic," in Latin; another on Physiog-nomy, mixed with Astrology, and other delu-sions of his age. D. about 1550; D. 1615.

PORTAL, Antony, por'-tul, an emineut Italian physician, who went to reside at Paris, and there became the friend of Buffon, a member of the Academy of Sciences, professor at the College of France, and president of the Academy of Medicine. At the restoration he was appointed consulting physician to the king. He was an industrious writer, his most important publication being a "History of Anatomy and Surgery, first produced in 1773. B. 1742; D. 1832.

mst produced in 1773. n. 1742; n. 1832.

Powrez, Anna Maria, por ter, an English novelist, who, while a child, residing with her mother at Edinburgh, made the acquiminance of Sir Walter Scott, then in his youth. Her first attempts in faction are said to have sprung from the screenforce of the Attention. from the suggestions of the future novelist, who used to relate stories to her. Her chief works are, "The Hungarian Brothers," "The works are, "The Hungarian Brothers," "The Recluse of Norway," "The Village of Marien-dorpt," and "The Knight of St. John," She She was also the authoress of a collection of ballad-

was use the attnovers of a concentration branch about 1781; D. near Bristol, 1892. Porrer, Jane, an English novelist, was the sister of the preceding, and the authoress of "The Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "The Pastor's Fireside," "The Field of Forty Footsteps," &c. These novels display certain powers of description and skill in construction; but enjoy, at the present time, but little of the great popularity they once had. B. 1776; D. 1850.

PORTER, Sir Robert Ker, an English painter, and the brother of the two preceding novelists, produced some battle-pieces of an extraord; nary size. His "Storming of Seringapatam," exhibited in the Strand in 1800, was 120 feet in length; "The Siege of Acre" and "The Battle of Agincourt" (hung in the Guidhall), were also of large dimensions. In 1804 he was ap-pointed historical painter to the emperor of of the Ad-

the Great

i St. Petersburg." He went to Spain in 1808, and accompanied the army of Sir John Moore until the battle of Corunna: he was also a spectator of the great Russia, campaign of Napoleon while in Russia, an account of which he pubhished on his return to England. In 1813 he was created a knight by the Prince-regent. During the interval 1817-20 he travelled with his wife, the Princess Mary de Sherbatoff, in Georgia, Persia, and Armenia, and published a work on that tour in 1922. Several years later he obtained the appointment of British consul at Venezuela, which post he filled until the year 1841. During the concluding years of his life

literature. In 1832 he received an appointment at the Board of Trade, and, in his various employments therein, displayed so much energy and intelligence, that he rose to a secretaryship of the board, at a salary of £1500 per annum, in 1841. He was one of the founders of the Galileo is the only person to whom that honour Statistical Society, and a constant contributor is due. His principal works are, "Treatise on to its Journal. To the same body he was also elected treasurer, upon the retirement of Mr. Hallam in 1841. His most important work, entitled "The Progress of the Nation," was commenced in 1836, and completed about 1840; but several new and enlarged editions were subsequently put forth. His other works were a translation of Bastiat's "Popular Fallacies regarding General Interests," a section of "The garding General Hierosis, a Section 1 The Admiralty Manual of Scientific Engineering," edited by Sir J. F. Herschel, and a portion of the "Geography of Great Britain," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and the "Tropical Agriculturist." London, 1792; p. at Tonbridge Wells, 1855.

Portus, Francis, por-lus, an eminent Greek professor, who filled the chair of classical lite-rature at Padua, Modena, and Ferrara. Having rature at Padda, Acodemi, and gerrard. The mig-embraced the reformed faith, he quitted Italy and went to Geneva, where he obtained a pro-fessorship in 1562. His works are, additions to the Greek Dictionary of Constantine; commentaries upon Pindar, Thucydides, Lou Xenophon, and other ancient authors. Longinus,

Accophon, and other auctent authors. In the island of Crete, 1511; p. at Geneva, 1591.
Poaus, pon-us, king of part of India, near the river flydapses, on the banks of which he was defeated by Alexander, who, asking him how he would be treated,—"As a king," said Porus. This answer so pleased the victor, that he not only restored to him his dominions, but added thereto several provinces. He was treacherously put to death by Eudamus, B.C. 317.

Postdonius, pos-i-do'-ni-us, an astronomer of Alexandria, who ileurished before Ptolemy, and undertook to ascertain the circumference of the earth, which he made to be 30,000 forlongs.—There was a Store philosopher of the same name, who was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and taught with reputation at Rhodes. Josephus charges him with having invented sosephus charges him will having invented the calumny against the Jews, that they worshipped the head of an ass. Cicero makes several allusions to his writings. Flourished about 100 B.C.

Poster, Gnillaume, pos'-tel, a French mystic, was sent by Francis I. into the East, to collect manuscripts, and on his return was appointed royal professor of mathematics and languages. He lost this post, however, in consequence of his extraordinary opinions, and went to Rome, where he turned Jesuit; but was expelled from the order and imprisoned, for maintaining that the authority of councils was superior to that of popes. On gaining his liberty he went to Vanice, and formed an intimacy with an old woman who had given herself up to mystic reveries. Postel started the strange notion that women had been left without redemption, which was now accomplished by Mother Joan, the

name of this visionary. For his wild fancies ha was again imprisoned; but recovered his liberty, and returned to Paris. He afterwards wrote a retractation, and was restored to his professorship; but again relapsed, and was confined in a monastery. He wrote a great number of works on theology and the oriental languages. B. in Normandy, 1510; D. 1581.

Posthumus, Marcus Crassus Latianus, pos'thu-mus, a Roman general, who was elected emperor in Gaul on the death of Valerian, in 31. He defeated the Germans in several actions, and displayed talents and virtues worthy of his dignity; but having refused to allow his coldiers to plunder Mayence, they rose against

and slew him and his son, in 267.

POTFMKIN, Gregory Alexandrovitch, ro-tow'-7 ia a Russian general tayoured by Catharine II. He entered the cavalry of the Russian grand at an early age, and, having attracted the notice of Catharine, by his tall and handsome person, she made him minister of war; in which capacity he suggested the idea of taking the Crimea from the Turks. In 1787 he renewed the war against Turkey, and put himself at the head of the army. The year following he took Otshakoy, and put its inhabitants to the sword. He a quired prodictous riches, was appointed fieldmarshal of Russia, grand betman of the Cossaeks, and possessed almost uncontrolled power. He was a man of debanched principles, and an inordinate evicure, which produced a disorder that earried him off. His remains were interred under a magnificent mausoleum at Cherson. He is said to have aspired to the duchy of Courland and to the kingdom of Poland. B. near nsk, about 171);

Potr, Pe

ni. I zeon, who was elected surgeon to Si, Bartholonew's Hospital, and, in 1764, became rellow of the Royal Society. He invented some surcleal instruments, and wrote a treatise on "Hernia," another on "Wounds of the Head," and "Observations on the Fistula Lachrymalis.

z. in London, 1713; p. 1788.

Potter, Paul, pat'-ter, an eminent Dutch painter, excelled in painting landscapes with cattle, and in representing the effect of the necridian sun upon objects. His "Bull" is univercally admired as an extraordinary piece of animal-panating; it is in the maseum at the

numua-pantine; it is by the massean act in Hugue, in at Encklinysen, 1625; p. 1651. Portrus, John, a learned English prelati who was educated at the University of Oxfore

Ground Cemens Mey ndrinus, and some the ological works. E. in York-hire, 1674; E. 1747.

POTTER, Robert, a learned English dwine, who made several excellent translations of classical authors, the most important of which D. 1801.

Porringra, Sir Henry, pot'-tin-jer, an Eng-lish diplomatist, who went to Italia as eadet in 1864, and, by his energy and ability, rose in su

Powell

Ahmednuggur, in the Decean, political resident at Cutch, and president of the regency of Scinde. In 1839 he was further honoured by being ereated a baronet; and, upon the outbreak of war between England and China, was sent to the latter country as ambassador extraordinary. After acting with much decision in concert with Admiral Sir William Parker, he suceceded in obtaining from the Chinese authorities a treaty of commerce. At the conclusion of the war, he was nominated governor and commander-in-chief of Hong Kong, and knight grand-cross of the Bath. Upon his return to England, in 1811, the House of Commons voted hun a pension of £1500 per annum. In 1846 he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, a post he vacated to assume the governorship and command-in-chief of the presidency of Madras, which he held till 1854. In all thus employments he exhibited the best qualities of a public administrator. B. 1789; D. at Malta 18

Poussin, Nicholas, poos'-sa, unominent French painter, who studied in Italy, where he applied himself principally to landscape. On his return to France, in 1639, he was named first painter to Louis XIII., and provided with apartments in the Tuileries. He was also appointed to ornament the gallery of the Louvre; but being thwarted in his plans while executing that great work, he went to Rome, and continued to reside there until his death. Eight ine pactures by him are in the National Gallery. A set his pictures, entitled the "Seven Sa-rament; of the Church of Rome," are included in the collection of the earl of Ellesmere. B. at Andely, idy, 1591; p. at

Iti French extraction, and whose real value was Dughet; but he took that of Poussar, his sister having married Nicholas Poussin. His landscapes, particularly those which represent landstorms, are very line. Six of his paintings are contained in the National Gallery. B. at Rome,

1613; b. at the same city 1675. Powell, Ed. : Roman Catholic priest. ry VIII., in 1523, to west-

per but having, at a later period, maintained the same views in og plastier to his former royal patron, he was con connect to be hanged and quartered in 151).
Powers, Sir John, bart, an eminent and

pointed chapter to Archbishop Tenison for of Liauvia, Carmartheria, in the parameter to Lambeth, and, in 1768, I came in the Court of Kinds from the Key and in the prepared to Lambeth, and, in 1768, I came in the Court of Kinds from the Key and diviging prefer or of divinity. In 1715 he was a taseushed himself so much by his interstyping preferred to the ree of Oxford, whence, in 1797, I always to the third of the Sector beshops, that he was translated to Carterbury. He wrote James II, the prevention of the conference of Court of the court of the sector of the court of the sector of the court of of that distincted had man, and was offered the great seal of Earland if he would have decided against the bish ps. When every effort to in-fluence had against the bishops had failed, the were his Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus, court, it is said, made the same aftempt upon He was also the author of a vindication of his eldest son Thomas, who for many years re-Gray, the part, against Dr. Johnson. B. 1721; pre-ented the county of Carmarthen in Parliament, which reaching the judge's cars, he sent for him, and told han that if he accepted of and place, or the promise of any place under gov ru-ment, he should consider it as intended to bias ergy and abinty, rose in su __i ment, he should consider it as intended to bias s of judge and collector at his judgment, and would disinherit him; and,

as to himself, he would rather live upon his cockle-bank at Langharne, than do anything so repugnant to his conscience.

POWELL, Rev. Baden, an eminent English mathematical professor, who received his edu-cation at Oriel College, Oxford, and, in 1827, became Savilian professor of geometry in the same university. During his long connexion with Oxford, he was one of the most energetic supporters of reform, and a constant advocate for the introduction of a more extensive system of teaching with respect to the natural sciences than was there pursued. The nature of his researches will be seen by an enumeration of his principal works or contributions to scientific journals. These are—" Elementary Treatise on Experimental and Mathematical Opties;" "Revelation and Science;" "The Connexion of Natural and Divine Truth; or, the Study of the Inductive Philosophy considered as subservient to Theology;" "Tradition Unveiled;" Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds, the Philosophy of Creation, the Plurnlity of Worlds, a revised edition of Dr. Pereira's work upon "Light;" an "Histo-rical View of the Mathematical Sciences," contributed to Dr. Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopadia; and a large number of papers on Natural Philoand a large number of papers on Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, furnished to the "Philosophical Transactions," the "Annals of Philosophy," the "Reports of the British Association," and "Taylor's Scientific Memoirs." He was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," a work which depty agilated, the religious

world. B. in London 1798; p. 1859.
Powses, Hiram, post-cre, an eminent modern American semptor, was the son of a small farmer in Win Isor county, Vermont, U.S. On the death of his fether hand to be son of the death of the death of the section. the death of his father, being left in poor circumstances, he was compelled to maintain himself by his own exertions. After inding employment in an hotel, a provision-store, and a clockmaker's shop, he made the acquaintance of a foreign artist, and, having from his youth been an adept at drawing, quickly learnt the art of modelling in plaster from his tutor. He then obtained employment in the Cineinnati then obtained employment in the Chemnati Museum as a modeller in wax. Whilst thus engaged, he assidnously cultivated his artistic powers, and with so much success, that, in 1835, he was quabled to set himself up at Washington ne was chaosed to set limited up at washington as a modeller of busts. Two years later he pro-ceeded to Italy, which for a long period had been a cherished idea. In that land of art his progress was very rapid. The first work by which he acquired fame as a sculptor was an "Eve," in marble. In 1851, his 'Greek Slave' was placed in the Great Exhibition of Loudon, where it became an object of popularity to a most remarkable degree. From that period his fune became European, and he was everywhere a lmitted to be a highly-gifted representative of American art. His other works were, a "Fisher-

torma," "La renserosa," and a number of por-trait busts of the most distinguished statesmen and public men of his native country. B. at

Woodstock, in Vermont U.S., 1903.
Powwalt, Thomas, pow-aad, an English writer and politician, who, in 1753, went to America, and was appointed governor of New Jersey and afterwards of South Carolina. He returned to England in 1761, and, several years later, entered the House of Commons, where he

opposed the war with America. He wrote a treatise on the "Antiquities of Roman Gaul," "Intellectual Physics," an assay on the "Nature of Being," a treatise on "Old Age," "Memorial to the Sovereigns of Europe," and other works, nat Lipeod 1729. " a "Unit 1829."

B. at Lincoln, 1722; D. at Bath, 1805. Pozzo DI Borgo, Charles André, Count, pot'-ro de bor'-go, a Corsican nobleman, who was sent, in 1701, as deputy to the National Assembly, to thank that body for having annexed Corsica to France; but afterwards returned to hi- native island, and struggled, in concert with General Paoli, for the establishment of a free government, under English protection. In 1797, the English having abandoned Corsica, he repaired to London, where he became the leader of the French refugees. In 1803 he went to Russia, and entered the diplomatic service of that country. emperor Alexander appointed him his ambassa-der to Louis XVIII. in 1814, and, as the envoy of Russia, he took part in all the acts of the Holy Alliance. He was present, as Russian commis-sioner, at the battle of Waterloo, where he raceived a wound; and afterwards was one of those who suggested that Napoleon should be exiled from Europe. He represented the emperors Alexander and Nicholas at the court of France until the year 1834, when he returned to St. Petersburg. Shortly afterwards he resumed his former post at Paris, and in 1835 repaired to London as ambassador extraordinary of the ezar. In 1839 he retired from public affairs, and took up his residence at Paris. B. at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1764; p. at Paris, 1842.

PRACE, Winthrop Maskworth, praid, an Iluglish poet and prose writer of celebrity, who commenced his literary career by contributing to the "Etoniun," and "Knight's Quarieriy Magazine." He was called to the bar in 1823. He was called to the bar in 1829, and in the following year entered parliament, where he offered a resolute opposition to the Reform Bill. A complete edition of his works

appeared in 1864. n. 1862; p. 1839.

Prart, Samuel Jackson, pred, a novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, in early life went on the stage, but relinquished that pursuit, and subsequently bee me an itinerant lecturer, a bookseller, and, lastly, an author by profession. He settled at Bath, where, under the fictitious appellation of Courtney Melmoth, the nethions appearation of courtiery atemotis, he published several novels and poems. The principal of his pooms were, "The Tears of Gentins, on the Doath of Goldmilli," "Sympathy," and "Landsenges in Verse." Its best novels were, "Liberal Opinions," "Emma Corbet," "The Pontis of Pleasure," and "Family Secrets." Besides these works, he published Secrets." Besides these works, he published "Gleanlings through Wales, Holland, and West-phalia," "Gleanlings in England," "Harvest Home," "The Fair Circassian," a tragedy; and some others. n. 1729; p. 1814.
PRATA, Charles. (See CAMDEN, Earl of.)
PHANAGORAS, pracage-ories, a Greek his-

Pharagonas, prā-ag-o-rās, a Greek his-torium, who was a native of Athens, and wrote a history of the severeigns of that country, and another of Constantine; also one of Alexander the Great. Flourished about 315. Prarageness, prā-di-d-o-ce, a celebrated Gre-cian sculptor, who executed several fine statues, in bragoz and marble, of Bacchus, a satyr, Venus, and Apollo. An ancient copy of one of his works, the "Apollo Saurockonos," is the only example of his genius extant. He ex-celled in the grace, tenderness, and finish of celled in the grace, tenderness, and finish of his works, and was esteemed as second to

Phidias only. Phryne, a celebrated Thespian ring as only. Firtype, a ceretrated the space courtesan, was his mistress, and served as the model for his statues of Venus. He also exe-cuted a series called "The Labours of Hercules," for the temple erected to that here at Thebes. Two of his sons acquired fame as neocs. Two of his sons acquired hime as sculptors. Praxiteles is supposed to have been n. about 360 n.c.; n. about 230 n.c. Parscott, William Hickling, pres-kot, a cele-

Praced American historian, who came of a New Ingland family of high honour. His grand-father, Colonel William Prescott, commanded the American forces at Bunker's Hill; his

father was an eminent judge at Boston. In 1811 he was sent to Harvard University, where he graduated in 1814. While at college, he was deprived by an accident of the use of one eye; and the sight of the other became so imeye; and the sight of the other became so hip-paired as to compel him to abstain from any lengthened course of study. Happily, his father's circumstances were such as to preclude the necessity of his tolling for bread. He carly determined to devote himself to a life of literature. Soon after quitting college, being advised to fravel, he went to Europe, and spent two years in an extended journey through England, France, and Italy. At the end of that time he returned to his native country with restored health, but with no great improvement in the state of his eyes. His marriage took place soon after, and from this period his days flawed on in diligent and uneventful devotion to literary pursuits. But he laboured at his task under circumstances which would have crushed many men. "While at the university, he says, "I received an injury in one of my eyes which deprived me of the sight of it. other, soon after, was attacked by inflammation so severely that for some time I lost the sight of that also; and though it was subsequently restored, the organ was so much disordered as to remain permanently debilitated; white twice in my life since I have been deprived of the use of it for all purposes of reading or writing for several years together. It was during one of these periods that I received from Madrid the materials for my History of Ferdinand and Isabella; and in my disabled condition, with my trans.tlantic treasures lying around me, I was like one pining from hunger in the midst of abundance. In this state I resolved to make the ear, if possible, do the work of the eye. I to me the various authorities; and, in time, I became so far familiar with the sounds of the different foreign languages (to some of which, indeed, I had been previously accustomed by a residence abroad) that I could comprehend his reading without much difficulty. As the reader proceeded, I dietated copious notes; and when these had swelled to a considerable amount, they were read to me repeatedly, till I had mastered their contents sufficiently for the pur-pose of composition." But the difficulties of mastered their contents stanced by or the par-pose of composition had yet to be overcome. Dieta-tion was at first tried; but finding that he could not attain the force and freedom he required, he was compelled to relinquish that

former on the treadmill sees what he is grinding on the other side of the wall, it becomes very difficult to make corrections. This requires the subject to be pretty thoroughly canvassed in the mind, and all blots and erasures to be made then, before taking up the stylus.
This compels me to go over my composition to the extent of a whole chapter, however long it may be, several times in my mind before sitting down to my desk. When there, the work becomes one of memory rather than of creation, and the writing is apt to run off glibly enough. In 1838 the first of the historical works composed under so many difficulties was produced under the title of "The History of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic of Spain." The work and resound the Canone of Spani. The work became universally successful, and was trans-lated into French, Spanish, and German. Its author was immedicitly elected a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, Prescot's literary industry was not checked by the suc-cess of his first work. He immediately devoted himself to the delineation of another brilliant period in the history of Spain, the fruits of which appeared in 1843, in a work in three which appeared in 1848, in a work in three volumes, called "The History of the Conquest of Mexico," which was received with even greater favour than that which had greeted the "History of Ferdimand and Isabella," The Hterary world recognised in it the same careful research, the same accuracy of statement, the research, the same accuracy of sourcement, and same persuasive sweetness and beauty of style. In 1817 he published the "History of the Con-quest of Peru," a work of kindred and commensurate excellence to that of the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." The historian next devoted himself with unabated ardour to the preparation of a work of wider range and broader scope,—the "History of the Reign of Philip II," He had become one of the great literary names of the age, and everywhere both public and private collections were thrown open to him. It was while preparing himself for the composition of the last-mentioned work that he paid a brief visit to England, where he was cordially received by individuals of the highest literary and social distinction, and where the favourable impression created by his works was confirmed by his prepo-sessing manners and appearance. He took ample time for the task which he do fined to be the great performance of his life. The first two volumes of the work appeared in 1855; and the highest expectations formed by the public were justified, the following year he produced an edition of Robertson's "Charles V.," to which notes and a supplement, containing an account of the emperor's life after his abdication, were added. in the last year of his life he published the third volume of his "History of Philip," which, unfortunately, did not complete the work. His other works consist of essays upon Italian, Spanish, English, and American literature, and a memoir of Brockden Brown, the American novelist. He obtained the highest acknowledgments of literary distinction. The University of Oxford, in 1850, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1845 he received the highest of all distinctions of its kind, in quired, he was compelled to reimpusar unatable of all distinctions of its kine, in mode. A writing-case for the blind was obtained from London, and "with this instruction of the long clerked a corresponding member of the ment," continues Prescott, "I have writing the covery word of my historicalse This hands French Institute, succeeding Navarete, the covery word of my historicalse This hands are prescribed by the covery word of my historicalse This hands are prescribed by the covery word of my historicalse This hands are prescribed by the covery word of my historical states of the covery word of the learned the covery word of the large that the lightest of all distinctions of the lightest of all distinctions of the lightest of the lightest of all distinctions of the lightest o for as one cannot see what he is doing on the societies of Europe he was a member. n. at other side of the paper, any more than a per-Salem, Massachusetts, 1796; n. 1859. Parce, Richard, price, an English dissenting minister and political writer, who, at the commencement of the American war, distinguished himself by his zeal on behalf of republicanism, and published pamphlets on "Gvil Liberty and "Givil Government," for which he received the thanks of the city of London. He also wrots "Observations on the National Debt," in which he endeavoured to prove that the kingdom was on the eve of bankruptcy. Soon after the breaking out of the French revolution, he preached a dissourse at the Gol Jewry, in which he exulted over the misfortunes of the royal family of France, in such a manner as to call forth the keen admirections of Burke. His principal works, we "On the Importance of Christianity," A Review of the Principal Question and Difficulties in Morals," "Bissussion of the Doctrines of Materialism and Necessity, in a Correspondence with Dr. Pricette," D. at Tynton, Glamoranshire, 1723; p. 1701.

Parce, Rev. Thomas, a distinguished Welsh

Peters, Nev. Anomus, a unsungurated Nessacholar, whose life was passed as parfor to different congregations of his countrymen. The object of his life was to rescue Welsh literature from the neglect into which it had fallon. In 1829 he made a tour in Drittany, and published an interesting account of that country. His principal works are,—"An Essay on the Influence which the Welsh Traditions have had on the Literature of Europs," a "Oritical Essay on the Language and hiterature of whice," "Illistory of Wales and the Welsh Nation, from the early ages to the death of Lieuwithy any Grafflyd," and an Issay upon the "Comparative Merits of the Brandins of Andeent Literature in the Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Languages." n. in Brecknockshure, 175; p. 1818.

PRICHARD, Rees, pritch'-ard, a Welsh divine and poet, who was educated at the University of Oxford, and spent his life as a rural pastor in his native country. His poems in Welsh, on religious subjects, have been often printed, and are very popular in Welss. B. about 1574;

PRICHARD, James Cowles, an emineut English physician and ethnologist, who received his education for the medical profession at Edin-

mankind, and to that subject his attention continued to be devoted till, in 1813, his "Physical History of Mankind" was produced. In that work, not only austenny and physichology, but also philology, was introduced, to found a systematic history of the races of mankind. This work has been several times reprinted, has been translated into French and German, and is generally admitted to be one of the best works of its class. Dr. Prichard also devoted much attention to the study of nervous and mental discusses, and was appointed visiting physician to the Gloucestersirie Lumatic asylung and in 1845 became one of the commissioners of lunacy. He was fellow of the Royal and president of the Ethnological Society, and and president of the Ethnological Society, and and president of the Ethnological Society, and and president of the Chundential of the seat of learning. His principal works were "On the Crania of the Lapanders and Finlanders," "On the Eastern Origin of the City Hindows," "On the Eastern Origin of the City Hindows," "On the D. Rerent Forms of Insanty in 801.

relation to Jurisprudence," and a "Review of the Doctrines of the Vital Principle," n. at Ross, Herefordshire, 1785; p. in London, 1848.

ROSS, IPPEROTRISHIE, 1763; D. B. DORAMI, P. PRIDLARY, John, pur'd, a learned English prelate, who was admitted to Exeter College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and, on the death of Dr. Holland, was chosen rector. He was afterwards appointed regins professor of divinity, in which he displayed considerable talents. He also served the office of vice-chancellor, and in 1644 was advanced to the bishopric of Wortester; but was deprived of the revenues in the civil war. He wode extensively upon grammar, logic, and theology, and was described as "a plentiful foundin of all sort of learning." B. in Devonshire, 1578; p. 165.)

PRIDEAUX, Humphrey, a learned English divine, who, in 1677, published, under the lith-off "Marmen Oxonieusia," an account of the Arundel marbles, with a comment on there, which gained him great reputation; it also procured him the patronage of chamellur princh, who gave him a living at Oxford. In 1681 he was promoted to a prehend of Norwich, 1681 he was promoted to a prehend of Norwich, of which enthedral he became dean in 1762. Being disabled from public duty, through an Hip-performed surgical operation, he devoted himself to composition, and produced his "Cornication of the Old and New Perstament," an admirable work, which was translated into several languages, and passed through humerous coltions. Besides the above works, he was thauttor of "Directions to Churchwardens," "The Life of Mahomet," "The Original Right of Tithes." a, in Cornwall, 1683 p. 1724.

PRIESSNITZ, Vincent, preced-nitz, the founder of the hydropathic system, or system of curing diseases by water, was the son of a farmer in Austrian Silesia, and, after receiving some e lucation in the town school, was put to the work of the farm. After remaining at this employment for several years, his mind was turned to the subject of the "water-cure" by a singular accident. One day, while taking a eart loaded with barley to the fields, the horse became restive, bit him with his teeth, and, throwing him down, dragged the eart over his body. Two of his ribs were broken, and a medical man declared that, even if he recovered, he would remain a cripple for life. The future water-doctor, however, contrived, by placing himself in a certain position, so to expand has lungs, that his ribs were replaced; while, with a copious use of cold water, he kept down the inflammatory symptoms. In a short time has was quite recovered, and then commenced arplying, in other cases, the treatment which he di proved so beneficial in his own. He studed inedicine, and, in time, formed an establishment at Gralenberg, which was soon resorted to free all parts of Germany. Between the years 1829 and 1843 he had treated 1650 patients successfully, using neither medicine, bleeding, nor blistering. Water, open air, exercise, plain diet, and cheerful society, were his only remedies. B. 1799; p. 1851.

PRINERLEY, Joseph, preced-le, on English matural philosopher and theologica, who, a fit he age of 22, became assistant numifor to an Independent congrecation at Needla on Market, in Suifilis; aftion which he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Nantiwich, in Cheshire, where he also kepfs a school. In 1761 he removed to Warrington, as tuttor in the belles-letters in the

academy there. His connexion with that insti-tution ended in 1767, when he accepted an invitation from the dissenters at Leeds, where he published several theological works, which attracted considerable notice and led to a sharp controversy. In 1773 he went to reside with the carl of Shelburne as librarian and companion. Several years afterwards he appeared as a champion of the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in which he had his friend Dr. Price for an opponent. While thus engaged in metaphysical and theological disputations, he pursued his philosophical inquiries with ardour; the result of which appeared in the "Philosophical Transor which appeared in the "Philosophical Frans-actions," and in separate publications, par-ticularly his "Experiments and Observations on Durrent Kinds of Air." His engagement with Lord Shelburne having been brought to with Lord Shelburne having used Drought 1, an end, br. Priestley, with a pension of £150 a year, retired to Eirmingham, where he became paster of a congregation of Unitarian discreters in 1780. He there published several of his works; as, "Letters to Eishop Newcome on the Duration of Christ's Ministry," and the "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," ("Richeds beauty high interactions and the second contractions of the statement of the contractions of the statement of the second contractions of the corruptions of the statement of the second contractions of the corruptions of the statement of the second contractions of the second This last brought him into a controversy with Dr. Horsley. Dr. Priestley, however, still per-severed, and published his "History of Early Opinions concerning the Person of Christ," In 1791 a riot happened at Birmingham, owing to an imprudent meeting of some of his friends to celebrate the destruction of the Bastille, Several houses were pulled down and burnt, and Dr. nonses were pulled down and ourne, and Dr. Priestley's among the rest; by which he lost his library, manuscripts, and philosophical ap-paratus. In consequence of this disgraceful transaction, he retired to London, and for some time officiated as paster to the Unitarian congregation at Huckney, of which Dr. Price had been minister. But his mind being greatly depressed by late events, he went to America in 1704, and settled at Northumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of other learned bodies in different parts of the world. He lived to see his phlogistic system of chemistry universally exploded; yet he persisted in defending it to the last. He was also equally tenacious of his Sochianism. His writings are too various to be enumerated. The principal and best are his Charts of History and Bougraphy, 'his 'History of Electricity,' the 'History and Present State of Usewerles relating to Vision, Light, and Colours,' lectures on the 'Theory and History of Lamenary' and on the 'Trinciples of Oratory and Criticism.' In near Leeds, 1773; p. in America, 1804.

PRIM, Don Juan Masonia da Lor Co. (1914) Speinianism. His writings are too various to

PRIM, Don Juan, Marquis de los Castillejos, prim, a Spanish general and state-man, who took an active part on the side of Isabella II. in the civil war that followed her accession. Like most of the Spanish statesmen of his time, he was sometimes in favour and sometimes in disgrace, until his trial and impersonment for alleged high treason compelled him to retire awhite from public life. In 18:3-54 he fought on the side of Turkey in the Russian war, and in 1859-60, greatly distinguished himself in the war between Spain and Morocco, for which he was made a marquis and grandee of Spain, in 1861. In 1866 and 1867, he headed two movements against the government of Isabella II., but was compelled through their utter failure to leave Spain. He was not,

however, destined to be long an exile, for in 1868 the troops and navy declared against the queen, who refired to France. Prim then became minister for war in the provisional government, and held the same post, with that of prime minister, during the regency of Serrano. B. 1814.

PRINGLE, Thomas, a Scotch poet and writer of works of travel, was the son of a farmer, and was educated at the grammar-school of Kelso and the university of Edinburgh. After kciso and the university of Edimburgh. After publishing several minor effusions, he started the "Edimburgh Monthly Magazine," having amony his condjutors Lockhart, Dr. Brewster, Hoger, and Wilson. In the first number ap-peared an article on the "Gipsics," grantitusity supplied by Scotl. This maradine afterwards became the property of the Mesers. Blackwood, and in time its title was changed to that of "Blackwood's Magazine," Princle had, how-ever, separated from the periodical, and after experiencing some pecuniary embarrassments, he. in 1820, went out with his brothers, who were farmers, to the Cape of Good Hope. familia of the Pringles had accompanied them, and soon a folerably prosperous community was formed. Through the influence of Scott and others, he subsequently obtained the post of librarian to the government at Cape Town. He also set up an academy, and starfed a news-paper, and was apparently on the high road to fortune, when his print, "The South-African Journal," having been declared by the governor to contain a libel upon him, Pringle fell under the ban of the government authorities, and in time became runned in his prospects. In 1926 he repaired to London, and sought to obtain the sum of £1000 as compensation for his losses, but without success. The remaining years of his without staces. The remaining years of mis life were spent as a working literary man. His chief works were, "A Narrative of a Residence in South Africa," "An Account of English Settlers in Albamy, South Africa," and several small collections of poems. His two works on Africa are exceedingly interesting, and give a picturesque, but at the same time truthful narrative, of what the author had seen. His poetry is threat and pleasing. B. at Blacklaw, Teviotdale, 1789; p. 1831.

Prinsie, James, prin'-sep, an eminent Ori-ental scholar, who went out to India at an early age as a subordinate in the Must department at Benares. In that city he collected a valuable mass of observations, which he published in an important work, entitled "Sketches of Benares." In 1832 he was appointed editor of the "Journal In 1852 he was appointed enter of the "Journal of the Asiatic Swiety," which was produced at Calcutta, to which place he had some time pre-viously removed. In 1832 he succeeded Wilson as secretary of the Asiatic Society. One of the as secretary of the Asiatic Society. One of the most important of his later researches was the de-diphering of some inscriptions which had bailted all previous Oriental scholars. He like-wise devoted humself to a profound study of Bactrian coins, and by his enlightened and indetatigable efforts succeeded in obtaining an almo-t unbroken series, from the days of the successors of Alexander the Great to modern times. He likewise furnished articles on chemistry, Indian antiquities, and numismatics to the journal of which he was the editor.

n. 1800; n. 1840.

Paios, Matthew, pril-or, an eminent English poet. Looing his father when young, his care He was not, devolved upon his uncle, a vintner, near Charing

Priscianus

Proudhon

afterwards took him home with the intention of bringing him up to his own business. Prior, nevertheless, still pursued his classical studies novertineess, still pursuod his classical studies as occasion permitted, which proved the means of his advancement; for happening to explain a disputed passage in Horace, to some company at his unule's house, the earl of Dorset, one of the party, became his patron, and sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen failow. In 1687 he wrote, in conjunction with the Hon. Charles Montague, afterwards with the Fron. Charles montague, a nerwards earl of Halifax, a burlesque upon Pryden's "Hind and Panther," in a poem entitled the "Story of the Country Mouse and City Mouse." The earl of Dorset introduced hun to court after he left the university; and in 1690 he was appointed English secretary to the congress at the Hague, and gave so much satisfaction that King William made him gentleman of his bedchamber. In 1697 he was secretary at the treaty of Ryswick; in 1700 he was for a short time secretary of state. In 1713 he was appointed secretary to the embassy in France; and had not been long there, when, going to see the curiosities at Versailles, the officer in set the curiosities at Versaines, the dincer in attendance showed lim the fine paintings by Le Brun of the victories of Louis XIV., asking at the same time whether Kimp William's ac-tions were also to be seen in his palace: "Ne sit," answered Prior, "the monutum its of m master's actions are to be seen everywhere but in his own house." In 1715 he was arrested by order of the House of Commons, and committed to prison. He was even excepted from the act of grace; but, in 1717, he recovered his liberty without being brought to trial. Besides his pooms, which are easy, lively, and elegant, he wrote the "listory of his Own Times." either in Dorsetshire or London, 1664; D. at Wimpole, Cambridge-hire, 1721.

PRISCIANUS, pris'-i-ai'-nus, an eminent Roman grammarian, whose work, "Do Arte Grammatica," is the most complete ancient treatise on the subject extant. His works were printed by Aldus Manutius, at Venice, in 1476. From several expressions in his works, he is believed several expressions in this works, ho is between to have been a Christian. He was so exact in his judgment and criticisms, that to "break Priscian's head" became a proverb for take grammar. Flourished in the 6th century. Probus, Marcus Aurelius, pro'-bus, a Roman

emperor, who, from being a common soldier, rose to the highest military runk. After the death of the emperor Tacitus in 276, the Eastern army proclaimed Probus, as the reward of his valour and integrity. He was also acknowledged by the senate; after which, he turned his arms against the Gauls and Goths, whom he completely subdued. He next defeated the Samaritans, and made an advan-tageous peace with Persia. The interval of tageous peace with Persia. neace he employed in rebuilding cities and occupying his soldiers in useful works. The Persians again taking up arms, Probus prepared to attack them, but was murdered by his troops

Phoena, Giovanni di, pro-ché-da, an Italian gentleman, lord of the island of Procida, who distinguished himself as physician to the emperors Frederic II. and Cournd IV., both of whom PRODEROS, l'ierre Joseph prood-awng, a mo-loaded lim with honours and possessi... deem French writer on political economy, the Having been despoised of a great portion of his acquired considerable notoriety in 860 by pub-wealth by Charles of Anjou, he formed the lishing a work cuttled "What is Property?" resolution of depriting him of his crown, and a question which he himself answered in the

Cross, who sent him to Westminster school, but placing it upon the head of Peter III., king of Arragon. With infinite subilety, he organized a conspiracy against Charles in 1282, and was a conspiracy against Charles in 1232, and was one of the prime movers of the great massacre of all the French in Sicily, known in history under the name of the "Sicilian Vespers." He became, at a subsequent period, the confidential

adviser of the Aragonese princes of Sicily. B. about 1225; p. about 1203.

Proclus of Constantinofer, pro-klus, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote against the Christian religion, and in one of his works sought to prove that the world is eternal. He also composed Commentaries upon Plato, and other works. D at Athens, 455.

Procortus, pro-ko'-pi-us, a Greek historian, whom Justin I. took into his confidence, honoured him with the title of Illustrious, and appointed him were the tree of financies, and appointed him secretary to Belisarius. He wrote a "History of the Wars of the Persians, the Gauls, and the Goths," also a "Secret History." The best edition of his works is that of Bonn (in the series of Byzantine Historians) 1833. Flourished about the 6th century.
PROCOPIUS OF GAZA, a Greek rhetorician and

theologian, who wrote commentaries on the books of the Kinrs and Chronicles, and on Isaiah, printed in Greek and Latin. Flourished about 520.

PROCTER, Bryan Waller, prok-ter, a modern English poet, generally known under the usendonym of Barry Cornwall. He was educated for the legal profession, and, during many years, held an important appointment as one of the

commissioners of lunacy. His first volume of the commissioners of lunacy. His first volume of paems was produced in 1819, under the title of "Dramatic Scenes, and other Poems." His "English Songs," Menoir and Essay prefixed to an edition of shakspeare, "Marcian Colonna," and others, evinced, in their author, the posses-

which was produced at Covent-garden Theatre, was highly successful. A collection of some charming essays and tales in prose by him was published in America. p. about 1790.

PRODICUS, prod'-i-kus, a sophist and rheto-rician, who taught at Athens, and had for disciples Euripides, Socrates, Isocrates, and Xenophon. The Athenians put him to death, on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth. Flourished 435 n.c.

PROPERTIUS, Sextus Aurelius, pro-per'-shi-us an eminent Latin port, who was the esteemed friend of Macenas, Ovid, and Tibulius. His clegies are usually printed with those of Catulius. A translation of them by "Oxford Hands" ap-peared in 1685. B. about 56 B.C.; D. 16 B.C.

PROTAGORAS, pro-tug'-o-ras, a Greek philoso pher of Abdera, who was at first a porter. He became the disciple of Democritis, to whose system he added remarks, doubting whether the gods existed or not, for which his books were burnt at Athens, and the author banished. Flourished in the 5th century B.c.

PROTOGENES, pro-toj'-e-nees, a celebrated Greek painter, who was the rival of Apelles, but there existed a close friendship between them. Flourished about 332 n.c.

first line of his work as follows: " All Property is Robbery." His other works, which are principally remarkable for their Utopian and impracticable character, are, "The Solution of the Social Problem," and a "System of Contradictions in Political Economy." In 1849 he at-tempted to form a "People's Bank" at Paris; but the scheme was broken up by the condemnation of M. Proudhon to three years' imprisonment, for alleged libel; upon which he took to flight but returned soon after and submitted to his sentence, and regained his liberty in 1852. For a pamphiet directed against the government of Napoleon III. and the Romish church, in 1858, he was again sentenced to a fine and imprisonment, on which he retired to Brussels, where he remained till his death in 1865. в. 1809.

PROTE, Samuel, an eminent English water-colour painter, who was the companion of Haydon in their student days; but, unlike that ambitious artist, Prout drew from nature "the ivy-mantled bridges, mossy water-mills, and rock-hull coftages which characterize the valley scenery of Devon." He was fortunate enough to attract the notice of John Britton the antiquary, and accompanied him as draughtsman in a tour through Cornwall. In 1805 he went to London, where he maintained himself by executing drawings for the printsellers of the metropolis, and by teaching. In time he won a high position, and began to produce his remarkable lithographic facsimiles of drawings made upon the continent of Europe. The most important of these were "Sketches made in Flauders, Germany, France, Switzer-land, Italy, &c." He also wrote "Hints on Light and Shade, Composition, &c." D. at Plymouth, 1783; p. 1852.

Plymouth, 1783; p. 1832.
PRUDENTIES, Clemens Aurelius, praedentshivas, a Latin poet, who was successively an
advocate, a magnistrate, and a soldier, and distinguished himself in all these professions. His
Latin poems were printed by Elzevir in 1667,
with the notes of Heinsins. Plourished in the

with the noise of the continuous and ending the continuous and the continuous although the continuous tried in the Star Chamber for writing a likel against the queen, under the title of "Histriennasits; or, a bission of the continuous and th course on Stage Plays," For this he was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to lose both his ears, and to pay a fine of £3000. In another pamphlet he attacked Land and the bishops, for which he was condemned to lose the remanaler of his ears, to pay a line of £5000, to be branded on both cheeks, and to be impris ned for life. These atrocious sentences were rigidly carried into effect. The House of Commons released him in 1641. He sat in the Long Parliament; but, though he had been active in promoting the rebellion, he was an enemy to Cromwell, who caused him to be imprisoned. At the Re-storation he was made keeper of the records in the Tower. He wrote a very large number of books, chefly on polities and religion; also the "History of Archbishop Land," and the "Lives of Kings John, Henry 111., and Edward I." In at Swainswick near Bath, 1600; p. 1669.

PSALMANAZAR, George, sal-ma-na'-zur, a notorious impostor, who is supposed to have been a native of France. After obtaining a Good education in a monastery, he went to Germany, where he pretended to be a Japanese converted

entered a Scotch regiment in Flanders, the chaplain of which brought him to England, where he passed for a native of Formosa, and to support the character, lived upon raw flesh to suppore the character, aven upon raw hesh, the wrote a pretended Formosan grammar, and a history of that island, which imposed upon many learned persons. At length the decei-was discovered, and Psalmannaar was abandoned by his patrons. He next engaged with the booksellers in compiling the "Ancient Universal History," his share of which shows considerable erndition. His latter years made ample amends for his former irregularities. B, about 1679; D. in London, 1753.

Prolemy Lagus, or Sother, tol'-c-me, first Greek king of Egypt, was the natural son of Philip of Macedon. He was the favourite and one of the best generals of Alexander the Great, on whose death he obtained Egypt, Libya, and part of Arabia, to which, on the death of Perdiceas, he added Corle-Syria, Pho-nicia, Judwa, and the isle of Cyprus. He made Alexandria his capital, where he built a light. house called the Pharos, as a guide to pilots for that harbour. He encouraged literature and that narroun. He encouraged interature and formed an academy, with a muscum, at Alexandria. Ptolemy is said to have written the "Life of Alexander the Great," 2nd other works, which are lost, p. 283 a.c.

c PHILADELPHUS, son and successor of the above, obtained his surname (which signifies brother-loving) in ridicule, for having put to death his two brothers. Ptolemy formed an alliance with the Romans. He was a great an annance with the romans. He was a great encourager of connucroe, for which purpose ho built a city on the Red Sea. He also con structed considerable fleets, both there and in the Mediterranean. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and caused the Scriptures to be rendered into Greek, in that version called the Septuagint. D. 247 B.C.
Prolemy Evergerus, the son and successor

of the preceding, declared war against Sel Callinious, to avence the death of his sister Berenice. Ptolemy made himself master of Syria and Cilicia, and was extending his conquests when the news of a revolt called him to Egypt. He soon quelled the insurgents, and by the prudence of his reign acquired the name of "Emergetes," or benefactor. He was poisoned by his own son, 222 n c.

Prolemy Philopator ("father-loving"), ironically so called, from his crackty in poisoning his father. He also put to death his mother, brother, uncle, and sister, and is said to have exposed a number of Jews, on a plain, to the fury of his elephants; but those animals, instead of destroying the intended victims, fell upon the Egyptians; on which the tyrant, out of fear, conferred great favours on the Jewish nation, D. 205 B.C.

Proceny Epiphanes, or "Hustrious," succeeded his father Philopater, and, at the age of It, assumed the reins of government. During his minority, Antiochus the Great conquered large portions of his kingdom; but afterwards restored them to Ptolemy, when he gave him his daughter in marriage. Ptolemy was poisoned B.c. 181.

PTOLEMY PHILOMETOR, son and successor of the preceding, having declared war against Antiochus Epiphanes, was taken prisoner by him. The Egyptans then placed Physeon, his where he pretended to be a Japanese converted brother, on the throne, whom An idehus de-to Christianity. Being reduced to distress, he posed, and restored Philometor, who died of

B Would received in bacter against hexander Balas, king of Syria, n.c. 146. PTOLEMY PHYSCON, so called from the pro-minence of his belly, succeeded his brother Phi-lometor, and was a cruel and sensual tyrant.

on account of the persecutions which they endured the people of Alexandria emigrated into Asia; and his subjects having revolted against him, he murdered his son Memphitis

from suspicion. D. 117 B.o.
PTOLEMY LATEYRUS ("gray pea"), so called
from an excrescence on his nose resembling a pea, succeeded his father Physeon; but was soon after driven to Cyprus by his mother Cleopatra, who gave the crown to her son, Ptolemy Alexander. Lathyrus having mustered an army, invaded Judga, and committed great cruelties on the Jews; after which he marched to Egypt, but was unsuccessful. On the death of Alex-

Dut was unsuccessini. On the death of Alexander he ascended the throne. D. SI B.C.

PTOLEMY AULETES, which surname he obtained from his skill in playing on the flute, was the illegitimate son of the preceding, and ascended the throne after the death of his father. He ceded Cyprus to the Romans, with a large tribute, which so displeased his subjects, that they revolted, and placed his daughter Berenice on the throne. By the help of his allies, he recovered his dominions, and put his daughter

recovered his dominions, and put his daughter to death. D. S. D. C.

POLEMY DIONYSTUS, or BACORUS, king of Egypt, the son of the preceding, ascended the throne with his sister Cleopatra, whom he married, according to the will of his father. Pompet the Great, who had been his guardian, fled into Egypt after his affeat at Phersaila, and was murdered by him. Polemy, who was no more faithful to Casar than he had been to his zival, and was a control at the Nile after hear defeated. was drowned in the Nile, after being defeated

by the Romans, B.C. 48.

PTOLEMY, Claudius, an eminent Egyptian geographer and mathematician, is celebrated for his "System of the World," in which he placed the earth as the centre of the system, round which sun, planets, and stars revolved. His "Geography" describes the whole world as it was known in his day, and was the great text-book of the science of which it treats until the 15th century, when the discoveries of the Vene-tians and Portuguese demonstrated its errors. A small but correct edition of this curious work was published in the "Tauchnitz Classics," in was published in the "Tauchnitz Classics," in 1843. A very curious map, giving a view of Ptolemy's known world, was furnished by Gos-sclin, in his "Researches upon the Geography of the Ancients," published at Paris 1813. Flou-rished at Alexandria early in the 2nd century. PUBLICOLA. (See VALERIUS, Publius.)

PUBLICOLA. (See YALERIUS, Publius.)
PUBLIUS SENES, publis, a comic poet of
Syria, who was at first slave to a patrician
named Domitius, who gave him his liberty.
His works are lost, but some quotations from
them are preserved in the writings of ancient
authors. Flourished at Rome, about 40 n.c.
PUPLENDORS, Samuel de, poof-fere-dorf, an
eminent writer on universal jurisprudence,
studied at Leipsie, where he applied himself to
willoamby lay and the mathematics. In 1688

studied at Leipsie, where he applied himself to tion. Few artists were more industrions than philosophy, law, and the mathematics. In 1658 M. de Puquil. Besides his many oil paintings—he was appointed tutor to the son of Coyer, ambased of of the king of Sweden to the court of preaching the Gospel, in the Valenciennes Denmark; but war breaking out between the two countries, the family of the ambassador was my the churches of St. Sulpice and St. Roch, and thrown into prison, and Poffendorf with the results of the Mibrary of the Louver, and the versal Jurisprudence," which was printed at Diana Gallery at Fontainebleau.

1 He became 6 1864

a wound received in battle against Alexander the Hague in 1660. This work obtained for him the professorship of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg; whence, in 1670, he re-moved, by the invitation of the king of Sweden, to Lunden, and was appointed professor in the university of that city. He was afterwards created a baron, and historiographer, by the Swedish monarch. In 1888 he went to Berlin, where he became counsellor of state. His other where he became counselior state. His other works are, "History of Sweden from 1628 to 1854;" "History of Charles Gustavus;" "His-tory of Frederic William the Great, elector of Brandenburg;" and treatise on "The Law of Nature and Nations." B. at Chemnitz, Saxony, 1632; D. at Berlin, 1604.

Pugin, Augustus, pu'-gin, an eminent French architectural draughtsman, who settled in London, and became an assistant to the architect Nash. He also published a number of works on architecture, the most important of which were, "Specimens of Gothic Architecturar from various Edifices in England;" "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," and "Gothic ornaments." B. 1762; D. 1832. Puens, Augustin Welby Northmore, an emi-

nent English architect, and the son of the preceding, under whom he acquired the elementary principles of his art. He was next engaged as the designer of furniture for the apartments at Windsor Castle, and subsequently aparaments at windsor cashe, and subsequently devoted himself to the production of Gothic designs for furniture, gold and silver smith's work, &c. About 1841 he embraced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith, and soon afterwards became extensively employed in de-

ning ecclesiastical structures for the service ming educational structures for the service, that church. From his plans, churches, chapels, convents, and schools were erected throughout Great British. His best works are, the cathedral church of St. Marie, at Derby; the cathedral of St. George, Southwark, London; and the Roman Catholic churches at Liverdon; and the Roman Catholic churches at Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Cambridge, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. For the earl of Shrewbury,
who was his constant patron, he built a monastery and church at Airon Towers; he also designed the gateway to Magdalen College, Oxford,
His latest employment was the designing and
superintendence of the interior of the new
palace at Westminster. His chief literary works
were,—"Glossary of Ecclesiatical Ornaments; 1"
"Tyne Priedples of Pointed on Christian 1" were, "Giossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments,"
True Principles of Pointed, or Christian Aichitecture," and "An Apology for the Revival
of Christian Architecture." He unfortunately
outlived his mental powers. B. 1800; p. 1852.
Puror, Alfel de, poz-zhol', one of the most able
French painters of the 18th entury, was born at
Valenciennes, the native town of Wattean, and

Valendemnes, the native town of Watteau, and at a very early age became a pupil of David, whose peculiar manner—that of a school now nearly extinct—he inherited. In 1810, his picture of "Jacob blessing Joseph's Children" attracted the attention of comoissurs, and in the following year "Lycurgus presenting the Heir to the Throne" obtained the grand prize, and laid the foundation of the painter's reputation. Few artists were more industrious than M de Priol. Resides his many oil nathrings— 3 K

"Historical Dissertations upon the Valteline." B. 1695: D. at Milan, 1756.

QUARLES, Francis, quawrles, an English poet, who received the appointment of cupbearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and gueen of Bohemia, after which he became secretary to Archbishop Usher, and chronologer to the city of London. He was a zealous royalist, for which his estates were sequestrated and his goods plundered. The loss of his manuscripts is said to have preyed so much upon his spirits as to oceasion his death. He wrote several works, the best known of which is his "Emblens, Meditations, and Hieroglyphics," Pope is supposed to have been considerably indebted to his works. B. near Romford, Essex, 1502; D. 1614.

QUATREMERE DE QUINCY, Antoine Chrysostom. kat'-re-mair, an eminent French archaelogist, who became a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1790; but having declared himself in favour of a constitutional monarchy, was thrown into prison during the Reign of Terror, and remained there thirteen months. His royalist principles subsequently led to his being condemned to death by the Directory; but he contrived to effect his escape. Under the empire he was allowed to return to his native country, where he led a retired and studious life. At the restoration of the Bourbons he received the appointments of royal censor, intendant-general of the public arts and monuments, and member of the Council of Instruction. He subsequently became member of the French Institute, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, and deputy for the department of the Scine. His principal works were, "Dictionary of Architecture," "The Arts of Design in France," and lives of Raffaelle, Canova, and Michael Angelo. B. at Paris, 1755; D. 1819.

QUATTROMANI, Sertorio, quat'-tro-ma'-ne, a learned Italian writer, who, through the influence of Paul Manutius, was admitted into the library of the Vatican, where he studied the Grock writers with great avidity. He was after-wards taken into the service of the duke of Nocera, who held him in great esteem. After the death of his patron, he accepted an in-vitation from the Prince de Stigliano, but did not long remain in his service. He translated the "Afneid" into Italian verse; and his works were printed together at Naples in 1714. a, at Cosenza, Naples, about 1541; p. about 1606.

QUERINI, Angelo Maria, quai-re'-ne, a cele-brated Italian cardinal, who at the age of 17 entered the order of Benedictines. In 1710 he travelled in Germany, whence he passed to Hel-land, England, and France, in which countries he contracted an intimacy with the most learned men of the age, particularly Newton, Bentley, Fenctor, and Montfancon. Benedict XIII, made him are hishop and cardinal, which dignities he filled with great reputation. Cardinal Querini formed a magnificent library, which he gave to the Vatican. His most important works were a Latin freatise upon the Antiquities and History of Coon; a Literary History of Brescial, Lives of Popes Paul I., 11., and 111.; and an edition of the Letters of Cardinal Polo. B. at Venice, 1680; D. at Rome, 1755. Sith

letters of nobility on curing the dauphin of the small-pox. He was also member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London. He gave much attention to agricultural and economic science, the study of which latter he may be said to have introduced into France, and upon which he wrote several treagrance, and upon which he wrote several trea-tises. He was the principal of the Society called Economists. His chief works are, "On the Effects of Bleeding;" "Physical Essay on the Animal Economy;" and "Treatise on Fevers." B. 1604; D. 1771.

B. 1044; D. 1774.
QUENNEL, Passpiler, kes-nel, a celebrated
French controversialist, who studied theology,
after which he became distinguished by his
learning and piety; but being a zealous Jansenist, was obliged to retire, to Brussels, where he published his "Reflections on the New Pestament," which work was attacked by the Jesuits, and occasioned so much controversy, that Pope Clement XI, issued his famous bull, called "Unigenitus," against Quesnel's book. Through the intrigues of the Jesuits ho cas thrown into prison, and put in irons; but se effected his escape, with the assistance of a Spanish gentleman. He wrote a number of pieces of practical and controversial divinity. n, at Paris, 1631; p. at Amsterdam, 1719.

QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS, Francis, kai-vail-do, an eminent Spanish author, who cultivated both poetry and prose, and his works were much esteemed; but some of them gave such offence that the author was thrown into prison, where be remained. The best edition of his works was published at Madrid in 1794, by Saneho, in 11 vols. Svo. His "Visions of Rell" have been translated into English. B. 1580; D. 1645. Quilaux, Claude, keel³-lai, a French physician

and Latin poet, who, to avoid the resentment of Cardinal Richelien, retired to Rome, where he wrote his "Callipadia," a Latin poem, on the art of having beautiful children. In this piece he satisfied Cardinal Mazarin, who, instead of unishing him, gave him an abbey. In 1656, Juillet published a new edition of his poem, ledicated to the cardinal, substituting an eulogy astead of satire. He also wrote a Latin poem called "The Henriad." His "Callinadia" has n translated into English by Rowe. n. 1602;

p. 1661. nnes, qvis, an eminent English actor, ntended for the law; but, having a U who trong inclination for the stage, joined a comany of players, and, after performing at bublin and other place with appliause, was amount and other place with appeause, was negared at Covent Garden, where he played clastaff with the createst success. He be-ame the first actor of his time till Garrick appeared. In 1746 the rival actors performed agether in the "Fair Penitent," and exhibited m astonishing display of powers. Quin was apployed by Frederick, Prince of Wales, to in-

struct the royal children in clocution; and when was informed of the graceful manner in which George III, delivered his first speech from the throne, he emphatically said, "Ay, it was I sho taught the boy to speak," About this time h I a pension, having refired from the years before. n. in London, 1693;

p. at Bath, 1766

QUINAULT, Philip, ke'-nolte, a French dra-matic poet, who is considered the first author of



QUARLES, FRANCIS.



Raleigh, Sir W.



Rabedats, Esabcots.



REAUMER.

French operas. He also produced several tragedies and comedies of considerable merit. He was a member of the French Academy, and obtained a pension from Louis XIV. The works of Quinault were printed at Paris, with his Life, in 1715. B. at Paris, 1635; D. 1688.

Ournery. Thomas de. (See De Quincey,

Thomas.)

QUINET, Edgar, ke'-nai, a modern French author and statesman, who, after pursuing his educational career in his native country with some distinction, repaired to the university of Heidelberg, where he completed his education in the most brilliant manner. In 1828 he was appointed a member of the scientific commission dispatched to the Morea, and in 1839 became professor of foreign literature to the Faculty of Letters at Lyons. An eloquent and ardent advocate of republicanism, the principles of which he defended both in his writings and in the councils of the nation, he was, after the council of the nation, he was, after the council of the nation he was, after the council of the nation of residence at Brussels, and devoted himself en-tirely to literature. As an author he was very prolific and diverse. His most important works were, "Modern Greece," "Art in Germany," "Liberty of Discussion in Religious Matters," "The Austrian, French, Spanish, and Neapolitan Crusade against Rome," which was an intan Crusade against Rome," which was an energetic protest against the attacks made upon the republic of Rome in 1848; "The Philosophy of the History of France," and a dramatic poem. He also contributed many interesting and valuable articles to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." In 1852 he married, at Brussels, the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki. B. at Bourg, Ain, 1803.

QUINTANA, Manuel José, keen-ta'-na, a cele-brated Spanish poet, who pursued the profession of advocate until the French invasion of Spain (1808), when he resolved to devote his pen to the denunciation of the foreign intruders. He drew up the manifestoes of the insurrectionary juntas, established a weekly periodical, wherein he persistently attacked the French, and, indeed, in many forms, proved himself the most eloquent and energetic literary antagonist with whom they had to contend. But, at the same time, he was an advocate for free government, and his opinions found no favour with Ferdinand VII. Upon his return to Spain, Quintana was seized, and imprisoned during six years, and was subsequently banished to an obscure town in Estremadura. In 1828 he was permitted to return to Madrid, in consequence of his complying with King Ferdinand's request that he should write an ode upon the occasion of his third marriage. Honours and fortune followed : he was appointed director-general of studies and of public instruction; became a senator and a peer, and received in public a crown of laurel from the queen of Spain. His odes written in favour of liberty are regarded as among the finest specimens of Spanish poetry. Mr. Prescott translated several

of his prose biographies. B. at Madrid, 1772; D. at the same city, 1857.
QUINTILIAN, Or QUINTILIANUS, Marcus Fabius, guin-til-t-di, guin-til-t-di-nue, a celebrated orator and critic. At the commencement brated orator and ortife. At the commencement of the reign of Galba, he opened a school of the all the perfect of the form of the form of the form of the form of his nephews. His "De Institutione is very fine and gpirited, Besides the above

Oratoria" may be justly pronounced the finest system of rhetoric ever written. This invalusystem of rhetoric ever written. This invalidable work was discovered by Poggio Bracciolini in 1417, in the abbey of St. Gall. The best edition is that of Burmann, 1720, Leyden. B. either in Spain or at Rome, about 42; D. about 117.
QUINTUS CALABER, or QUINTUS SMYRNÆUS,

quin'-tus, a Greek poet, who wrote, in imitation of the style of Homer, a continuation of the "Iliad." The work was discovered by Cardinal Bessarion in Calabria, in the 15th century. Select translations from it appeared at Oxford in 1821. Lived in the 5th century.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Roman historian, of whose life nothing is known, but who is supof whose hie holming is known, but who is sup-posed to have been the writer spoken of by Suctonius. He wrote the "Acts of Alexander the Great, King of the Macedonians," in ten books, two of which are lost. The clear style of the work has caused it to become a classic. although it is more a romance than a history, and is full of errors in geography and chronology. There are many editions of it, and an English translation was made by Digby in 1726. Supposed to have flourished at the beginning of the 1st century.

QUEROS, Fernandes de, ke'-rose, a Spanish navigator, who was employed by Philip III. in making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. In 1605 he discovered the Society Isles and other places. D. at Panama, 1614,

RABAUD DE ST. ETIENNE, Jean Paul, ra'-bo, a French Protestant minister, who became a member of the National Convention of France. memoer of the Autonal Convention of France, He was proserribed, with other members of the Girondist party, and fled; but was taken and sent to Paris, where he was guillotined. He wrote, "A Letter on the Life and Writings of Count de Gibbelin;" "Exters on the Primitive History of Greece;" "Considerations on the Interests of the Third Estate." In at Nines, 1741 ; guillotined, 1793.

RABELAIS, François, ra'-be-lais, a celebrated French writer, was the son of an apothecary, and became a monk of the order of St. and became a monk of the order of Dis-Francis. He afterwards entered a convent of Benedictines, but finding that a monas-tic life was distasteful to him, he determined to abandon the monastic life. He then studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree, and became professor in 1531. The chancellor Duprat having abolished the privileges of that university, Rabelais was deputed to wait on him, and succeeded in ob-taining a reversal of that decree. The carditaming a reversal of that decree. The curdi-mal du Bellay, ambassador to Rome, appointed him his physician, and took him in his suite. On his return to France he was rewarded with a prebend in an abbey, and the benefice of Mou-don, which offices he filled until his death. His principal work is the famous satirical romance with the description of the property of the con-tribution of the superior and Parties. principal work is the namous saurical romanies cuttiled the "History of Gargantua and Panta-gruel." In this work, wherein acutenes, wit, and humour overflow, even to infotuness, Rabelais, under the guise of allegory, ridiculed all the great personages of his country. The mass, especially, were lashed in the severest anner. e The work consisted of free parts,

Rachel

piece, he wrote some medical works and numerous letters. B. at Chinon, Touraine, 1493; D. at Paris, 1553.
RACHEL, Eliza Rachel Felix, usually called,

ra'-shel, a celebrated French actress, who was the daughter of a Jew pedlar. The family gained a livelihood by periodically visiting gained a livelihood by periodiciny visiting various towns in Germany and Switzerland, at length settled for a time at Lyons, and in 1830 went to reside at Paris. Sarah, her elder sister, used to sing at the various cafes, to the accompaniment of an old guitar, while Rachel went from table to table to collect the offerings of the spectators. On one of these occasions the young minstrels attracted the notice of M. Choron, the founder of the Institution for the Study of Secred Music, and he, more particularly noticing Rachel, took both sisters under his charge. After a short time, however, he found that the sonorous organ of the young Jewess was better suited for declamatory expression than for music, and he transferred her, as a pupil, to a dramatic instructor. Under this tutor she laboured unweariedly during four reary until she obtained a true conception of the highest classical characters, although she had a secret longing for the lighter creations of Molière. She next became a student at the Conservatoire, and, in 1837, made her début at the Gymnase, but with little success. In the following year, however, she took the Parisian public by surprise, and excited the greatest en-thusiasm by her performance of Camille, in "Les Horaces," at the Theatre Français. The Parisian critics were startled by her powerful acting, by the originality of her conceptions, and, above all, by a certain concentrated power of expression which thrilled to the soul of the or expression when intrined to the Soul of the hearer. In the same year she performed other classical parts, such as Emile, in "Cinna," Monime, in "Mithridate;" and the chief character in "Thèdre." Her popularity reached the highest point at once, and her salary, which was 4000 francs in the first year, became 20,000 in the second. In after-years her income varied from 300,000 to 400,000 francs. In course of time she extended her repertoire by the re-presentation of parts in modern works, and presentation of parts in modern works, and -attracted crowded audiences by her perform-ance in Advienne Lecouvreur, Lady Tartinit, and Louise de Lignerolles. Up to her very last season she continued to study regu-larly, and a strong proof of her progress was to be found in the suggestive changes and very decided improvements which took place in her enactment of the part of Phèdre, always a fine performance, but in later years a truly grand one. In Landon she was always welcouncil at her periodical visits to the St. James's Theatre; but, although great things had been expected from a trip across the Atlantic, her chorts at New York were far from being a real streeess. Never of a robust constitution, the ardaous labours of her profession at length led to an illness which cut her off prematurely. u. at Munf, Switzerland, 1820; D. at Cannes, 1858.

—Her four sisters, and brother Raphael Felix, were also more or less distinguished as per-

formers upon the Freuch stage.

It was the first process of the section of Port Royal, where he gave his principal attention was an ode on the marriage of Louis XIV. in 1609, which procured him a present of 100

siastical habit, which he now renounced, Meolo, in a letter written against Descentes, having chargod the dramatic poets as poisoners of the soul, Racine roplied in a server, as the soul of the soul, Racine roplied in a server manner. In 1967 appeared his "Andronnache," which was attacked by several critics, particularly 81. Evremond. His near piece was the tragedy of "Britamiteus," which far surpassed his former productions. In 1677 appeared his best tragedy, that entitled "Pheiler," which was opposed by one on the same subject written by Pradon, and occasioned violent controversies between the partissms of the respective poets. The intrigues of his rivals so irritated Racine, that he resolved to alandon the drama. Through the influence of Shadame de Miniteon, Racine Whistory of Louis XIV." a work which was necessated with Bolicau in writing the "History of Louis XIV." a work which was acted by the young ladies of her educational exhibit here of the controversies of the pound of the controversies of the pound of the controversies of the pound of the controversies of the people, which, falling under the king's ep, he was so displeased as to basish the poet from court. His health had for a long time been in a frail condition, and the loss of the court favours of greatly increased his safferings, that for lying His two years, he died. Besides his dramatic works, he wrote canticlesor hymnes for the use of St. Cry, the "History of Port Loyal," "Letters and Epicrans," &c. Racine, Louis, a Frence, Botton, but of the every man of the surpassed him in variety, tendernes, but he surpassed

was not equal to Cornellie in vigour and genius, but he surpassed him in variety, tendienses, and eleganoc. His style is perfect. n. at Fertel-Milon, Alsan, France, 1637; p. 1659. RACENT, Louis, a French poet, son of the proceding, embraced the evelesiastical state, last Cardinal Fleury gave him a civil aqment. He woots several good poems; "Reflections on Peetry?" a proe translation of Millon's "Paradise Lo-4;" Life of his father; and other works, n. at Paris, 1602; p. 1763.

antonis Tatanise note: Inter on in interest, and office works. In at Paris, 1682; p. 1763.
Recog, Leonard, roll, an eminent French architect, who, in 1785, obtained a prize from the academy of Toulouse, for a memoir on the construction of an iron bridge of a single arch 4 600 feet span. He also wrote others on the ies of the yeekel, and our regulating t

course of the Rhe friend of Yoltaire, built, u. at Fig.a, 41e was the intima so house at Ferney p. 1792.

| RADELITYS, Alc. | T, rad-klig', an Eng'i | t. who wood a l | ne on Ovid's Epistles, poem called "News from Hell," and other works of a like nature. | D, alout 1700.

RADICIPTY, John, an eminent English physician, took up his bachelor's elegene in physic at bincoln College, Oxford, and afterwards conneneed practice, and obtained a considerable reputation. In 1622 he took his doctor's elegree, and not long after removed to London, where he rose to the top of his profession. Astonishing things are related of his skill and ready wit. He attended King William III., who having shown him his swollen ankies, and asked what he thought of them, "Why, 'ruthy,' said leaddiffs, "I would not have your majesty's

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two legs for your three kingdoms," which uncourtly answer gave great offence. In 1718 he was chosen momber of Parliament for Buckingham. To the University of Oxford he was a numificent benefactor, particularly by founding the famous library which is called by his name, at Wakefield, Yorkship, 1869; p. 1714.

RADCLEFF, Mrs. Anne, an eminent English romance-writer, whose works shounded in incidents of the terrible, the mysterlous, and the wildy imaginative type. Her talent was unduled, and her success great, which induced a crowd of inferior imitators to attempt the same order of composition. In 1799 she produced the "Castles of Athin and Dumbayne," and, in subsequent years, published the "Mysteries of Udolpho;" The Forest; or, the Abbuy of Saint Clair, and other romances. She was also the author of "A Tour in Holland." All her works were translated into French, and were

very popular on the continent, as well as in England. r. in London, 1764; p. 1823. RADETZKY DE RADETZ, Field-marshal Count

MADETEXY DE MADETA, FERG. DEFERRA COMP.

JOSOPH, va-detz'-ke, a celebrated Austrian genoral, commenced his military career as cadet in a cavalry regiment in 1784. Called to participate in the long struggle against Napoleon, and alving won his way to the rank of major-general, having fought at Agram and Erlingen,—in the bottles of 1813, '14, and '15, he galined honourable laurals, inasmuch as he deduced the independence of his country; and at Kulm, Leipsie, and Brienne, chilbited great skill and bravery; but atterwants he became nothing else than the able exceutioner of the decrees of a despotie government. Having been successively governor of Ofen in Hungary, and Lemberg in Poland, howas, in 1823, appointed commander-general of the Lombardo-Venedian tingdom. In 184 howes, in 1823, appointed commander-general of the Lombardo-Venedian tingdom. In 184 his popular of Malian rose against their Assertion oppressors, and after a gallant staggle of the commander of the city. Radetely, with the staggle was the commander of the city and the commander of the city and the commander of the city. Radetely, with the commander of the city and the

triumpiant in Lombardo-Venetia. After 73 years of service in the Austrian armics, he was permitted to resign at the commencement of the year 1837. 2. In Bohemia, 1768; p. 1857. RADZYMI, vall-zi-vil, the house of, an ancient Polish family of Lithuania, which commenced to figure in history in the 14th century. Nicholas Badziwil, the first of the hanne, was created by Jagollon grand-duke of Lithuania, palatine of Wilna. The most celebrated of his descendants were—Nicholas, palatine of Wilna and governor Ot Livonia, under Signamund Augustus, king of Poland. He signalized himself by his valour against the Teutonic krights in 1857, and against the Russians, whom, in 1868, he completely defacted. He alpirued the Catholic for the Protestant religion, which he propagated zealously, and at his own expense produced a Polish translation of the Bible, which was condemned at Rome. D. about 1600; D. 1867. His descendants reverted to the Roman Catholic faith.—Charles Radziwil, palatine of Wilna, dis-

tinguished himself by his opposition to the Russians, and was the great rival of the powerful Cartoryski family. Nominated, in 1762, governor of Lithuania, by Augustas II., king of Poland, he energetically combated Russian influence; but, not succeeding in preventing the dismemberment of his native country, went into exile, but returned to Poland shortly before his death, which took place in 1790.—A lady of this house secretly married Sigismund, king of Poland, in 1548.

RABBURN, Six Henry, wat-bern, an entinent Socka frais, who was brought up to his father's rade, which was that of a goldsmith; but, having shown great taste and skill in miniature-putting, owe seem to London and afterwards of the state of

RAFFAILUE, Or RAFFAEL, SANDIO, rod-fa-cill'-derod-fa-cil, a celebrated Italian painter, whose father, an artist of some eminence, after teaching him the rudiments of the art, placed him under Perugino. At Florence he studied the famous cartoons of Da Vinte and Michael Angolo; after which he went to Rome, where he was employed by Pope Julius II. in the embellishment of the Vatican. He also painted several fine plecos for Francis I of France, who liberally rewarded him. Leo X. employed him in designing the cartoons for the tapestry to be hung in the Sistine chapel. These drawings were sent to Flanders to be copied; and, after remaining there a century, seven were bought by Charles I. They are now at the South Kensington Museum. The works of this eminent painter of medern times are numerous, but are chiefly to be found at Rome. In the National Gallery there are a St. Catherine, portrait of Julius II., a portion of a centoon, and the "Vision of a Knight," with the original penand-ink drawing. The university of Oxdord possesses a fine collection of his drawings. J.

accume trawing. The difference of this drawings. B. at Urbino, 1439; D. at Rome, 120; at Urbino, 1439; D. at Rome, 120; at Urbino, 1439; D. at Rome, 120; and the Rayley of the Rayley o

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to the geology, geography, and natural products Poland, in 1659. He was slain in action with of the island. These materials he subsequently the Turks, 1661. classified and published, after his return to Racovzxx, Francis Leopold, prince of Transland, in a work entitled "The History of sylvania, an Hungarian natriol, who were In 1818 he received the honour of and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Fort Mariborough, in the island of Sumatra, where, as formerly, he was distinguished by his enlightened measures as an administrator, by his same measures as an acministrator, and emancipated the slaves. At Singapore he founded a commercial station, and a college for the study of Anglo-Chinese and Malay literature. the study of Anglo-Chinese and many interactic. He returned to England in 1824; but, unfortunately, the ship in which he had first embarked took fire, and almost the whole of the barked took fire, and almost either whole of and valuable collection of animals, plants, manu-scripts, and drawings which he had formed, was totally destroyed. He was the founder and first president of the Zoological Society, and pre-sented the museum of that body with a fine collection of preserved animals. B. at sea, off Jamaica, 1781; D. 1826.

Jamaea, 1781; b. 1820.

RAGLAN, James Henry Fitzroy Somerset,
Lord, räg'-lan, a modern English general, who
left the Westminster school in his 16th year to
enter the British army as cornet in the 4th
Light Dragoons. After accompanying the British ambassador to Constantinople in 1807, he was placed upon the staff of the Duke of Wellington, and subsequently became his aide-de-camp. He served throughout the Peninsular campaign, which was marked by the victories of Rolica, Talavera, Vimiera, and Busaco. In the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, and in the subsequent operations, he evinced distinguished merit. At Waterloo he lost his right tinguished merit. At Waterloo he lost his right arm, and was subsequently created K.C.B. and a colonel. After the conclusion of the war he infillied the diplomatic duties of secretary and minister in the embassy at Paris. In 1810 he became military secretary to the duke of Wellington, both in the Ordnane and at a later period at the Horse Guards. Upon the death of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Raglan was colled to still bicher military duties. He was called to still higher military duties. He was appointed master-general of the ordnance, and, at the outbreak of the war between England and Russia, was selected to take the command of the British army destined to defend the Turkish empire. Under his directions, and in conjunction with the French troops led by Marshal St. Arnaud, the British army signally defeated the Russians, and in two hours carried the intrenched and fortified position on the heights of Ahna. It has been ascertained that he was for carrying Schastopol by a coup-de-main, but gare way to the wishes of the French com-mander, who desired to take the fortress by investment. The repulse and defeat of the enemy at Balaklava, and the daring intrepidity of the army at Inkermann, took place under his com-mand; but he succumbed to disease before the final success of the operations which he himself had mangurated. His remains were conveyed to England; a pension of £1000 per annum was settled upon his widow, and one of #2000 upon his son. n. 1789; D. before Sebastopol, 1855. (See Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea.")

Transylvania upon the death of Sternen Bornay

sylvania, an Hungarian patriot, who was, in 1701, appointed chief by therevolted Hungarians, and displayed in that canacity signal bravery and address. After holding Hungary separate from Austria during ten years, he, upon the proclamation of peace between the inhabitants of that country and the emperor, went to France, and thence to Constantinople, where he was held in great esteem. B. 1676; D. in Turkey.

1735.

RABUNNET, Francis, reg-nat, a French historian, who obtained a prize from the Acsemy in 1838, for a discourse on the "Morit of Martyrdom." In 1704 he published a "Comparison between the Italians and the French, with regard to Music and the Opera," in which hemaintained the superiority of the former. This work occasioned a literary warfare. His other works are, "The Monuneuts of Rome; or, a Practical City," the "History of Oliver Crouwell," "History of the Old Testament." z. at Rouen, 1860; p. 1720. 1660; p. 1720.

RAGUSA, Augustus Frederick de Marmont RACUSA, Angustus Frederick de Marmonta, Duke of, ra-god-se, a celebrated general and marshal of France, received a complete and creduar military education at the college-school of Châlons, and, after entering the army, attracted at Toulon the favourable notice of Bonaparte, who made him his aide-decamp. He accompanied that general to Italy in 1796, and fought in almost every subsequent engagement, winning high honour for his great skill, bravery, and readiness of resource, till at length he was selected by Bonaparte to carry to Paris the twenty-two colours captured from the enemy. In the Egyptian campaign he was a general of brigade, and, in 1799, was one of the officers who accompanied Bonaparte in his perilous flight from Egypt. Between the vears 1805 and 1814 he was one of the most conspicuously skilful and courageous of all Napoleon's subordinates. At Ulm, during the conquest of the province of Styria; at Wagram; as the successor to Massena in Portugal; and at Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipsic, he bore a distinguished part. Against an allied force of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, numerically four times greater than his own, he obstinately defended Paris, in 1814. But when the enemy's artillery began to sweep the city from the heights of Montmarire, he revelved instructions from Joseph Bonaparte which permitted him to evacuate the French capital. He then went over to the allies with his entire force, thus deserting the ca of the emperor for ever. Ho was subsequently employed by Louis XVIII. and Charles X., the latter of whom commanded him to repress the revolt of 1830: he was, however, defeated by the people, and became an object of odium with his countrymen. His name was struck off the rolls of the French army, and he was banished from his native tpon life son: 2, 1789; 2, before Sebastonel, country. He spent the remainder of his life son. (See Kinglake's "Invasion of the composition of some excellent treatises upon Racoraxy, Sigismund, ra-gots-ke, an Hun-lillary science. His "Memoirs" appeared at gardan magnate, who was elected prince of 'Paris ii 1886, 3, at Chilillon-sun-Schin, 1774;

Transplyania upon the death of Stophen Boefay D. at Venice, 1862.
in 1007. D. about 1810.
RAGOTZAN, George, prince of Transplyania, threpist, who was the son of a printer of Glouentered into an alliance with the Swedes, against cester, and was himself bred to the same trade.

Having acquired a fortune in trade, he employed it in acts of charity, and in providing instruction to the inmates of the county bridewell and to the children and workmen employed in the the children and workmen employed in the factories. He established a number of Sunday schools, requiring only "dean hands, clean faces, and combed hair" in their attendants. In all his noble efforts he was very successful.

all his noble efforts he was very successful.

At Gloncester, 1735; n. 1810.

RAIDEAGH, Abraham, *aim* Jok, an eminent
English orgraver, was of Swiss descent on his
father's side, and was, at an early age, placed
as an apprentice to an engraver. His first work
was the key to Copley* "Death of Chatham."

An assidnous student of his art, he went on incapital to effect the life of the pare 1813 by the creasing in skill, till, in the year 1812, he be-came engraver for Sir David Wilkie. During eame engraver for Sir David Wilkie. During the remainder of his life he was employed by that artist to reproduce his works, the excellence and popularity of which enabled him to acquire large sums by their sale. His best prints after Wilkie were the "Bent Day," "The Village Politicians," "The Cut Finger," "The Parish Beadle." Blind-Man's-Buff," and "Distraining for Rent." After his death, his anto-biography was published by his son; it we entitled "Memoirs and Recollections of the late Abraham Raimbach, including a Mamoris of Sir Abraham Raimbach, including a Memoir of Sir David Wilkie." The work is full of interest, and contains a pleasing account of the engra-ver's visit to the museum of the Louve, at Paris, during the short interval of peace in 1802. в. in London, 1776; р. 1843. Raimondi, Marc Antonio, rai-mon'-de, a cele-

RAILONDI, Marc Antonio, rai-mon'.-de, a cele-brated Halian engraver, who was employed by Raffaelle to engrave his drawings. Clement VII. ordered him to be imprisoned for having en-graved a series of obscene designs after Julio Romano, illustrating the somets of Aretino; but the pope having been shown his superb engraving of the "Martyrdom of St. Law-rence", pardoned him, and became his patron. When Rome was taken by the Spaniards, in 1529. Raimondi last awaything ha nossessed. When Rome was taken by the Spaniarus, in 1527, Raimondi lost everything he possessed, and fled to Bologna, where he continued to work until his death. The British Museum possesses a fine collection of his engravings, some of which are valued at £80 per impression.

some of which are valued at \$60 per impression.
n. at Bologna, about 1488; p. about 1548;
RAINOIDS, John, rai'-nolds, a learned divine,
and president of Corpus Christi Gollege, Ordro,
was considered the leader of the Puritan party,
and distinguished himself greatly at the Hampton Court conference, in 1605, where he suggested the necessity of the authorized translation of the Bible, in which work he was afterwards engaged, n. 1549; p. 1607.

wards engaged. B. 1549; D. 1607.
RALEIGH, Sir Walter, rav-e, a celebrated

MALEGER, SIR WAITER, PAU-8, a Colegrated English navigator, author, and courtier, who, receiving the rudiments of his education home, was, about 1668, sent to Oriel College, Oxford, where "he was worthily esteemed a proficient in oratory and philosophy;" but did not long remain there; for, having an enter-prising spirit, he entered into the troop of gentlemen volunteers who went to the assistance of the Protestants of France, where he continued about five or six years. He subsecontinued about hive of aix years, in Stude-quently joined the expedition of General Norri-in the Notherlands, in aid of the cause of the Prince of Orange. Soon after his return he en-gaged with his brother-in-law, Six Humphry Gilbert, in a voyage to America, whence they re-turned in 1879. The next year he was in Ire-land, where he distinguished himself against

the rebels of Munster. On his return to England he introduced himself to the notice of Queen ne introduced nimesur to the notice or Queen Elizabeth by a romantio piece of gallanty. Her majesty, while taking a walk, stopped at a muiddy place, hesitating whether to proceed or not; on which Raleigh took off his new plash cleak, and spread it on the ground. The queen trod gently over the foot-cloth, and soon rewarded and the process of the process of the control of the trod gently over the foot-cloth, and soon rewarded to the control of control of the control of control of the control of control control of control he sacrifice of a cloak with a handsome suit to the smerrace of a close with a mandsome sub to the owner. Being still intent upon making discoveries, he, in 1584, fitted out a squadron, which endeavoured to establish the colony called, in honour of Elizabeth, Virginia; but almost the only fruits of the expedition were the singing of the tobacco-plant and the potato to ingland. After spending £40,000 in an unsuc-essful attempt to found a colony, he abandoned he scheme to a mercantile corporation. Meanwhile he had been made a knight, captain of the queen's guard, a lord warden of the Stanna-ies, and lieutenant-general of Cornwall. In he defeat of the Spanish armada, in 1598, Sir Walter bore a glorious part, for which he re-eived distinguishing marks of favour from the jucen. In 1591 he sailed on an expedition against the Spanish fleet, but without success. About the same time he incurred the queen's lispleasure by an intrigue with one of her maids is pleasure by an intrigue with one of ner mans of honour, whom he afterwards married. In 595 he sailed to Guiana, and destroyed the capital of Trindad. The year following he took a distinguished part in the capture of Cadiz. Honours were lavished in abundance upon him, and he obtained the lordship of St. Germaine, in Cornwall. Sir Walter was one of those who brought about the fall of Essex, and remained in the favour of the queen till her death; but, in the succeeding reign, his fortunes changed. He was stripped of his preferments, tried, and condemned for high treason, on a charge the most frivolous, and without the least evidence. He remained in the Tower thirteen years, during which he wrote several works on various subplets of great importance, the best of which was the "History of the World," which was published in 1614. The year following he was released, in consequence of the flattering account which he had given of some rich mines in Guiana. On gaining his liberty, he sailed to that counon gaining ins overy, in search of these pretended mines, instead of discovering which, he burnt the Spanish town of St. Thomas, and returned to England, where, on the complaint of Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, he was apprehended, and, in a most unprecedented manner, beheaded on his former sentence. His works are historical, philosophical, poetical and political. As an author, Humo declares him to be the "best model of the control of the con our ancient style;" and Hallam speaks of him as "less pedantic than most of his contemporaries, seldom low, and never affected." The appearance and character of this poet, courtier, navigator, statesman, and military and naval commander, are thus sketched by Aubrey;—
"He was a tall, handsome, and bold man; but his nerve was that he was dammable proud. He had a most remarkable aspect, an exceeding high forehead, and long-faced." Altogether, he high forehead, and long-faced." Altogether, he was one of the most remarkable men of a remarkable ago. B. at Hayes, Devonshire, 1552; beheaded at Westminster, 1618.
RABEN, James, rälf, an American writer, was originally a schoolmaster at Philadelphia, and

went thence, in 1725, to London, where he published a poem entitled "Night." He also wrote

Ramler

Ramsden

howls, And makes night hideous; answer him, ye owls."

B. about 1700; D. at Chiswick, 1762.
RAMBER, Charles William, ram'-ler, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, became

man pote and miscolinacous writer, became teacher of the belies letters at Berlin; where his "Lyrical Anthology" procured him the name of the German Hornee. He also composed oratrois, and translated some works into his native language. B. 1725; D. 1798.

RAMERAY, Jean Philippy, *a*-mo, a celebrated Freuch musician, who, after practising as organisf at his native place, discharged the same office in the cathedral of Clermont. In 1733 he produced his opera of "Hippolytus," which was followed by several others, and greatly admired. But it was as a theorist in music that Rameau, But it was as a theorist in music that Rameau receiled; and on account of his two works, the "Demonstration of the Principles of Harmony" and the "Code of Music," he was called the Newton of that science. Louis XV, to whom he was composer, conferred on him the title of

ne was composer, conterred on mm the title of nobility and the order of St. Michael. B. at Dijon, 1683; n. 1761. RAMMOHUN ROY, ram'-me-hoon, a distin-graished Orientalist, who came of a high order of the Brahminical caste. While still a youth, he evinced heretical tendencies; and he states, when about the age of sixteen, I wrote a manuscript, calling in question the validity of the idolatrous system of the Hindoos. This together with my known sentiments on that subject, having produced a coolness between me and my immediate kindred, I proceeded on my travels, and passed through different countries, travels, and passed through different countries, chiefly within, but some beyond, the bounds of Hindostan. When I had reached the age of twenty, my father recalled me, and restored me to his favour; but my continued controversies with the Brahmins on the subjects of their ikiolarry and superstition, and my interference of his profession, and average a minerial range with their custom of barning widows and other Greek, Latin, Italian, and French languages, permicians practices, retrieved and linenessed their in at Riddhuserth, 1713 p. at Dover, 1754a and animosity towards me; and, through their in-fluence with my family, my father was grade bistorians, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and animosity towards me; and, through their in-fluence with my family, my father was again ounged to withdraw his countenance, though his limited pecuniary support was still continued to me." After the death of his father, in 1863, he openly broke with the Brahmins, and wrote several works exposing their errors. He pub-

several works exposing their errors. He pul-lished an English translation of portions of the ""in 1817, and subsequently became part proprietor of an English newspaper called the "hengal Herald." A series of schedions from the New Testamout, cutified, "The Precepts of Josus the Guide to Peace and Happiness," translated into Sanskrif and Bengalee, was his next publication. In 1830 he was sent to Eng-land as ambassador from the king of Delhi, who at the same time conferred upon him the title of rajah. He was on the eve of returning to his rugan. 110 was on the eve of returning to his own country when he was seized with illness, which terminated in his death. He was a fre-quent attendant in the Unitarian chapels in England, and held that a belief in the divine mission of Christ was perfectly consistent with the doctrines laid down by the Sanskrit striters on the Brahminical faith. He wrote and spoke English, Bengalce, Persian, Hindostance, and was further acquainted with French, Hebrew,

a "History of England," and several political
Latin, Greek, and Arabic. He was as acute
pamphiets. Pope has given him a place in his
"Dunciad," where he credains,—
"Stoney wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia
"Stoney or wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia ceiving an addition to his income of £30,000, B. in Bengal, 1774; D. near Bristol, 1833.

> he became tutor to a nobleman's son at the university of St. Andrew's. In 1710 he was at Cambray, where he was converted to the Roman Catholic religion by the celebrated Fénélon, whose life he wrote. He was afterwards employed as tutor to the duke de Château-Thierry, and made knight of the order of St. Lazarns. He was also engaged by the son of James II., called the Pr. tender, in instructing his children called the Protenar, in instructing in conduct, His works are, "Discourse upon Epic Poetry," "Essay upon Civil Government," "Remarks on Shaffeshury's Characteristics," "History of

> on Shaftesbury's Characteristics," "History of M. de Turenne," "Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion." B. at Ayr.

> Ratural and revealed beingain. B. at Ayr, Scotland, 1686: p. in France, 1743. R sax, Allan, a Scotch poet, who, at an early age, went to Edinburgh, where he became apprentice to a barber, but subsequently distinguished himself by several ingenious poems and gausset films of the cortain angulating points and soungs in the Scotch dialect. His principal per-formance is a pastoral, entitled "The Gentle Shepherd." n. in Scotch portrait painter, and

> son of the preceding, whose early studies I, drawing were made without the aid of any tutor; but he atterwards improved his skill by a visit to Italy. Lord Bute became his patron; and, through his means, he was introduced to George III., whose principal painter he became The English school of portrait-paintin 1767. ing was in a very crude c indition at that period; but Ramsay was perhaps superior to most of the predecessors of Sir Joshua Reynolds, must at the predecessies of George III, when Two of his portraits of George III, when Prince of Wales, were engraved. He was an accomplished man beyond the immediate rango

> , South Carolina. From 1776 to 1785 he distinguished himself first as a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and afterwards as a member of Congress. He and anetworms as a memoer of congress, no laboured zeabusly with his pen to promote the independence of his country; and among his ublications are, "The History of the American evolution," "The Life of Washington," and The History of South Carolina," But his

> nost clahorate work, consisting of a series of istorical volumes, entitled "Universal History mericanised, or an Historical View of the World, from the carliest Records to the Nine-teenth Century," &c., was published after his death. n. 1749; shot by a maniae, 1815

> RAMSDER, Jesse, rams'-den, an excellent glish mechanician, who was at first a cloth-worker, but in his 23rd year apprenticed himself to a mathematical instrument maker in London, He pursued his new employment with so much success that he was engaged by the best mathematical instrument makers in the metropolis, and was enabled in 1768 to open a shop in the Haymarket; but in 1775 he removed to Plecadilly, where he carried on business till his death.

Ramus

s Rantzau

He greatly improved Hadley's quadrant or sextant; and invented a machine for dividing mathematical instruments, for which he received a remained from the Board of Longitude. Mr. a Ramaden also improved the construction of the theodolite, and the barometer for measuring the heights of mountains. The pyrometer, for denoting the expansion of bodies by heat, also employed his talents; and he made many important discoveries and improvements in optics. He improved the refracting micrometer, the transit-instrument and quadrant, and procured a patent for an improved equatorial. His mural quadrants were admirable, and much sought after. Mr. Ramsden was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1786. z. in Yorkshire, 1785; p. 1800.

RAIVE, Pierre, vo'-mose a French philosopher and mathematican. His birth was nean, and he received his education in the college of Navarre, where he was a servant. He studied with such action as to be admitted to the degree of the studied and the studied

Ratusto, Giovanni Battista, rai'-no-se'-s, was Secretary of the Council of Ten at Venice, and ambassador from that republic to France, Switzerland, and Rome. He made the first collection of vorages and travels that is known jet first volume of which appeared at Venice, 1550. at Troits, Venetia, 1485; b. at Padua, 1557. Raydoff, Sir Thomas, raw'-doff, an English statesman, who was banished to France in the reign of Mary, on account of his religion.

RAYDLEN, Sir Thomas, van's dof, an Inglish statesman, who was banished to France in the reign of Mary, on account of his religion. Queen Elizabeth employed him in several embassies, and rewarded him with knighthood, the offices of chamberlain of the exchequer and mastership of the posts. His letters are in different cellections, and his account of Russia is contained in Hakluyt's "Voyages." n. in Kent, 1523; p. 1509.

LANDOLFH, Thomas, an English poet, who was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the intimate friend of Ben Jonson, who used to call him his son. His poems abound with wit and humour. He was the author of several dramatic pieces. D. at Badby, Northampton-cive 1409. To 1823.

shire, 1605; p. 1635.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, a learned English divine, who became fellow, and afterwaris president, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He wrote an answer to the "Essay on Spirit," a valuable discourse on Jepithalit's row, and seven' sermons. B. about 1710; b. 1788.

RANDOLPH, John a learned prelate, son the preceding; studied at Christichurch, Oxfore, where he greulanted, and in 1786 was elected to be accelered to the second services and the second services and the second services are second services.

RANDOFFH, John, a fearmed prelate, son the preceding, studied at Christchurch, Oxforw, where he graduated, and in 1785 was elected the regular professorship of divinity. He became, successively, bishop of Oxford, Bangor, and London. He was the author of "Predectic de Linguas Graces Stadio," &c., "Sublogs Con-

fessionum," " Concio ad Clerum," &c. B. 1749; D. 1813.

RANDON, Jacques Louis, Count, rawi-dawng, a distinguished French general and marshal was an illustration of the famous saying of the time of the empire, that every French soldier arried the bation of a marshal of France in his mapsack. He was but a sergeant in 1812, and agained the equilette of a sub-lieutenant by gallant conduct at the battle of Moskown. His bravery and skill as an officer, during the various campaigns in Africa, between 1839 and 1846, led to his rapid advancement. He was minister of war under the Republic, and under the second Empire he became governor-general of Algeria. In 1856 he was created marshal of France, and, soon afterwards, ministiete of war, a. at Graenolke, 1795.

Barter, Owar. B. ac Greenous, 1792.

BANER, Lopold, rank, an eminent modern German historian, who at the outset of his career was engaged as teacher in the granusatum of "rankfort-on-the-Oder; but having had from its earliest years a strong prediction for historical studies, he devoted all his leisure to the composition of a "History of the Bonam and German People from 1998 to 1535," on the abblication of which, in 1524, it was found to e so full of accurate and discriminating knowledge, that its author received the appointment of professor of history in the University of Berlin. The government of Trusian nax grantee him the means of prosecuting his researches when the high and 17th Centuries," and "The Conspirory against Venice in 1983". It also his reputation was established on them most substantial basis by his great work entitled "The Opes of Rome: their Church and State," of which an excellent translation was made by Mrs. Austin, and which likewise formed the foundation of one of Lord Macaulay's best essays. For about four years he edited the "Historical and Political Gazette," a print which, being deemed too liberal in its views, was suppressed in 1838. In 1941 he became historiographer of Prussia. The most important of his subsequent works were, "History of Germany during the Reformation," translated into English by Mrs. Austin, "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg," and "History of Prussia during the 17th and 18th Centuries," and "History of Servia and the Servian Revolution," n. near Naumborg, Prussian Saxony, 1796.

EANTZAU, Josias, Count de, rant'-so, a French Larshal in the 17th century, was descended from an illusticus family in Holstein, and entered when young into the Swedish army. In 1635 he went to France with the chancellor Oxenstierna; and Louis XIII. being pleased with his agreeable manners, made him a majorgeneral, and gave him the command of two regiments. He served under the duke of Oxleans and the great Condé, with high reputation, rose to the rank of marshal, completed the conquest of Flanders, and was made governor of Dunkitk in 11645; but becoming an object of suspicion to Cardinal Mazurin, was confined il months in the Sastille, and deed soon after big liberation, in 1850. During his different campaigns he was so often severely wounded, that at last he had but one eye, one ear, one arm, and ono leg.

RAPHELENGIUS, François, rarfel·lain'-je-oos, a distinguished French critic, who studied the learned languages at Paris, after which he went to England, and taught Greek at Cambridge. on his return, he published learned editions of several ancient writers, with notes, and was employed on the Polyglot Bible of Antwerp, printed in 1571. He was appointed professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Leyden. His other works are—a Hebrew Grammar, an Arabic Lexicon, and a Chaldaic Dictionary. B. near

Lisle, 1639; D. at Leyden, 1597.
RAPINDE THOWARS, Paul de, rap'-a, a French
advocate, who afterwards became a historian. Obliged to leave France on the revocation of Oblighed to few rathers of the Feverand of the Edica of Nantes, he visited England and Holland; and in 1688 accompanied William of Orango to England, and obtained a military command in Ireland; but, being wounded at the siege of Limerick, he disposed of his commission. He afterwards became tutor to the son of the earl of Portland, whom he accompanied on his travels. His "History of England," which is very excellent, was printed at the Hague in 1724, and was afterwards translated into English by Nicholas Tindal. B. at Castres,

into Engiss by Nicholas Timal. B. W. Castres, 1661; p. at Wesel, 1725.

RAPP, Jean, Count de, rap, a French general, attracted notice by his skill and bravery in the early progress of the revolutionary wars; was aide-de-camp to General Desaix during his camame-ac-camp to ceneral Desaix aiming his campaigns in Germany and Egypt, and filled the same situation under Bonaparte when first consul. In 1802 he was employed in the subjugation of Switzerland, defeated the Russian Imperial guard, and took Princo Repnin prisoner at the battle of Austerlitz. He was appointed governor of Dantzie in 1807, and after the retreat of the French army defended the city with consideration. of the French army, defended the city with con-summate ability and valour, till he was com-pelled by famine to capitulate. Returning to France in 1814 he was received with distinction by Louis XVIII., but joined Napoleon on his return from Elba. He was, however, again taken into favour by the king, and died lieutenaut-general of the cavally in 1821. n. 1727. Rass, Erasuus Christian, rask, an eminent Danish philologist, who displayed an extraordi-nary aptitude for the acquisition of languages from his carliest years. He was the son of parvnts in the humblest circumstances; but his idents procured him ratrons, who furnished of the French army, defended the city with con-

talents procured him patrons, who furnished him with the means of prosecuting his studies, first at the university of Copenhagen, and sub-sequently in Russia, Sweden, and Finland. In 1808 he was employed in a subordinate capacity 1808 he was employed in a subordinate capacity at the University library at Copenhagen, but was subsequently sent, at the cost of the Danish government, to Persia and India, whence he brought home a most valuable collection, consisting of upwards of a hundred old and are oriental manuscripts. His later years were passed in the uninterrupted prosecution of his subsequent of the property of the pr philological labours, and in the fulfilment of his duties as historical professor in the univer-sity of Copenhagen. His most important works were—nn Armenian Dictionary; Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Investigations concerning the Northern or Icelandic Language; Spanish and Frisian Grammars; and a treatise on "The Age and Authenticity of the Zendavesta."

Age and Authentiery of the Zendavesh."

In the island of Funen, 1787; p.

Raspart, François Vincent, ras-paid, a modern

French chemist and writer on scientific sub-

jects, who, in 1825, was appointed editor of the natural history section of the "Bulletin des Sciences." Before that period he had been a successful writer upon scientific questions for successful writer upon scientific questions for various French journals. Two of his works were as remarkable for their originality as for their general excellence. These were, the "Na-tural History of Health" and the "Médecine et Pharmacie Domestique," the last of which was most efficiently reproduced in an English form most efficiently reproduced in an engine form by Dr. G. L. Strauss, in a work entitled "Do-mestic Medicine; or, Plain Instructions in the Art of Preserving and Restoring Health." M. Raspail was a man of strong political feelings, and, both with sword and pen, fought for the cause of republicanism. Under Louis Philippe he was twice imprisoned for his opposition to the government, and also from 1849 to 1854. On his release he retired to Belgium, but subsequently returned to France. B. at Carpentras, 1794.

RASTALL or RASTELL, John, ras'-tel, an old English printer, who pursued his calling in London. His wife was the sister of Sir Thomas More, whose "Dialogues on the Worship of Images and Relies" he printed. He was himself an author, translator, and compiler, and is said to have written the "Anglorum Regum Chronicon, or Pastyme of People," which was included in the "Collections of English Chro-

nicles" published in 1811. D. in Luondon, 1836. RATTAZZI, Urbano, ra-tad'-se, an Italian statesman, was a native of Alessandria, and at the age of twenty-one took his ductor's degree. He first practised at the bar of Turin, but was induced to remove to Casale in 1838, and in less than a year from that date had established a reputation us one of the most judicious and able lawyers in Italy. In the strugges of 1848, Signor Rattazzinequired so much renown by his high attainments and liberal opinions that the electors of Alessandria returned him as their receives or accessionary returned inm as their representative in the Assembly of Turin. He had searcely arrived to take his seat there be-fore he was intrusted by M. Casati with the ministry of public instruction. The latter minister, however, lived but a short time after this amoniforment and Letters of consideration. this appointment, and Rattazzi occupied a disinguished place among the Opposition party. In 1819 the Abbé Gioberti, who was charged with the formation of a new cabinet, conferred

n him the office of keeper of the seal, which
c he shortly afterwards exchanged for that
of minister of the interior. On the fall of
Gioberti from power, Rattazzi succeeded him as president of the council, where he used his in-fluence to advance the impatient policy of Charles Albert, and, in the disastrous defeat which resulted from the measures adopted re-

which resulted from the incustures adopted, re-nained firmly attached to his party. In 1833, Batazzi was main appointed minister of the ior, and held that office till 1859, when, after the trenty of Villafranca, he superseded Count Cavour in the presidency, but was shortly afterwards compelled to relinquish the direc-tion of affairs to the firmer hand of Cavour. In 1813, directing for some time as president In 1861, after acting for some time as president

In 18st, such acting by some time as pression of the Chamber, Rathraz' once more became ime minister, having ousted Baron Riessoli rom power; but was himself forced to resign in the following year. He held office once more as premier of the kingdom of italy for a few months in 18st?. n. 1808.

RAUCH, Christlan, roak, a modern Gorman , who received instruction from Canora

and Thorwaldsen. He was extensively em-ployed by the various governments of Ger-many, and produced a large number of works, some of them of great excellence. The statues some or anem or great excellence. The statues of Göthe, Schiller, and the monument to Frederick the Great of Prussia, were his best productions. A reduced model of the last work is contained in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. a. in the principality of Waldeck, 1777; p. 1857.

1777; D. 1857.

RATAILLAG, François, ra-cai-yak, a French regicide, who at first assumed the religious habit of the Feuillans, but was expelled on account of his funatical views. He afterwards became deranged in intellect by the discourses of the leaguers, and, conceiving that Henry IV. of France was not a true Catholic, he assassinated him in 1610. He was torn to pieces by wild horses. B. at Angoulem, shout 1579.

RAYENSCROPT, Thomas, rai-vorsi-broft, an emiment English musical composer, who was educated in St. Paul's choir, and in his 15th vear became beachelor of music of the University vear became beachelor of music of the University

year became bachelor of music of the University year became bachelor of music of the University of Cambridge. His fine collection of partsongs, including the famous "Canst thou love and lic alone?" was first published in 1611. In 1821 he produced "The whole Book of Psalms, &c., composed into Four Parts by sundry Authors," which included contributions from the father of John Mitton, Tallis, and Morley. Ravenscroft himself produced the justly-admired Bangor, St. David's, and Canterbury tunes. He is also supposed to have edited the famous collections of melodies edited the famous collections of melodies known as the "Pamelia" and "Deuteromelia," a selection from which was printed by the Roxburgh Club in 1822. B. 1592; D. about 1640.

RAWLINSON, Richard, raw'-lin-son, a learned English antiquary, who collected materials for a continuation of Wood's "Athena Oxonienses" and "History of Oxford," which, with an account of his travels, he bequeathed to the University of Oxford, as well as a collection of medals and books. He also founded an Anglo-Saxon professorship in the same university; and his heart, agreeably to his own desire, was put in a marble urn and placed in St. John's College chapel. He published a translation of Fresnoy's "Method of Studying History," and

resnoy s method of Seddying History, and other works. B. about 1700; D. 1755. RAWLINSON, Sir Henry Creswicke, an emi-nent decipherer of the cunefform inscriptions. In his 16th year he entered the military service of the East India Company, from which he retired in 1856, having won his way to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also created a K.C.B., and appointed a director of the East R.C.B., and appointed a director of the East India Company. His first efforts in the de-partment of knowledge for which he became famous were in 1833, when he copied and read the Behistun inscriptions, in Kurdistan. While political resident at Bagdad, in 1843, he studied the inscriptions of Nineveh. He contributed many papers to the journals of the Asiatic and many papers to the journals of the Abante and Geographical Societies; and in 1852 published "Outline of the History of Assyria, as collected from the Inscriptions discovered by A. H. Layard in the Ruins of Ninevels." He also put forth a "Memorandum on the Publication of the Cunsiform Inscriptions," and was employed to furnish copies of the Inscriptions discovered to Wingrob and Babylonia, as of Cheditartics. at Ninevel and Babylonia. B. at Chadlington,

Oxfordshire, 1810.

RAX, John, rai, a highly eminent English botanist, whose father was a blacksmith,

but gave his son a good education at Braintree, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became fellow and Greek and mathematical lecturer. While at the univermathematical lecturer. While at the university, he cultivated the study of botany, which was then in a very neglected state; but, by his example and exertions, it became a favourite pursuit. In 1680 he published, in Latin, his Catalogue of Plants Growing in the Neighbourhood of Cambridge," which ladd the foundation of his "Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum." The same year he was ordained by Bishop Sanderson; but in 1662 quitted his fellowship. After this he made numerous journeys over the kingdom with his friend Mr. Willughby and others, in search of botanical and zoological facts. He also accombotanical and 2000g/cca lacts. He ass uccom-panied the same gentlemen on an extensive four over the continent of Europe, of which he published an account in 1673. He was chosen a fallow of the Royal Society in 1667, and contributed numerous papers to the "Trans-actions" of that learned body on subjects of actions of time rearried body on supers or natural history. In 1679 he fixed his residence near Black-Notley, Essex, where he continued perfecting his collections and works till his death. His botanical and zoological writings laid the foundations of the classification of the vegetable and animal kingdoms. His other works were, "Three Discourses on the Primi-tive Chaos, the Creation, Deluge, and Confla-gration of the World;" several volumes attempting a classification of the whole animal temptang a classification of Rauwolf's "Travels in the East." After his death were published his "History of Insects," and a collection of "Philosophical Letters" between himself and several of his correspondents. Cuvier says that several of his correspondents. Ouver says that his labours "may be considered as the founda-tion of modern zoology; for naturalists are obliged to consult them every instant, for the purpose of clearing up the difficulties which they meet with in the works of Linnœus and his imitators." B. at Black-Nobley, near Brain-B. at Black-Notley, near Brain-

tree, Essex, 1627; D. 1705. RAYNAL, Guillaume Thomas François, rai'-nal, a French historian, who entered early into the society of Jesuits, and on taking priest's orders became a celebrated preacher, but quitted his order in 1748; on which he fixed his residence at Paris, where he had recourse to literature as a means of support. In 1770 he published his elebrated work, the "Philosophical and Poli-tical History of the European Commerce in both Indies," which obtained him a great repuboth Indies," which obtained him a great repu-sation. In 1781 he published, at Geneva, a cultivation of his history greatly improved and calarged. In 1791 he otherses of a letter to the National Assembly, in which he exposed the dangerous course in which they were engaged, and predicted the evils which would result from revolution. His other works are, "His-tory of the Stadtholdership;" "History of the Parliament of England," "History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England;" "On the Revolution of the English Colonies in North America." B. at St. Geniez, 1713; D. 1798.

READS, Charles, D.C.L., reed, a modern English novelist of great power and originality, who was called to the bar in 1848, after a successful career at Oxford, which culuinated in his being made fellow of Magden (tollege. His best work, perhaps, is "Nevertoo late to Mend," while his latest, bear-

ing on the detestable outrages sanctioned by the trades-unions, appeared in 1869. B. 1814. KRAUMUB, Réné Antoine Ferchault, Sieur de,

HALLYETS, Kéné Antoine Ferchault, Siunt de, pa-tawn-waw, an eminent French philosopher, who was educated for the legal profession, but chandoned it for the study of mathematics, philosophy, and natural history. In 1798 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. His principal works are, "A History of Insects," "A History of the Rivers of France," and nuncrous papers in the llemoits of the Academy of Sciences. He was the inof the Academy of Sciences. He was the inventor of the valuable instrument known as Réaumur's thermometer. Of his work on insects, Cuvier declares "that he unceasingly Of his work on excites our curiosity by new and singular details. His style is diffuse but clear, and the facts which he relates may always be depended

ners which he reintes may away so depended upon." D. at Rochelle, 1683; D. 1757.

Repout, Jean, reb'-ool, a modern French poet, was the son of a locksmith, and himpoes, was the son of a locasman, and limiself followed the calling of a baker until the year 1839, when he repaired to Paris, where a brilliant reception awaited him, in consequence of the great popularity his poems had attained in the capital. The merit of bringing him before the public was due to M. de Lamartine, who addressed to the baker-poet one of his har-monies, entitled "Genius in Obscurity." He published several collections of poems, some of which ran through as many as six editions. His songs are frequently of the Anacreontic order. One of his tragedies was produced upon the French stage in 1850, and obtained a great and descrived success. In 1848 he was sent to the Constituent Assembly as the representative of his native department. B. at Nimes, Gard, 1796; n. 1864.

RECORDE, Robert, rek'-ord, an English physician and mathematician, was the first who wrote on algebra in the English language.

wrote on algebra in the Edgrish language.

R. Bobut 1500; p. in London, 1568.

REDDING, Cyrus, red'-ding, an English litterateur, who, after eliting the "Plymouth Chronicle" and other prints, went to Paris to undertake the literary direction of "Galirmani's "an English journal founded in the Remark at the Language of the literary direction of "Galirmani's and the literary direction of "Galirmani's and the literary direction of the literature of the literatur

the editorship of Thomas Camphell, and after discontinuing his connection with that periodical, became editor of several provincial newspapers. He published, among other works, a "Kaval Gareleter," "Every Man his own Rutler," and a "History and Modern Wines," n. in Cornwall, 1785, REDERDALE, John Freenam Mittord, Barot receded-adar, an eminent English lawyer an stateman, was educated as "Control of the Academy bella Crusca, and wrote some pounce but is chiefly known by list works on natural history, which are "Experiments on the Generation of Animals," "Observed of the Academy bella Crusca, and wrote some pounce, but is chiefly known by list works on natural history, which are "Experiments on the Generation of Animals," "Observed of the Academy bella Crusca, and physician to the grand-state F rilliand III of The care, II of The care, French capital after the second return of the

reeds'-dale, an eminent English lawyer an statesman, was educated at New College, O-ford, and having studied at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar. Devoting himself to chancancer to the four. Devoling imment to chan-cery practice, he soon obtained a high reputa-tion; and, in 1782, published "A Treatise on Pleudings in Suits in the Court of Chancery," He was afterwards made a Welsh judge. In 1789 he was chosen Mr. For Beeralston; in 1793 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in 1703 he was appointed solicitor-general, and that capacity assisted in conducting the state trials of lindy, Horae Tooke, and Theiwall. He succeeded Six John Scott (Loyd Edigor) as alternary-general in 1709; and in 1802 was alternary-general in 1709; and in 1802 was alternary-general in 1803, and made loyd the resignation of Mr. Addington. He was to the psecarge in 1803, and made loyd chancellor, and a member of the privy council in Ireland; but resigned the scals in March 1806, in consequence of the death of Pitt 1745; p. 1830. REED, Isaac, recd, a critic and miscellaneous

writer, was bred to the profession of a conveywriter, was breat to the protession of a convey-ancer, which he relinquished for literary pur-suits. He published the poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, edited the Scatonian prize worter Montaga, cented the Seatonian prize peems, and revised and enlarged budsley's "Old Plays." He afterwards published the "Biographia Dramanien," and four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of the "Re-pository," but his most important work is an edition of Shakspeare, in 10 volumes, which he extended afterwards to 21 volumes, embodying in its pages all the most valuable notes and elecidations of former commentators, with much original information. He was also a great book collector, and after his death his library was sold by auction, the sale lasting 39 days, B. 1742 : D. 1807.

REDGRAVE, Richard, red-grair, a modern English painter, whose early youth was spent in his father's office, where he was employed in making designs and working drawings. In 1826 he became a student of the Royal Acaasso he became a statem of the Royal Academy; cleven years later he obtained his "first success" as an artist, on exhibiting his picture of "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," at the British Institution. From that period he gradually rose to a foremost position in his profession. In 1840 he became associate, and profession. In 1800 to became associate, and in 1857 an academician. His best paintings are — "The Sempotress," an illustration of Thomas Hoed's "Seme of the Shirt;" "A Poet's Study," "Skiltary Pod," "Little Red Hidinghood," "The Midwood Shade." His worken-titled "The Country Cousins" is an excellent one, and was painted for Mr. Vermon. It now hallows to "Libertine and was harmed to the statement of the property of the statement of the statemen belongs to the nation, and may be seen in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum. He was appointed head master of the government school of design, and pub-lished an "Elementary Manual of Colour," n. in London, ISOL.

Reat, Francis, raid, an Italian naturalist, who became processor of philosophy at Pisa and physician to the grand-duke Ferdinand II.

was, during 20 years, professor of mathe-matics in the 1 billows at Hoston

came p fessor of theology and afterwards ollege

Hackney. He first publi hed an enlarged et tion of the Encyclopedia of Chambers, and subsequently produced a work of the same kind himself, under the title of the "New Encyclopedia," in which work he was assisted by several talented men. z. in Wales, 1743; p. in London, 1825.

Longon, 1820.
RESEN, Clara, 1992, a novelist, was the daughter of a clergynan, and postessed great learning, which she displayed in her first literary essay, a translation of Barclay's "Argenia." productions are, "The

Progress of Romance," "Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon," "The School for Widows," and a tale called "The Old English Baron," B. at

Ipswich, 1773; D. 1808.

REGIOMONTANUS, re-gi-o-mon-tai'-nus, a Ger-man astronomer, whose real name was Müller, man astronomer, whose real name was annual, studied at Vienna under Purbach, whom he succeeded in the chair of astronomy, 1461. He was taught the Greek language by Theodore Gaza, and was thus enabled to read Ptolemy and other mathematicians of antiquity. He visited several countries, and received marks of distinction from sovereign princes, particularly Sixtus IV., who made him archbishop of Ra-tisbon, and employed him in reforming the calendar. He wrote extensively upon astro-nomy. B. in Germany, 1436; D. at Rome, 1476.

REGNARD, Jean François, rain'-yar, a French comic writer, who was fond of travelling, and in a voyage from Genoa to Marseilles was taken by an Algerine pirate, and carried to Algiers, where by his skill in cookery he obtained the favour of his master; but being detected in an intrigue, was condemned to suf-fer death or turn Mohammedan. The French consul being made acquainted with the affair, ransomed him and sent him to France, after which he travelled through Flanders, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. His dramatic works, which rank next to Molière's, were published in 1823. B. 1656; D. 1709.

REGENTER, Mathurin, rain-yai, a French sati-rical poet, who secured the patronage of Car-dinal Joyeuse, and obtained a pension and a canonry. The best edition of his poems is that

canonry. The best edition of his of Paris, 1822. B. 1573; D. 1613.

REGNIER, François Scraphin, a learned French author, whose talents recommended him to the patronage of the duke de Crequi, whom he ac-companied to Rome in 1662. While there, he wrote Italian sonnets in so good a style as to be admitted a member of the Academy della Crusca. In 1684 he succeeded Mezeray as secre-Cruse. In 10st les steeded in the tay of the French Academy. His most important works were a French grammar; an Italian translation of Anacreon; French, Latin, Spanish, and Italian poems; and a history of the disputes of France with the court of Rome.

End unjuries of France with the court of Rome.

B. at Paris, 1632; D. 1713.

REGNIER, Claude Antoine, duke of Massa, minister of justice under the government of Napoleon, practised as an advocate at Nancy, was a member of the Constituent Assembly, was a member of the Constituent Assembly, retired from public affairs during the Reign of Terror; but after the fall of Robespierre became a member of the Council of Ancients, and took an active part in the senate. He assisted in the elevation of Bonaparte as first consul;

in the clevation of Donaparte as first consul; in 1802, was appointed grand judge, minister of justice, &c.; and in 1813 became president of the legislative body. n. 1793; p. 1814.

Resulvs, Marcus Attilius, reg-t-t-ias, a Romanonal, who, in his second consulate, defended Amilear and Hanno in a naval engagement of the coast of Seiley. This victory was followed by another on land, and the reduction of several places. The Carthactinians sand for present by another on man, and the retreated of server rai places. The Carthaginians sued for peace, which was refused. Xantippus, a Spartan commander, coming with reinforcements to the Carthaginians, defeated Regulus, who was taker prisoner. The Carthagnians subsequently senimas envoy to Rome to propose terms of peace but on the condition of his return. Regultsa advised the senate not to comply with the terms for which the Carthagnians put him to a cruel 1879.

leath, 251 B.C. The senate gave his widow care to avenge her husband's death on some llustrious Carthaginians, which she did with such barbarity as obliged them to stop her

rogress.

REICHARDT, John Frederic, ri'-shard, a mu-MERCHARDT, John Frederic, #*-sawd, a min-cial composer and author, studied under Kant, was director of the Italian Opera at Berlin, and subsequently had the direction of the French and German theatres at Cassel. Among his compositions, which are very numerous, are he "Tamerlane" of Morel, and the "Panthea" of Berquin. His literary productions are "Fa-illiar Letters written during a Journey in rance in 1792, and again in 1803 and 1804." Familiar Letters on Vienna," &c.; and "Na-cleon Bonaparte and the French People under

oleon Bonaparte and the French People under his Consultate, &c. B. 1751; p. 1814. REED, Thomas, read, a learned Sootch divine, ho was educated at the parish school of Kincar-dine and at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where, n. 1753, he became professor of philosoph. 1764 he succeeded Dr. Adam Smith in the chair f moral philosophy in the university of Glas-cow. His chief works are "An Inquiry into the Human Mind," and "Essays on the Intel-ectual and Active Powers of Man." p. in

ectual and Active Powers of Man." B. in ineardineshire, 1709; b. 1798.

REND, Major-General Str William, a distinguished English general of engineers, who eccived his education at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and began his cares as ientenant of the Royal Engineers in 1809. He scame captain in 1814, brevet lieutenant-volonel in 1837, brevet-colonel in 1851, and major-general in 1856. Within a year of receiving his first commission he was sont to the Denisoral and secred to the end of the way. Peninsula, and served to the end of the war. He was at the three sieges of Badajoz, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the siege of the forts and the battle of Salamanca, the sieges of Burgos and San Sebastian, and the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse; and was wounded at Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and San Sebastian. He was present at the attack on Algiers under Lord Exmouth in 1816. In 1832 he was employed at Barbadoes in rebuilding the govern-ment offices which had been destroyed by a hurricane in the preceding year; and then he first conceived the idea of endeavouring to trace the laws which govern the movements of trace the laws which govern the movements of these agents. Subsequently, as governor of Bermuda, Barbadoss, and Malba, as chairman of the executive committee of the freezh Exhibition of 1851, and as the author of the oran Exhibition of 1851, and as the author of the "Law of Storms," he rendered signal services to his country. At the close of the Exhibition of Malba made as K.C.B., and the government of Malba made as K.C.B., and the government of Malba. made a K.C.B., and the government of Matta was conferred upon him, which he administered during the Crimean war. His well-known work on the "Law of Storms"—that is, on the laws of motion of the tropical whitriwinds—was founded in a great measure on his own ex-perience in the West Indies, where he had been on military duty before his government of Bernuda. This work is not merely a theo-votical invastication but of eminantly made retical investigation, but of eminently practical value to all who have to navigate in the seas, both of the East and West Indies. B. at Kinglassie, Fifeshire, 1791; D. 1858.

his theological studies, and, before he had attained his twentieth year, set out for America. He resided for some time upon the banks of the He reside for some ame upon the banks of the Red River, hunting and fredding with the In-dians. In 1840 he was at New Orleans, where he joined a body of volunteers, who were about to proceed against the Mexican armed bands which had invaded Texas. After five years of a wandering life upon the prairies of Missouri, he repaired to Philadelphia, and having spent a few months as a writer for the journals, joined the American army with the rank of captain. In the war against Mexico, he signalized himself by his bravery on several oceasions. In 1849 he intended to take service under the popular banner of the Hungarians; but the unexpected capitulation of Gorgei having put an end to the struggle, his hopes of military employment in the cause of liberty were frustrated. He next entered upon a literary career, trated. Ho next entered upon a literary career, and produced a series of novels, which met with a very successful reception. The best-known were "The Bid Rangers," "The Scalp-Hunters," "The White Chief," and "Occola," which latter first appeared in the pages of "Chamblers' Sournal." At a later period he employed himself in producing works for juvenile perusal, and here again he became a favourtie with a large number of readers. His success may be ous and graphic style, and describes incidents and scenery which have ever been attractive to youthful minds-viz., such as are to be found in the Far West, and among the wandering Indian tribes. B. in Ireland, 1818.

REINHOLD, Erasmus, rine'-holte, an eminent German astronomer and mathematician, who was professor at the university of Wittenberg, and wrote some mathematical and astronomical works of a most important and valuable nature. B. at Saalfeld, 1511; D. 1553. REINHOLD, Charles Leonard, a German me-

REINITOLD, Charles Leonard, a German me-taphysician, who received his education among the Josuits, but quitted them to pursue the study of philosophy. He afterwards repaired to Weimar, where he married the daughter of Weidand. In 1788 he published "Letters upon the Philosophy of Kant," and the following rear was appointed professor of philosophy at Jone, where his lectures were very numerous! Jones where his lectures were very numerous! held the professorship of philosophy until his death. Reinhold was among the first to appreciate and propagate the theories of Kant; but he subsequently leant towards the ideas of Fighte. He conceived that a great deal of the miseonception of the views of these philoso-phers arose from the obscurity of their language; and consequently undertook to compose a work the object of which was to reform the phraseology adopted in metaphysical works. He was a most prolific writer. He also pro-duced a "Letter to Lavater and Fichte, re-specting the Bellief in God." B. at Vienna, 1758; D. at Kiel, 1823.

REISKE, John James, a legened Cerman critic and physician, who became rector of the

Oratores Graci," an edition of Dionyslus Ha-licarnassensis, the works of Plutarch, and a Latin translation of Abulfeda's "History of the

Dath translation of Abunca's "History of the Arabs." B. in Saxony, 1716; D. 1774. RELAND, Adrian, rai'-land, a learned Dutch writer, who, at the age of 24, was chosen professor of philosophy at Harderwyk; whence he removed to Utrecht, on being appointed professor of oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities. His principal works are "Disser-tations on the Medals of the Ancient Hebrews," "Introduction to Hebrew Grammar," an edition of Epictetus, and a magnificent work upon the Antiquities of Palestine. B. at Alkmaar.

the Antiquities of Palestine. B. al Alamaar, in Holland, 1676; p. at Utrecht, 1718. REMBRANDT VAN RNN, Paul, rem'-brant, an eminent Dutch painter and other, acquired his art under several of the best painters of Amsterdam, and early in life grew famous. Anisterdam, and early in the grew tamous, He had many pupils, whom he employed in making copies of his works, which he retouched and sold for large sums. His love of money was intense, and at his death he left a large was intense, and at his destrible refer a large fortune. In painting historical subjects he was less successful than in portrait, where he displayed a brilliancy of colouring and a power of light and shade that was truly astonishing. His best etchings realize from 30 to 100 guineas. Several fine paintings of his are in the National Gallery. B. near Leyden, 1608; D. at Amsterdam, 1669.

Remt, St., rem'-e, archbishop of Rheims, converted Clovis to Christianity, and baptized that

monarch. D. 533.

Remr, Joseph Honoré, advocate in the Par-REMI, Joseph Honore, acrocare in the Par-liament of Paris, who wrote a burlesque called "Days," in opposition to Young's "Night Thoughts;" but his principal work is an eulogy on Chancellor de l'Hopital, which was

culory on Chancellor de P.Honital, which was crowned by the French Academy in 1777, and emanted by the Sorbonne. He also wrote the eulogies of Molière, College and Fenden, n. 1783; n. at Paris, 1782.
REMUSAI, Foun Pierre Abel, re-moods an eminent French orientalist, and prefessor of the Chinese and Tartar languages at the College of France. He acquired, without the college of France. He acquired, without the assistance of a tutor, the Chinese Thieletian. conege of Primer. The acquires, without me assistance of a tutor, the Chinese, Thibetian, and Mantehou languages. He was one of the founders of the Asiatic Society at Paris, and became conservator of the oriental manuscripts in the Bibliotheque Boyale. His attainments as a Chinese scholar were very high, and he promeen a number of works on the most difficult languages in the world, of a most excellent character. His principal productions were— character. His principal productions were— "Elements of the Chine-e Grammar," "Ro-searches upon the Tartarian Lamemages," a "History of Indultism," an edition of a Chinese novel, entitled "The Two Cousins," and a volume of Chinese tales. He also con-tributed several valuable articles to the "Bio-

triouted several valuable articles to the "Bio-graphic Diviscelle," and to the "Journal des Savana," n. at Parts, 1783; p. 1822. REMAN, JOSEPH EIRES, Teisman, a French philologist, who has acquired celebrity for his "Life of Josans," published in 1843, and, in a losser degree, for his knowledge of He-brean Arabid Samira. RESES, John, riske, a learned German writer, his "Life of Jesus," published in 1893, and, other Oracles," "On the Major of John of The Major nection with Our Saviour, whom Renan seeks college of St. Nicholas, at Leipsie, and pul-li-hed, among many other learned works, guier, Cot - North Leve









ROHAN, HENRY. DURE OF

RENAUDOT, Theophrastus, ren'-o-do, a French physician, was the first who published, in France, a gazette, so called, as is supposed, France, a gracite, so called, as is supposed, from the Veneian coin was guzetta, for which such papers were originally sold at Venice. Renaudot obtained the privilege of publishing the "Gazette of France" for himself and family. His other works are, "An Abridgment of the Life of the Prince de Condé," and the "Life of Cardinal Mazarin." B. at Loudun, 1683; D. 1653.

RENAUDOT, Eusebius, a learned French writer, and grandson of the preceding, en-tered into orders, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of the Arabic, Syriac, and Coptic lauguages. The Cardinal de Noailles took him to Rome, where Clement XI. gave him the priory of Fossey, in Brittany. On visiting Florence, the grand-duke gave him apartments in his palace, and the Academy of that city chose him a member. He was also a member of the French Academy and of other learned societies. His Academy and of other learned societies. His most important works are, a continuation of Nicolo's book on the "Perpetuity of Faith," "History of the Jucobite Patriarelys of Alexandria," in Latin; "A Collection of the Ancient Oriental Liturgies," "Account of India and China," translated from the Arabic; and a translation of the "Life of Athanasius" from the Arabic. n. at Paris, 1646; d. 1720. Renn, Galido. (See Guruo). Rennand, Major James, ren'nel, an eminent English geographer, who, early in life, entered the navy, and served under Admiral Parker at the taking of Pondicherry. At the age of 20

the taking of Pondicherry. At the age of 20 he abandoned the naval for the military service, having entered the engineers of the East India Company. Under Lord Clive he served with Company. Under Lord Clive he served with considerable distinction, was wounded, and gained the rank of major. In 1782 he returned to England, and henceforth pursued his investigations in geography, history, and topography. He produced—"Map and Memoir of Hindostan;" "Marches of the British Army in Hindostan, "Marches of the British Army in the Pennisula of India during the Campaign of 1791," "Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy," "Treatise on the Comparative Geography of Western Asia," with a very valuable atlas; an "Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic Ocean," a work which Lieutenant Maury, of the United States navy, alterwards extended and improved. Major Emmel also published, "Geographical System of Horodotus explained and examined," and a learned commentary unor the "Retreat of the learned commentary upon the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks." Mungo Park was much indebted to his patient research and great acquirements in the production of his work on his African travels. He was a member of on his African travels. He was a member of the Royal Society, and a frequent contributor to its "Transactions," us well as to those of the Antiquarian Society. A most interesting paper, read to the latter body, was his disquistion on the landing-place of Julius Censar in Britain, After his death, his remains were honoured with a place in Westminster Abbey. Though unacquainted with the Greek language, and knowing Herodotus only through a most inefficient translation, he, by virtue of his unri-

and from his earliest youth had a great inclinaand not mise after your than a great inclina-tion for the study of what is termed "mechani-cal drawing." He also studied chemistry and mechanics under Drs. Black and Robison at Edinburgh, and, after working during some time as an operative mechanist, repaired to London about 1780. He was at first employed Donaton about 1789. He was at first employed in the metropolis to superintend the construction of steam-engines and machinery; but, at a later period, became engaged in designing and erecting public works. He built a bridge at Kelso, the celebrated Waterloo Bridge over the Thames, and the Southwark iron Bridge over the same river. The Grand Western Canal, from the mouth of the Exe to Tannton: the Aberdeen Canal, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, were his best works in inland navigation. He was no less distinguished as a designer of docks; London Docks, the East and West India Docks, and those of Greenock, Leith, and Liverpool, attesting to his great acquirements as a civil engineer. The designs for London Bridge civil engineer. The designs for London Bridge were made by him, but were carried to comple-tion by his son, Sir John Rennie, after his death. He likewise furnished plans for the improvement of the dockyards at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Pembroke; creeted the pier at Holyhead, and designed the chlarge-ments of the harbours of Berwick, Newhaven, &c. His remains were interred in St. Paul's cc. His remains were interred in St. Faul; Cathedral. B. at Phantassie, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, 1761; D. in London, 1821.—His sons, George and John (the latter of whom was knighted on the completion of London Bridge), were also distinguished civil and practical engi neers, and executed many important works, both

neers, and executed many important works, both in Great Britain and on the continent.

Reff. Thorlieff Gudmunsson, reff, an eminent modern Icelandic writer, who for a short time held the post of under-librarian to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. He contributed articles to the "Penny Cyclopadia," "Encyclopadia Britannica," and "Blackwood's Magazine;" and, among other important works, preduced with Visual of Device and Excited orduced, with Ferrall, a Danish and English etionary, and an edition of the "Sagas" in

gilonary, and an edition of the "Sagas" in Leelandic. p. 1794.
REPRON, Humphrey, rept-ton, an eminent English "landscape gardener," who, between the years 1785 and 1811, was engaged in improving the gardens of the English mobility and gentry throughout the kingdom. He published several works upon his profession, which were afterwards re-edited and improved by Mr. Loudon. B. at Bury St. Edmunds, 1752; D. 1819.
REPHEN, Alfred, rasid-a, a celebrated German painter, whose genius for art was evinced at an early age; as, in his 15th year, he produced a series of crayon drawings, the composition. twithfulness of outline, and correct ex-

sition, truthfulness of outline, and correct expression of which were very remarkable. His first large subject in oil was entitled "The Establishment of Christianity in Gaul," in which was displayed rare originality of treatment. Among his later pictures was one of which a strange story is told; it was called "Nemesis Pursuing a Murderer," and was of such a forcible and harrowing character as to cause its owner, a certain personage of high rank, who had been guilty of some undiscovered crime, and who had won the painting in a lotficient translation, he, by virtue of AIS units to consult a certain personnes of modes over which tather of history which entitles him to crime, and who had won the painting in a lot-he highest reputation as a geographer. B. near tryst aff-rankfort, to become a lunatic. Rethel Chuddigh, Devonshire, 1742; D. 1890.

RENNIK, JOHN, rest-ne, a Social mechanician, which are admitted to rank among the cheft-and circle of the constraints of the cheft-and circle of the cheft-and circle

took up his residence at Rome, where he devoted took ap his residence at norms, where he devoted himself to the composition of a series of paint-ings illustrative of the campaigns of Hau-nibal. Not less remarkable for vigour of imagination and power of design, were his book illustrations; among which may be cited, "Death, the Consoler and the Avenger," and his drawings made for "Beeton's Illuminated

Family Bible." B. 1816.

Retz, Jean François Paul de Gondi, Cardinal de, raitz, was descended from a powerful and wealthy family, and was educated for the church, a profession little suited to his unscrupulous and debauched disposition. In 1643 he was

In the civil wars of the Fronde he raised a regiment, to which he gave the name of Corinth, because he was titular archbishop of that place. At length he made peace with the court, on condition of his being created a cardinal; but he still continued to cabal against the govern-ment, for which he was imprisoned at Vin-cennes and Nantes. He made his escape from the latter place, and travelled in several countries. In 1661 he returned to France, and obaries. In 1001 no returned to France, and obtained his bardon and the abbey of St. Denis. This turbulent prelate wrote "Memoirs" of his own life, and the "History of the Conspiracy of Count Fiesco." B. at Montmirail, 1814. 1614; p. at Paris, 1679.

RETZSCH, Moritz, raitch, an eminent German designer, who, after studying at the Dresden Academy, became, in 1824, professor of painting in the same institution. It was not as a painter, however, but as a designer, that he became famous. His etchings in outline, illustrative of Göthe and Shakspeare, are works of great beauty and power, and became as popular in England as in the native country of the artist. He also produced a set of illustrations to Bür-

ger's "Lenore," and to several poems of Schiller.

B. at Dresden, 1779; D. 1857.

REUTER, Julius, roil-ter, a clever German, who, in 1849, first conceived the idea of setting up a great central office in connection with all parts of the world for the transmission of commercial and political intelligence, which he car-ried out in London from 1851 to 1869, when he sold his business to the British Government, who were then buying up the rights of all the

British telegraph companies. B. about 1815.
REYNIES, Jean Louis, rat'-ne-at, a Swiss, who entered the corps of engineers of the French army, and rose by his skill and valour to the grade of adjutant-general in 1794, and to that of general of brigade in the following year. He served under Moreau in the army of the Rhine in 1796, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, and signalized binself by his bravery at the battle of the Pyramids. He de-feated 20,000 Turks before El-Arish. After the murder of General Kleber he became involved in a dispute with his successor, quitted Egypt in 1801, and was, upon his return to France, disgraced and exiled. Recalled in 1805, he was given a command, and took part in the conquest of Naples and Calabria. He was subsequently minister of war at Naples, and fought at Wagram, in Spain, and in Russia, but was taken prisoner at Leipsie in 1813. Recovering his liberty, he repaired to Paris, where he resided until his death. He left some works upon Egyptian antiquities, &c. p. 1771;

REXNIER, Jean Louis Antoine, was brother of the preceding, and became a government official under Murat at Naples. He wrote. He wrote. official under Murat at Maples. He wrote, among other works, "Public and Rural Economy of the Ancient Peoples," and "Egypt under the Romans." D. about 1820.

s. Sir Joshua, revi-olds, a colebrated

English painter, was the son of a clergyman, and was intended for the profession of medicine; but having a great taste for drawing, eine; but having a great taste for drawing, he resolved to make painting his profession, and accordingly was placed, in his lasth year, under Hudson, the portrait painter. In 1749 he went to Rafy, on board the vessel of the Honourable Mr. Keppel, his early friend and patron. After studying the works of the most illustrious masters at Rome during two years, he returned to London, where he found no encouragement given to any other branch of the art than portrait painting. He was thus under the necessity of complying with the prevailing taste, and in that walk soon became unrivalled thistic, and in case was soon recease unrivaned. The first picture by which he distincuished himself, after his return, was the portrait of Commodore Keppel. He did not, however, confine himself to portraits, but painted several historical pictures of high and acknowledged instorical pictures of merit and neithowhedged merit. When the Royal Academy was founded, in 1768, he was appointed president, which sta-tion he held, with honour to himself and advantage to the arts, till 1791, when he resigned it. He was also appointed prin inal painter to the king, and buighted. He literary merits, and other accomplishments, procured him the friendship of the most citatinguished men of his time, particularly Johnson, Barke, Goldsmith, and Garrick; and Sir Joshua had the honour of instituting the celebrated diterary club of which they were members. He was blowing a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societa s; and was created doctor of laws by the universities of Oxford and Dubhn. Sir Joshua's academical in painting display the soundest

judement, the most refined taste, a perfect acquaintance with the works of the greatest masters, and are written in a clear and elegant style. B. at Plympton, Devoushire, 1720; p. 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

RHAM, Rev. William Lewis, ram, a modern writer upon scientific agriculture, was of Dutch parentage, but brought to England at an early age. After completing his education at the university of Cambridge, he entered upon holy orders, and was appointed to a living in nony orders, and was appointed to a fring in Norfolk. He wrote the agricultural articles for the "Pomy Cyclope dia," the greatest portion of which was subsequently reproduced in a work entitled "The Dictionary of the Farm," an "Essay on the Analysis of Sulis," and "Flemish Hushandry," for the "Library of Ussful Knowledge." He was likewise a contributor of articles upon agriculture and rural matters to the "Gardener's Chronicle," n. at Utrecht. 1778; D. at Winklield, Berkshire, 184%.

RHAZES, Pa'-ses, a famous Arabian physician of great learning, who wrote a great number of works upon medicine. His treatise upon small-pox and measls is the most ancient account of those disorders extant. D. at Dagdad about 932.

RIBAS, Joseph de, re'-bus, a general in the Russian army, was a native of Naples, and being at Leghorn at the time Alexis Orloif arrived there with his fleet for the purpose of carrying off the natural daughter of the

empress Elizabeth, whom Prince Radziwil had again became premier, resigning once more in taken to Rome and then abandoned, he assisted 1867. He has always enjoyed the respect of all in this undertaking, and then went to Russia to obtain from Catharine II, the reward of his services. After attending on the son of the empress by Gregory Orloff, in his travels, he obtained a regiment of carabineers; and in 1790 commanded, with the rank of admiral, the fleet destined for the attack of Kilia and Ismail, to the success of which he greatly contributed. Having again signalized himself in her service, both as an officer and a diplomatist, the empress in 1792 made him a rear-admiral, and gave him a pension of 20,000 roubles.

RIBERA, Anastasius Pantaleon de, re'-bai-ra. a Spanish poet, called the Scarron of Spain. On account of his wit he was entertained at the court of Philip IV. His poems, printed at Saragossa in 1640, are of the burlesque kind. B. at Madrid, 1586; p. 1660.

RIBERA, José. (See Spagnoletto.)
RICARDO, David, re-kar'-do, an English writer upon political economy, who was educated for a commercial career by his father, a member of the London Stock Exchange. Having acquired a large fortune in the same pursuit, he in 1819 entered the House of Commons, where he dis-tinguished himself in the debates upon subjects of finance. As a writer, his fame mainly de-pends upon his work entitled "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation;" but he likewise made several important contributions to political science in his essay on the "Influence of a Low Price of Corn on the Profits of Stock," "Proposals for an Economical and Se-cure Currency." "Protection to Agriculture," &c. In financial questions he took a foremost ac. In mancial questions he took a foremost part, both in the parliamentary debates, and as the author of "The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes," and "Reply to Mr. Bosanquer's Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee." He remained in Parliament until his death.

B. in London, 1772; D. 1823.

RICASOLI, Bettino, Baron, re-cas'-o-le, an Italian statesman, a native of Tuscany, was educated at Florence, and for many years tacitly equence at recence, and for many years tactify acquiesced in the system of government pursued by the grand-duke. After 1948, however, he endeavoured to induce the Tuscan ruler to grant fair and moderate concessions to his people; but failing in his efforts, retired from the arena of politics for a time, protesting, however, against the intrusion of the Austrians.

After the battle of Novara and the return of the after the batch of Noviar and the reach of the grand-duke, he took no further part in public affairs till 1850; and on the Austrians being compelled to withdraw, and the abdication of the grand-duke in 1859, he actively exerted himself in promoting the incorporation of Tuscany with the Italian kingdom. In 1860 an unsuc-cessful attempt was made upon his life, and in the March of that year he undertook the chief post in the government of Tuscany. When Count Cavour died in 1861, Baron Ricasoli's high character and reputation for capacity and patriotism pointed him out as the proper successor of Italy's great statesman, and he accordingly became premier, in which position he endeavoured to carry out the policy of Cavour. His somewhat stern and cold manners, however, made him distasteful to the king, and in 1892 a court intrinsulations induced him and in

again became premer, resigning one more in 1867. He has always enjoyed the respect of all parties in the country. B. 1809. RICAUT, OR RYCALT, SIT Paul, re-ko, an Eng-

lish writer and diplomatist, who in 1661 became secretary to the earl of Winchelsea, ambassador to Constantinople, and while there wrote "The Present State of the Ottoman Empire," published in London, 1670. He was subsequently consul at Smyrna during eleven years; and in 1685 became secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, in Ireand. King William appointed him his resident for the Hanse Towns, where he remained ten years. His other works were, "A Continua-tion of Knolles's History of the Turks;" "A Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes;"

Continuation of Plattna's Lives of the ropes;
"A Translation of Vega's Royal Commentaries
of Peru," B. about 1625; D. 1700.
ROCG, or RIZZI, Sebastian, ritl-ole, an eminent Italian painter, who visited and worked in
Vienna, Paris, and London, at all which places he acquired considerable distinction. He decorated the ceilings and staircases of several mansions of the English nobility, and painted a picture of the Ascension in the cupola of Chelsea Hospital. The staircase of Montague House, afterwards the British Museum, was also painted by him. After residing in London during ten years, he quitted it when Sir James Thornhill was appointed to paint the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, a task which he deemed himself better qualified to perform. B. 1659; D. 1734.

RICCI, Laurence, an Italian Jesuit, and the last general of the order, to which office he was last general of the order, to which omee he was sup-pressed in 1773, Ricci and some of his fatternity were confined in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he died in 1775. B. 1703. RICCOSON, Luigt, relik-lo-bo'-ne, an Halian actor and dramatic writer, who performed at the Italian Theater in Paris during some years;

but in 1729 renounced the stage from religious but in 1/29 renounced the stage troft rengious scruples. He wrote several connecties, and a "Discourse of the Reformation of the "Discourse of the Reformation of their "Gennia of Mollère?" "Historia Redoctions on the Theatres of Baurope," and a "History of the Italian Theatre." as It Modens, about 1674; p. 1753.

RICH, James Claudius, rich, an eminent Oriental scholar, who was born in France, but was brought to England while an infant. By the brough to Engrand white an install. By all time he had attained his fifteenth year, his remarkable talents for the acquisition of the Oriental languages enabled him to become verse in Arabic, Horrew, Persian, Syriac, and Turkish. These acquirements gained for him. in 1803, the appointment of writer in the service of the East India Company. He afterwards became secretary to the consul-general in Begint; but that functionary having died before Mr. Rich had entered upon his duties, he was permitted to travel through Egypt av, Turkey, for the purpose of acquiring the Tur, ish and Arabic languages and dialects. Disguised as a Arabic languages and dialects. Mameluke, he travelled in Syria and Pakstine, and, trusting to his knowledge of the manners cordingly became premier, in which position he and, trusting to his knowledge of the manners endearoured to carry out the policy of Cavour, of the country, entered the grand mosque at His somewhat stern and cold manners, how. Damascus, with the pilgrims who were pure year, made him distastaful to the king, and in ceeding to Meeca. In 1807 he returned to 1862, a court intrigue induced him to resign, Bokaboy, where he took up his residence at the when he was succeeded by M. Rattazzi, and house of Sir James Mackintoch, whose retired into private life, until 1808, when he daughter he married, In 1808 he proceeded to 3 14 28.

Richard

Bagdad, as resident of the East India Company. While holding that post, he made a valuable While holding that post, no made a vanuable collection of manuscripts, gens, and coins found at Ninevch, lingulad, and halydon; and also amassed the materials for his "Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon," which was published list at Vienna, and subsequently in England. inst at vienna, and subsequency in England. In 1813 he was compelled by the state of his health to leave Bagdad; and he proceeded to Paris, stopping at Constantinople on his way; but returned to his duties in 1815. He was awaiting instructions at Shiraz from Bombay, in which presidency he had received an appoint-

Babylon," and Marianton of coins, manu-Koordistan." scripts, &c., was purchased from his widow for the British Museum. B. near Dijon, France,

the British Museum. 2. near Dijon, France, 1756; D. at Shirra, 1821.
RIGHARD 1, rick *-ard, duke of Normandy, was the son and successor of William, surnance (Longsword.) He took part in the elevation of Hugh Capet to the French throne. 2. 806.
Decrease 11 trans con and Sanatage 16. RICHARD II. was son and successor of the

preceding, and formed an alliance with Robert II, king of France. His dominions were troubled by several internal dissensions, which he succeeded in quelling. He was succeeded by his eldest son kichard. D. 1027.

eldest son Richard. D. 1027.
RICHARD I., king of England, surnamed Cour de Lion, ascended the throne on the death of his father, Henry 11, in 1180. His reign commenced with a fearful riot, and massacre of the Jews. In 1190, Richard joined the crusade with Philip Augustus of France; but dissensions taking place between the two kings, the latter departed from Palestine. Richard remained in the East, where he displayed the most impetuous valour against Saladin, whom he defeated near Casaren; and having made a truce, embarked in a vessel which was shipwrecked on the coast of Italy. He then travelled in disguise through part of Germany; but being discovered by his enemy, Leophian discovered by his enemy, Leophian discovered by his release, Leophian to the emperor Henry VI, who kept him confined in a castle in the Tyrol, bound with chains. At length he was ransomed by his chains. At length he was ransomed by instanced to the subjects for 100,000 narks, and landed at Sandwich in 1194, after which he was crowned as second time. Philip Augustos having, entrary to treaty seized on part of Normandy, Richard neva expanse with a large army; but a peace that the subject is the subject of the way was renewed and the subject of the subject in the exists of \$100,000 Richard in 1960. in 1199, and Richard, in besieging the eastle of Chaluz, in Aquitaine, received a wound from an arrow, of which he died. B. at Oxford, 1157; ъ. 1199.

RICHARD II. was the second son of Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, and succeeded Edward III., his grand-Frince, and succeeded Edward 11t, his grand-father, in 1977. In his minority he displayed romarkable prompittude in quelling the dan-gerous insurrection headed by Wat the Tyles smithfield. When that hastigent was skain by Walworth, lord mayor of London, the young him thus about fiftness were of new work me to varioutin, Jora mayor or Lomeon, the young leing, then about fifteen years of are, rode up to the irritated populace, and said, "Follow your heigt; I will be your leader, and redress your-riewmees." The people, struck with asto-rishment, obeyed the call, and dispersed qui-tails over the control of the control of the theory of the control of the control of the theory of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the conthe quelled the revolt, no grievances were re-

d, but, instead, more than 1500 mondo | Versailles, 1752; D, 1821, 882

Richard

were executed on the scaffold. The remainde and of Richard's reign was unfortunate. Discon.ot tents prevailed among the nobility, of whic Ec tents prevained among the monary, of white Ee Henry duke of Lancaster, availed himself, mgyl assumed the title of king. (See HERRY IV Richard was betrayed into his hands by the car to of Northumberland in 1399, taken to London ja and confined in the Tower, where he abdicated the throne before the assembled magnates of the kingdom. B. at Bordeaux, 1366; supposed to have been assassinated at Pontefract Castle, a 1400.

RICHARD III. was the brother of Edward IV and created duke of Gloucester. He caused his nephews, Edward V. and Richard duke of York, to be secretly murdered in the Tower; after which he was himself proclaimed king in 1483. The duke of Buckingham, who had assisted him in his usurpation, subsequently conspired against him, but was taken prisoner and be-

against him, but was taken prisoner and be-headed. Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards y VII., of the house of Lancaster, was ad, but returned privately and landed at Hord, in Wales, where he was joined by a few

followers, who soon increased. He then marched against Richard III., whom he encountered at against menared 111, when he can be considered as Bosworth Field, where, after performing prodigies of valour, the king was slain, and his was placed on the head of the performance of Richard III, has been seenry. The cuarson of Richard III, has been

...enry. The charact most variously repressed by different historians: Walpole declared that all the crimes attributed to him were 1 are fabrications. It is, however, certain that he was a man as unserupulous as he was talented, energetic, and determined. B. at Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, 1152; killed, 1485. RICHARD PLANTAGENER, earl of Cornwall.

titular king of the Romans and emperor of Germany, was the son of John, king of England, and was elected to his German titles in 1256. but resided only a short time in the country, At the battle of Lewes, in 1264, he was taken captive by De Montfort, and was imprisoned in Kenilworth Castle. From his natural daughter Isabel, who became the wife of Maurice de Berkeley, the earls of Berkeley claim to be de-seended. D. at Berkhampstead, 1272.

scented. I. at hecknampstead, 1272.
RICHARD OF CTARVELSTIR, an old English historian, who was a monk of the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, wrote upon Savon and British history, and a "Description of Britain" in Latin, the manuscript robal meaning the property of the p of which was discovered at Copenhagen in 1747, The historian Gibbon declares that the author " shows a genuine knowledge of antiquity very extraordinary for a monk of the 14th century. By some critics the genuineness of the work has been doubted, but it is included in a volume of boon's "Antiquarian Library." His "Historia Bohn's "Antiquarian Library," His "Historia ab Hengisfa" commences with the arrival of ab Hengista" commences with the the Saxons in Britain. n, about 1402.

RICHARD, Louis, an eminent French botanist, was dispatched by Louis XVI, to Guinea and Martinique, where he made a rich and vast col-Martinique, where he made a rich and vast col-lection of plants. During the Revolution ha remained in obscurity, but subsequently be-came professor of botany and a member of the Permed Institute. He produced an excellent edition of Bulliards, "Elementary Dictionary," of Hotany," and was also the author of a "Ma-mad of Botany," which is a classical work in France. He likewise wrote articles on botany for various Franch scientific inormats. In at for various French scientific journals. B. at RICHARDSON, Jonathan, rich-ard-son, an English portrait painter, who was one of the best English artists before Reynolds. He also wrote the "Theory of Painting," and an essay upon the art of criticism as it relates to painting. B. about 1665; D. in London, 1745.

RICHARDSON, Samuel, an eminent English novelist, was the son of a joiner, whose circumstances did not permit him to give the future author more than a very ordinary education; after which he was bound apprentice to Mr. Wilde, a printer in London. At the expiration of his time, he became foreman and corrector of the press in his master's establishment. At length he set up in business for himself, first in a court in Fleet Street and afterwards in in a court in Theet Street and atterwards a Salisbury Square. He became one of the fore-most printers in London; and, by the interest of Mr. Oneslow, speaker of the House of Com-mons, obtained the printing of the journals of that House. In 1754 he was chosen master of the Stationers' Company, and in 1760 purchased a molety of the patent of law-printer to the a motory of the patients of law-printer to the king. In 1740 he made his first appearance as author, by publishing "Pamela," the outline of the plot of which he had heard some years be-fore; and, says he, "I thought, if written in an casy and natural manner, suitable to the sim-licity of it, it might possibly turn young people into a course of reading different from the pomp and parade of romance-writing, and, dismissing the improbable and marvellous, with which novels generally abound, might tend to promote novels generally abound, might tend to promote the cause of religion and virtue." This work, which may be considered as the precursor of the regular English novel, at once became highly successful, and encouraged the author to proceed in the sume career. His next performance was "Clarissa Harlowe," which is esteemed his masterpiece, though his novel of "Sis Charles Grandison" nosessess creat beau. "Sir Charles Grandison" possesses great beauics. Besides these works, he published a volume of "Familiar Letters" for the use of young people; an edition of "Esoy's Fables, with reflections; and a paper in the "Rambler." His correspondence with persons of eminence was published in 1804, with his life, by Mrs. Burbauld. Richardson possessed an amiable and blied of the state of the

barround Relations possessed at manage and friendly disposition, and had a strong sense of religion. B. in Derbyshire, 1639; D. 1761.
RIGHARDSON, Joseph, a lawyer and poet, was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1774; became a student of the Middle Temple 1773; became a scaled to the bar in 1754. He wrote "Criticisms on the Rolliad" and "Probationary Odes for the Laureateship," two satirical works on public characters, which were very popular at the time; and "The Fugitive," a suc-

cessful comedy. B. in Northumberland; D. 1803.
Richansson, William, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was a son of the minister of Aberfoyle, and was educated at the University of Glasgow. He accompanied Lord Catheart, who had been his pupil, to Russia; and was for more man neer ms pupil, to fausari, and was for more than 49 years professor of humanity at Glasgow. Among his works are, "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire," "Essays on Shakspeare's Drimatic Characters," "Observations on the Study of Shakspeare," poems, and tales. D. 1814. RICHARDSON, Dr. Charles, a modern English philologist, who was educated for the profession of the law that mitted it for whitelows.

of the law, but quitted it for philology. In 1805 he produced his "Illustrations of English Philology," and subsequently undertook the lexicographical portion of the "Encyclopædia

Britannica." His greatest work was completed in 1837, under the title of "Richardson's Dictionary of the English Language," which is, in many respects, superior to that of Dr. Johnson. His subsequent works were on the study of languages, some remarks upon certain doubtful passages in the writings of Shakspeare, and a number of valuable articles upon philology, inserted in the "Gentleman's Magazine," B. 1775: D. 1865.

RICHARDSON, Sir John, an eminent Arctic traveller, who was in 1801 sent to the Univer-sity of Edinburgh, and afterwards entered the royal navy as assistant-surgeon. In 1819 he was attached to the Arctic expedition under Captain (Sir John) Franklin, as surgeon and naturalist and again in 1825. After nearly two years of arduous service, he returned in 1827, and published an account of his services, in a narrative which was attached to the great work produced by Captain Franklin. After distinguishing himself by his works on the zoology of the northern parts of British America, he became, in 1838, physician to the fleet, in 1840 inspector of hospitals, and in 1840 was created a knight. In 1847, no tidings having been obtained of the vessels which had been dispatched to the Arctic regions under Sir John Franklin, three expedi-tions were sent out by the British government, the command of one of which was intrusted to Sir John Richardson. He started from Mon-treal, in Canada, in April, 1848, and returned to the same place at the close of the following year.
He published a narrative of his journey, in a work entitled "The Arctic Searching Expedition: a Journal of a Boat-voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic Sea, in Search of the Discovery-ships under Sir John Franklin This work contained a large amount of valuable information relative to the geology, natural history, and the mode of life of the Indians and Esquimaux inhabiting the country through which the expedition passed. As a naturalist which the expedition passed. As insuradists he produced some important works, the chief which were, "The Zoology of the Vorage of H.M.S. Expens and Zerror, under the command of Sir James Ross, during the years 1839-48; "the "Possil Mammals" to the "Zoology of Cuptain Kollett's Expedition in 1845-51," and "Notes on the Natural History of Captain Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition, during the years 1852-54." B. at Dumfries, 1787; D. 1865.

RICHELIEU, Armand du Plessis de, reeshl-yu(r), a celebrated French cardinal and statesman, who, after completing his studies in divinity, repaired to Rome, in order to obtain the bishopric of Luçon from the pope. On his re-turn to France, he advanced himself into favour by an insinuating address, and for his eloquence was appointed almoner to Mary de' Medici, through whom he obtained, in 1616, the appointment of secretary of state; but the death of his friend the Marshal d'Ancre occasioned his temporary disgrace, on which he retired to Avignon. Louis XIII., however, sonded his temporary disgrace; on which as retried to Avignon. Louis XIII., however, recalled him to the ministry, and he soon took the lead in the management of public affairs. Having a great hatred towards the Calvinists, ho pressed the siege of Rochelle in person, and, by his vigorous efforts, compelled it to surender in 1628. He next devoted himself to the humbling of the house of Austria, at that world the greatest nover in Europe. Gregory period the greatest power in Europe. Gregory KV. made him a cardinal, and he was also created a duke and peer of France. Notwith-

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standing his ambition and cruelty, he had great 1807, he received an annual pension of 1000 qualities. He founded the French Academy. Paris in 1823. B. at Paris, 1585; D. 1642.

RICHELIEU, Louis François Armand du Plessis, duke of, a French marshal, was a scion of the same family as the cardinal. After the death of Louis XIV. he was admitted into the court of the regent, duke of Orleans, and largely participated in its profligacy. He was sent to the Bastille in 1716 for fighting a duel with the Count de Gacé, and again in 1719, as an accomplice with the Spanish ambassador in a conspiracy against the regent. He subseconspiracy against the regent. In stude quently joined the army, and distinguished himself under Villars, and afterwards at Kehl, Philipsburgh, Dettingen, and Fontenoy; conquered Minorca, forced the duke of Cumberland to submit to the capitulation of Closterseven, and devastated the electorate of Hanover. In 1781 he obtained the rank of dean of the French marshals; and concluded his long career

in 1788. B. 1696. RICHELIEU, Armand Emanuel du Plessis. duke of, grandson of the preceding, emigrated at the commencement of the revolution, entered the Russian service, and distinguished himself at the siege of Ismail, for which he was rewarded with the rank of major-general. In 1801 he revisited France, when Bonaparte endeavoured to attach him to his service; but he returned to Russia, and in 1803 was appointed governor of Odessa, which city, by his prudent governor of occasion and of the Bourbons, he rosed from insignificance to a high pitch of prosperity. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent, and, returning with him to Paris after the battle of Waterloo, was appointed president of the council of ministers, and placed at the head of the foreign department. He soon resigned this post, but again held the office

of prime minister in 1820. B, 1776; D, 1822. RICHMOND, Legh, rich'-mond, a clergyman of the established church, became chaplain to the Lock Hospital, London, and afterwards rector of Turvey, in Bedfordshire. He is principally known as the author of "Annals of the Poor, containing the "Dairyman's Daughter, other devotional tales. He also wrote a work entitled "The Fathers of the English Church," &c. B. at Liverpool, 1772; D. 1827.

RICHTER, Jean Paul Frederic, reezh'-ter, a distinguished German author, was the son of a village pastor, under whom he received his earliest education, but was afterwards sent to school, and finally, in 1780, to the university of Leipsie, where, although he suffered extreme want, he pursued a brilliant career. Having no other means of support, he determined to apply himself to literature, and produced two or three works, but obtained little success in his new employment. In 1785 he returned to the cottage of his mother, then a widow. He next found employment as tutor in a family, and continued to be thus engaged till his pub-

florins. Henceforth his life flowed on in the uneventful pursuit of literature. As a writer qualities. The rotational and a recent and was uneventful pursuit of literature. As a writer as liberal patron of men of letters. He wrote he is distinguished by his originality, profound his own "Memoirs," which were published at learning, and, indeed, obscurity; for even among his countrymen a key to his works has been found necessary. An excellent translation of a fine work by him, entitled "Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces," has been published. In "Carlyle's Miscellanies," some interesting essays on Richter's works are to be met with Carlyle has likewise translated some specimens of the great German author in his "German Romance." B. near Baircuth, 1763; D. 1825.

—The name of Richter has been borne by several learned German wrders; one of whom Charles Frederic Richter, wrote some esteemed works upon Biblical antiquities. p. 1812.

RICORD, Philip, rik'-o, an eminent modern French physician, who went to Paris in 1820 to study his profession under Dupuytren, Lisfranc, and other celebrated men. He subsequently became the most extensively employed physician of the French capital, and although he specially studied and illustrated by his writings some particular forms of disease, he displayed. both in his works and in his writings, a profound acquaintance with all the ills that afflict aumanity. So clear and elegant is the style in which his works are written, that his compatriots surnamed him the "Mariyaux of Medicine." Among his more important works were a collection of observations and researches communicated to the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Medicine. B. at Baltimore, U.S., 1800. RIDLEY, Nicholas, rid'-le, a learned English

bishop and martyr, who received his education at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1524. His great abilities and piety recommended him to the notice of Archbishop Cranmer, through whom he was made chaplain to the king. In the reign of Edward VI. he was nominated to the see of Rochester, and had a principal share in framing the Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies. In 1550 he was translated to the bishopric of London, and by his interest with the young king he obtained the foundation of the noble charities of Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's in Southwark. On the decease of Edward, he unfortunately joined the friends of Lady Jane Grey, for which, and his zeal in the Reformation, he was by Oueen Mary sent to tixford, to dispute with some of the popish bishops, and on his refusing to recant, was burnt there opposite Baliol College, in company with Bishop Latimer, in 1555. He wrote against transubstantiation, and his sermons and letters were printed after his death. B. in Northumberland, about 1500.

Riccio, Raphael del Riego y Nunez, re-ai'-go. a Spanish patriot, who fought against the French in 1808, and was made prisoner; and, upon recovering his liberty, in 1814, became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Asturias, He shared in the conspiracy of 1819, and when Quiroja and others were arrested, raised the

Rienzi

Rittenhouse

patriotic hymn, sung in 1820, which bears his

RIENZI, Cola, or Nicola Gabrino di, re-ain'-dze, an obscure Roman, who had received an excellent education, which was improved by a strong will and vigorous understanding. He was sent by his fellow-citizens to Clement VI... and Avignon, in order to prevail upon that pontiff to return to Rome. His eloquence pleased the pope, though it did not persuade him. Rienzi, on his return, formed the design of making himself master of Rome, with the or making himself master of Rome, with the title of tribune. Having gained a considerable number of partisans, he entered the Capitol, harangued the people, and elevated the standard of liberty. He designed to unite the whole of Italy into one great republic, with Rome for its capital. For some time he was successful, his government was popular, and even Petrarch wrote in his favour, comparing him to Brutus. At length a conspiracy was formed against him, and, having lost the popular favour by his arrogance and tyranny, he was compelled to seek safety in flight, but was taken and put to death. The incidents of his life form the basis of one of the finest of Bulwer's novels, that called after the Roman tribune's name. B. about 1310; slain in a revolt, 1352.

RIGALTIUS, or RIGAULT, Nicholas, re'-golte, a learned French philologist, was educated among the Jesuits, who endeavoured to prevail amon him to enter their order, which he re-fused, and embraced the profession of an advo-cate. On Casaubon's going to England, Rigault succeeded him as librarian to the king, who appointed him procureur-general of the supreme court of Nancy. He was afterwards intendant of the province of Toul. His works are—ex-cellent editions of Martial, Juvenal, Tertullian, and Minutius Felix, with observations and notes upon other classics. B. 1577; D. 1654.

REAUD, Hyacinthe, 9e²-go, an eminent French portrait painter, who became director of the Academy of Painting, and was granted letters of nobility, and the order of St. Michael, by Louis XV. He has been called the Vandyck of

France. B. at Perpignan, 1659; D. 1743.
Riley, John, rd'le, an English artist, who, after the death of Sir Peter Lely, gained considerable reputation and employment as a por-trait painter. B. in London, 1646; D. 1601.

RINUCCINI, Octavius, re'-noo-che'-re,
Italian poet, who accompanied Mary de' Mediei to France, and became gentleman of the
chamber under How W chamber under Henry IV. The operas of Binuccini are greatly admired, and his poetry is elegant. B. at Florence, about 1560; D. 1621.
RIPON, Frederick John Robinson, Earl of,

rip'-on, an English statesman, and popularly known as "Prosperity Robinson," from the glowing colours in which he was in the habit of depicting the commercial condition of the country, was the younger son of Thomas, second Lord Grantham, and received the rudiments of his education at Sunbury, but was afterwards placed at Harrow, where he was the schoolfellow of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Palmer-sten, and also of Lord Byron. From Harrow he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode in 1801, and graduated M.A. in the following year. In 1804 he was appointed private secretary to Lord Hardwicke, then lordlicutement of Ireland. In 1807 he was returned

put him to death. He was the author of the for Ripon, which he continued to represent for twenty years. After filling various subordinate offices, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1818, Chancellor of the Exchequor in 1834, created Viscount Goderich, and made secretary for the Colonies in 1827, and on the death of Mr. Canning in the autumn of that car became prime minister, which position, towever, he held only for a few months. On the formation of Lord Grey's ministry in 1830, he resumed the seals of the Colonial 1550, no resumed the seals of the Colonial office, which post he held till 1833, when he was appointed lord privy seal, and was created earl of Ripon. In 1834 he retired from the Grey ministry; and in 1841 accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade under Sir Under the Board of Trade under Sir or President of the Board of Frade under Sir Robert Peel. He subsequently presided over the Board of Control, and finally retired from official life on the breaking up of Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1846, z. 1782; p. 1859.

RIPPERDA, John William, Baron de, rip-pair-da, a Dutch adventurer, who was descended from an ancient Spanish house, served some time as colonel of infantry in the Dutch service during the war of the Spanish Succession, and in 1715 was nominated ambassador to the court of Spain, where he gained the favour of Philip V., who made him a grandee of the kingdom and minister of war and finances; but afterwards he fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned at Segovia. He escaped thence, and, going through l'ortugal, reached England ; whence he went to Holland. Lastly, he made a voyage to Marocco, where he turned Mohammedan, but endeavoured to introduce a new religion, compounded of

ed to introduce a new religion; comproduced of Christianity, Judaism, and Mohammedanism. n. at Groningen, about 1689; D. at Tetuan, 1737. RISTORI, Adelaide, ris'-to-re, an eminent Ita-lian actress, was the daughter of a strolling player, and played, herself, children's parts at the age of four years. At 15 she attracted the notice of the famous tragic actress Charlotte Marchionni, who gave her some invaluable counsel. Upon her marriage with the young Marquis del Grillo, she retired from the stage; but was induced to return to it by the triumphs she obtained when playing, for a single occa-sion, at the benefit of one of her old friends. She was playing at Rome in 1819, and divided her time between the theatre and her duties as an attendant upon the wounded in hospital. In 1855 she appeared at Paris, where she excited the utmost enthusiasm. On repairing to London, shortly afterwards, an equally brilliant reception greeted her; which she also experi-enced in Germany and Russia. The talents of Madame Ristori were rich and varied: tragedy, comedy, and even broader dramatic works, were all within the compass of her genius. Cividale, 1821.

RITSON, Joseph, rit'-son, an English lawyer and eminent antiquary. He became a con-veyancer in Gray's Inn; but having purchased, in 1785, the office of high bailiff of the liberties of the Savoy, he devoted the remainder of his life to literature. His principal works are "Obilite to literature. His principal works are "(1)-servations on Johnson and Stevenis Folition of Shakspeare," "Cursory Criticisms on Malone's Edition of Shakspeare," "Observations on War-tor's History of English Poetr," "Collections of English and Sotoh Songs," "English An-thology," "Metrical Romanes," "Bibliogra-phia Poetica." B. at Stockton, Durham, 1752; ъ. 1803.

RITTENHOUSE, David, rif-ten-house, an emi-

nent American astronomer, who served his apprenticeship to a clockmaker, and was after-wards a farmer; but pursued his mathematical and astronomical studies with such success, that, in 1769, the American Philosophical Society requested him to make observations on the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, which he performed with great accuracy. He succeeded Franklin as president of the above-named society. Several of his papers are in the American "Transactions." B. at Philadelphia, 1732; p. 1796.

RITTER, Karl, rit'-ter, a modern German geographer, who, upon the completion of his studies at the university of Halle, became tutor in a nobleman's family, and made a tour with his pupils in Italy, France, and Switzerland. In 1820 he was appointed professor extraordinary of geography in the university of Berlin, after which time he devoted himself to his favourite science. His most important works were, " Porlice of a History of the European Peoples before Herodotus," "Geography in Relation to the Character and History of Mankind," "An Introduction to Universal Comparative Geography," "A Glanca at the Sources of the Nile," graphy," "A Glance at the Sources of the Nile," and "A Glance at Palestine and its Christian Population." He was a member of the Aca-He was a member of the Academy of Berlin, and a foreign member of the Royal Society of London. B. at Quedlinberg. 1779; p. 1859.

RIVAROL, Anthony de, re'-va-rol, a French writer, who translated Dante's "Inferno," and published a "Discourse on the Universality of published a "Discourse on the Universality of the French Language," crowned by the Aca-demy of Berlin in 1784; "Letters on Religion and Morality;" "A Little Almanack of Great Men," a satire; "Letters to the French Nobi-lity;" "The Political Life of La Fayette;" and 'Prospectus of a new Dictionary of the French Language." B. at Bagnols, 1757; D. at Berlin, 1801.

RIVIERE, Mercier de la, rev'-e-air, a celebrated French political economist, who obtained the post of counsellor of the Parliament of Paris in 1747; was afterwards made intendant of Martinique; and, on his return, published his noted work, entitled "L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des

Sociétés Politiques." p. 1794. Rizzio, or Riccio, David, rit-se-o, an Italian musician, who played and sung with equal excellence, and, accompanying the ambassador of the duke of Savoy to the court of Mary, queen of Scotland, became the favourite of that princess, who made him her secretary for foreign languages. This gave such offence to Henry Darnley, her husband, that he and his associates assassinated Rizzio in her presence, in 1566. (See Mary Stuart.)

ROBERT L, king of France, rob'-ert, was the second son of Robert the Strong, and younger-brother of Endes, who also become king of France. He was chosen king at Soissons, in 922, to the prejudice of Charles the Snaple. He was,

and Devout, was crowned in 996, on the death of Hugh Capet, his father. He married his rousin Bertha, but Pope Gregore V. de land the marriage void, and excommunicated the king, who took for his second wife the daughter of the Count of Arles and Provence. B. about 270; D. 1931. He was an accomplished prince.

ROBERT I., duke of Normandy, surnamed ROBERT 1, duke of Aorthandy, surnamed the Magnificent and the Devil, succeeded his father, Richard III., having, it is said, poi-soned his elder brother Richard. He repressed somed his edge about the hard the repressed several revolts in his dominions, attacked Bald-win III., Count of Flanders, and attempted to defend Alfred and Edward, the sons of Edmund, who had been excluded from the English throng by Canute. To expiate the errors of his youth. by Cantuce. To expand the errors of ms yound, he made a pligrimage to the Holy Land, but died upon his return, it is said of poison. He left only one son, the celebrated William the Conqueror. D. at Nicca, 1933, Robert H., dulk of Normandy, was the eldest

ROBERT I., duke of Normandy, was the eldest, son of William the Conqueror. He had recourse to arms against his father, who was compelled to eede the ducky of Normandy to him. He sold nearly a third of his territories to his younger brother Henry, afterwards Henry I. of England, for the sum of £5000. The latter invaded Normandy in 1105, and, after a san-guinary battle beneath the walls of Tenchebrai Castle, Robert, with 400 of his knights, was taken prisoner. He was afterwards confined for the remainder of his life in Cardiff Castle. Some historians assert that his sight was taken away by his mereiless brother Henry, but Wil-liam of Malmesbury declares that his only punishment was that of solitary imprisonment

during twenty-eight years. B. 1057; D. 1133. ROBERT L., king of Scotland. (See BRUCK. Robert.)

ROBERT II., king of Scotland, was the son of Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, who had married a daughter of Robert Bruee, and was the founder of the house of Stuart, the name of the office held in the royal house. hold by their ancestors being adopted as a surname by the family when they came to the crown. During the infancy and exile of David II., the successor of Brace, the Steward held the reins of government in conjunction with the earl of Moray. The portrait of this gal-lant founder of a line of Scottish and English

gs was thus given by Fordun; "He was a comely youth, tall and robust, liberal, gay, and courteous; and for the innate sweetness and controlled a first the manage sweetness of his disposition, generally believed by true-hearted Scotchmen." When David II, was taken prisoner by the English at Neville's Cross in 1316, the Steward was for the third time appointed regent, and, during the subsequent 11 years, administered the affairs of the kingdom with remarkable sagacity. In 1359, two years after the release of the king, the Steward was created earl of Stratheam, and, upon the death of David, in 1371, was declared king by the title of Robert II. After the demise of Edward III, of England, hostilities were renewed between the two countries, and, while the English laid waste the north in one direction, the Scotch advanced into England, and appeared before Carlisle. After a short trace, the battle of Otterburne, or to the pregament of carries the source. He was, a short trace, the lattle of oftensame, or however, killed at the lattle of Sousans in the Checy Chase, was fount, between the Shelish following year. Hugh the Abbot was his son, and Hugh Capet the Great his grandson.

Romar II., king of France, called the Sare.

Romar II., king of France, called the Sare. now grown old and infirm, and the nobles of the kingdom began to regard Robert, his son, as their leader. In 1980 he retired to his estate in Ayrshire, and remained in seclusion until his death. n. 1316; p. 1320. ROBERT III., king of Scotland, was the son and successor of the preceding. During the

first nine years of his reign he ruled in pence; but, in 1399, Henry IV. of England marched, at the head of a large army, into Scotland as far as Bálnburgh, which city was successfully de-fended by the duke of Rothosay, the king's eldest son. In 1401 Hotspur (Henry Percy) advanced to Preston, in East Lothian, and the king's troubles were augmented by the death, at the age of 24, of his eldest son, the duke of Rothesay, who had been seized, imprisoned, and, it is supposed, murdered, by his uncle, the duke of Albany. Shortly afterwards, his army was twice defeated by the English, and the king, suspicious of the ambitious designs of his brother, the duke of Albany, sent his only surviving son, James, earl of Carrick, to France; but the prince was captured on his voyage by an English vessel. (See James I. of Scotland.)
This last misfortune broke the heart of the
Scottish king. B. about 1340; p. 1406.

ROBERT. Hubert, an eminent French architectural painter, who made drawings of nearly tectural panter, with made drawings of nearly all the great monuments and buildings of Rome. His most celebrated pictures are,—"The Catacombs of Rome," "The Burning of the Hotelbien at Paris;" "The Tomb of Marius;" and "The Musée Napoléon." p. 1733; p. 1808.

Robert, Leopold, an eminent French painter, who studied under Gerard and David, and perwho studed under Geriard and David, and perfected his talents in Italy, where he executed many of his finest pictures. His greatest works are, the "Neapolitan Improvisatore," "The Reapers," and "Venetian Fishermen." B. 1794; committed suicide at Venice, 1835.

ROBERT, Nicholas, an eminent French miniature-painter, who also excelled in depicting flowers, plants, and insects. For Gaston, duke of Orleans, he painted a magnificent collection of miniatures of all those objects. It is preserved in the Cabinet du Roi at Paris. R. at Langres, about 1710; p. 1784.

Langres, about 1710; D. 1784.

ROBER OF GENEVA WAS elected pope by fiffeen cardinals, in 1378, and took the name of
Clement VII. He was recognised as head of
Disquisition concerning India. Have are an
the Church in Spain, France, Scotland, and
Stelly, whilst the rest of the Christian world acknowledged Urban VI. as the true pontiff. This
countinued till some time after his death. D. at
of the nineteenth century, and a contributor
Avignon 1380. Aviguon, 1394,

RODERT OF GLOUCESTER, an old English his-torian, whose Chronicle of English affairs was written in verse, and ends shortly before the commencement of the reign of Edward I. Ha is supposed to have been a monk in the abbey is supposed to have been a monk in the above of Gloucester, but nothing is known as to his personal history. There are several copies of his work, which was edited by Hearn, and published in 1721. Lived in the 18th century. Robbra of Lived in the 18th century. Robbra of Lived in the 18th century. Succeeding the did close of Livedin, in 1236, succeeding the did close of Livedin. He was a

learned divine, and a firm supporter of the rights of the English church against the pope, the king, and several of the most powerful persons. He made a number of translations from the Greek, some of which have been printed, B. about 1175; D. 1253.

ROBERTS, David, an eminent Scotch painter, who was intended for the trade of a housepainter, but who, about 1821, went to London, where, during several years, he worked as a scene-painter, in conjunction with his friend Stanfield. By degrees he abandoned scene for Stanfield. By degrees he abandoned scene for and of both sexes. Numbers were daily put to architectural painting, and having obtained death, and the streets were deluged with blood.

some success in the latter walk, he visited Spain in 1832, and upon his return, published a collec-tion of drawings, entitled "Spanish Sketches," which fixed his reputation. From that period his rise was rapid; he became A.R.A. in 1839, and two years afterwards a full academician. To enumerate a few of the best subjects of this confessedly the finest architectural painter of his time, will serve to show the bent of his genius. Perhaps the greatest work of the kind which has ever been given to the world is his "Holy Land, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia," a collection of lithographs which were admirably reproduced upon stone by Mr. Louis Haghe. His best Eastern pictures were,—"The Outer Court of the Temple at Edfou," "Jerusalem Court of the Temple at Edfou," "Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives," and the "Statue of the Vocal Memnon on the plain of Thebes." His "Chancel of the Collegiate Church of St. Paul at Antwerp" is a magnificent effort of pictorial art, and is contained in the national collection art, and is contained in the hathona contention at the South Kensington Museum. "Rome," "Christmas-day in St. Peter's at Rome," "Approach to the Grand Canal," are among his best Italian subjects. B. at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, 1796; D. 1864.

ROBERTSON, William, rob-ert-son, an historian and divine of the church of Scotland, was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity; and, having entered into orders, became one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland, and was offered considerable preferment in the church of England, which he declined. His first work was the "History of Charles V.," in which are displayed superior powers of dis-crimination, together with an elegant and very luminous style. For this he was appointed royal historiographer for Scotland. He was also elected principal of the university of Edinburgh. His other works were, "The History of Scotland," not altogether void of partiality; the "History of America," and an "Historical Disquisition concerning India." He was a man

Caste," "Home," and "School." His no-els, "David Garrick," founded on his comedy of that name, and "Stephen Caldricke," ap-peared originally in "the Young English-woman," one of Dector's popular magazines. B. January 9, 1820.

ROBESPIERRE, François Maximilien Joseph Isidore, robes'-pe-air, the famous French re-volutionist, was the son of a provincial advocate, and was educated at the expense of the Bishop of Arras. After completing his studies at Paris, he entered upon the profession of the law, but with no great success. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he became a member of the National Assembly, and in a short time rose to be the chief of the Jacobins. He declared that "France must be revolutionized," and was soon named public accuser. Having risen to power, he, to maintain it, had recourse to the most crust. expedients. The prisons were crowded with unfortunate victims of all ages Robins

Rochester

At length a conspiracy was formed against him: he was accused of seeking his own aggrandizement by getting rid of his old colleagues, and was condemned to death. He was taken, but was concenned to cheet his escape, and marched against the Convention; yet he had not sufficient personal courage to turn the tide once more in his own favour, and was again taken prisoner. He attempted to destroy himself by a sistol-shot, but only succeeded in breaking his iaw, and in that condition was, with twenty-two of his associates, dragged to the scallold. His character has been severely decried, but deenaracter has been severely decried, but de-servedly so. He was cowardly and eruel, but eloquent and unmercenary. His partisans sur-named him the "Incorruptible," and at his death he was worth but 50 francs. n. at Arnas, 1759; guillotined, 1794.

Robins, Lenjamin, rob'-ins, an eminent English mathematician and artillerist. His parents were Quakers; but he abandoned that form of faith soon after he had settled in London as faith soon after he had settled in London as teacher of mathematics. He distinguished him-self by confuting a memoir by Bernouilli on the "Force of Bodies in Motion," and by a demon-stration of the last proposition of Newton's "Treatise on Quadratures," In 1742 he pub-lished his "Principles of tunnery," the result lished his " Principles of Gunnery, of his own experiments,-an admirable work, which is without a superior in its particular walk, even at the present day. He also contributed to the improvements in the royal observatory at Greenwich, and in 1749 was appointed engineer in general to the East India Company. B. at Bath, 1707; D. at Madras, 1751. ROBINSON, Rev. Edward, rob'-in-son, a learned

American divine, who, upon the completion of his educational career, repaired to Paris, and afterwards to Halle, in Prussia, in order to study the Oriental languages and literature. After spending some time in the Holy Land, he in 1841 produced his "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petrasa a very learned and valuable work. After his return to his native country, he became pro-fessor of Biblical literature in the Theological Seminary at New York. He also translated the Greek Lexicon of Buttmann and the Hebrew Lexicon of Geschitzs; and write a "Connectiary on the Apacityse," "Inclinary of the Bible," and "Harmony of the Four Gospels," in

Binic, and "harmony of the Fourtospeas, in English, n. in Connecticut, U.S., 1791; p. 1973, Romson, John, rob's-ison, a Scotch mathe-matician, who became professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow. In 1770 he accompanied Admiral Sir Charles Knowles to Russia, and was made director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt. On his return to his native country, he was appointed pricesor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh. He was the author of the "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," or the inclinents of incommand a missipally, some of the articles in the "Emcyclopaedia Britannica," and a curious work entitled a "History of the German Hlumbati." n. at Bogball, Stirling, 1759; p. at Edinburgh, 1805.

Rouson, George Fennel, rob'scon, a di tinguished painter of landscapes in water-colours, and also entirent as a draught man, who e first publication was a view of the city of Durham, with the profits of which he made a tour in the Scottish Highlands, the result of which was a

which are a "View of London Bridge before which are a "view of homon bridge octors Sunrise," and "Picturesque Views of English Cities." n. at Durham, 1788; n. 1833. Rob Rox, rob rob, "Robert the Red," a

Rob Rox, rob rot, "Robert the Red," a famous Highland freebooter, whose real name was Robert Maegregor, but who took that of Campbell in consequence of the clan Macgregor being outlawed. Previously to the rebellion of 1715, in which he joined the standard of the Pretender, he had been a trader in cattle; but Pretender, he had occur a trader in carrie; but the duke of Montrose having deprived him of his lands, he made reprisals upon the pre-perty of the latter. During some time he con-tinued to levy "black mail" upon his enemies, notwithstanding every effort made to caping him. This bold, active, and courageous outlaw is the hero of one of Sir Walter Scott's novels. B. about 1660; D. subsequently to 1743,

B. Robust, Jacopo. (See Throngertein, Robust, Jacopo. (See Throngertein). Rocitament, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, réclement, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, réclement, contide, marshal of France, entered the army at the age of the in 1746 be. came aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, duke of came ame-de-camp to rooms ramipe, dake or Orleans; and afterwards obtaining the com-mand of the regiment of La Marche, distin-guished himself at the battle of Lafeldt, where he was wounded. He won fresh laurels at Creveldt, Minden, Corbach, and Chatereamp: and, having been made lieutenant-general, was, in 1780, sent with an army of 6000 men to the assistance of the United States of America. Having landed in Bhode Island, he acted in concert with Washington, first against Clinton, in New York, and then against Cornwallis. Rochambeau was raised to the rank of marshal by Louis XVI, and, after the revolution, was appointed to the command of the army of the north; but he was superseded by more active officers, and after satisfactority vindicating his conduct, which had been impugued by the journals, retired to his c tate, near Vendôme, with a determination to interfere no more with public affairs. He was sub equently arrested. and narrowly escaped suffering death during the domination of Robespierre. In 1803 Bongthe domination of tous species. It as so non-parte granted him a pension, and the cross of grand officer of the Legion of Homour. His "Memoires" were published in 1809. B. 1725; p. 1807.

ROCHE, Rezina Maria, rotch, a novelist, among whose productions, which were very popular in "The Nocturnal Visit," "The Monastery of St. Columb," &c. p. 1765; p. 1845. Rocaurour, William de, rogol/for, a French

writer, who was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belies-Lettres, and published a faithful and elegant translation of Sophoeles, He also wrote a "Refutation of Mirabaul's System of Nature," and other works. B. at Lyons, 1731; p. 1788.

(See La ROCHEFOU-ROCHITOUCAULD. CAULD).

ROCHEJAQUELEIN. (See La ROCHEJAQUE-LYINA.

ROCHESTER, John Wilmol, carl of, ro'-ches-ter, a celebrated English nobleman and poet. displayed unusual powers of wit mad a fertility of imagination; but he disgraced his fine qualities by the most dissolute principles and licentious conduct. His days were shortened work entitled 'Outlines of the Grangian ly intemperance, but the died sheeredy peni-Mountains.' This broath him fame and tent. His satiried poems are keen, but do enolument; and he continued to produce freed by obscenity and implety. It must be no ny excellent works, the most prominent of mentioned to his credit, that before his death

he ordered all his licentious writings to be destroyed. On one occasion his bold wit found expression in a mock epitaph written upon the door of Charles II.'s bedroom :-

'Here lies our sovereign lord the king. Whose word no man relies on: Who never says a foolish thing, Nor ever does a wise one."

n. in Oxfordshire, either 1647 or 1648; n. 1690. ROCHON, Alexis Marie, rosh-awag, a French astronomer and navigator, who became in 1784 curator of the cabinet of physics and opties to the king. In 1790 he was despatched to London on a mission relative to the reform of the weights and measures, and was subsequently appointed member of the commission for regulating the French coinage, and of the French Institute. In 1790 he constructed a lighthouse at the entrance to the harbour of Brest. He wrote extensively upon scientific subjects, his most important works being, "Memoirs upon Mechanics and Natural Philo-

"Memoirs upon Mechanics and Natural Philosophy?" and "Essay on Ancient and Modern Money." He also wrote, "Voyages in the Esst indies and in Aftica," and a "New Voya to the South Sea." n. at Bress, 1741; n. 1811. ROCHINGHAM, Charles Watson Wentwood, Marquis of, "not-ing-hom, an English statesman, who was the son of the first marquis of Rockingham, In 1750 he entered the House of Rockingham, In 1750 he entered the House of Lords, and immediately afterwards took a foremost part in the debates of that assembly. Horace Walpole, however, in his "Memoirs of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George IL." makes several uncomplimentary references to the future prime-minister. In 1752 he says of "The young marquis of Rockingham enhim, "The young marquis of Rockingham en-tered into a debate so much above his force, and partly applied the trite old apologue of Menenius Agrippa, and the sillier old story of the fellow of college, who asked why we should do anything for posterity, who had never done anything for us!" His consistent and honouranytaning for us. His consistent and nonour-able character, and his steady adherence to the principles of Whiggism, nevertheless enabled the young statesman to rise gradually but cer-tainly. He became a knight of the Garter in 1780, and five years later was appointed first lord of the Treasury, and prime-minister, hold-ing office during a year. Upon the retirement of Lord North from the head of affairs in 1782, of Lord North from the head of affairs in 1782, the marquis of Rockingham again succeeded to power, and held place until his death, which took place a few months afterwards. B. 1780; D. 1782.

RODERICK, rod'-e-rik, the last of the Visigothic kings of Spain, was the son of Theo-dofred, duke of Cordova, who had been deprived of his sight by King Witiza; but Roderick revolted against, and, after defeating, deprived him of his crown. The sons of Witiza sought the aid of the Moors, who prepared to invade Spain; and in 710 landed, under the command of Tarif, at Tartessus, now Tarifa. In the following year the Moors again landed in greater force, at the foot of the rock of Calpe. The expedition was under the command of Tarik, and the place of landing was termed Gebel Tarik, which became corrupted into Gibraltar. The Arabs advanced into the interior, and were met at Medina Sidonia by Roderick, with a large but badly-disciplined army. A series of desperate engagements, occupying nine days, ensued, and resulted in the deteat of the Goths, the flower of whose chivalry, together with

Roderick himself, were slain. Scott, Southey, and Irving have chosen the conquest of Spain by the Moors for the subject of some of their most

admirable works. D. 711.

Ronger, Alexander, rod-jer, a modern Scottish poet, was the son of a farmer in Midlothian, who, having emigrated to Hamburg, Alexander joined his mother's relatives in Glasgow, and there became a weaver; and while engaged in this way, added to his income by giving lessons in music, for which he had considerable talent. He became connected, in 1819, with a political journal intended to advocate reforms in the representation of the people in Parliament and otherwise, and in consequence was prosecuted onnewse, and in consequence was prosecuted and committed to prison for what were then called "revolutionary practices." On his release, he became inspector of cloths at Barrowfield printworks, Glasgow, and ultimately became connected with various newspapers pubcame connected with various newspapers pub-lished in the western Soutish metropolis, in which occupation he continued till his death, Rodger published two volumes of "Poems and Songs," which became extremely popular in the west of Scotland. His writings are pervaded by a fine vein of humour; and his political productions show considerable satiric power. n his songs, which are the most valuable of his works, he is more the poet of the home affec-tions than of external nature. Personally he was exceedingly popular with his compariots, was fond of society, and from his kindly and genial humour, was always a welcome guest wherever he appeared. A monument to his memory has been erected in the necropolis of Glasgow, B. 1784; D. 1846,

RODNEY, George Brydges, Lord, rod'-ne, a gal-lant English admiral, who entered the navy in his twelfth year, and distinguished himself in several actions. In 1759 he became rear-admiral, and was employed to bombard Havre-de-Grace. In 1761 he was sent against Martinique, which island, together with Santa Lucia and Grenada. he captured, and for his services was created a baronet. Owing to an electioneering contest for Northampton and other causes, he was reduced to such a state of pecuniary embarrassment as to be obliged to reside on the continent, where, during the American war, he was tempted by the Count de Sartines, by brilliant offers, to enter into the French service. These over-tures he refused; of which De Sartines liberally informed the British government, by whom Sir George was recalled home, and obtained a com-George was recalled home, and obtained a command. In 1780 he defeated the Spanish fleet and took several ships. This was soon after followed by a more splendid victory and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Don Juan de Langara. But the most important exploit of this brave admiral was the defeat of the French fleet under Count de Grasse in the West Indies. n 1782, when the French admiral and a number n 1782, when the French admiral and a number of his ships were taken. For this his was wested a peer and obtained a pension. s. at Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, 1718; n. 1792. RODGLEY OF HARBURG. (See RUDGLEY). RODGLEY, Ventura, ro'-dro-gais, a Spanish architect, who in 1783 assisted in making the

designs for the new palace at Madrid. In 1752 designs for the new panace at matric. In 1752 e became professor of architecture in the Academy of St. Fernando at Madrid. He designed a very large number of the cathedrals, colleges, and churches throughout Spain, and was justly styled by his countrymen the restorer of architec-ture in his native country. B. 1717; D. 1785.

Rogers

Rog, Sir Thomas, ro, an English statesman, who in 1614 was sent ambassador to the Great

> assy he published a very mg account. He subsc-

quently acted in the same capacity at Constantinople. During his residence in the East he made a large collection of valuable manuscripts in the Greek and Oriental languages, which, in 1628, he presented to the Bodleian library. also brought over the famous Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament, sent from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople, to Charles I. In 1629 he was sent to negotiate a peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden, in which he succeeded. In 1611 he went as ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, and on his return was made a privy councillor and chancellor of the Garter. D. in Essex, about 1580; D. 1614.
ROBBUCK, John, ro-bak, a physician and natu

ral philosopher, was educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, and engaged in practice at Birmingham. He is voted his attention particularly to chemical experiments; and, in conjunction with Mr. Garbeit, established a subhuric acid manufactory at Preston Pans, in Scotland, which proved very successful; and in 1759 also founded the celebrated Carron ironworks. An attempt to work mines of coal and salt, on the estate of the duke of Hamilton, however, caused his ruin.

nat Shelichi, 1719; h. 1794.

Roebuck, John Arthur, a modern English politician, who went at an early age to Cunuda, but returned to English land in his twenty-third year to study for the English har, to which he was called in 1831, and in the following year was returned as member of Parliament for Bath. This seat he lost in 1837, but was re-elected in 1841. He again lost this soat in 1847, but was returned, unopposed, for Sheffield in 1849. As an "extreme liberal," he sided with no great party in the house, but chose rather the part of an independent critic of the measures which were proposed in the national council-chamber. His powers as an orator were considerable, though strongly tinged with asperity, a quality which often brought him into collision with the Whigs. He became queen's counsel in 1843, and was also chairman of several companies. As an author he produced a "History of the Whig Party;" "The Colonies of England;" and like-artributed to the "Westminster Review."

In 1865 he moved for an inquiry into the condition of the army before Schastopol, which being carried against the Aberdeen ministry, they resigned. As chairman of that committee, he acted in such a manner as to earn from the nation the gratitude due to the efforts of an honest and independent politician. B. at Ma-

liras, 1801.
ROBLAS, Juan de las, rot-ai-las, a celebrated ROBLAS, Jum 66 us, Fro-th-da, a conoraco-spanish painter, who is supposed to have studied ander Titian, at Venice, "No one," says Eard, in his "Handbook of Spain," "ever painted the deck grimalkin Jesuit like Rocks," His best works are,—the "St. Lago," in the cathedral of veilie; a "Holy Family with Jesuits," and a "Nativity," n. about 1560; p. 1625.

"Nativity." n. about 1560; p. 1620.
ROSARS, Olans, Fefr')-arr, a Danish astronamer, who was educated at Copenhagen, and, a visiting Paris in 1671, became panthematical utor to the dauphin. He also feetived a penion from Louis XIV., assisted Cassini and cirard in making the survey of France, and, arring his ten years' stay in the kingdom, 892

made many important discoveries in astronomy, as well as inventing some new and excellent forms of astronomical apparatus. In was recalled to his native country, and received from the king of Denmark the appointment of professor of astronomy at Copenhagen. celestial observations, under the title of "Basis Astronomic," were printed by his pupils in 1735. B. in Jutland, 1614; D. 1710.

ROGER OF HOVEDEN. (See HOVEDE:

Rogers, John, roj'-ers, an eminent divine, who became chaplain to the Antwerp, where he assisted Tindal and Cover-Antwerp, where he assisted thead and cover-dale in translating the Bible into English. In the reign of Edward VI, he returned to England, and obtained a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral where he was a frequent and zealous preacher, He was the first person executed in the sacceeding regn, being burnt at the stake in l in 1555.

LOGERS, John, a learned English divine, who became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Ox-He wrote an able treatise on the indifirmel ford. He wrote an above creatise on the mar-visibility of the Church, against Hoadly, and Sermons. n. in Oxfordshire, 1979; n. 1729. Rogens, Woods, an English navigator, who belonged to the royal may in 1708, when he was

invited by the merchants of Bristol to take the command of an expedition to the South Sea. He set sail with two ve. sels, taking out as a pilot. Pa-sing to the south of Tierra del as a pinot. Fassing to the source of reviewed Fungo, in January, 1709, they entered the Pacific Ocean, and in February arrived at the isle of Juan Fernandez, where they found Alexander Selkirk; they then visited the coast of California, crossed the Pacific, and returned to England in October, 1711. Captain Regers was afterwards employed to extirpate the pirates

who infested the West Indas, D. 1732. Rogers, Samuel, an emment English poet, was the son of a London banker, in whose house of business he was placed, after I aying received an efficient private education. his earliest years he had a predilection for his carnest years he had a preduction for poetry, and, at the age of twenty-three, pro-duced his first volume of verses, under the title of "An Ode to Superstition, and other Poems." Between the appearance of his first publication and that of his second, "The Pleasures of Memory," which was given to the world in 1702, he travelled upon the continent and in S. otland. Six years later he brought out another volume, after which he remained silent during fourteen years; for he added nothing to his poetical works until the year 1-12, when he published a fragment entitled "Columbus." During this interval, how-ever, he had retired from a tive participation in the affairs of the bade, and had given binaself to the cultivation of the friendship of the cele-braties of his time. "The house of Rogers, in St. Jame's Place, became a little paradise of the location, where, and pictures and other ob-jects of att, collected with care and arranged with shill, the happy owner nested in fastidious case, and kept up among his contemporaries a character in which something of the Horace was blended with something of the Maccaus." "Jagua line" was put forth in 1814; "Human in 1810; and in 1822, the poet, then sixty

years of age, produced the first part of his "Italy." The complete edition of this latter poem was not published until 1836, when it appeared in a magnificent form, having been illustrated, under his own direction, by Stothard, Turner, and Prout, at a cost of £10,000. Up to his ninety-first year he wrote an occasional became the chief of the Huguenots in the reign piece, composed, like all his works, with labo- of Louis XIII.; but upon the taking of Rorious slowness, and polished line by line into ologance. That Rogers was a shrewd observer and brilliant talker, besides a poet, is evinced by the publication of his "Table Talk," which appeared after his death. "We have in his works a classic and graceful beauty," says an eminent critic; "no slovenly or obscure lines; fine cabinet pictures of soft and mellow lustre, and, occasionally, trains of thought and association that awaken or recall tender heroic feelings." He had been in the habit of taking constant exercise till within a short time before his death, and was at last only prevented from ap-pearing in public by an accident with which he met in the streets. B. at Newington Green,

near London, 1762; p. 1855.

Roobus, Henry, a modern English essayist, who received his education at Highbury College, and, for some time, officiated as an Independent and, for some time, of the same hadependent preacher. Relinquishing this employment in consequence of ill-health, be became professor of the English language and literature in Uniof the English Imguage and literature in Uni-versity College, London, which post he subse-quently vacated to assume the chair of philo-sophy at Spring Hill Independent College, Birmingham. He contributed extensively to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review;" and selecting subjects similar with those which had been formerly chosen by Lord Macaulay, he won a high position by his able and elegant treatment of them. A collection of his essays, critical, historical, biographical, and speculative, was published in 1850, and again, in an enlarged form, in 1855. As a writer upon the religious torm, in 1806. As a writer upon tac religious opinions of the present time he was very successful, and produced, among other popular works upon that subject, "The Eclipse of Faith," and a "Defence" of that book, in reply to Mr. Francis Newman. He also wrote "The Life and Character of John Howe, M.A.," with an analysis of his writings; and "General Introduction to a Course of Lectures on English Comments and "Convention", and \$84 blance. Grammar and Composition." B. at St. Albans, Herts, 1806.

Rogar, Peter Mark, ro'-zhet, a modern phy-sician and physiologist, who studied his profes-sion at Edinburgh, and afterwards settled in practice at Manchester, where he became phy-sician to the lunatic asylum and fever hospital. He repaired to the metropolis at a later period, and was elected fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, and lecturer on physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. His works Acqui institution of creat initian. His works were both numerous and important, the chief of them being one of the Bridgewater treates; treatise on "Physiology and Pirenology;" articles for the "Envelopedia Brismnies" and the "Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine," and papers published in the "Transactions" of various fearural and scientifies soldeties. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Astronomical, Zoological, Geographical, and Entomological Societies. Apart from the scientific researches which engaged his pen, he produced an excellent work, entitled "A Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, arranged and classified so as to facilitate the Expression

Roland

chelle and the establishment of peace in 1629, he retired to Venice, where he was chosen generalissimo of the armies of the republic against the imperialists. He was subsequently recalled by the king, who employed him in the Grisons against the Germans and Spaniards. But the duke in 1637 gave up his command, and entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, by whose side he received a mortal wound at the battle of Rheinfelden. He wrote the "Interests of Princes;" "The Perfect Captain; or, an Abridgment of Cæsar's Com-mentaries;" "On the Government of the Thirteen Cantons:" and Memoirs, B. in Brittany, 1579; p. 1638.

ROHAN, Louis, Prince of, generally called the Chevalier de Rohan, who became colonel of the guard under Louis XIV., was a brave but unprincipled man, and engaged in a plot to de-liver Quillebour to the Dutch, which being discovered, he was sentenced to death. B. about 1635; executed, 1674.

ROMAN, Cardinal de, a French prelate, who became the dupe of the Countess de Lamotte and others, by whom he was induced to purchase for Queen Marie Autoinette a magnificent

chase for Queen Marie Antoinette amegnificent collar of diamonds, in the hope of obtaining her favours. On the discovery of the affair, he was, in 1785, brought to trial before the Parliament and acquitted, but was exiled from the French court. a. 1784; b. 1803.

ROBATUR, Jacques, ro'-holde, a French philosopher, who became a zaalous defender of the Cartesian system, of which he published a popular view. Of this work Dr. Samuel Clarke gave an edition, with notes, adapting it to the Keytonian system. He was also the author of "Elements of Mathematics," and a treatise on Mechanics. B. at Amiens, 1862; b. 1975.

ROLAND, ro'-land, a celebrated hero of children while romaneae, was one of the paladias of

valric romance, was one of the paladins of Charlemagne, whose nephew he is by some stated to have been. His character was that of a brave warrior,—dovoted and loyal. He was appointed commandant of the Marches of Brittany by Charlemagne, whom he afterwards accompanied to the conquest of Spain. Re-turning from that expedition, he fell into an ambuscade at Roncesvalles, where, together with the flower of the French chivalry, he perished in 778. His adventures are celebrated in the famous continental romance entitled the "Chanson of Roland." He is also the hero of the "Roland Amoureux" of Boïardo, and of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto. The town of Rocamadour, in France, pretends to be in pos-session of the "Durandal," or the celebrated sword of Roland.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, Jean Marie, a French statesman, who was designed for the church; but, relinquishing his studies, became engaged in commercial pursuits. In time, his commercial abilities being very great, he became inspector-general of the manufactories of Picardy, and afterwards of those of Lyons, of which city he was subsequently nominated deputy to the Constituent Assembly. In 1792 and dessined so as to include the Expression of Ideas, and assist in Literary Composition.

n. in London, 1779.

Rohan, Henry, Duke of, ro'-an, Prince
Leon, distinguished himself by his bravery at
the sice of Amiens, and thereby obtained to
friendship of Henry IV., after whose death h

Roland

his wife, he ran himself through the body, in 1793. He wrote some works on the cotton and linen manufactures, "Letters from Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta," and a "Dictionary of Manufactures and Arts." n. 1792.

Roland, Mario Jeanne Philipon, the wife of the proceeding. Her father was an engraver named Philipon, who was eminent in his profession, and gave her an excellent education. At the age of twenty-five she married M. Roland, though there was a great disparity in their ages. She rendered important services to him in his capacity of minister of the interior; and most of the official writings which he published were the production of her masculine mind. On his ilight, she was sent to the prison of the Abbaye, and, after an imprisonment of some weeks, was released; but she lad scarcely reached her own house before she was

Anecdotes, and Memoirs of herself. At length she was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, and sontened to the guillotine, which she endured with great fortifude, saying, as sho looked on the statue of Liberty, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in yearned to the status of Liberty, "D. Liberty, what crimes are committed in yearned by J. A. & Paris, 1754; guillotined, 1793.

Roman, Charles, 708-21, a celebrated French writer, who, after studying in the college of Plessia and at the Sorbonne, became successively professor of languages, rhetoric, and eloquence. In 1994 he was appointed rector of the university of Paris, where he revived the study of Greek, and introduced many important regulations in the cacdenule exercises. His principal coors were, an edition of Quintilian; treation of "Studying and Toaching the Belles Leftres;" "Anelest History of the Egyptilans, Carlhaghians, and Babylonians" "History of Rome from the Foundation of that City to the Battle of Actium;" and "Miscellaneous Pleecs." as AF Paris, 1691; p. 1741.

Roun, rol'16, a chieftain of Norway, who, o being driven from that country by the king of Denmark, landed in Normandy, which was coded to him by Charles the Simple in 611. Rollo embraced the Christian religion in the following year, and was bardized by the name of Robert. He assumed the title of duke of Normandy, married dissells, the daughter of the French king, and was the ancestor of William the Changarea, a sidney in 870 or 627.

Received Fig. 2. The Comparison of Compariso

Romanus

Law;" and several treatises supplied to the "Statistical Annals of Milan." A monument to the memory was raised at Milan. R. near Piaconza, 1761; p. at Milan, 1835.

ROLLING, William, "of-main, an English divine and theological writer, who, upon entering into orders, became a frequent presente for the university of Orders, dill his strongly Calvinsitie sentiments caused him to loss his appointments at that sent the carriage. He then removed to London, where he continued to preach in various churches, to large congregations, almost till his death, let was the editor of Calasio's "Concordance to the Hebrew Bible" in which he made some curve his contractions to serve the Hutchinsonian doctrine. B, at Hartlepool, 1714; D. in London, 1755.

ROMANA, Don Peter Caro y Sureda, Marquis da la, ro-ma'-na, a Spanish general, distinguished himself in the campaigns against the French on the Pyrenean frontier, from 1703 to 1795; and commanded the auxiliary Spanish corps of 14,000 men which was sent to the north of Germany by Napoleon; but when Spain rose against the domination of France, La Romana, aided by an English squadron, succeeded in embarking his troops from the island of Funen. and conducting them home in safety. 1800 and 1810 he displayed great talents both as a general and a statesman. n. 1761; n. 1811. ROMANO, timbo, ro-ma'-no, a celebrated Italian painterand architect, whose family name was Pippi, was the disciple of Raffaelle, who "The Fall of the Giants," and "The Battles of Constantine." He built some time structures at Mantua, where he was patronized by the duke. B. at Rome, 1492; D. 1546. ANOFF, Michael, ro-mot-nov', exar or em-

around a state and a state and a state at Moscow in 1643; but ind to combat the rival pretensions of Swelen and Poland, After a short war, he concluded a peace with Sweden in 1647, by which he could to fustarys

with the second section of the second second

us. It was succeeded by the dynasty of Holstein-diotrop, with which it was connected by ties of marriare, Charles Peter Ulrie, who igned after Elizabeth, under the name of Peter HL; being the son of her sister Anna Petrowna, duchees of Holstein-diotrop, and daughter of Peter the tireat.

ROMANUS 1, ro-mai-inus, emperor of the East, was an Amerian, and became a soldier in the army of the emperor Hasil, whose life he saved in a battle against the Saracens, which proved the iomentation of his fortune. Constantine VI., whose daughter he epocaced associated him in the empire in the year 919. He displayed great military falents, and to his other eminent qualities added the virtues of

ity and piety. D. 948.

II., called the Younger, was the time Porphyrosenitus. whom he

Romanus

temperance or of poison in 963.

ROMANUS III. obtained the Imperial throne

by his marriage with Zoe, daughter of Constantine the Younger, in 1028. He was a w prince, and was murdered by his wife, 1034. He was a weak

ROMANUS IV., surnamed Diogenes, succeeded, in 1067, Constantine Ducas, whose widow Eudo-cia he married. He defeated the Mohammedans, who had ravaged the empire, but, in 1071, was taken prisoner by the sultan Alp Arslan, who, however, set him at liberty on paying a heavy ransom. He was subsequently dethroned by ransom. He was subsequently decartor. Michael, the son of Constantine Ducas, who deprived him of his eyes. D. 1071.
ROMANZOFF, Peter Alexandrovitch, Marshal,

ro'-man-zov, a celebrated Russian general, who, in the reign of Catharine II., distinguished himself by his victories over the Turks at Bender, Ismail, and other places. In 1771 he crossed the Danube, and advanced as far as Shumla, where the Turks were encamped. After the signature of peace in 1774, the empress loaded him with honours, and appointed him governor of the Ukraine. p. 1798.

ROMANZOFF, Nicholas, Count, an eminent Russian statesman, son of the preceding, who, after holding various minor offices, became minister for foreign affairs in 1807. He was present at the interview between Napoleon I. and Alexander at Erfurt in the following year; signed the treaty of peace with Sweden in 1809; the treaty of alliance with Spain in 1812; 1809; the treaty of minance with spain in 1812; and, in 1814, retired from public life, in order to devote himself to the cultivation of letters and the arts. At his expense were produced the "Diplomatic Code of Russia," "History of tne "Diplomatic Code of Russia," "History of the Byzantine writer, Leo Diaconus," a Russian translation of the "History of the Mongols and Tartars by Abdul-Ghazi." In 1914 he dispatched a Russian expedition under Captain Kotzebue, a Russian expedition under Captain Kotzebue, upon a scientific voyage round the world, entirely at his own cost. He likewise invited Mr. Heard, an Englishman, to superintent upon his estate of Homel, in the government of Mohilev. p. 1763; p. 1896.
ROMADOWS, Theodore, rown-boots, a Durch painter, who was the disciple of Abraham Janssens, and excelled in painting historical subjects and conversational pieces, and attempted to virul Rubens. but without success.

sunjects and conversational process and artempted to rival Rubens, but without success. n. at Antwerp, 1597; p. 1637 or 1640.
ROMILLY, Sir Samuel, rom'-il-le, an eminent English lawyer, whose father, a jeweller, was the son of a French Protestant, who had taken refuge in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Samuel was designed for the trade of his parent, and, being of a serious and retiring disposition, employed his leisure in remedying the defects of the very limited edu-cation he had received. The pecuniary means of his father having become considerably in-creased, he was articled at his own desire to a clerk in chancery; but at the expiration of his term in 1778, instead of resting satisfied with his clerkship in chancery, he resolved to qualify immelf for the profession of a barrister. In 1783 he was called to the bar. After remaining for several years with but little employment, he attracted the favourable notice of Lord Lansdowne, who conceived a high opinion of his abilities, in consequence of the perusal of a small effusion by him, entitled "On the Constitutional Power and Duties of Juries." his clerkship in chancery, he resolved to qualify

Ronge

poisoned and succeeded in 959. He died of in- His rise was henceforth certain and rapid. After attaining to a large practice as a chan-cery lawyer, he, in 1800, became king's counsel; in 1806 he was knighted, appointed solicitorgeneral, and elected a member of Parliament. In the House of Commons he distinguished himself by his impressive elequence on the Whig benches. He advocated the reform of Parliament, the abolition of the slave-trade, The mitigation of the severity of the criminal sode, and the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. He published one of his speeches, in a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Criminal Law, as it relates to capital punishment, and on the mode in which it is administered Throughout the remaining years of his life he nobly persevered in his efforts to effect an amelioration of the terribly severe laws relative to the execution of criminal justice; there being, at that period, almost 300 crimes punishable by death. After the dissolution of Parliament in 1818, he was elected for Westminster; but having about that time lost his wife, his mind was affected to such a degree that, in a fit of deirium, he put an end to his life. B. 1757.

ROMNEY, George, rum'-ne, an excellent English painter, who was apprenticed to an itine-rant artist, whom he soon surpassed. In 1762 he went to London, where he became a favourite portrait painter. As soon as he had realized a sufficiency to enable him to visit Italy, he crossed the Alps, and, after studying there with avidity, returned to London, where he rapidly acquired fame and fortune. B. at Dalton, Lan-cashire, 1734; D. at Kendal, 1802.

cashire, 1734; D. at Remeal, 1902.

ROMIUSE, rows.-clas, the founder of Rome, and brother of Remus, was the son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. She was placed among the vestals, but being delivered of these two children at a birth, declared that the god Mars was their father. Amulius, who had usurped the throne of Numitor, his brother, caused the children to be thrown into the Tiber, where they were found by Faustulus. On coming of age, they discovered their origin, put Amulius to death, and reinstated Numitor. put Amunis to deata, and reinstated Altinitor.
A difference, however, arose between the two brothers, and Romulus put Remus to death, the afterwards founded the city of Rome, by collecting a number of strangers, and died s.b., translation of the strangers, and died s.b., translation with the strangers of the strangers, and died s.b., translation witches, following the researches of Niebula, declare that for the most part it is little more than a poetical legend.

RONGE, Johannes, ronj, a modern German religious reformer, who was the son of a small farmer, and was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. In 1842 he was, however, thous priesthood. In 1842 he was, however, deprived of his charge for publishing a letter to the Bishop of Breslan, in which he denounced the "Holy Coat," then being exhibited at Traves, as an imposture. The religious movement in augurated by that epistle led to the foundation of a German Catholic church independently of the control o the papacy. Ronge was regarded as the apostle of the new church, and travelled over his native occurs making converts. He was called a "second Luther," and in a few years assisted in instituting upwards of 200 societies; but, subsequently to the revolution of 1848, the German governments determined to suppress these new congregations. Ronge became an exilem England, where he devoted himself to preaching to his fellow-countrymen in London, and to the propagation of Froebel's system of

Ronsard

lucation; upon which subject he pubbook, entitled "A Practical Guide to ish Kinder-Garten (Children's Garden). Exposition of Froebel's System of Inention." B. at Bischofswalde, Silesia.

1813

RONSARD, Pierre de, ron'-sar, a French poet, who was page to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards served James V., king of Scotland; in which country he remained two years, and then returned to France, where he was employed in several negotiations of impurtance. He subsequently retired from court, and, on taking orders, obtained some ceclesiastical benefices. His poems were in his age so much esteemed as to procure him the title of the " Poet of France." B. in the Vendômois, 1524; D. near Tours, 1585.

ROOKE, Laurence, rook, an English astronomer, who, in 1652, was chosen Gresham professor of astronomy at the University of Oxford, which chair he afterwards exchanged for that of geometry. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and wrote "Observations on Comets;" "Directions to Scamen;" "Method of Observing the Eelipses of the Moon;" and "Observations on the Eclipses of the Satellites of Juniter." B. in Kent, 1623; D. 1662.

ROOKE, Sir George, a gallant English admiral, who entered the navy at an early age, and rose by his merit to the first honours of his profession. He gave evident proofs of his skill and courage in many expeditions, particularly in burning thirteen of the French ships at La Hogue, and m the glorious action of Vigo. In 1704 he took Gibraltar by bombardment, after which he obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet off Malaga, in which desperate fight the English lost 2000 and the French 3000 men. Notwithstanding these eminent services, he was, by the influence of the Whig party, obliged to resign the command; whereupon he retired to his estate. B. in Kent, 1650; D. 1709. Roome, Edward, room, an English lawyer,

who became solicitor to the Treasury. He wrote some satirical papers called "Pasquin, against Pope, who gave him a place in his "Dunciad." He was also the author of a dramatic piece called "The Jovial Crew." D. 1729.

Rosa, Silvator, sal-va'-tor ro'-sa, an eminent Italian painter, who excelled in painting combats, sca-pieces, and landscapes of romantic scenery, with banditti. He painted with the greatest rapidity, and was also a musician, poet, architect, and an excellent comic actor and improvisatore. His satirical poems so deeply irritated his enemies, that he was compelled to seek an asylum under the Medici at Florence. There is a landscape by him in the National Gallery. B. near Naples, 1615; D. at Rome, 1673.
Rosa, Francisco Martinez de la, ro-sa, a dis-

tinguished Spanish patriot, statesman, and author, who, when not yet gut of his teens, wes appointed professor of moral philosophy in the university of Granada; and as just about this time the national enthusiasm against Bonaparte was at its height, he is said to have turned his professorial chair into a "patriotic tribune." Not being of the age fixed by law for members of the Cortes, he was unable to enter political in 1stl mile Gods

nnleo" and "La vinus de 1 duites tragedy)-both of which tended powerfully to inflame the ardour of the besieged. After the triumph of Spanish liberty, and the vote in favour of the constitution of 1812 (which was mainly due to his efforts), he was named monber of the Cortes for Granada. But he had made himself particularly obnoxious to Ferdinand VII., and in 1814 was sent to a subterranean dungeon, where he remained for six months, standing on the inviolability of his person as a deputy, and flatly refusing all overtures of submission. He was therefore banished to Africa among thieves and cut-throats. When the revolution of Riego occurred, Martinez was recalled, and nominated deputy in the Cortes in 1820; and for many years afterwards was mixed up in the turbulent arena of Spanish polities and revolutions, being sometimes in power, sometimes in opposition, and not unfrequently in exile. His political views appear to have undergone considerable modification, for while chief of the cabinet from March, 1831, to June, 1835, he promoted the famous royal decree which abrogated the constitution of 1812, princinally his own work, but granted guarantees. and confirmed the existence of the two Chambers. In 1839-40 he was in a kind of voluntary banishment in Paris, and Regent Espartero made him ambassador of Spain in that city, In 1842-3 he was ambassador of Spain in Rome. After the restoration of Christina, he entered Narvaez's cabinet, and again went as ambassador to Paris in 1817, and held the office till 1851. when he was elected president of the First Chamber. In 1857 he was appointed secretary of state in Armero Mon's cabinet, and under O'Donnell became president of the council of state. He is described by one of his biographers as "an eloquent orator, a courageous citizen, and a universally-esteemed politician," Senor Martinez de la Rosa will, however, probably owe his reputation with posterity to his literary productions. He published five volumes of his works in 1827 ("Obras Literarias"), in which are his three dramas, "Edipo," "Morayne," and "La Conjuracion de Venecia," A very successful comedy of his may be named also, "La Higa en easa y la Madre en la Mascara" ("The Daughter at Home and the Mother at the Ball"). Some of his other works were, " El Arte Poetica" ("Lyrical Works"), two novels, "Herman Perez del Pulgar" and "Isabella de Solis;" a History of the French Revolution, and six volumes of various works published in the "Spanish Library." He was perpetual secretary of the Academy, and president of the University Council. B. 1789; p. 1862.

ROSIMOND CLIFFORD, rest-a-mond, usually called Fair Ro amond, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford, baron of Hereford, She was the favourite mistress of Henry II., who is reported to have secreted her in a labyrinth at his palace of Woodstock, where, according to some writers, she was discovered and poisoned by Eleanor, queen of that monarch. But it seems life at this time, and in 1810 paid a visit to more certain that she died in the numery of



RUSSELL, LADY RACHEL.



Rosa, Salvator.



Rousseau, Jean Jacques,



RUPERT, PRINCE



Russell, William H

descended of an old Spanish family, and of pensioners, which post he afterwards re-having displayed bravery and capacity in some signed, and went to Ireland, where he was minor appointments, was, in 1831, nominated appointed captain of the guards; but, dissi-captain-general or governor of Buenos Ayres. Pating his fortune by gaming, he returned to In 1835 he became president of the Argentine court, and was made master of the horse to the Confederation; but by seeking to obtain for the duches of York. He now altered his course of province of Buenos Ayres a preponderating in-life, married daughter of the carl of Burlingprovince of Buenos Ayres a preponderating in-fluence and advancement, he became embroiled with Brazil, and afterwards with France and England, in consequence of an attack made upon Monte Video. Defeated in 1845, he nevertheless offered an obstinate resistance until 1850, when the states under his rule revolted against his tyrannical measures. Urquiza was nominated president, and in 1851 totally defeated Rosas, who was compelled to make his escape from the country, and to take refuge in England. B. at Buenos Ayres, 1793.
Roscius, Quintus, rosh'-i-us, an illustrious

Roman actor, who became the most famous performer of his age, and is said to have received about a thousand denarii per day (upwards of £35) for his acting. Cicero, who speaks in the highest terms of his talents, undertook his de-fence against Fannius. The Roman state fence against Fannius, assigned him a considerable pension, which he appears to have deserved as much by his virtues

as his abilities. D. about 61 B.C.

Roscoe, William, ros'-ko, an emineut English writer, who was the son of a market-gardener near Liverpool, and having been placed for a short period in a bookseller's shop, was after-wards articled to an attorney. In 1774 his term expired, and he became an attorney; but in the meanwhile he had studied the Greek and Latin, and mastered the French and Italian languages. the also wrote some verses, one of which, upon the art of engraving, led to his introduction to Sir Joshua Reynolds. At the outburst of the French Revolution he defended its principles against the strictures of Burke. In 1796 appeared his fine "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," a work which soon acquired for him a high reputation, and was translated into French, German, and Italian. His "Illustrations, Historical and Critical, of the Life of Lorenzo de' Medici" followed; and in this work he defended himself against a considerable amount of adverse critiagainst a considerable amount of adverse enti-cism to which he had been subjected. The "Life and Pontificate of Lee X." was his next production, and formed a sort of continuation of the former work; and both illustrating, as they did, a brilliant period of modern Italian history, were hailed as splendid contributions to literature. It is subsequently became member of Parliament and partner in a banking-house. In the House of Commons he voted with the

to, and applied himself to poetry. He wrote
"Essay on Translated Verse;" "Horace's Art
of Poetry translated into English blank verse;"
and a collection of prologues and epilogues to
plays. His poetry is neat and elegant, but of no extraordinary excellence. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, B. about 1633; D. 1684.

Ross, Alexander, ross, a Scottish poet, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and was through life schoolmaster at Lochlee, in Angus-shire. He did not publish anything till Angus-sure. He dud not publish anything till nearly 70 years of age, when he gave to the world a poem called "Helenore; or, the Fortunate Shepherdess," which was popular in the north of Scotland. He also wrote a number of songs, many of which became favourites with his countrymen. B. 1699; D. 1754.
Ross, Sir John, an English admiral and Artin publication companed his career as a

Arctic navigator, commenced his career as a volunteer on board the *Pearl* frigate in 1786. During the subsequent five years he served on board various ships of the royal navy, but then joined the mercantile marine, returning, however, to the royal service in 1799, as midshipman of the Weasel sloop of war. He became a lieutenant in 1805, and was severely wounded in the following year in a desperate cutting out expedition under the batteries of Bilbao, a feat which was rewarded by a pension of £98 a year. He continued to serve with distinction until the end of the war in 1815, by which time he had attained the rank of commander, and was, in 1818, appointed to the command of the Isabella discovery-vessel, and was sent out, in company with the Alexander, under Lieutenant Parry, to ascertain the existence or non-existence of a north-west passage. The vessels penetrated some distance up Lancaster Sound, when the some distance of limitator South, when the Isabella, which was far ahead of the Alexander, suddenly altered her course, Ross having imagined that he perceived land round the bottom of the bay, forming a chain of mountains con-nected with those which extended along the production, and formed a sort of continuation of the former work; and both illustrating, as ofth and south sides. Parry, in the Alexanders, they did, a brilliant period of modern Italian history, were hailed as splendid contributions at the relative to the control of Parliament and partner in a banking-house. Parks, Sir William Edward.) The vessels In the House of Commons he voted with the Whigs, and advocated the abolition of the slare trade. In near Liverpool, 1783; p. 1831.

Roscon, Henry, youngest son of the preceding, was bred to the bar, to which he was called the control of the north and south sides. Parry, in the Alexander,

manded by Captain Ross. "On which," says of patrons, and from that time painted the he, "I stated that I was the identical man in question, and my people were the erew of the Victory." He reached England in September, Fictory." He reached England in September, 1833, and was knighted and created a companion of the Bath. The narrative of his second voyage was published in 1835; in 1839 he was appointed cousul at Stockholm; in 1850 he was dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin, and, having deemed himself neglected by the government, produced a "Narrative of the Circumstances and Causes which led to the failure of the Searching Expeditions sent by Government and others for the Rescue of Sir John Franklin. He reached the grade of rear admiral in 1851. In addition to the works already quoted, he produced a "Treatise on Navigation by Steam," "Memoirs and Correspondence of Admiral Lord de Saumarez," and "Letters to Sea Officers." n. in Wigtownshire, Scotland, 1777; n. in London, 1856.

Ross, Sir James Clark, captain in the roval navy, and nephew of the preceding, under whom he served as midshipman at the commencement of his career. Between the years 1810 and 1827 he served under Sir William Edward Parry, in four expeditions to the Arctic Seas. In the latter year he was promoted to the rank of commander, and after his return from the second voyage of his uncle, he was, in 1834, made post-captain, in reward of his discovery of the northern magnetic pole. He was next engaged in performing a magnetic survey of Great Britain. In 1839 he was placed in command of an expedition to the Antarctic Seas, the object of which was magnetic investigation. After an absence of four years, during which a vast and valuable body of information relative to magnetism, meteorology, geography, zoology, and botany, was collected, he returned to England. He had discovered a large continent in the Antarctic regions, to which he gave the name of Victoria Land, and an active volcano, 12,000 feet high, which he named Mount Erebus. In 1848 he went out in search of Sir John Franklin, but, like the other explorers, unhappily met with no success. He was one of the most skilful and scientific officers in the royal navy, was accorded the degree of D.C.L. by the university of Oxford, and was fellow of the Royal, Geographical, Astronomical, and other Societies. In 1841 he was created a knight. He produced a "Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic

English miniature-painter, whose parents wer both devoted to the arts; his father as a miniature painter and drawing-master. By the time he was nine years of age, the proficiency in drawing of "little Ross" was almost unprece-dented. In the year 1808, at the age of thir-teen, he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, where his assiduous study attracted the notice of many. The first ambition of the young aspirant was to excel in historical art, and from Benjamin West, the president of the time, he received much kind advice. At fifteen he obtained prizes for large chalk drawings, which were remarkable for correctness and beauty of finish. When he was about twenty, however, he altered his course, and adopted that branch of art in which he became unrivalled. He soon attracted the notice of the higher class Rossi set out for Carrara, where he was wel-

chief beauties and highest dignitaries of the British aristocracy and the various members of the royal families of England and Belgium In 1837 he was appointed miniature painter to the queen, and in 1838 was elected associate the queen, and in 1995 was erected associate of the Royal Academy, in 1842 academician, and in the same year was kuighted. The desire for historical composition adhered so strongly to him, that so late as 1813, a cartoon "The Angel Raphael discoursing with by him, "The Angel Raphaer discontains Hall, Adam," was exhibited at Westminster Hall, Adam," was exhibited at Westmanster man, and obtained one of the premiums of £100.

B. in Loudon, 1794; p. 1860.

Rosse, William Parsons, Earl of, ross, a modern astronomer and constructor of the magnificent instrument called the "Monster Telescope," received his education at Mardalen College, Oxford, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, in 1891. His best claim to distinction was the magnificent telescope erected under his personal superintendence at Birr Castle, near Parsonstown. It is the largest ever constructed; its speculum is almost six feet in diameter, its tube lifty-six teet in length; and to complete it cost its designer years of anxious labour and experiment, and a great expenditure of money. By its means a more extended knowledge of the surface of the moon, and of the nebula has been gained. In Honour, having previously acted as president of the Royal Society; he was likewise a member of most of the learned and scientific bodies in Europe. He wrote an account of the monster telescope, the manufacture of its specula, and the State of Treland;" and "Memorandum presented to the Council of the Royal Society for rendering the Council of the Society more

Rossi, Pellegrino, Count, an Italian statesman, who, though of humble origin, received a liberal education, studied law at Pisa, and commenced practising at the bar of Bolozna in 1809. In 1814, imbued with a desire to give freedom to Italy, he renounced his profession for that of arms, and, on the overthrow of Murat, fled into Switzerland, where he sought consolation for political disappointments in the pursuits of science. He fixed his residence at Geneva, where, in 1819, he was appointed pro-fessor of law. In 1820 he was elected a member of the council of Geneva, and soon afterwards was sent as deputy to the Diet, when he drew up a report on the revision of the Swiss federal constitution. The moderation of his political views, so closely resembling those of the French Doctrinaires, had brought him into communication with Guizot and De Broglie; and at their instance he unitted Geneva for Parisin 1833. with a view to employment in the service of the French government. On his arrival at Paris he was appointed professor of political economy, was soon afterwards chosen a member of the Institute, was created a peer in 1839; and in 1845, being now a naturalized Frenchman, was appointed ambassador to itome. Through his influence Pius IX, ascended the pontifical throne in 1816; and at his instigation entered upon the liberal career, from which so much was expected, but which was afterwards completely abandoned. In 1848, when the ery of national independence was raised in Pledmont,

Rossini

Rothschild

comed with enthusiasm; which still further general, and zealously supported govern-increased when he sent his son to join the army ment in the endeavour to subjugate America. of Charles Albert. But the victories of Ra-In 1778 he was made attorney-general, and in detzky checked his ardour, and for a time condetzky checked his ardour, and for a time con-signed him to privacy and neglect, from which he emerged in September, 1849, to take office as prime minister of the pope, in which position he laboured for two months to secure freedom for the Roman people and peace for Italy; but his career was cut short by an assassin, Nov. 14, 1848, and immediately afterwards the revolution broke out which compelled Pius IX. to take broke out which compened Firs 1x. to take refuge at Gaeta. Count Rossi did not produce any literary work commensurate with his reputation; but his "Traité du Droit Pénal" and his "Cours d'Economie Politique" may be consulted with profit. B. at Carrara, 1797.

Rossin, Gloacchino, rosse', ne, an illustrious Italian composer, was the son of a strolling musician, by whom he was taught the rudiments of his art: but, having a fine voice, he was placed under a skilful tutor in order to acquire the art of vocalization. At twelve years of age he sang in the churches of Bologna; and when, at fifteen, his voice broke, he was entered of the Lyceum of Bologna, in order to acquire a more abstruse knowledge of the musical art. Young Rossini, however, regarded the study of double counterpoint as drudgery, and happening to hear his master, Padre Mattei, observe one day that single counterpoint was sufficient day that single counterpoint was suindent knowledge for a composer who only aspired to write the lighter kinds of music,—"Do you mean to say, Padre," he exclaimed, "that with what I have learned already I could write opens?" "Why, yes," answered the Padre. "Then," replied Rossini, "I mean to write." operas; and I don't want any more lessons." But although he took no more lessons from Mattei, he laboured assiduously at the task of self-instruction. In 1813 he produced his opera of "Tancredi," which at once made its composer famous throughout Europe. Encouraged by this success, he produced a number of other works in quick succession, all of which, howworks in quick succession, all of which, however, were inferior to the work which brought him into popularity. In 1816 he produced his world-famous "Barber of Seville," at Rome. Those of his later works which still keep the stage, are "La Cuncrentola," "La Gazza Ladra," "La Doman del Lago," and "Guglielmo Tell." This last was written at the age of thirty-seven, and with it closed the career of Rossin as a composer. "An additional success would add worthing to my form," he said, "a and add nothing to my fame," he said; "a failure would injure it." After holding the post of manager of the Italian Opera at Paris during some time, he, in 1836, returned to his native country, where he continued to reside till 1856, when he repaired to Paris once more. B. at Pesaro, near Bologna, 1792; D. 1868.

Rosslyn, Alexander Wedderburne, Earl of, ross'-lin, an eminent lawyer, who received his education at the university of Edinburgh, and, in 1752, was admitted an advocate at the Scotch In the following year he entered himself bar. In the following year ne entered missen of the Inner Temple, and was called to the English bar in 1757. He was indefatigable in his profession, and in 1763 obtained a silk gown as king's counsel. Not long afterwards, he was returned to Parliament for Richmond. He joined Mr. George Grenville in opposition, and distinguished himself by his eloquence on several occasions. On the death of his friend, Mr. Wedderburne accepted the office of solicitor-

Pleas, being at the same time created Baron Loughborough. On the formation of the coali-tion ministry of Lord North and Fox, Lord Loughborough gave his aid to that administration, and afterwards voted with them in opposition; but in 1793 he was made lord chancellor, and supported government with energy during the war with France. In 1801 he was created earl of Rosslyn, and resigned the seals the same year. His remains were interred in St. Same year. His remains were interied in Sc. Paul's Cathedral. His lordship wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the means of improving them," B. in Scotland, 1733; p. 1805.

ROSTOPCHIN, OF RASTOPCHIN, Count Feeder Vasilievitch, ros-top'-chin, a Russian general, who held the chief command at Moscow when that city was burned at the approach of Napoleon I., in 1812. He was descended from an old Russian family, which could trace its descent in a direct line from a son of Genghis Khan. After concluding his education, and making the tour of Europe, he became an officer of the Guards, and the favourite of the grand-duke Paul, who created him a count. He subse-quently fell into disgrace, but was again pre-He subseferred to high appointments under the emperor Alexander, who also gave him the command at Moscow. Napoleon proclaimed that the great Moscow. Napoleon proclaimed that the great conflagration which proved so destructive to his army, was kindled at the orders of Rostophin. In 1823, however, the Russian count, who was then a resident at Paris, produced his small work, called "The Truth as to the Conflagration of Moscow." In that pamphlet he commenced: "Ten years have elapsed since the conflagration of Moscow, and I am still pointed out to history and posterity as the author of an event which, according to the received opinion, was the principal cause of the destruction of Napoleon's army, of his subsequent fall, the preservation of Russia, and the deliverance of Europe. Certainly there is something to be proud of in such splendid claims as these; but having never usurped anybody's rights, and being tired of hearing the same fable constantly repeated, I am going to make known the truth, which rlone ought to dictate history." He went on to declare that the fire was not the result of a preconcerted plan, but that it origi-nated in many of the shopkeepers and others having voluntarily applied the flame to their own dwellings. The French, nevertheless, adhere to the opinion that Rostopehin was the author of the confiagration. He returned to Russia in 1825. He was a spirited and witty writer, and produced several works, and also wrote a singular piece of biography, entitled "My Memoirs, written in ten minutes." E. 1765; p. at Moscow, 1836.

ROTHSCHILD, Meyer Anselm, roths'-child, the founder of the celebrated commercial family which bears his name, was designed for the Jewish priesthood; but becoming an orphan in his eleventh year, was placed in a banking-house at Hanover. After acquiring some little capital, he returned to Frunkfort, where he began busings upon a modest scale as banker or exchange-broker. His skill and reputation for probity gained for him general confidence, and in 1801 he became banker to the landgrave of 3 M 2 founder of the celebrated commercial family

DICTIONARY

Hesse, whose private fortune was preserved through the tact of Rothschild during the troubled period when Napoleon I, held undisputed sway over Germany. The house subsequently attained unexampled prosperity, and quently attained unexampled prosperity, and upon the death of Meyer Anselm, his sons were left a leracy of enormous wealth and boundless credit. He had ten children, five of warmer were sons. The eldest, Anselm, was the old of the Frankfort house, Solomon of that of Vienna, Nathan settled at Manchester in 1800, and afterwards in London. He was regarded as the ablest of the family, and to his secretity is meirically due the erreal prosperior. sagacity is principally due the great prosperity of the house. He advanced money to the Eng lish government during the last years of the continental war, and was the first to introduce foreign loans into England. Charles was establoregra loans into auguana. Charres was excitable and James at Paris. Although widely separated from each other, the five brothers were in reality but the heads of departments of one great firm. Meyer Alselm Rothschild was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine

about 1750; p. 1812. ROTTECK, Charles Von, rot'-tek, an eminent German historian and statesman, who was appointed professor of history at the university of Baden in 1798. He travelled through Europe to increase his knowledge of constitutional rope to increase his knowledge of constitutions law, and, after his return, published several works remarkable for their liberal tendency. In 1806 he was appointed councillor to the m 1800 he was appointed contents of the grand-duke of Baden, and afterwards professor of law and political economy at Friburg. He subsequently became vice-president of the Chamber of Baden, wherein he zealously defended public liberty, and especially the liberty of the press. He edited a political dictionary. and was the author of several valuable histori cal works. B. in Baden, 1775; D. 1840.

ROUBILIAC, Louis Francis, roo-bil'-t-ak, an eminent sculptor, who was a native of France but who settled at an early age in England where he became the most popular sculptor o where he became are moss popular scanpard his time. His best works are,—the statue of George II, in Golden Square, London, and Shakspeare in the British Museum. B. at Lyons, about 1695; D. in London, 1762.

ROUBER, Eugene, row-at, a French states man and barrister, who was minister of justice, with the exception of a short interval, from 1849 to 1852, when he became vice-president of the council of state. He was afterwards mini ster of agriculture, &c., and was nominated to the Senate in 1856. He negotiated the French treaty of commerce with Mr. Cobden in 1860 He was minister of state from 1863 to 1869, and a zealous supporter of Napoleon III. B. 1811

a zenous supporter of Aupoteon 111. E. 1841
ROUSSEAU, Jean Baqtiste, a French poet, who
was the son of a shoemaker. He, however, received a liberal education, and wrote some
poetical pieces in his youth, which brought
him into so much notice, that Marshal Talland took him to England as his secretary. Several virulent satires having been circulated against persons of eminence, to whom Rousseau was known to have an aversion, the general voice attributed them to him; when, so great was the odium he incurred, that he was banished from the kingdom. He then went to Switzerland, and being introduced to Prince Eagene, accom-panied him to Vienna. He afterwards last the favour of the prince, on which he went to Brussels, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire, which ended in a quarrel, and the two latter which he, in his 16th year, entered at the 900

noets lampooned each other without mercy. Besides his epigrams, sonnets, and other poems. he wrote some comedies and letters, B. at Paris, 1670; D. at Brussels, 1741.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques, a celebrated French author, was the son of a watchmaker. His mather died while he was a child, which he says, was the first of his misfortunes. Among the earliest books which fell in his way were Plutarch and Tacitus. His education, however. was very contined, and he was put apprentice to an engraver; but, according to his own account, he learned nothing but lying and piliering. He ran away from his master, and in a destitute condition was taken under the protecdestinate condition was taken under she protection of a lady named Madame de Warens, who had quitted the Protestant religion for the Catholic. This lady appears to have had somewhat of the zeal of prosclytism in her charity, for she sent the young fugitive to a Roman Catholic seminary at Turin. He did not long remain there, but hired himself as footman to a lady, who died shortly after. Having some talents for music, he set up as a teacher of that art at Chambery, whence, in 1710, he went to the action of the control of the control of the control of the control of the french envoy. In 1745 he repaired to Paris, where he lived in great poverty during some time, till Dupin, the farmer-general, gave him a place in his depart-ment. In 1750 he obtained a prize from the academy of Dijon for the best essay in answer acatemy of Proposition and the control of the question "Whether the re-establishment of the arts and sciences has conduced to the purity of morals?" This success prompted to produce a discourse upon "The Origin on Inequality among mankind." In 1758 he

or inequality among mankind." In 1758 he published a letter to D'Alembert upon the project of establishing a theatre at Geneva. this letter, which was well written, he declared himself adverse to the atrical exhibitions, though he had before published a concely, and also a pastoral, both adapted for the stage. He next published his "Dictionary of Music." Ho had previously produced a dissertation on French or rathe a censure of it. In 1760 appeared his romance of the New Heloist. It is in the form of letters, exhibit-ing a strange mixture of beauties and deformi ing a strong matter of ceature and deform ties, but it was read with avidity. This work was cellpsed by his "Endle," a moral romance, in which he condenues every other mode of education but that of following nature. Rous-

, in this work, attacks the prophecies and of the Chri, an religion, while he praises the gosp., ir. draws a beautiful pic-Parliament of Paris condemned the book, and prosecuted the writer, who fled to Switzerland, where he received so many in sults on account of his principles, that he returned to Paris, and on the invitation of Mr. Hume went to London in 1766, where he found a quiet asylum during a short period; but, having quarrelled with his friend, he went back to France, and sometimes appeared in the Armenian dress. He was of a restiess, proud, and fretial disposition, imagin-ing that there was a considracy of men of letters against him, and that all mankind were his enomies. His works have been published in twenty-two volumes by Let vre. B. at Geneva, 1712 : p. near Chantilly, 1775.

Rows, Nicholas, r., an English dramatic poet, who was educated at Westminster school,

Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar. but never distinguished himself in that profession. At the age of 25 he produced his "Amsion. At the age of 25 he produced his "Ambition Stepmother," a tragedy, which was so well received as to encourage him to pursue the dramatic eareer, which he did with increasing reputation. He was appointed undersceretary of state, and, upon the accession of George I., was made poet-laureate, and surveyor of the customs in the port of London. veyor of the customs in the port of London. Besides his tragedies, he wrote some poems, and translated Louan's "Pharsalla" and Quillets "Callipazdia" in verse. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. at Little Beckford, Bedfordshire, 1673; D. 1718.

ROWLEN, 10-16, a monk of Bristol. (See

CHATTERTON.)
ROWLEY, William, an English dramatic writer, and comic actor of some reputation in the reign of James I., who was assisted in one

of his plays by Decker, Ford, and others; and in another by, it is supposed, Shakspeare.

Roxana, rox-a-na, the wife of Alexander the Great, was the daughter of a Bactrian prince, and celebrated for her beauty. At the death of Alexander she was pregnant of a son, who was named Alexander the Younger. Cassander put to death both the mother and son, 312 B.C.

ROXBURGH, William, rox'-burg, an eminent Scotch botanist, was a physician in the service Scotch botanist, was a physician in the action of the East India Company, and while employed at Samulcottah, introduced pepper, coffee, cinnamon, the bread-fruit tree, &c., into the plantations of the district. In 1793 he became tions of the district. In 1793 he became superintendent of the botanic garden at Calcutta. He caused two thousand drawings of the plants he had discovered to be made, and sent them to the Court of Directors. His researches led to the publication of the celebrated "Flora Indica," and "Coromandel Plants," which latter was produced subsequently to his

Which inter was product the death. D. 1815.
Roy, Julien le, roi, a celebrated French clock and watch maker, who, from his earliest years. evinced a great aptitude for mechanical pur-suits, and in 1713 was admitted into the Com-

suits, and in 1713 was admitted into the Com-pany of Clockmakers at Paris, where he ac-quired a high reputation. B. 1686; D. 1759. Roy, Peter le, son of the preceding, became watchmaker to the king, and published "Me-moires pour les Horlogers de Paris," and "Treatiss on the Labours of Harrison and Lo Roy for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea." D. 1785.

Rox, Major-General William, an eminent British geodesist, who conducted the first trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom, which was commenced in 1787. At the same time the national observatories of Paris and Greenwich were connected by means of a series of triangles. An able account of the instru-ments he used, and of the nature, object, and results of his operations, was published in the "Philosophical Transactions." In the same year he transmitted to the Royal Society a paper called "Experiments and Observations made in Britain in order to obtain a Rule for Measuring Heights with the Barometer." He was also the author of a valuable work, entitled "The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain," in which he traced the march of Agricola from South into North Britain, and gave a descrip-tion of the wall of Antoninus Pius, commonly South into North Britain, and gave a descrip- and his two-companions succeeded in gaining tion of the wall of Antoninus Pins, commonly the endampment of Batu Khan, upon the banks called Grime's Dyke. At the outset of his of the Volga. They next proceeded, under the career he had been employed in surveying and escort of Batu Khan, to Manchu Khan, the

mapping, first the Highland districts, and aftermapping, first the triginand districts, and asser-wards the whole of Scotland. At his death he was follow of the Royal Society, surveyor-general of the courts, deputy quarternaster-general, and major-general of the royal artillery. p. in London, 1790.

ROYER-COLLARD, Pietre Paul, ro-yai-lo-lary.

a distinguished French statesman and philoso pher, who, shortly after his admission to the bar at Paris, embraced the principles of the Revolution in 1789; but he soon became disgusted with the scenes of violence that pregasted with the scenes of violence that pre-vailed, bade adieu for a time to politics, and gave himself up to literary pursuits. In 1810 he was appointed to a chair of literature and philosophy. After the Restoration he again en-gaged in politics, and in 1828 was nominated president of the Chamber of Deputies, of which he had long been a member, but retired from this office in 1830. He was one of the founders of the French school of politicians called Docof the French school of politicians called Doc-trinaires; and introduced into France that system of philosophy illustrated by Cousin, Jouffroy, and Damiton, and which bears close analogy to that of Reid, and the other Scotcle philosophers. B. 1783; p. 1845. Rubers, Peter Paul, roo-less or row-bana, a.

famous painter, and the greatest of the Flemish school, after studying under several of the most eminent of the Flemish artists, went inost eminent of the Fields artists, well to Italy, where he greatly improved himself by the study of the works of the best masters, but chiefly Titian and Paul Veronese. He sojourned at Rome, Florence, Mantua, and Genoa, and in 1600 settled at Antwerp, where he gained so great a reputation as to be sent for to Paris to paint the gallery of the palace of Luxem-bourg. He was afterwards employed by the infanta Isabella and the king of Spain in some important negotiations, which he executed with such credit as to be appointed secretary of the such credit as to be appointed secretary of the privy council. On going to England as ambassador from the king of Spain, he obtained the favour of Charles I, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him some valuable presents. While in England, he sketched the design for the ceiling of the barqueing-house at Whitchall. He subsequently returned to Antwerp, where he resided till his death. n. at Cologno 1877; D. 1840.

RUBLING, Giambattista, 200-162 (n.g., 201 Italian vaccilist, who was the son of a professor.

AUBINI, HIMMOALUSEA, 700-16'-10; an Italian tocalist, who was the son of a professor of music, and was at first engaged as an instrumentalist in the orchestra of the theatre of Romano. He subsequently appeared as a singer at Bergamo, and at Brescia and Florence, but with small success. In 1825 he made his debut of Davis and was reconstant with submissions. at Paris, and was received with enthusiasm. His popularity soon afterwards became as great in England and in Italy. His voice was a tenor of the most beautiful and extensive kind, and, as an actor, he displayed much fervour and intelligence. B. at Romano, 1795; D. 1854.

RUBRUQUIS, William de, roo' broo-ke, an emi-nent traveller of the Middle Ages, was a monk of the Franciscan order, and his real name was Ruysbreik, which according to the pedantic custom of his time, he changed into the Latinized form. In 1253 he was ent by Louis IX, into Tartary to preach the gospel to the Mongols. After undergoing dreadful fatigues, he Manchu Khan, at whose court he found ambassadors from Persia, India, and Turkey. He was subsequently sent back to the court of Batu, his journey occupying four months and Battl, his jointey teeplying to motive and ten days, during which he was but one day off his horse. He finally returned through Ar-menia, Persia, and Asia Minor, to Tripoli in Syria, after an absence of two years and six months. It is doubtful whether he was afterwards allowed to leave Syria, where he was ordered to take up his residence in a monastery, by the superior of his order. An account of his travels was transmitted to King Louis. n. at Brabant, about 1230; D. subsequently to 1293.
RUDDIMAN, Thomas, rad'-di-man, a Scotch

schoolmass, anomas, raw deman, a section sechoolmaster and printer, who was, during nearly fifty years, keeper of the advocates' library at Edmburgh. He completed the "Diplomata et Numisunata Scottee" to which he wrote an excellent preface. He also published wrote an excenent prenace. To also producted the "Budliments of the Latin Tongue," and some other works. z. in Banfikhne, 1674; z. at Edinburgh, 1757.
Rupolem I., of Hapsburg, vul-dolf, the founder of the reigning house of Austria, and

comperor of Germany, surnamed the "Clement," was elected in 1273. He detacted Ottocar, king of Bohenia, who did him homage; but, afterwards renewing the war, Ottocar lost his king-

dom and his life. B. about 1218; D.1291.
RUDOLPH II., son of the emperor Maximilian II., became king of Hungary in 1572; of Bohemia in 1575; was elected king of the Romans the same year; and, in 1576, ascended the Imperial throne. His seign was unfortu-nate; the Turks ravaged his territories; and his brother Matthias having revolted against him, obtained the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia. Rudolph was, however, a patron of science, and had some skill in astro-nomy. His fondness for the last-named as levee induced him to take the astronomers Tycho Brahe and Kepler into his service, and it was by the latter that the astronomical tables known as the "Rudolphine Tables" were

drawn up. n. at Vienna, 1552; n. 1612. Rufinus, ru-ji-nus, a father of the church, who was for some years the most intimate friend of St. Jerome, but, attaching houself to friend of St. Jerome, but, attaching himself to the tenets of Origen, a difference between them ensued, and they wrote against each other with great asperity. Ruthus retired to Palestine, where he founded a monastery on Mount Olive, and had manerous followers. He translated into Latin the works of Josephus, and several of the writings of Origon, lle also gave a version and continuation of Euschius, and wrote a "Defence of Origon," "Lives of the Fathers of the Desert," "Ex-planation of the Creed," and other works. r. at Aquileia, about the middle of the 4th century ; p. in Sicily, about 410.

RUFUS, or RUPHUS, rul-fus, a physician of Ephesus, who gained a great reputation in the [2, 1736; p. reign of Trajan. Of all his works two only are reign of frajan. Of an an work upon analory as of the fix was understood in his time, and at their lary upon the discusses of the bladder. Floure acct about the connectment of the 2nd century.

Rubus, William. (See William II.) RUGENDAS, George Philip, ros-gain'-dous, an quaiment German battle-painter, who studied in Italy, and was, during several years, a member of the Society of Flemish Painters at Rome.

Tartar emporor. In 1254 he was presented to In 1605 he returned to Augsburg, and from the Manchu Khan, at whose court he found amised of that city, in 1703, derived valuable bassadors from Persia, India, and Turkoy. He opportunities of perfecting himself in the department of art he had chosen. His paintings and etchings of hattles and skirmishes were of and eterings of datees and skirmisnes were or remarkable excellence. One of his finest works, the "Siege of Augsburg," is contained in a museum in that city. Having lost the use of museum in that city. Having lost the use of his right hand, he excented his works with the left during many years. There is a fine picture of the battle of Blenheim by him. n. at Augs-burg, 1696; b. at the same city, 1712—His son, Christian Rugendas, was a celebrated engraver, 2 minute and the property of the control of the picture. and produced many fine prints after his father's paintings.

RUBNKEN, David, row. ken, a learned German critic, became professor of history, and librarian of Leyden. His Commentaries were written in an elegant Latin style, and he I a number of the ancient classies. B. in

Pomerania, 1723; D. 1793.

Rumfond, Benjamin Thompson, Count, rum's ford, an American natural philosopher and philanthropist, who was at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, afterwards studied medicine. and then became a schoolmaster at Rumford in New Hampshire. In the contest between England and America he esponsed the royal cause, and, having married a wealthy widow, was enabled to raise a regiment of dragoous. He repaired to England in 1784, and was created a knight. Afterwards, proceeding to Bayaria, he obtained a distinguished position in the service of that state, where he was engaged in several schemes of social amelioration, and was made a lieutenant-general and a count, taking his title from Humford, now Concord, in the United States. About 1797 he returned to Eng-land, where he distinguished himself by his taperiments in the science of natural philosophy, and in assisting to found the Royal Institution. In 1802 he took up has residence at the French where he marri d his second wife, the

if the After being separated from this lady, he fixed his residence near Paris, and remained there until his death. In Bayaria and in England

he projected many i

social economy, accounts of which are contained in his "Essays, Political, Economical, and Phi-losophical," His projects for relieving the condition of the poor were as sound as they were benevolent. As a philosopher, his fame partly benevolent. As a plathwopher, his fame partly rests upon his papers on natural philosophy and mechanics, contributed to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society, n. at Wobern, Massa-cluss its, 1752; p. near Paris, 184. RUNCIMUM, Alexander, rankerbana, a Scotch printer, was the son of an archived, and after

pranter, was the so it in architect, and after stricting in Rome, was caughted by Sir James Clerk to decorate his house with occurs from Osslam. His best pictures are, in "Assen-sion," in the Efficiency chapted at Edinburgh, his "Lear," "Andromeda," and "Agrippina."

of the Sikh curp ing, the founder of 17 displayed hieftain, am nets by making bitions and v upon the to his weater and Tomi

ed the ! Lahore ervi ed to him 111 that of acquisition)

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nis zwu yeur no nad made nimself master of a vast country, and had approached the boundaries of the British possessions. In 1809 he entered into a treaty, by which he engaged if or preserve peace and amity with the British; not to keep more troops on the left bank of the Stylick than the contract of the Stylick than th the Sutlej than were necessary for preserving his territories;" which engagement he, crafty and prudent as he was courageous, faithfully kept during the remainder of his life. He subsequently made himself ruler of Goojerat, Moultan, Peshawur, and Cashmere, where by stratagem he obtained possession of the celebrated Kohl-inoor diamond, now the property of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Having thus extended his dominions upon every side, he assumed, in 1819, the title of maharajah (king of kings). At a later period he invited the European generals Allard, Ventura, and Court, to organize his army; and it was through these officers that the Sikh soldiery became so highly disciplined. Despite his active and ambitious disposition, Runject had always indulged in excesses; so that, in his 50th year, he became disabled by bodily all-ments, and in the last few years of his life could

or conquest by force, of large tracts of sur- over the way; and had no brothers, nor rounding territory. By the time he had reached sistors, nor companions." He received his his 29th year he had made himself master of education at the University of Cyforf; but although his academic career was highly suc-cessful, his mind was mainly fixed upon the study of art. Many of the best painters of the English school of landscape-painting engaged his attention; but Turner became his idol. In 1843 he produced the first volume of his remarkable work on art, under the title of "Modern Painters, their Superiority in the Art of Land-The English reading public were startled at the bold paradoxes, the affluence of words, and the peetical feeling of the new writer upon art, who denounced "Claude, Poussin, Salvator Rosa, Cuyp, Berghem, Ruysdael, Hobbima, Teniers (in his landscapes), Paul Potter, Canaletti, and the various Van-somethings and Back-somethings, more especially and malignantly those who have libelled the sea." This remarkable work was completed in five volumes in 1860. Meanwhile, the author had produced, in 1849, the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," in which, in a strain of fervid eloquence, he sought to prove that "the attributes of a building were those of action, voice, and beauty," and adorned his ball the attributes of a building were those of action, voice, and beauty," and adorned the attributes of action to the attribute and the attributes of action to the attributes of a building were the attributes of action to the attributes of a building were those of action, voice, and beauty, and adorned the attributes of a building were those of action at the attributes of a building were those of action at the attributes of a building were those of action at the attributes of a building were those of action at the attributes of a building were those of action at the attributes of a building were those of action at the attributes of a building were the

ranwala, west of Lahore, 1780; p. 1839.

RUPLET, Prince, rw'-pert, (otherwise Prince Robert Rupert of Davaria), was the son of Frederick V., elector palatine, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He went to England at the beginning of the civil war, and, embracing the cause of his uncle, Charles I., proved himself brave and impetuous, but rash and unskilful as a general of the royalist cavalry. At Marston Moor, his want of discretion was the ruin of Moor, his want of discretion was the time of the king's cause; and, having subsequently surrendered Bristol to the Parliamentarians, after a mere show of defence, he was deprived of his command. He was, however, appointed commander of the king's ships, and served upon the Irish coast; but after being blockaded in port, and chased over the sea by Blake, his vessels were nearly all destroyed by the latter, in 1651. In the reign of Charles II. he commanded the fleet, and distinguished himself in several actions with the Dutch. The last years of his life were occupied with philosophical pursuits, and in making experiments in chemistry, engraving, painting, and mechanics. He is stated, but erroneously, to have been the inventor of mezzotint engraving. B. 1619; D. in London, 1682.

RUSHWORTH, John, rush'-werth, an industrious English compiler, who was educated first at Oxford, and was afterwards called to the bar. In 1640 he was appointed assistant clerk at the House of Commons, being expert in taking down speeches in shorthand. He was employed by the Parliament in several capacities; and his relation, Sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the forces, made him his secretary. He sat for Ber-wick in Richard Cromwell's Parliament. His "Historical Collections of private Passages of State," have proved of inestimable service to the historians of the Revolution. B. about 1607; p. in the King's Bench prison, 1690.

Ruskin, John, rus'-kin, a modern English art critic, was the son of a merchant in London, where he was accustomed, he says, "to no other prospect than that of the brick walls the people to a general rising, was discussed;

and containing an impassioned rhapsody upon the architecture, the historical associations, and pacturesque beauty of the fallen eity. His "Lec-tures upon Architecture and Painting," delivered at Edinburgh, "Notes on the Construction of Sheep-folds," and a pamphlet upon the opening of the Crystal Palace, followed, and were in time succeeded by a Procharse upon Tre-Raphaelitism. The band of young and enthusiastic English painters who, in 1849, sought to effect a revolution in the pictorial art of their time, and who styled themselves the "Pre-Raphaelites," were claimed as his followers by Ruskin, who were claimed as his followers by Muskin, who declared that their style was evolved from a study of the principles enunciated in his "Modern Painters," and it was to make known the beauties and the art-knowledge exhibited in their productions, that he put forth his pamphlet entitled "Pre-Raphaelitism." Not less cloquent in style, or authoritative in tone, were his "Notes on the Principal Pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy," which for several years in succession he published. In 1851 he produced a charming fairy tale, entitled "The King of the Golden River, or the Black Brothers;" and wrote some papers on political economy. Since this time he has written numerous lec-Since this time are mis written numbrons lead-tures and works on art subjects and political economy, the principal of which are "Unto the Last," "Seame and Lilies," Crown or Wild Olive," and "Time and Tide by Wear and Olive," and "Time and Tide by Wear and Leadurer Last, 1887, he was appointed Rode's Leadurer Last and Last and Last and Last abordly after the Last are greatly capter of Lill. I was conferred on the

sucray meet the honorary degree of LL.D. Was conferred on him. B. in London, 1819.
Russell, Lord William, rus-sel, an English politician, who, having entered the House of Commons, and being zealous for the cause of Protestantism, sided with the Whigs, and laboured with great carnestoess for the exclusion of the duke of York from the succession to the throne. He afterwards appears to have taken part in some meetings at which the possibility of seizing the king's guard, and inciting

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but there is no proof that he consented to either proposal. This scheme, which was called "the Rye House Plot," having been discovered by his political opponents, he and other members ms pointed opponents, he and other members of the Whig party, including Essex and Alger-non Sidney, were brought to trial upon the charge of conspiring to attack the king as he returned from the races at Newmarket, and to place the duke of Monmouth upon the throne. He was condemned upon the most insufficient and contradictory evidence, and beheaded. His excellent wife, Lady Rachel Russell, attended him during his trial, and acted as his secretary. This admirable woman remained a widow during forty subsequent years, always mourning her husband's death. n. 1639; beheaded, 1683. Russell, Edward, Earl of Orford, a British

admiral, became gentleman of the bedchamber to James, duke of York; but on the execution of his cousin, Lord William Russell, he retired from court, and was an active promoter of the Revolution. He gained the celebrated battle of La Hogue in 1602, commanded subsequently

of La Hogue in 1892, commanded subsequently in the Mediterranean, and was first lord of the Admiralty. n. 1851, p. 1727.
Russent, Dr. Alexander, physician to the English factory at Aleppo, who in 1755 published the "Natural History of Aleppo," an excellent work, which has been reprinted and translated into different languages. He returned to England in 1759, and became physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, B. at Edinburgh, about 1700; p. in London, 1768.

RUSSELL, William, an historical writer, was brought up as a printer, which business he for a time followed, and then became an author by a time followed, and then occan an area of the followed, and the profession. His works are, "A History of America," "A History of Modern Europe," and "A History of Ancient Europe," which was completed by Dr. Coote, the work being unfinished at Russell's death. B. 1741; p. 1793.

Russell, Earl, long and perhaps better known as Lord John Russell, an English statesman, was the youngest son of the sixth duke of Bedford, and received his education at Westminster school and at the university of Edinburgh, where he had the celebrated Dugald Stewart among his teachers. In 1813, being then in his 21st year, he entered the House of Commons as the representative of the Whig borough of Tavistock, which was at the disposal of his father. The strong ministry of Lords Liverpool and Castlereach was then in power, and the young politician went into opposition as a memher of the Whig party. His conscientiousness and talents, no less than the advantage of his birth, concurred to pave his way to the leader-ship of the Whigs. From the outset he enership of the Whigs. From the outset he ener-getically demanded parliamentary reform, and, after having forced the Tory government to make concession after concession, he, in 1830, entered office as paymaster of the forces in the Whig administration of Earl tirey, an administration which was pledged to carry parliamentary reform. Early in the year 1831 he introduced the Reform fall to the House, and after a debate of almost unparalleled violence, its provisions were carried, on the second reading, by a majority of one; but upon the subsequent motion for going into committee, it was

once more introduced, and was passed triumphantly. But now followed the opposition in the In that assembly it was thrown out by a majority of forty-one. The Commons responded by passing a vote of confidence with a majority of 131. The bill was, however, withdrawn, and underwent some slight modifications before it again made its appearance in the upper chamber, when, still meeting with a determined opposition to his measure, Earl Grey resolved to resign. The duke of Wellington came into power at the head of a Tory administration; but the nation was aroused, and loudly trainon; but the handon was aroused, and noutly demanded the Reform Bill. The duke was forced to yield; the Whigs resumed the reins of government, and the Reform Bill passed, During this great crisis Land John Russell conducted himself with much intrepolarly, and won the most favourable opinions of the country at large. When the Wing cabinet of Lord Mel-bourne supplanted the Tory administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1835, he became home sceretary and ministerial leader of the House of Commons. His party remained in office until 1841, and Lord John Russell went into opposition to Sir Robert Peel's Conservative administration till 1846, when, upon the disruption of Sir Robert's party, mainly in consequence of their chief having abolished the corn laws, Lord John Russell succeeded to power. In 1851 his cabinet was weakened by the secession of Lord Palmerston, who, in the following year, defeated his former chief upon the Militia Bill. Lord John Russell thereupon resigned. In the coalition administration of Lord Aberdeen, he held the appointment of foreign secretary curing a few months, when, resigning the post to Lord Clarendon, he remained without a portfolio, but as a member of the cabinet. In 1854 he became president of the Council, and introduced his new Reform Bill, the consideration of which, however, gave way to the more pressing exigencies of the war in which England, allied with France, was engaged with Russia. As to the conduct of that war he disagreed with Lord Abordeen, and a sordingly withdrew from his administration. b cabinet in 1855, he took he fall of the Aberdeen longl: but cretary under Lord Pal

in cons the dissi by his 1 Vienna C rence in that year. ster for foreign affairs in 1859, and was 1 he peerage as Earl Rus-ded Palmerston as presell in 1869 He mier in 18t latte d in Isiii in consequence to his new Reform Bill.

te a blograp of his ancestor, Lord i Russell, and at "E say on the Hisof the raighen towermant and Constitu-

tion, from the Reism of h WH. to the sent Time;" "Don Carles, a transely; the "Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Pirecht;" and memoirs of Fox and the poet Moore. B. in London, 1792.

Russian, John Scott, a modern Scotch engineer, who studied mathematic and the physical sciences at Edinburgh and Glasgow, where he graduated in 1824. After being engaged in shipborbling operations at Greeneck, and as the head of an engineering est. nent at Edinthrown out by a majority of eight. The mi-harth, he went to London to mistry of Earl Grey thereupon appealed to the country, to which a most energetic field the directed his attention to country, to which a most energetic field used in in vessels. In 18-3th built a ship upon response was given. After the general election, let newly discovered "wave principle," which a new Parliament met, the Reform Bill was bugglers with other vessels subs-



RUSSELL, EDWARD, EARL OF ORFORD.



SAXE, MARSHAL.



BOHLSON.



SCHILLER, FREDRAICE.

Russell

Rysbraeck

constructed upon the same model, was perfectly constructed upon the same model, was perfectly successful. His greatest achievement, however, was the Great Eastern, a marvel of skill and mechanical science. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, secretary of the Society of Arts, and was one of the most active Society of Arss, and was one of the most active members of the Commission of the Great Ex-hibition of 1851. In 1837 he received from the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was a member, a gold medal, for his proposed improvements in the form of vessels. B. in the

Vale of Clyde, 1808.
Russert, William Howard, a modern English littérateur, who received his education at the university of Dublin. In 1842 he repaired to London to seek employment as reporter for the daily press; and ultimately, in the following year, succeeded in obtaining an engage-ment on the staff of the "Times" newspaper, for which he reported, in 1845, an account of the monster meetings which were then taking place in Ireland. In 1846 he entered at the Middle Temple and in the same year visited Ireland during the famine as special correspondent of the "Morning Chronicle." He was, however, again taken on the staff of the "Times" in 1847, and was employed in making reports of various public events until the outbreak of the Russian war, when he was selected to proceed to the Crimea, and supply that journal with descrip-tions of the military operations. The result is well known. His brilliant and picturesque pen furnished the public with the most graphic ac-counts of what took place in camp, or in the field, while his quick-sightedness and fearless honesty led him to expose the defective arrangeand the incompetence or inertness of those in command. In brief, he was a prime mover of that inquiry which resulted in improving the condition of the British army before Sebastopol. His valuable contributions were afterwards reprinted in two volumes. In 1856 he became LL.D. of the University of Dublin, and subsequently took the management of the "Naval and Military Gazette." He visited India in 1857, and witnessed the suppression of the Indian mutiny by Lord Clyde. After the outbreak of the civil war in America, he acted for some time as special correspondent of the "Times" in that country; but being refused permission to accompany the Federal army, returned to England in 1862. He accompanied the Austrian army in the "Seven Weeks war "of 1866, after recording the unsuccessful attempt

ART recovering the unsuccessival attempt to lay the Atlantic cable in 1886, and in 1889 visited Egypt in the suite of the Prince of Wales. Has written an amusing novel called "The Adventures of Dr. Brady," B. in Dublin, 1821.
REFIREDORD, Danlel, """. **Hery Ford, a natural philosopher and physician of the university of Edinburgh, who succeeded Dr. John Hope as professor of Botany there in 1788. He was the

processor of Botany there in 1785. He was the discovere or fuirtogen, and the first who shewed that oxygen gas was the principal constituent of all acids. B. 1749; p. 1819.

RUELIUS RUEUS, Publius, ru-til-t-us, consulor Rome, 150 n.c. His love of justice gave such offence to some of the Roman knights, that they onence to some of the koman kinglist, that they accused him of peculation, and he was banished. Upon his passage from Italy to Asia, all the cities he passed through showed him the greatest honours, so that his progress had more the ap-pearance of a triumph than an exile. Sylla subsequently offered to recall him to Rome, but he refused, and died in exile at Smyrna.

UTILIUS, Numatianus Claudius, a Latin poet, who made a voyage from Rome to Gaul, and wrote an account of his progress in an Itinerary, in elegiac verse. Flourished at the commencement of the 5th century.

commencement of the 5th century.

RUSSON, Frederic, roisels, an eminent Dutch
anatomist, who studied at Leyden, and after
taking his doctor's degree, settled at Amsterdam. When the ezar, Peter the Great, visited
that city, he became his pupil, and purchased
his collection of natural curiosities and preparations. Ruysch was a member of the Royal Sotions, huyson was a memory of the hoyar so-ciety of London, the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and other learned bodies. He produced some anatomical works. B. 1638; D. 1731.

RUYSDAEL, or RUYSDAAL, Jacob, rois'-dail, an eminent Dutch landscape painter. His pictures, which exhibit nature with great force and clearness, are very valuable. B. at Haar-lem, 1625; D. at the same place, 1631.

RUXTER, Michael Adrian, roi'-ter, a distinguished Dutch admiral, who went to sea at an early age, and after passing through the different ranks of the service, became an admiral in 1641. Not long afterwards he defeated the corsairs on the coast of Barbary. In 1653 he was second in command under Van Tromp, whom he ably supported against the English in three engagements. In 1659 he was sent to succour the king of Denmark against the Swedes, and for

king of Demmark against the Swedes, and for his services was ennobled by that monarch, After many gallant actions, he was killed on the coast of Sicily, in a desperate engagement with the French, in 1676. n. at Flushing, 1607. RYCALY. (See RICAUS, El Paul.) return to his native country, he introduced the art of engraving copper-plates so as to yield an impression resembling drawings in chalk. He impression resembling drawings in chalk. He was appointed engraver to George III., and had a salary of £200 a year conferred on him. Some of his first productions were a whole-length figure of the king, another of the queen, and one of Lord Bate. In 1723 he was found guilty of having committed a forgery on the East India Company, for which he was tried and executed. B. in London, 1732; hanged, 1783.

and executed, B. in London, 1782; hauged, 1783; hauged, 1783; harvier, Dromes, r*mer, a learnet English antiquary and critic, who became historiographer royal in 1692, and formed an immense collection of public acts, treaties, conventions, and state letters, under the title of "Fodora," published in London in 20 volumes folio. "He was also the author of a "View of the Tragedies of the Last Age," in which he made an absurd attack upon Shakspeare. B. in Yorkshire, 1689; in Levden, 1782.

p. in London, 1713.

RYSBRAECK, Peter, rise'-braik, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, who was an imitator of Poussin, and became director of the academy of Antwerp. His figures and trees are well

of Antwerp. Its lightes mutters are well designed, and he painted expeditiously and with spirit. B. at Antwerp, 1657; p. 1716.
RYBERABOK, Michael, an eminent Flemish sculptor, and son of the preceding, who had him educated under the sculptor Michael Vander Vorst. He repaired to London in 1720, and became extensively employed. He was a fine artists, and sturing his long residence in the English capital, greatly contributed to spread a taste for sculpture thoughout the kingdom by his admirable works. His most celebrated works were the equestrian statue of William III. in Soho Square; the monument to Sir Isaac Newton, in Westminster Abbey; the statue of George II., for Greenwich Hospital; the monu-ment to the duke and duchess of Marlborough, ment to the cake and duchess of Maribotogic, in the chapel at Blenheim; and those to Milton, Ben Jonson, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Gay, and Rowe, in Westminster Abbey. n. at Antwerp, 1693 : D. in Lendon, 1770.

S

SLAD-ED-DEEN, Mohammed, sá-ad ed-deen', the most eminent of the Turkish historians, who was professor in the college attached to the mosque of St. Sophia, and subsequently became tutor to Mourad, the son of Selim II. When Mourad succeeded to the throne, in 1574, Sand was taken into the most intimate enriflence, and in 1598 became mufti, the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the state. His work is entitled "Tadj-al-Towarkh," or "Crown of Histories," and contains an account of the Turkish empire, from its establishment by Othman, in cupre, from its establishment by Othinan, in 1299, to the death of Selim I., in 1520. Of it Sir W. Jones says, that "for the beauty of its composition and the richness of its matter, it may be compared with the first historical pieces in the languages of Europe." He also produced a history of Selin I. This work has never been printed in its original condition, but an Italian translation was published in 1652. B. early in the 16th century; b. at Constantinople, 1599. SAADI, sa'-a-de, an illustrious Persian poet,

SAAD, sa-d-de, an interiors Persian poet, who, having quitted his native country when it was invaded by the Turks, proceeded to Palestine, where he was taken prisoner by the Crusaders, and compelled to labour on the fortifieations of Tripoli. He was afterwards ransomed by a merchant of Aleppo, whose daughter he by a merenant of Aleppo, whose augurer he espoused with a dowry of a hundred pieces of gold. But the lady being of a capiteious temper, the poet was unhappy in his marriage. "Once." he says, "she reproached me, crying, "Art thou not he whom my father redeemed from cap-tivity amourst the Franks for ten dinars?" I answered 'Yes, he ransomed me for ten dinars, and delivered me to you for a hundred." poet spent thirty years as a traveller, or as a soldier; as many more were occupied in religious solitude; while the closing period of his life was devoted to the composition of his works, which are highly esteemed, and principally consist of "Gulistan; or, the Garden of Flowers," a collection of stories in prose, but interpolated with original or selected verses; "The Bostan, or Garden of Fruits," which is Casaly into English by Gladwin, and published in 1808, and another edition was produced by Eastwick in 1802. A shirty, 1175; p. 1291, ared 116.
Saavedra, Miguel Cervantes de, (See Cen-

VANTES). SABAS, sai'-bas, the founder of a sect called Messalians, who maintained that the Gospel was to be followed literally. In conformity with this rule, Sabas, made himself a cunnels. This this rule, Sabas made himself a cunnel, sees rune, sees made master a cumen. This seed appeared about 30, but become extinct at the close of that century.—There was a saint of this name who was superior of the monasteries in Palestine, and died 531.

SABATRI-SEVI, så-bä-te'-i se'-vi, a Jewish im-

postor, who declared himself to be the Messiah. and was acknowledged by several rabbins and other Jews, who sent letters to their dispersed brethren in all parts of the world, announcing the great event. Sabatei, however, was arrested at Constantinople, and sent to prison, whither the misguided Jows flocked in crowds, and bribed the governor by large presents for the privilege of kissing his chains. The sultan, Alohammed, having ordered him to be brought into his presence, demanded of him a miracle as a proof of his mission, which Sabatei declined to perform. Mohammed then gave him his choice, the roturn Mussulman or be put to death. The pretended prophet accepted the former condition, but was afterwards sent to prison,

where he p. 1676. B. at Smyrna, 1625.
Sabbatherr, Pierre, sab-b.i-tc-ai, a Benedictine of St. Maur, who spent twenty years in editing a collection of the Latin versions of the Bible, which was published in 1743, under the title of "Bibliorum Sacrorum Latina Versiones antiquae." B. at Poitiers, 1682; D. 1712

Sabellius, sa-bell-li-as, the founder of a religious sect called by his name. He maintained that there was no di tinction of persons in the Trinity, and his followers became very nume-rous. The heresy was condended by the coun if of Constantinople in 3sl. Lived in the 3rd century.

century.

SABIMA, Julia, su-bi'-na, the wife of the emperor Adrian, and celebrated for her private and public virtues. When Adrian band his end approaching, he compelled her to take poison, that she might not survive him, a.p. 138.

that she mighe not survive min, a.b. 105.

Sabinus, Flavius, sa-bit-ans, a brother of Vespasian, who was killed by the populace. He was a faithful adherent to the fortunes of Vitellius, commanded the Roman legions during 35 years, and was governor of Home for 12

Sabinus, Julius, a Roman officer, who proelaimed himself cuperor at the commencement of the reign of Vespasian. He was soon after-wards defeated in battle, and, to escape from the conqueror, hid himself in a cave with two faithful domesties, and remained unseen during nine successive years. His wife having discovered his retreat, spent her time with him, until her frequent visits to the cave divulced the secret of her husband's concealment. Sa-binus was dragged forth, and by Vespasian's

der was put to death, although his wife showed the twins whom she had brought forth in the subterraneous refreat.

SAUCHETTI, Franco, suk-kei'-te, an eminent Italian novelist and poet, who was the contemporary of Boccaccio, to whom he was scarcely inferior. He came of a considerable family of Florence, and in 13×3 acted as one of the Conneil all in verse; and a collection of fragments and of Eight, or magistrates of that republic. He essays. The "Gulistan" has been translated was also chief magistrate of Bibbient. His was also chief magastrate of Bibbient. His novels were printed for the first time in 1724. Flourished in the 14th century.

Saccut, Andrea, sak'-ke, a celebrated Italian painter, and one of the great husinaries of the panner, and one of the great magnaries of the Roman school. He received his first instruction in the art from his father, and afterwards be-came the most skillyl of all Albano's pupils. In 10.23 he was commissioned to paint a large altar-piece for St. Peter's. He was an enflu-siastic admirer of the works of Raffaelle, and being shown a design of his on one occasion, exclaimed, "What! they would make me be-lieve that Raffaelle was a man!-no; he was an

Al!" Among his most distinguished pupils

Sacchini

were Nicholas Poussin and Carlo Maratti. St. Peter's, and various ecclesiastical edifices at Rome, are in possession of his finest paintings.

Mone, at in possession in a many full flower, and for the search of the same and for the same and the same an

SAGUNYBERIA, Henry, sechler'e-rel, a celebrated diving, who was educated at Magdale Gollerge, Oxford, of which he became a fellow, and proceeded to the degree of doctor in divinity in 1709. He translated into English verse part of Virgit's its "Georgie" in Dyrdon's "Miscellanies," and Addison addressed to him the dedication to his "Farewell to the Muses," but what has made his mame remarkable was his trial by impeachment for two political sermons, the first preceded at Derty, and the second before the lord mayor at St. Faul's, in 1709. In these sermons he had up the Whig party, which was then in power, to ridicule, and preceded passive obedinece for the regal authority. The trial occupied the public attention in an extraordinary manner; and though the doctor was suspended for three years, Queen Anne, who found his politics much one to the regal authority. In, as soon as that period expired, to the valuable Hiving of St. Andrew, Hobborn. n. about 1672; n. 1724.

Sachy, Hans, sale, a German poetical writer, whose real name was Loutzdorffer. He caubraced the principles of the reformed religion, which he defended in his writings. He had been apprenticed to the trade of a shoemaker, but, upon the expiration of his term, commenced wandering over his mative country, writing verses, and chanting them in the towns and retired life until his demise. He wrote upwards of six thousand different compositions and retired life until his demise. He wrote upwards of six thousand different compositions had been some portions of "Faust," imitated the manner of Hans Sachs, who is, moreover, calogized "for the fidelity of colouring with which he exhibits the characters and times which he paths." Only a small portion of his writings are printed in an edition which appeared at Nuremberg in 1870. They are redolent of wit and shrewdness, but have little pretensions to be deemed refined and learned compositions. n. at Nuremberg, 1494; n. 1578.

Sackytuz, Thomas, Earl of Dorest. (See

Donser, Earl of.)
Sackylle, Edward, sāk-vil, an English statesman, oarl of Dorsot, and grandson of the first carl. In 1013 he fought a desperate duel in Zealand with Lord Brace, who was slain. He was one of the principal commanders sent in 1620 to assist Frederic, king of Bohemin, and was at the memorable battle of Frague in 1620. The year following he was sent as ambassador to the court of France. He was fingent from with king Charles, and became knight of the Garter, president of the council, and lord privy scal. p. 1890; p. 1632.
Sackyller, Charles, and of Dorset, an Eng-

SACRYLLE, Charles, carl of Dorset, an Eng-mission to Genoa, the object of which was the lish statesman, who, after concluding his examination of the Arabic MSS, preserved in travels, sat in Parliament, and in the Dutch the archives of that city, and in 1906 he presented war of 1605 served as a volunteer under the to the Academy a report of his labours. He Duke of York, and the might before the sea en-was soon afterwards appointed professor of the gagement in which the enemy were defeated. Persian language and literature. Napoleon L wrote the famous song commencing, "To all created him a baron of the empire; but, upon ye ladies now on land." He engaged early in the restoration of the Eourbons, he gave his the interest of the Prince of Orange, and, upon adherence to the new order of things, and was

the accession of William III., was made a member of the privy council, lord chamberlain, and knight of the Garter. He was a patron of men of letters, particularly Prior, and wrote some poetical pieces of merit. B. 1637; D. at Bath, 1706.

Sacnilla, George Lord Viscount, was the third son of the first duke of Dorset. In 1787 he obtained a commission in the army, and served at the battles of Dettingen and Fontency. He was afterwards with the duke of Cumberland in Sociland, where he contributed to the quelling of the rebellion. In 1758 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and sworn a member of the privy council. In 1758 he went to Germany, where, at the battle of Minden, he commanded the British and Hanoverian horse. In the action he was ordered to charge with his cavalry, but took no notice of the command, He was, in consequence, severely censured, his name was struck out of the list of the privy council, and he was by court-martial dismissed from the service. On the accession of George III, he was restored to flowor, and, in 1769, by the will of Lady Elizabeth Gormain, succeeded to her property; on which occasion he took her name. In 1778 he become secretary of state for the American clonies, and directed the American war, with what results swell known. p. 1716; p. 1785.

sut the well known. 2. 1716; p. 1785.

sut it is well known. 2. 1716; p. 1785.

an English mathematician, who was contemporary with Roger Bacon. He wrote treatises in Latin upon arithmetic and the figure of the carth. He was chosen professor of mathematics at the university of Paris, in which can be professor of mathematics at the university of Paris, in which close of the 18th century; p. at Paris, 1256.

Close of the 12th century p. at Faris, 1256.

Sacy, Antoine Isaac Silvester de, at 1256.

Sack Isaac Isa

rewarded with the post of member of the rewarded with the post of member of the Council for Public Instruction and the presi-dentship of the Asiatic Society of Paris, a learned body which he himself mainly contributed to found. Under the monarchy of Louis Philippe he became keeper of the oriental manuscripts in the king's library, and perpetual secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions. This distinguished scholar produced, among other important works, an Arabic Grammar, the reimportant works, an Arton Grammar, works, and Arton sult of fifteen years' assiduous application; "Biographies of the Persian Poets;" "Principles of General Grammar;" "Chrestomathic Arabe," a selection of extracts in prose and verse from different Arabian authors; the Arabic text of the fables of Pilpay; and some valuable memoirs upon the antiquities of Persia. At his suggestion, and under his direction, were established the professorships of Hindostance, Sanskrit, and Chinese, at Paris, as well as the institutions formed for the study of the oriental languages in Russia and Prussia. His last great work was an "Exposi-tion of the Religion of the Druses." B. at Paris, 1758; D. at the same city, 1838.

Sadler, Sir Ralph, sad'-ler, an English statesman, who was educated under Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and became master of the royal wardrobe, and afterwards a member of the privy council under Henry VIII., which post he again filled in the reign of Elizabeth,

B. near London, 1507; D. 1587.

Sadoleto, James, sad'-o-lai-to, a learned Italian writer. He became secretary to Leo X., who compelled him to accept the bishopric of Carpentras, which he would modestly have declined. Paul III, made him a cardinal, and appointed him legate to the court of France. His works, which are written in correct and beautiful Latin, are, Discourses, Epistles, Expositions of the Psalms and St. Paul's Epistles. and Poems. He was a man of unblemished character and unaffected piety. B. at Modena, 1177; D. at Carpentras, 1547.

SAGE, Alain René Le. (Sec LES GE.)

SAINT-ARNAUD, Jacques Achille Leroy de, sant-ar'-no, a French general and marshal, who afterwards attained to the grade of sub-lieutenant of infantry; but being of an erratic disposition, he quitted the army for the theatre, and for ten years occupied the position of a minor actor. After the revolution of 1830, his military predilections were reawakened, and in the following year he again joined the ranks of the army, and almost immediately obtained the produced his "Historical and Critical Picture rank of fleudenant. The partism is declared by the Poorty and the Drama to the 16th Century," the Berry and the Produced by the Poorty and the Drama to the 16th Century, and Early and the Produced by the Poorty and the Produced by the Produced by the Produced Berry and Produced Berry a Vendée, he was sent thither with his regiment, men of critici in. Some poems followed, but and after a campaign won the friendship of Marshal Bugeaud. He joined the army of Africa in 1836, as captain, and quickly made himself conspicuous as one of the most brilliant officers in Algeria. He won the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and by the year 1811 had risen by his valour to the rank of

combats. This feat brought him under the batters. In at Houlogue sur-Mer, 804; D. 1866. SatNIF-CLAIRC DIVILIE, Henry, devect, a of the regulable. He was summond to Briss, made general of division, given the command of made general of division, given the command of made general of division. the second division of the army of Paris, and chemical laboratory, where, during nine ye

finally appointed minister of war. He was taken into the confidence of the president, and intrusted with the execution of the coup d'état. That memorable task performed, honours were heaped upon him by Napoleon III. and at the outbreak of hostilities between England and France and Russia, he was given the command of the French army intended for the East. In 1854. although he could scarcely sit upon his horse, his energetic mind enabled him to conduct the successful attack of his army upon the Russians at the Alma; but his frame was totally worn out with the fatigues of his career, and with the greatest reluctance he was compelled to the greatest rendeance he was compened to leave a command in which all his ambitious spirit was concentrated. He embarked on board the French steamer Berthellet, and two days afterwards breathed his last, on his passare to Constantinople, n. at Paris, 1798; n. 1854. (See Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," &c.)

Saint-Cyr, Laurent Gouvion de, sece, a distinguished French marshal, who was the son of a tanner, but received a fair ednea-tion, and after spending his early manhood successively as a teacher of drawing and as an actor, he entered the army in 1792, as a chasseur. He was of fine stature, and, having shown considerable alertness and bravery, was made a captain in the following year. Having reached the grade of general of division, he served under Jourdan, and next under Moreau, and, in 1797, was chosen by the Directory to appersede Massena as commander-in-chief of the army of Rome. In the Prussian and Polish campaign he increased his reputation, and in 1807 was appointed governor of Warsaw, Upon the invasion of Russia, in 1812, Napoleon I, placed him in command of the sixth corps of the grand army, and, having won a glorious battle over the Russians at Polotsk, he was immediately elevated to the rank of marshal, but, after the battle of Leipzic, was forced to capitu-Inte with 16,000 men. After the return of Nanoleon from Elba, he remained inactive, and then joined the cause of the Bourbons, by whom he was loaded with honours, and appointed minisentered the royal Guards in his 16th year, and | ter of war. He wrote a number of military works. B. 1764; D. at Paris, 1 30.

SANTE-BEUVE. Charles A natin, bu(r)re, a modern French poet and e, who at first studied medicine, but subseq atty turned his attention towards literature.

by writing articles on history, philosophy, and criticism for a French newspaper, and, in 1828, produced his "Historical and Critical Picture men of critis in Some parins romoved, and were less favourably received. He next sup-plied papers to the Rerne des Denx Mondes, to the National, and other important French organs; but his great work on the "History of Port Royal," which appeared between the years 1840.00, gave him the high position among French littérateurs which he from that period colond of the 33rd reciment. In 1847 he was maintained, His remaining works were,—Mid appointed commandant of the province of Constanting and in 1851 completely subdued and literary studies, and a great number of lin, after a series of twenty-six desperate biographical and critical prejuces to classical

he experimented in an elementary fashion at the me experimented in an ciementary insthink at theories. In 1845 he became professor at the Faculty of Sciences, Besancon, and, in 1841, succeeded M. Balard in the chemical professorship at the Normal school. After making many important researches in the department of the chemical professor of the content o chemistry of mineral substances, he turned his attention towards the metal called aluminum, which Sir Humphry Davy had supposed, and M. Wehler had proved, to be obtainable from clay. The emperor of the French thereupon charged him to make researches with the view of producing the metal in quantities sufficiently iarge to become available in the arts. His efforts were crowned with success, and, in 1855, several bars of the new metal were shown at the Paris exhibition. It was found to bear a close resemblance to silver, and to be not heavier than an equal bulk of glass. Medals, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, spectacles, and even helmets, have been made of it, its cost being less than an equal weight of silver. He has contributed many valuable papers on his fa-vourite study to the French annals of chemistry and natural philosophy. B. at St. Thomas, in the Antilles, 1818.

Saint-Evremond. (See Evremond, Saint.) Saint-Hilaire, Gooffroy-Etienne, he-lair', an eminent French naturalist, who was destined for the church; but having acquired a taste for the natural sciences while pursuing his educathe natural sciences while pursuing his educa-tion at the college of Navarre, he resolved to devote himself to experimental philosophy. After ardently prosecuting his studies at Paris, he, in 1703, obtained the posts of sub-curator and demonstrator of natural history in the Jardin des Plantes. At a later period he became professor of zoology, and gave lectures in conjunction with Cuvier. He proceeded to Egypt as a member of the French expedition of 1798, and subsequently received the appoint-ment of professor of anatomy and physiology in the faculty of sciences. In 1808 he was disthe meany of sedences. In 1808 he was dis-patched upon a scientific expedition to Por-tugal; and, in 1815, took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, as a member for Etampes, his native city. Of that department of science entitled "Experimental Anatomy," which was first developed by the German naturalists, M. de Saint-Hilaire was a profound and brilliant expounder. The noble collection of the Jardin des Plantes furnished him with the means of prosecuting his invaluable researches. So great was the zeal, and so acute the power of analysis and generalization possessed by him, that the influence of his theories sessed by him, that the influence of his encourses has been shown in almost every work upon zoology which has been published within the last quarter of a century. "The fondamental idea of this system," says a writer in the English Cyclopadia," "is the unity of the composition of the various parts of an organic body, and that this unity is capable of expres-sion in a few simple laws." Thus, amongst his sion in a tew simple laws." Thus, amongst his other labours, he proved that the bouse of the head of a fish, "and, by consequence, those of the higher animals, were transformations of the simple vertebre; and that the laws of devolupment which applied to the one applied to the other." He gave an exposition of these remarkable laws in his work entitled "Philosophie Anatomique," published in 1818; the same theories were sumported in a small wave which theories were supported in a small work which he also produced in 1818, by way of introduction 909

to the "Lectures on Natural History," given in to the "Lectures on Maturia Listory, gardent the Jardin des Plantes, and which was called "On the Principle of the Unity of Organio Composition." He also gave to the world a great work upon the anatomical philosophy of human monsters. His complete works were published in forty-two volumes, under the title of "Professional Studies of a Naturalist."

B. 1772; D. at Paris, 1844.

Saint-John, James Augustus, saint-jon' or sin'-oin, an English writer, who went to London in his seventeenth year, and obtained employin his seventeenth year, and obtained employ-ment upon the newspaper press. He was sub-sequently the editor of a paper at Plymouth, and in 1829 produced his first work, outfiled "Abdallah," an oriental poem. Not long after-wards he was appointed sub-editor of the "Oriental Herald," for which print he wrote a history of the rise and progress of British power in India. In 1829 he repaired to Nor-wards with his family and published an acpower in India. In 1822 he repaired to Normandy with his family, and published an account of his stay in that country, in a work entitled "Residence in Normandy." In 1832 he set out from Switzerland, where he was at the sof our from Switzerland, where he was at the time living with his family, for an extensive tour in the East, and upon his return produced a description of Egypt and Nubla. Another important work was his "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks," published in 1842, While engaged upon the latter part of this book, he became almost entirely blind, his son book, he became almost entirely blind, his son Bayle St. John acting as his amanuensis. The most successful of the remaining works of this laborious writer were "Tales of the Ramadhan!" "Isis, an Egyptian Filigrimage," "There and Back Again;" "Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross;" and a "Life of Napoleon LII." He likewise edited the prose works of John Milton, Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," the "Religio Medici" of Sir Thomas Brown, and Bunyaris "Piligrims' Progress." B. in Caermarthenshire, 1800. marthenshire, 1800.

martnensnre, 1801c, an English littlerateur and son of the preceding, wrote "Village Life in Egypt," "Two Veurs in a Levantine Family," "The Christian East," produced an abridged translation of a French work, entitled "Travels of an Arab Merchant in the Soudan," and also published a picture of manners in the French capital, under the title of "Purple Tints of Paris." Two of his latest and most valuable of Paris. Two or ms racest and most variation works were those entitled "Montaigne the Essayist," and an abridgment of the Memoirs of Saint-Simon. B. in London, about 1820; D. 1859.—Three other sons of James Augustus St. John,—Percy, Horace, and Vane, were engaged

SAINT-JUST, Antoine, zhost, a notorious. French democrat and the colleague of Robespierre. On leaving college, he became an en-thusiastic adherent of the principles of the re-volution, and was elected to represent the de-partment of Aisne in the Convention. He made himself remarkable by the violence of his opinions, greatly contributing to the condemnation of Louis XVI., the establishment of the republic, and the concentration of absolute power in the Convention. He allied himself with Robespierre against the Girondins, was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and was one of those who organized the Reign of Terror. He tell with his chief, Robespierre. He cultivated letters, and wrote some licentious verses. B, in the Nivernais, 1768; guillotined, 1794,

SAINT-LEONARDS, Edward Burtenshaw Sug-den, Baron, len'-ards, a modern English lawyer, who was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. At the outset of his professional career he obtained a large amount of practice in con-sequence of the popularity of his "Concise and Practical Treatise of the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates." Of this work he himself states, "it was certainly the foundation of my early success in life." Until the year 1817, he was mainly occupied as a conveyancer and chamber counsel, and in preparing for publica-tion several works upon jurisprudence, which achieved a large amount of success. One of achieved a large amount of success. One of these, entitled "A Series of Letters to a man of property on Sales, Purchases, Mortgages, or property on Sates, Fattensies, and registers, Leases, Sottlements, and Devises of Estates, was republished in 1858, with additions, in a work called "A Handy Book of Property Law," in which form it attained a larger share of popularity than was ever before the case with respect to a treatise upon legal ques-tions. In 1817 he devoted his time to the chancery bar, where he obtained very considerable practice. He was made king's counsel in 1822, and in 1828 entered the House of Commons as member for Weymouth. In the fol-lowing year he was knighted and appointed solicitor-general, which office he vacated upon the retirement of the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1831. In 1835 he was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland under Sir Robert Peel, but held the office during only a short period. He resumed the Irish chancellorship in 1841, and held it until 1846. Under the administration of 1852 he was appointed lord chancellor of England, and was created a peer, with the title of Lord St. Leonards. He resigned this post on the retirement of the Conservative ministry at the close of the same year. Although not remarkable as a Parliamentary debater, his profound acquaintance with the law made him an important member of the political party with whom he acted. B. in London, 1781.

ARTY-MARTIX, Jean Antoine, sear-til, a learned French writer, who was a master of the coron and armonical magnages, and became superintended to the briefle department of the road printing-office. In 1882 he was appointed editor of the "fournal" of the French Asiatic Saciety but lost all his places at the revolution of 1888. He produced, among other important works, "Memoirs upon Armenia," "History of the Lower Empire" and "History of Palmyra," as at Paris, 1741; p. 1895. SANYE-PERRIR, Balacae de, présit, a Jurgher of Calais, who signalized lunseit when that place was besieved by Edward III., king of England, in 1317. The forcer two stance made

SAINT-PERRIE, Bat-face de, pt-day, a burgher of Galais, who signalized hunself when the day and of Galais, who signalized hunself when the day are restained by the size affect of the signal of 1317. The beaver restained by the inhabitants so irritated the English monarch, that he is said to have demanded six more affected in principal citizens to be delicered up to thin, that they might be put to death. St. Perer offered himself for one, and was joined by five others, who went out to the English camp in their shirts, with halters about their necks, and bearing the keys of the city, at the entreaty of Queen Philippa, Edward pardoaed thee; a difficult of Queen Philippa, Edward pardoaed they are difficult in the product of the product

SAINT-PIRES, Charles Ireneus Fastel de, a instie and politician, who accompanied Cardinal Politician to the conference at Utrecht, and was also admitted a member of the 910.

French Academy; but after the death of Louis MY, he was excluded for some political opinions which he had expressed. His principal works were, "Project for a Universal Peace between the Powers of Europe," "Memoirs for Correcing the Police," and a series of "Reflections on Duelling, the Cellbary of the Priesthood, on Roforms of the French Tariffs," Ac. Carlind Dubois called his writines "the dreams of an honest man," as in Normandy, 1659; p. 1,733, SAINT-PIEREE. (New PIEREE, Bernardin de Saint.)

SAUT-Statox, Louis de Bourroi, Duke de, etmorage, the writer of the fanous "Memoirs of Saint-Simon." After cerving in the army under Marshal Interculour; and straditions himself at Namur, and at the battles of Fleurus, and Neerwinden, he quitted the military profession, resolving to devote himself to the court and a diplomatic career. He was, however, little employed in state affairs under Louis XIV, but in 1721 went as andbas-salor to "spain to demand the infunta in marriace for Louis XV, After the death of the re our dode of Orleans, he lost the court favour; when upon he retired to his estate, and there occupied himself with the composition of his memoirs. In this exceedingly interesting and valuable contribution, over the author variable the next envised

ory, the author supplied the most curious and ample details of the court of bouls XIV, and during the subsequent resembly. The last is that of Paris, 1857, in 20 yels,

An abridged translation of a portion of the work was made by Mr. Bayle St. John. B. at Paris, 1675; D. at the same city, 1755.

by Louis XVI, to assist the colonists in their gle against Great Britain. After seeing service under Washington, he made a tour

in Mexico, and finally returned to his native country. He was appointed colonel in the French army, but to do no active participation in military affairs, he haven a resolved to "study the march of human spirit, in order, eventually, to labour for the advoncement of human civi-lization." In 1785 he set out upon a tour in Holland and Spain, in which latter country he sugge fed to the government several important social improvements. Returning to France just as the revolution was burstness forth, he warmly sympathized with the movement, which he regarded as a work of social repoperation; but he took no share in the sub- quart events. He entered into partnership with a Prussian nobleman - the Count de Redem, -and Lought a considerable quantity of confecated land, with the trial school; but the scheme was a failure, and Saint-Simon retired from it, after losing a vast sum of money. He had now attained his thirtycighth year, and came to the resolution of de-voting himself to what he termed a "physicapolitical" reformation. In order to qualify himself for the task, he tead, up his residence near the Ecole Polyt, chaique, where he gave his "whole attention during three years, necord ing to his own mathods, and with all the ap-pliances which manny could furnish, to the study of the physical sciences—mathemat astronomy, general physics, and chemistry.

1801 he removed to the neighbourhood of the Ecole Médecine, in order, in a similar man-net, or add to his stook of ideas regarding residence in Rossia in 1858; "The Seven Sons organized beings. Here he traversed the whole of Mammon," Dutch Pictures," &c. He was field of physiological science, and having im-brone time editor of "Temple Bar," a London bibed all the contemporary scientific thought of magazine, to which he contributed a tale en-France, it was necessary, according to his plan, titled "Captain Dangerous," written somewhat that he should visit England and Germany, lest after the style of Defoe, and a series of articles in either country any ideas should be lucking, called "Breakfast in Bed." Some papers on of decided Buropean value, though France had not recognized them. He next proceeded to "Cornill Magazine." He also contributed to make his "experimental education;" he mar-ried, and "continued to pursue his prescribed the likestrated London newspapers, B, in Lon-ried, and "continued to pursue his prescribed with the state of the continued to pursue his prescribed the state of the continued to pursue his prescribed with the state of the continued to pursue his prescribed with the continued to pursue his prescribed to the continued to pursue his prescribed with the content of the continued to pursue his prescribed with the content of the not recognized them. He next proceeded to make his "experimental education;" he mar-ried, and "continued to pursue his prescribed career." Balls and dinners followed each other in rapid succession; every new situation that money could create was devised and pre-pared,—good and evil were confounded; play, discussion, and debauch were alike gone into: the experience of years was crushed into a short space, -even old age was artificially realized by medicaments; and that the loathsome might not be wanting, this enthusiast for the universal would inoculate himself with contagious discases. In 1807 his "experiments" ended. His marriage proved an unhappy one; and he was left so poor that he became a clerk in the Mont de Piété (government loan office), at a yearly salary of £40. In 1812, being then in his fiftysecond year, he considered it time to "establish his theories." He commenced the publication of a number of remarkable works, which, however impracticable and visionary in their character, attracted around their author a circle of enthusiastic disciples; among whom were Augustin Thierry the historian, and Comte, the future author of the "Positive Philosophy." His last efforts were directed towards the foundation of a new religion, which he called the "New Christianity;" one of the objects of which was "the most rapid possible amelioration, physical and moral, of the condition of the class the most numerous and poor. To attain this object, society was to be reorganized upon this formula: -to each man a vocation according to his capacity, and to each capacity a recompense according to its worth." Before breathing his last, this extraordinary man gave his final instructions to his chief disciples. His most imstructions to lus chief oisepies. Ils moss important works were, "Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the 19th Century;" "The Reorganization of European Society," and "New Christianity," n.atParis, 1760; n. 1835. After the dath of its founder, "Saint-Simonism, experienced some curious mishaps. Several of its most confusiants followers established altitle church, where a mystical theosophy was propounded. In 1830, a weekly journal was started in furtherance of the movement, which had now attracted numbers of the educated classes to embrace its dogmas : but a split occurred between the leaders of the sect—one party forming a kind of mo-nastic community, which, after a short time, was suppressed by the government, M. En-fantin, the abbot, being sentenced to a term of

imprisonment. Sala, George Augustus, sa'-la, the son of a Portuguese gentleman, who had married a popular vocalist, was educated for becoming an artist, but abandoned the pencil for the pen, in the exercise of which he was very successful. the illustrated London newspapers. B. in London about 1826.

don about 1826.

SALAIM, or SALAIREDIN, sal'-a-din, a celebrated sultan of Egypt and Syria, who, in the time of the crusacies, distinguished himself by his valour. He made great conquests in Syria, Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotamia, after which he defeated the Christians with great slaughter, near Tiberias, and took day de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, prisoner. This was followed by the surrender of Jerusalem, where he behaved with great generosity to the Christians. In 1189 Richard Cœur-de-Lion, with his ally Philip Augustus, king of France, laid siege to Acre, which, after a two years 'struggle, was taken which, after a two years' struggle, was taken by them. The crusaders subsequently took by them. The crustaers subsequently took Cosarca and Jaffa, and Cour-de-Lion advanced to within a short distance of Jorusalem; but a truce was afterwards concluded between Saladin and the Christians; soon after which the sultan died, broken down by incessant toil. B, 1137; D. at Damascus, 1192.

D. at Damaseus, 1192.

Saldania, Oliviera o Daun Joao Carlos, Duke of, saldania, a modern Portuguese marishal and statesman, who served with distinction in the Peninsulin war while the Portuguese army was commanded by General Beresford. In 1814 he proceeded to England, whence he ropaired to Brazil, where he signalized himself in both a military and diplomatic capacity. He was governor of Oporto and minister for foreign affairs in 1826; but resigned these posts, and again retired to England in the following year. The usurpation of Don Miguel recalled him to his native country, when, after experi-encing some varieties of fortune, he became commander-in-chief of the constitutional army, and was made a marshal. In 1835 he became minister of war and president of the council, which posts he retained but for a short period, which posss he retained out or a short period, choosing rather to ally himself with the reac-tionary party. His political views again led to his being exiled; but after spending ten years in England and France, he returned to Portugal during the revolt of 1848. He held power un-der great difficulties until 1856, when the respect entertained by king Pedro for constitutional government led to his dismissing the old mar-shal, who afterwards assumed the leadership of

the opposition. B. 1790; D. 1861.
Salu, George, sail, a learned English orientalist, whose greatest work was an excellent translation of the Koran, to which he prefixed translation of the koram, to writen ne preuser a carrious dissortation. Mr. Sale was also one of the principal authors of the "Ancient Universal History." In 1889; D. 1738.

Sale, Sir Robert Henry, an English general in the service of the East India Company, en-

the began his career by contributing to various tered the army in 1795, being then in his 18th periodicals sketches of life, particularly in Longar, and after particularly distinguishing him-don, somewhat in the style of Dickens. Many sellain Bomma, and at the taking of the Man-of these papers have been collected and published in volumes, under various titles. His of a brigade, in that capacity he participated

in the storming of Ghuznee, and for his bravery was created K.C.B. and made a major-general, In 1840 he commanded against Dost Mohammed whom he totally defeated and took prisoner. He subsequently played a brilliant part in those operations which redeemed the British name in He forced the Khoord Cabul Affghanistan. and Jugdulluck passes; and, after being shut

capture of Cabul, and was created a contract of received the thanks of Parliament. After en joying a very brief repose, he was again called upon to serve his country, being appointed quartermaster-general to the army of the Sutlej. He was unfortunately killed at the battle of Moodkee, his left thigh being shattered by a

grape-shot. B. 1782; killed, 1845. Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Marquis of, salz'-ber-e, is better known, first as Lord Robert Cecil, and then as Viscount as Lord Robert Cear, and their as viscount Cranbourne, under which appellations he sa for Stamford in the House of Commons, prio. to his elevation to the House of Lords by the death of his father, the second marquis, in 1868. His lordship, who was educated at Eton and Oxford, is a Conservative and a church-man, and in 1866 took office for the first time under Lord Derby as secretary of state for India, a post which he resigned in the following year because he could not con scientiously support Mr. Disraeli's reform bill в. 1830.

Salisbury, William, a Welsh lawyer in th. Salissbray, William, a Weish lawyer in th. reign of Elizabeth, eclobrated as the first translator of the Liturry of the Church o England into the Weish lauguage, b. 1570.
Saliust, Caius Saliustius Crispus, sill-lus a Latin historian, was educated under the grammarian Atteius Philologus, and after pass

ing through different employments at Rome became successively quastor and tribune. H manners were deprayed, and he was degrad-from the rank of senator, but was restored I Cæsar, who gave him the government of No midia, to repair his dissipated fortune. On h return to Rome, he built a superb palace, an spent the rest of his life in luxury and debauchery. It is surprising that such a ma should spare time for literature; yet his talent were great, and his histories of Catiline's cor spiracy, and of the Jugurthine wars, throw veil over the defects of his moral characte. The best editions of Sallust are the Elzevi 1634, and that of Zurich, 1840. There is a English translation of his works by Sir Hen Stewart. n. at Amiternum, B.C. 86; D. Rome, B.C. 31.

SALOMON, John Peter, sal-a-mon, a German violinist and composer, who went to London and became highly successful as "bedder, and projector of "subscription concerts." Twelve grand symphonics by Hardin, the oratorio of the "Creation," and many other

subsequently visited France, where he was pas Sanday, Paul, soud-be, an English d by Francis I., for whom he painted a who, at the outset of his career, was pat

ortion of the embellishments of the château Fontainebleau, B. at Florence, 1510; D. at ome, 1563,

Salviati, Leonard, a learned Italian writer. tho was a member of the academy Della Crusca. and one of the compilers of the dictionary published under the name of that society. He wrote two comedies; a critical attack upon lasso, whose literary opponent he was: and Observations on Boccaccio." B. at Florence. ile); n. at the same city, 1589.

Salvini, Antony Marie, sal-ve'-ne, a learned talian writer, who was professor of Greek in he university of Florence. He was a member of the academy Della Crusca, and had a conof the academy Dena viusea, and natt a con-iderable share in compiling its dictionary. He dso published translations from several Greek uthors; the "Satires" and "Art of Poetry" of Horace; the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid; and other works from the Latin and French.

i, at Florence, about 1520; p. about 1589 Sancho, Ignatius, san'-ko, an extraordinary egro, who was born on board a slave ship in

the passage to Spanish America. At Cartha-na he was haptized, and received the name of ignatius. He was taken to England by some ladies, and afterwards became butler to the duchess of Montague, who left him £30 a year. He then set up a small shop in the grocery and tobacco trade. Being passionately fond of the tage, it was attempted to bring him forward

e characters of Othello and Oronoko, but a defect in his articulation caused the project to fail. He was intimate with Sterne, Garriek, and other eminent men. His corr ondence has been published, and shows in . genius and observation. n. 1720; n. 17

SANCHONIATHON, sun'-ku-ni-w-enou, a Phrenician historian, who was secretary to Adonilibnas, a king of Byblos, at whose command he wrote a history of his country, which also contained an account of the Explian theology. The work as we have it, was translated into Greek by Philo of Byblos. Of this translation. a complete copy was discovered in a convent in Portugal, in 1855; it should be said, however, that many scholars consider that the work was written by Philo himself, and that it is merely a literary forzery. Sanchoniathon is supposed by some to have lived in the time of Gideon, judge of Israel; others state him to

have been confemporary with Queen Semiramis, r, William, son off, an eminent sh prelate, who was content at Emanuel ollege, Cambridge, wher obtained a fellowship, which he last in 1649, for refusing to subscribe the Solemn Lea and C venant. After the Restoration he became n to the hishon of Dorham: in 1664 he e dean of York. wheres he removed to t y of St. Paul's. In 1677 he was raised to inte i

hurch, in which hinself with zoal and absment. was one of the seven or hops sent to the Toron by James II.; but, when the Prince of Orange was declared king, as William III., he refused the oratorio of the "Creation," and many other in miscale works, were first produced under this direction. In at Boun, 1755; p. 1815.
SALVALY, Prancis, saterested, an emine of the state of the the cantes, and less this dignities. He write a continue painter, whose family name was related to the the private life. He write a cut from stitle disbone in Latin against Calving. The predestinated Thief," "Modern Rossi, which he changed out of respect to his patron, Cardinal Salvatii, He engelted some fine work, for various churches at Romefund Salvatii, He engelted some fine work, for various churches at Romefund Salvatii, He engelted some fine work, for various churches at Romefund Salvatii, He engelted some fine work, for various churches at Romefund Salvatii, He engelted some fine work, for various churches at Romefund Salvatii, He engelted some fine work of the production of the produ

by the duke of Cumberland, by whom he was appointed draughtsman to the survey of the Highlands. He was subsequently engaged in a controversy with Hogarth, whose opposition to the founding of the St. Martin's Lane Academy he ridiculed in a series of etchings in 1754. 1768 he became one of the first members of the Royal Academy. He was the founder of the English school of water-colour painting, and was also among the first to employ the aquatint was also among the hirst be either to equalitime method of engraving. Besides many excellent pictures, he produced several collections of etchings, the most important of which were,—
"The Chies of London;" illustrations to Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd;" and views of Windsor and Eton. n. at Nottingham, 1725; p. in London, 1809.

SANDBY, Thomas, an English artist and architect, was the brother of the preceding. He held a post in the office of the chief engineer of Scotland, and while stationed in the Highlands, in 1745, learned the news of the Pretender's landing, which event he was the first to communicate to the government. For this service he was taken into favour by the duke of Cumberland, and subsequently became deputy ranger of Windsor Great Park, and architect to the king. In 1754 he constructed the Virginia Water, and also effected many improvements in the surrounding locality. B. at Nottingham,

1721; D. at Windsor, 1798.

SAYDEMAN, Robert, sän'-de-män, a Scotch minister, who, about 1748, formed a sect which still exists in England, Scotland, and the United States, under the name of "Sandemanians." In 1766 he went to New England, where he obtained many followers. He wrote an answer to "Hervey's Dialogues." B. at Perth, Scotland,

"Herey's Dialogues" n. at Porth, Scotland, 2718; p. in America, about 1770.
SANDERS, Robert, san'-ders, a Scotch compiler, who worde a novel called "Galler Greybeard," and put together for the booksellers the "Complete English Traveller" and the "Newgata Calendar." He was also amanuensis to Lord Lytteton when his lordship was engaged on the "History of Henry II". B. in Scotland, about 1729; p. 1753.
SANDESSON, Robert, san'-der-son, a learned English prelate, who was, in 1806, chosen fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Upon the recommendation of Laud, he, in 1831, became chaplain to King Charles I., who always had a

recommendation of Laud, he, in 1831, became chaplain to King Charles I, who slaws had a great regard for him; and in 1842 appointed him regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He attended Charles to the Islo of Wight, and at his desire worth is "Judgment of Episcopary," when the Parliament proposed to abolish that form of charle government. At the Restoration, he was promoted to the bishopric of Themels and was worked as at the Staws on the Charles and the Wight of the Parliament of the Parlia Lincoln, and was moderator at the Savoy conference between the Episcopal and Presbyterian Bishop Sanderson was one of the divines. divines. Bishop Sanderson was one of the most eminent casuists of his time, and profoundly learned. His chief works are, "Artis Logien Compendium," a "Collection of Sermons," "Cases of Conscience," and a "Censury upon Antony Ascham's Confusions and Revelations of Government." p. at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 1587; D. 1663.

SANDOVAL, Fray Prudencio de, san'-do-val, a SAS DOVAL, FTBY L'RIMONGO de, san'-de-val, ne colebrated Spanish historian, who was educated for the church, became a Benedictine mont, and afterwards abbet of San Isidore at Valladolid, and historiographer to Philip III. When he had acquired fame by his historical works, he 913

was rewarded with the bishopric of Pamplona. was rewarded with the Dishopne of ramphona, the produced a number of historical works displaying great learning; the best known of which are those abridged and rendered into English, under the titles of "The Civil Wars of Spain," "The History of the Emperor Charles V.," and the "Chronicle of Alphons, King of Castile and Don." a. in the province of Galicia,

Castile and Leon." B. in the province of Galicia, about 1560; p. at Pamplona, 1621.
SANDWICK, Edward Montague, Earl of, sandwitch, a gallant English admiral, who served under Cromwell, but afterwards concurred in the restoration of Charles II., by whom he was created an earl. In the battle of Southwold Bay, after he had by his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given astonishing proofs of his

danger, and given astonishing proofs of his bravery his ship caught five; on which he leaped into the sea and was drowned. He translated from the Spanish a treatise on metallurgy. His "Letters and Negochattons" have also been printed. D. 1625; p. 1672.

Santyrs, Edwin, såd. dat, on English prolate, who, at the accession of Mary, was vice-chauculor, and on refusing to proclaim her, was deprived of his office, and sent to the Tower; but, after a short term of continement, was set at liberty; on which he wont abroad. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned, was appointed one of the commissioners for revising the Liturgy, became bishop of for revising the Liturgy, became bishop of Worcester, and had a share in that translation of the Scriptures commonly called the "Bishops' Bible." In 1570 he was translated to London. and in 1576 to York. His "Sermons and Let-ters" have been printed. B. at Hawkshead,

Lancashire, 1519; n. 1588.
SANDYS, George, an English poet, and son of the preceding received his education at Oxford, after which he travelled through several parts of Europe and Asia. In 1615 a curious parts of Europe and Asia. In 1010 a currous account of his travels was printed in a work entitled "Relation of a Journey in, and Description of the Turkish Empire, Egypt, and the Holy Land, &c." He afterwards went to America, but returned to England, where he became gentleman of the privy chamber to the king. He produced poetical paraphrases of the Psalms, and translated Ovid's "Metamor-phoses." Both Dryden and Pope bestow upon him great commendations. n. in Yorkshire,

nim great commonations. n. in Yorssinic, 1877; n. at Bexley Abbey, Kent, 1644. SANGALLO, Antonio, esn'-gal-lo, a celebrated Italian architect, who designed the Farness palace at Rome, and was engaged upon St. Peter's and other great editices. n. at Turin, 1546.—Several other members of the same family were eminent as architects and artists.

San Marino. (See Marino.) Sanmichell, Michael, san-me-ke-li, a celebrated Italian civil and military architect, who studied at Rome, and was employed by the republic of Venice in 1525, to erect fortifica-tions at Verona, Dalmatia, Cyprus, and other places. In those works he was the first to make use of triangular and pentangular bas-tions. The emperor Charles V. made him flattering offers if he would take service under him; but these were refused. He was equally successful as the designer of palaces and churches, his best editices being the Palaces. Cornaro and Grimani at Venice, and the Capella Pellegrini at Verona, n. at Verona, 1434; D. 1559.

Sannazaro, Jacopo, san'-na-sa'-ro, an eminent

Sanson

Sarpi

Italian poet. The most celebrated of his poems is his "Arcadia," printed first in 1502, in which, in the purest and most elegant Italian, he described the seenes and occupations of rural life. He also wrote some Latin poems, besides sonnets, madrigals, &c., in his native tongue. B. at Naples, 1458; D. 1530.

congue. B. a. Naples, 1488; B. 1830. Sanson, Nicholas, sam-sawag', a celebrated French geographer, who became engineer and geographer to Louis XIII. His maps, amount-

ing in all to three hundred, are accurate and valuable. He wrote several learned and curious works on ancient geography, and is regarded as the founder of geographical science in his native country, n. at Abbeville, 1600; n. 16.7.
Sansovino, James, san so-po-no, an eminent

Italian sculptor and architect, who pursued his studies with Andrea del Sarto, and took lessons from Sansovino, whose name he assumed. He studied both architecture and sculpture at Rome, and in the latter department of the arts, produced three masterpieces, -a Bacchus, strayed by fire at Florence in 1762, and two statues of Mars and Neptune, which are contained in the ducal palace at Venice. The mint, the library of St. Mark, and some portions of St. Mark's at Venice, are magnificent specimens of his skill. So highly were his merits appreciated by the republic, that when a tax was laid upon the inhabitants of Venice, Titian and himself were exempted. B. at Florence, 1470; D. 1570. Sansovino, Francis, a learned Italian printer,

and son of the preceding, took his degrees in law at Padua, but afterwards set up a printm nav as radina, one ancerwarus see up a printing-office at Venice. He published a translation of Plutarch, "Chronology of the World," "Annals of the Ottoman Empire," and a collection of novels, entitled "Cento Novelle sectif de' più Nobili Scrittori della Lingua Volgare." p. at Venice, 1583.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de, an'-na, a Mexico general and statesman, who, at the his coreer, served in the Spanis 1

HITMY, III WHEEL tenant-colonel in 1821; but, in the following year, while stationed at Vera Cruz, joined the inovement inaugurated by Iturbide, which resulted in the total defeat of the Spanish forces, and the reduction of the whole of that province. He next turned his arms against and overthrew Hurbide, who had proclaimed himself emperor, The Mexican republic was shortly atterwards formed, and, from that period until the year 1833, when he suggested in himself obtaining the presidentship of the republic, he was en-gaged in opposing or defending, at the head of the Mexican troops, the claims of rival chiefs. He maintained his position as president until 1836, when he was defeated and taken prisoner at San Jacinto, by his political opponents. of the French troops at Vera Cruz in 1838, on which occasion he lost a log. He was once more president, from 1841 until 1845, in which latter (year he was deposed and banished for ten years; but was recalled soon afterwards, reinstated as president and charged to defend Mexico against the United States army. He was defeated in several encounters by Generals Scott and Taylor, and finally, in 1818, was compelled to resim. Mexico having obtained a peace with threw herself into the centrom the boneadim the United Nates, but occasion of Chiffornia, rock; but Minler declares this to be a more and by submitting to the creation of Texts in the figure in the poems are extant an independent state. From the close of the n. at Lesbas, and flourished about 600 n.c. year 1862, until the middle of 1865, be again. Saxsy, Feet Paul, ser'pp, commonly called

held the reins of power, only to be driven into neid the rems of power, only to be driven into exile, however, at the latter date, by General Carrera, who had revolted against his rule, He retired beyond the frontiers of Mexico, and took no prominent part in the troubles which distracted his country after his abdication. B. in the city of Xalapa, 1795.

Santhern, M., sawag-tair, commandant of the national guard of Paris, and general in the republican army, was a rich brewer, who, having acquired some influence with the citizens, availed himself of the circumstance to act a part in the French revolution. He made himself conspicuous at the demolition of the Bastille on the 1 ith of July, 1780; and having been appointed to command a battalion of the Parisian guard, figured on the 20th of June, 1701, as the agent to infinidate the minority in the legislative assembly, and assist in delivering up Louis XVI, and his unhappy family to the violence of the mob. He presided at the king's execution on the 21st January, 1793; and, by ordering the drams to beat when his majesty attempted to speak, prevented the voice of the victim from being heard. On the 10th of June following, he headed 11,000 men against the royalist army; but his campaign was a failure. In the death of Danton he last was a nature. In the death of 15000m he lost his chief inspirer; and the examittee of public safety suspecting his fidelity, he was arrested in 1704. He obtained his liberty, however, and then sunk into obscurity. D. 1809.

Sax enum, Jean Baptiste, san-total-c, aFrench

B. at Paris, 1650; p. accommons. Saron L., sait-par, king of Persia, succeed his father Artaxe, xes about a.p. 220. He vailed Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, one and 260 made the emperor Valerian prisoner; but after being defeated by Odenatus, he was assus-

sinated by his subjects in 271. Sarout I., who successful his father Hormisdas II., was a warlike prince, and trained many advantages over the Romans, but tarai-hed his glory by a dreadful persecution of the Christians. n. 380.

Sapon III. succeeded Artaxerxes II., and reigned from 354 to 350.

Saron, king of Armenia, was the son of Yezicajerd I., king of Persia, and was pro-claimed at the death of Khasrou III., to the prejudice of Varenes Sapor. He attempted in vain to detach his subjects from Christianity and from an alliance with the Romans. Whilst making a journey to Ute-ipaon, in 429, an in-surrection burst forth in Armania, which re-sulted in his losing the crown. He was trea-cherously slain by his brother Behram V. la

the same year.

Saprao, soft fo, a velebrated Greek poetes, who was the inventor of the "Sapphie verse." She excelled in lyric yerse, and was held in such estimation by her countrymen that they stamped her image on their coins. She is standed have fallen in love with a young nan unned Phaon, who slighted her; on which she threw herself into the sea from the Leucadian

Sarto

"Father Paul," an eminent Italian historian, tific journals. His latest work was a "History who became a member of the religious order of of Judaie Art, founded upon the Sacred and Scrites, and while still a young man acquired a Profane Writings." In 1899 he was created a Servites, and while still a young man acquired a great reputation for his extensive learning and penetrating genius. Besides his acquaintance with ancient and modern languages, he was well versed in mathematics, theology, and medicine. In the disputes between the republic of cueme. In the disputes between the republic of Ventee and Pope Paul V. he displayed so much ability on behalf of his country, that the pope ordered him to Rome, and on his refusal to go thither, excommunicated him. This did not abate the zeal of the virtuous ettizen, who con-tinued to vigorously maintain the rights of Ventee course. Venice against the pretended authority of the pope. An attempt was then made to murder him, and he was attacked on the bridge of St. Mark by five assassins, who left him pierced with wounds. This infamous deed roused the with wounds. This infamous deed roused the indignation of the senate, who offered large rewards for the apprehension of the assassins; but they were never discovered. Father Paul but they were never discovered. Father Paul recovered from his wounds, but with ruined health. He wrote several esteemed works; the chief of which were, "The History of the Council of Trent," "Considerations on the Censures of Paul V. against the Republic of Wenice," and "Treatise concerning the Inquisition." a. at Venice, 1552; p. 1628.

Sarro, Andrea Vanucchi, sar'-to, usually styled del Sarto, a celebrated Italian painter, so purped from being the san of a tailor. He was

named from being the son of a tailor. He was invited to Paris by Francis I, for whom he painted several fine pictures. Florence also contains some examples of his genius. His pictures are admirably designed, and are remarkable for the excellence of the draperies. B. at Florence, 1488; D. of the plague, 1580.

B. AT FIOTENCE, 1835; D. of the magnet, 1999.
SAULCY, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de, sole-se, a modern French antiquary, who was educated for the military profession, and was attached to the army as an artillery officer, but devoted his leisure to the study of archæology and numismatics. His early works upon those sciences obtained a great amount of success. In 1836 he gained a prize from the Institute for his work entitled "An Essay on the Classification of Byzantine Coins," and subsequently became professor of mechanics at the military school of Metz. Having been fortunate enough to secure the notice of the duke of Orleans, eddest son of Louis Philippe, he was appointed conservator of the Museum of Artillery at Paris, and was thus enabled to prosecute his studies under more favourable circumstances. In 1850 he set out for Palestine, with the view of making researches into the antiquities of the Holy Land. Upon his return to France he announced that he had discovered the site of the city of Sodom, and declared that he had ascertained the monuments known as the "Tombs of the Kings" to be, in reality, those of the kings of Judah. He, at the same time, presented to the Louvre a sarcophagus, which he supposed to be that of King David. These assertious provoked an animated discussion in the learned world, but he defended his views with

senator, having previously been elected a mem-ber of the Academy of Inscriptions and Bellesbet of the Academy of inscriptions and peres-Lettres, as well as being made an officer of the Legion of Honour. B. at Lille, 1807. SAUMAISE, or SALMASIUS, Claude, 30'-maisse, a

learned French writer, who received his first education under his father, and afterwards studied at Paris and Heidelberg. Richelieu offered him a considerable pension on condition of settling in France, which Saumaise refused. of settling in France, which Saumaise refused, The king, however, conferred on him the order of St. Michael and the brevet of a councillor of state. In 1649 he wrote an able defence of Charles I., king of England, which was replied to by Milton. The year following, he went to Sweden, on an invitation from Queen Christian. His principal works, which were written in Latin, were commentaries upon Florus, Poly-histor, Hippocrates, &c. B. 1588; D. 1653.

INSUIT, HIPPOCTAIRS, &C. B. 1898; D. 1853.

SAUMAREZ, James, Lord de, sof-ma-rez, a celebrated English admiral, who entered the royal navy in his thirteenth year. In 1775 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his brave conduct at the attack upon Charlestown in America, and became commander in 1731, in reward of his gallant behaviour during the action off the Dogger Bank, between the English fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, commanded by Admiral Zoutman. He next distinguished himself in the action wherein distinguished insight in the action wherein Admiral Rodney defeated the French fleet under the Count de Grasse; and, peace being soon afterwards proclaimed, he returned to Guernsey, his native island. In 1739 hostilities again commenced between the English and the French republic, and Captain Saumarez was appointed to the Croscent frigate, in which, appointed to the Crescent frigate, in which, after a desperate fight off Cherbourg, he captured the French frigate La Réunion. For this service he was knighted. In 1794 he saved a small force of three frigates which had been attacked in the English Channel by an enemy more than doubly superior in numbers. In the following year he signalized himself in the ac-tion under Lord Bridport; and in 1797 bore a gallant part in the defeat of the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent. He was second in commend at the battle of the Nile, where he was severely wounded. He became a rear-admiral in 1801, and was created a baronet. In the same year he made an attack upon a French and Spanish fleet of ten sail of the line and four frigates, with a force of less than half that number; but although, in consequence of the disabled condition of his vessels, he could not prevent the enemy from re-entering Cadiz, he caused them a loss of three ships and 3000 men, blown up, killed, or taken prisoners. Herenpon, he was rewarded with the order of the Bath, and received the thanks of Parliament, Lord Nelson, coved the thanks of Parlament, Lord Nelson declaring that "a greater action was never fought." After performing other distinguished services, he, at the close of the war in 1814, bo-ne full admiral, was personally thanked by allied sovereigns on their visit to England,

learned world, out no acrented his views with the greatest warmth. About the same time by rock earlief work criticle "Travels upon the Shores of the Dead Sca and in the Biblief Gereat Britain. When William IV. seconded the Countries," with maps and plates. He then resumed his archeological studies, and produced, among other valuable works, "Studies on Judaio Numismatics," and also contributes on and general of marines, He spont the re-Judaio Numismatics," and also contribute on a maintee of his life in quiet retirement upon his number of learned papers to the French sciences.

spondence" of this brave and skilful English seaman have been published by Sir John Ress. and his gallant deeds are narrated in detail in

and ms gatant decas are natracted in ceasing the "Naval History" of James. B. 1757; B. 18 36.
SAUNDERSON, Dr. Nicholas, san'-der-son, an eminent English mathematician, who lost its sight when twelve months old, by the smill-

ciency in classical learning, though it is not mentioned by what means. At the age of eighteen he was introduced to Mr. West, a gentleman of fortune, and a lover of the n athematics, who instructed him in algebra a d geometry; and he made such progress that I is friends sent him to Cambridge, where he delivered lectures on mathematics to crowd d audiences. Having been created master of an s by royal mandate, he was appointed Lucasi n professor of mathematics in 1711, and in 17 s received the degree of doctor of laws wh n received the degree of doctor of laws with a George II, visited the university. His "E :-ments of Algebra" were printed at Cambrid e in 1740, and his "Treatise on Fluxions" was also printed after his death. B. at Thurloston,

Yorkshire, 1682; p. 1739.

Saurr, Jacques, so'-rā, a celebrated Frem h
Protestant divine, who went with his father o Geneva, after the revocation of the Edict 'f Nantes in 1685. In the seventeenth year of his age he quitted his studies to bear arms in the English service, but soon returned to Geneve.
On finishing his education he went to London. and preached among his fellow exiles for five years. About 1705 he went to Holland, when he became minister of the French church atth : Hague. He was an eloquent and majest preacher. His sermons, in twelve volumes, an impassioned and powerfully persuasive. The have been translated into English by Robinso and Hunter. But his greatest work is entitle. "Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, e 1 the most Memorable Events of the Old and Ne Testaments." B. at Nîmes, 1677; D. 1730.

SAURIN, Bernard Joseph, a French dramati poet, and son of the preceding was int-mate with Voltaire, Montesquien, and Helve-tius, of whom the last-named allowed him nension. He wrote several plays of merit; as "Spartacus," and "Blanche and Richard," ir gedies; and the "Anglomania," a comedy His dramatic works were printed in 1783. B. a Paris, 1706; D. 1781.

SAURIN, Joseph, a French mathematician who entered the ministry of the Protestan church; but, in 1630, abjured that religion a Paris, obtained a pension from the government and devoted himself to mathematical science He became a member of the Academy of Sciences. Jean Baptiste Rousseau, having beer accused of writing some libellous verses against persons of distinction, falsely charged Saurin with being the author. Saurin was, however acquitted, and his accuser banished. He contriaeginites, and its accessor random. Luc control butted many valuable papers to the Journal de-Secena, and to the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Sciences; and wrole his own "Life." in at Contraison, Vandence, 1631; n. at Peris, 1737. SAYSSTAR, Horace Benedick de, some-know, a celebrated Swiss maturalist, who received his cholention at the college of Geneva, of which

editention in the concess of watercopy of many learned establishment he was appointed pro-fessor, in his 22nd year. His life was speak in uninterrunted devotion to physical science, either a property writer, or adventurous exeither a

plorer. This indefatigable philosopher resigned his professorship in 1788, and subsequently be-came a member of the Council of Two Hundred, and later still, when Geneva was united to dred, and fater still, when scheece was unued to the French Republic, a member of the National Assembly. But the Revolution robbed him of nearly all his property, which had been in-vested in the public funds. Goolegy, mineralogy, chemistry, electricity, meteorology, were all ad vanced by the observations of his original and adventurous mind. He was also the inventor of a thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of water at all deaths, an electrometer for showing the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and other valuable philosophical ama-"His most important works were,—
"Essays on Hygrometry," "Dissertatio Physica
de Igne," and "Travels in the Alps," in 4
volumes. B. at Geneva, 1740; p. 1799.

SAUVAGES, François Boissier de, so-rage', an eminent French physician, who became royal lier, member of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned booles. He was called the Boerhaave of Languedoc, and during thirty years laboured at a work in which he sought to classify diseases in a methodical system. His most important works were " Medical Nosology" (in Latin,) "Methodus Foliorum, and a translation of Hale's "Statistical Essays,

from the English. B. in Languedoc, 1706; B. 1767.
SAUNL, Henry, 80¹-21, an eminent French
historian, who, after a laborious study of the archives and maps relating to the city of Paris. produced a learned and voluminous work, enfitled "History and Researches relative to Paris." This monument of patient labour and erudition was published after the author's death Launoy, A. Galland, and others. B. at Paris, 1620; p. 1670.

SAUVEUR, Joseph, so'-ru(r), an eminent French mathematician, who was domb till he was seven years of age, and even then his organs of speech were so imperfect that he was never able to were so imperient man news never none to speak distinctly. From an early age he evined a capacity for the study of mathematics, which he cultivated at the Jesuits' college, Paris, and at the age of 20 had Prince Eugene for a pupil, and in 1686 was appointed mathematical pro-fessor of the Royal Codlege, Hewrote a "Trentisa on Fortification," and another on music, lesides several papers in the "Memoirs" of the Academy

La Fleche, 1633 p. 1716.

SAYAGE, Richard, and ani, an English pact, who was the natural son of the Countess of Maceleanich, by Farl Rivers. This unnatural woman caused him to be brought up without a knowledge of his origin, and framed a story of his death, to prevent his father from leaving him a proper support. After the death of his nurse, he found some papers which disclosed the secret of his birth; but every effort made by him to gain his mother's favour was ineffectual. Having the mistortune to kill a man in a favern broil, his mother devised every possible means to get him executed; and when he was condemned, she endeavoured to prevent his receiving a regal pardon. His friends, how-ever, procured him a reprieve, and Lord Tyrconnel took him into his family. But the temper and conduct of Savage were most unfortunate; he quarrelled with his patron and

Saxa

pension of £50, which he lost at her death, an was reduced to great distress. Savage had considerable genius, but it was uncultivated. He wrote some plays and poetical pieces, the best of which is the poem entitled "The Bastard." of which is the poem entitled "The Bastant," Dr. Johnson, who, at the outst of his carcer, was the companion of the poet's distress, wroth his blography, which is the best piece in the "Lives of the Poets." n. 1898; p. in the debtors prison, Bristol, 1743.

SAVARN, Anthelmo BRILLAT, si-ta-ti, an eminent French writer upon gastronomy, who of fart naveau the medicate of the charge of the control of the property of the control of the control of the charge of the control of the control

and was afterwards deputy to the Constituent Assembly, and member of the Court of Cassation. He emigrated to America in 1793, but returned to his native country three years afterwards, and resumed his functions at the Court of Cassation. He produced some minor pieces re-lative to his profession, but the work which has native to his profession, but the work which has rendered his name famous is the "Physiologic du Gout," a philosophical treatise upon gastro-nomy and "good living," abounding in wit and epigram. B. at Bellay, 1755; D. 1826. Savarx, Jacques, se*-pa-re, a French merchant,

who acquired a fortune by commerce, after which he became secretary to the king. He wrote the "Complete Merchant," which passed through "Complete Merchant," which passed through many editions. He also had a principal share in the drawing up of the commercial code known as the "Code Saway". B. at Douay, 1622; D. 1690.—His sons, Jacques and Philemon, published their father's work, under the fitted of a "Universal Dictionary of Commerce."

of a "universal Dictionary of Commerce."

Savarx, Nicholas, an eminent French travellor, who, in 1776, went to Egypt, whence he travelled through Grocece and the islands of the Archipelago. On his return to France, about 1781, he published the "Koran," translated from the Arabie; "Letters on Egypt," and Letters on Grocece." n. at vir. (1750), 1788.

Savaray, Anno Jean Marie, Duko of Rovigo, adolerating the Savaray and Marie, Duko of Rovigo, adolerating the Savaray and Savaray.

SAYLIN, Amid Jean Marty, Dudo of 1 kovigo, or elebrated French general, who entered the army in 1789, and in four years became a captain. At the battle of Marengo, in 1890, he was aide-de-camp to General Desaix, and, upon the death of that commander, was attached to the person of Bonaparte in the same capacity. In 1809 the first consul appointed him head of the secret police, and while holding that post, he had the superintendence of the Duke d'Enghien's execution. In 1805 he was created general of division, and, after dis-tinguishing himself at Austerlitz, Eylan, Ostro-lenka, and Friedland, he received the title of dake of Rovigo, and was nominated governor of Prussia. He was, in 1808, appointed to the command-in-chief of the army of Spain, and retained it until the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte. In 1810 he succeeded the duke of Otranto as minister-general of police, and although he failed to discover the plot of General Mallet before it had almost attained to maturity, he succeeded in justifying himself with the emperor, who, on hearing of the conspiracy, had liastify returned from Russia. In 1815 his devotion to the fortunes of Napoleon caused him to follow the deposed potentate to Rochefort, and he even requested to be allowed to accompany him to St. Helena, but was refused permission by the British Government. His unpopularity with his countrymen was very great, and he only emerged from obscurity on two subsequent occasions—in 1823, when he attempted to vin-dicate his conduct in the execution of the Duke

d'Enghien, but only drew upon himself greater discredit, before which he was compelled to leave France; and again in 1831-33, when he held the command in Algeria. B. at Mans, 1774; p. 1833.

SAVILLE, George. (See HALIFAX, Marquis of.) Savile, Sir Henry, sav'-il, a learned English mathematician, who became fellow and warden mathematican, who became leatow and waters of Merton College, Oxford, and provost of Eton college. James I, on his accession, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was a munificent patron of learning, and founded two professorships at Oxford, one of astronomy and the other of geometry. He published editions of St. Chrysostom's works, translated part of Tacitus, and wrote a "Treatise on Military Affairs, or the Roman Warfare," &c. B. near

Allars, or the Roman Warlarc, &c. B. near Halifax, 1849; D. at Eton, 1962. Spirited and particule English senator, who distinguished himself by his opposition to the American war, and by bringing in the buil for repealing the penal statutes against the Roman Catholics, for which his house was destroyed in the memo-

Table riots of June, 1780. p. 1725; p. 1784.
Savonarola, so'-vo-na-ro'-la, an Italian monk, of the order of Dominicans, who became a celebrated preacher at Florence, where he publicly declaimed against the vices of the priests and the corruptions of the Roman church, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and condemned to the flames, which sentence was executed in 1493. He wrote Sermons, a treatise entitled "The Triumph of the Cross," and other

works. B. at Ferarra, 1452.

Saxe, Marshal, sax, (Count Maurice of Saxony), was the natural son of Frederick Augustus I., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, and of the Countess of Königsmarck. From his childhood he evineed proofs of a martial spirit. In 1709 he served with Prince Eugene and Marlborough in the Netherlands. If next displayed great valour under his father, in the war against the Swedes, particularly at the siege of Stralsund. In 1717 he was with Prince Eugene in Hungary, where he raised the siege of Belgrade, and contributed to the defeat of the Turks. After the peace of Utrecht the went to France, where the buke of Orleans, at that time regent, gave him the rank of maréchal-de-camp. Having obtained a regiment, he employed himself in improving military tactics, and introducing a new system of manœuvres. In 1726 the States of Courland mandayres. In 1730 the States of Contrained cleeted him their sovereign, on which Poland and Bussia joined against him, and, after a brave defence, the Count was obliged to quit braye defence, the County was oblighted by quar-the government and the country. He then re-turned to France, applied himself to the study of mathematics, and wrote his "Reveries." of mathematics, and wrote his "Reveries." On the death of his father, in 1733, war was rekindled between France and Austria, and the elector of Saxony, his brother, offered him the command of his forces, which he declined, giving the preference to the French service. then joined Marshal the duke of Berwick on the Rhive, and displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Philipsburg, for which he was made lieutenant-general. In 1741 the Count took Prague, which was followed by the capture of Egra. In 1744 he was made marshal of France, and commander-in-chief in Flanders. The next year he gained the battle of Fontency, though he was so ill as to be carried on a litter. This victory was followed by the fall I several strong

towns, particularly Brussels. In 1746 he gained the battle of Rocoux, and the same year was appointed marshal of all the French armies, governor of all the places conquered in the Low Countries, and loaded with honours by Louis XV. Marshal Saxe was a ripe and good soldier both theoretically and practically, though his literary acquirements were of a mean order; but his work upon military matters nevertheless conwork upon minury matters nevertheless con-tains much that is valuable. It was translated into English by Sir William Fawcett, under the title of "The Reveries, or Memoirs upon the Art of War, by Field-Marshal Count Saxe." He was a man of great size and extraordinary personal strength-one of his feats was the breaking in two of a French coin of about an

Dresden, 1696; D. in France, 1750.
SAXO, 8ax'-o, surnamed "Grammaticus," a
Danish historian, who went to Paris in 1177, and became a member of the religious order of and became a memoer of the religious order of St. Généviève. He wrote the "History of the Northern Nations," founded upon the popular traditions; the "Icelandie Sagas," and the "Songs of the Sealds." n in Denmark; n, about 1994.

equal size with an English crown-piece. B. at

SAY, Jean Baptiste, sai, an eminent French writer upon political economy, who was among the first to popularize that study in his native country. His chief works were, a Treatise and a Catechism of Political Economy, and "Letters

a Carcensmo it Pointeat Economy, and "Letters to Malthas upon various Questions in Political Economy." n.at Lyons, 1707, p. at Paris, 1832. SCAVOLA. (See MUTTIS.)
SCALL, Bartolounco, skal-la, an Italian statesman, who was held in great esteem by Cosmoduke of Tuscarry, and obtained several hology. duke of Tuscany, and obtained able appointments in his native country. He and appointments in the state county. The wrote a "History of Florence" in Latin, "Letters," and other works. B. at Florence, about 1330; D. 1407.

Scalifer, Julius Cesar, skäl-c-jer, a learned

Italian writer, who in his youth became page to the emperor Maximilian, and afterwards served in the army, which he quitted to stally Greek the Neapolitan school of music. He is said to and Latin, and the science of medicine. He accompanied the bishop of Agen to France, as physician, in 1525, and remained there till his death. He was a man of extraordinary acquirements, both in science and in the learned languages: but it is as a commentator upon the Greek and Latin writers that he is chiefly known, His most important works were a "Trea-tise on the Art of Poetry," "Exercitation against Cardan," "Commentaries on Aristotic's History of Animals," "Notes, Dissertations, and Commentaries upon the Greek and Latin Classies," and Latin poems. B. in Italy, 1141; D. at Agen, 1558.

SCALIGER, Jeseph Justus, a distinguished French scholar, and son of the preceding, studied at the college of Bordeaux, and afterwards at Paris. Becoming a Calvinist, he, in 1593, removed to Leyden, and obtained a professorship. Scaliger was a man of the most extensive learning, but petulant and illiberal. His principal works are, "De Emendatione Temporum," in which he established a sound Temporum," in which he established a sound system of chromology, Latin epistles, commentaries, and annotations upon ancient classes, and Latin poems. B. at Agen, France, 15 kg;

n, at Leyden, 1600. Scamozzi, Vincent, sku-mott-se, R celebrated Venice, and the most remarkable is the citadel | made the acquaintance of the most illustrious

of Palma. He composed a treatise on his art, of great merit, entitled "Architettura Universale." This work was to have consisted of ten books, but six only were completed, which were published just before his death. B. at Vicenza, 1552; D. at Venice, 1616.

1862; p. at venice, 1910.

Scander-Bro, or George Castriota, star-der-beg, a prince of Albania, who was given by his father, John Castriota, with his three brothers, as hostages to Annuralt II., who caused him to be chuested as a Mussulman, and placed him in command of 5000 cavalry On the death of his father in 1432, he formed On the death of his father in 1452, he formed the design of recovering the throne of his an-cestors; and being sent against Hungary, he entered into a secret treaty with Hunniades Corvinus, king of that country, seized the sultan's sceretary, and compelled him to write and seal an order to the governor of Albania, conn ing him to deliver the capital to Sea.....

He then repaired thither, and ascended the throne in 1443. Amurath laid siege to Croia. the capital of Albania, but was twice defeated The war was continued by his successor, Mahomet II., till 1461, when the independence of the country was settled by treaty. Scander-Beg afterwards went to Italy, to assist Ferdinand, king of Aragon, who was closely be-singed in Bari. The Albanian here relieved the place, and contributed to the defeat of the

Count of Anjon. B. 1824; b. in Venetia, 1467.
Scaputa, Jean, sk planda, a learned lexicographer, who completed his consistion at Lansanne, after which he was curple of in the printing-office of Henri Stephens, at Paris, While engaged in correcting the famous "Thesaurus Lingua Graea," Scapula made a scene abridgment, which was printed in 1579, under the title of a Greek Lexicon, and proved the rain of Stephens, whose work was (A) ensive, n. probabily at Law anne, p. at Paris, about 1615.

Scarlattr, Alexander, rear-lat'-tr, an emi-tent Italian composer, who was the founder of have written two hundred makers, a hundred

operas, and three thousand cantatas. His writings, although they produced a revolution in the style of operatic name, are almost all com-pletely forgotten. in at Naples, 1639; n. in

Sweden, 1725.

SCARLATIT, Domenico, an eminent Hallan composer, and the son of the preeding, who composity and the soul of the prevening who made the nequaintrance, at Venice, of Handel, to whom he was urdently attached, and followed to Rome. In 1735 he was appointed master of the royal chapel at Madial, and teacher to the queen of Spain. He wrote several operas, and pieces for the harr ishead, which were once highly popular, n. 168d; p. 1757.

Scaupa, Antonio, skort-pa, a celebrated Italian physician and writer up a medicine, was born of parents in very hundle circumstances, but was, through the liberality of a distant relation, enabled to pursue his studies at the university of Pades, where he distinguished bines if by his associaty. In 1772 he was in-vised to fall the produced-lip of austomy at the university of Modena, and subsequently became surgeon-in-that to the military hos-Scamozzi, Olivent, sku-mot'-se, R celebrated pital of the same city. After visiting France Italian architect, whose principal works are at | and England, in both of which countries ha

Scarron

physicians of the time, he, in 1788, became prolessor of analomy in the university of Pavia. In 1814 he was appointed director of the Medical Paculty of Pavia. A simple enumeration of the titles of the various works of this great physician would occupy almost a column of this dictionary; but there was not one of them that had not a practical value. He wrote upon the anatomy of the organs of smell; of hearing; upon the cure of amenism, hernia, the diseases of the eye; on the operation for the stone; and decided in the allimative the question whether the heart was supplied with nerves, a disputed point until his time. Indeed there was scarcely a department of medical science which did not engross his attention or was not likuminated by his valuable writings. R. at La

which aid not engross its attention or was not illiuminated by his valuable writings. B. at La Motta, Friuli, 1743; D. at Pavia, 1852.

Soarmon, Paul, skear-vameng, a celebrated French burlesque writer, who, in order to proplitate his father, a weathy counsellor of the Parliament, entered into the ecclesistical state, and obtained a canony at Mans; but his conduct was characterized by the utmost license. Once during the earnival, he and three of his companions daubed their bodies with honey, and afterwards rolled in feathers. Thus planned, they went forth; but the people attacked them, and, to escape from their assailants, they hid themselves in the rushes on the banks of the river Satthe. Scarmo alone survived the cold and exposure to which the unfeathered bipeds had been subjected, but at the cost of remaining a crippic for ile. He subsequently removed to Paris, where he found employment as a playwright, and obtained a pension of 500 crowns from Amne of Austria. In 1652 he married Mademoischel d'Aubigné, afterwards the famous sladame de Maintenon; and thenceforth he passed his days as the head of a witty and brilliant society which made his home its rendezrous. Scarron, who was a man of infinic humony, maintained his cheerfulness, and insied made a file of his suffering, through finite him of the passed his days as the head of a witty and brilliant for made his home files rendezrous. Scarron, who was a man of infinic humony, maintained his cheerfulness, and insied made a file of his suffering, through a transcript of the passed his days as the head of a witty and brilliant for made his home files rendezrous. Scarron, who was a man of infinic humony, maintained his cheerfulness, and insied made a file of his suffering, through a transcript of his suffering, through a transcript of his his content of the content of his suffering, through a transcript of his suffering, through a transcript of his suffering, through the content of his suffering, through a transcript of his suffering, through the suffering through

1780. B. at Paris, about 1819; 1 and 1 and

SCHALCKEN, Godfrey, chall-ken, an eminen Dutch painter, who was a disciple of Gerar Douw, and resided for some time in London where he painted a remarkable portrait of 919

Scheele

William III. by candlelight, the king himself holding the candle. B. at Dort, 1643; p. 1706.

Sorianti, she'mil, the prophet and supreme dilitary chieftain of the Circassians, who commenced its warlike career in 1824, by ardently however the meet in the the struggle which Kasidollah, which meet in the the struggle which Kasidollah, who was the commence of the country at hat period, had come the of his country at hat period, had come the off his country at hat period, had come the constant of the country at hat period, had come the country at hat period, had come the country at her period, had come the country at his period in the country at his followers perished, and Schamyl was left for dead to was taken, though with great loss to the country at his country at his followers perished, and Schamyl was left for dead to much its fellow-countryme acting under a unther chief, whose commands he himself prevanced to obey implicitly. This chief was, owever, shortly afterwards slain with all is body-guard, except Schamyl, who once ore escaped as if by a miracle. From this ime he came to be regarded as their born eader by the Circassians, who, moreover, so cat was his character for picty, began to look on him as a prophet. In 1886 he proclaimed

holy war against the Russians, which he sustained during nearly a quarter of a century, 'coeping large armies in check with a mere andful of men, defending step by step his native fastnesses, and, by a mixture of skill and andacdy, drawing his antagonists into ambuscales, or compelling them to beat disastrous etreats. In 1859, however, he found himself leserted by many of the native chieftains, whose co-operation was necessary to enable him to maintain the struggle against the power and resources of Russia. Ho and his son were taken prisoners, and Russia became mistress of a territory which she had so long coveted, and for which she had lavished so much blood and treasure. Schamyl might be termed not alone the Abd-el-Kader, but also the Mohammed of the Cancesus. z. at the village of Himry, Daghestan 1797.

het vaccesses.

In the stan, 1797.

Souras, John, shank, a naval officer, encred the survice early in life, and distinguished the control of the standard of the standard of the control o

FRESHIES, 1742; D. 1252.

SCHEELE, Churles William, shaf-Le(r), a celebrated Prussian chemist, who was at first an apprentice and assistant to an apotheary at Gothenburg, but afterwards set up in business on his own account at Dysal. With the exception of Priestley, no person made so many discoveries in chemistry as Scheele. He made known owygen gas, chlorine, tartarta ead, fluoric acid, baryles, and the arsenito feopper, or minoral green, &c.; he was also one of the founders forennic chemistry. His treatises and memoirs,

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Scheemakers

contributed to the "Transactions" of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, of which he was a member, were republished under the title of "Collection of Researches made by C.W. Scheele into Natural Philosophy and Chemistry," Berlin, 1793. Another important work of his was "Chemical Observations and Experiments on Air and Fire." B. at Stralsund, Pomerania,

AIT and FIFE. B. as Strassma, Pomerana, 1742; D. at Köping, near Stockholm, 1786. Scheemakers, Peter, shai-ma-kers, an eminent Flemish sculptor, who took up his residence in England, and became the rival of l'oubiliae and Rysbracek. His best works are the monuments to Shakspeare, Dryden, and the duke of Albemarle, in Westminster Abbey; the bronze statue of Guy in Guy's Hospital; and those of Major Lawrence and Lord Clive in the old India House. In 1770 he returned to Ant-

old India 11048; In 170, about 1773, Scheffer, Ary, shef fer, an eminent French historical painter, who, after studying in Holland, went to Paris, where he finished his artistic education under Baron Guerin, In 1812 he exhibited his first picture at the Paris Exhib 'ion, and from that time rose rapidly to the highest position both as an historical and genre painter. His manner partook of the lofty and

mal character of the modern German, combined with a certain Gallie style of and effect. As a portrait painter he was e eminently successful, his best works in account of which was given to the German public in a work entitled "Essay upon the Die ference in the Systems of Schelling and Fighta " In time these new philosophical ideas super-seded those of Fichte, just as Schelling's theories were at a later period supplanted by the Hege-lian philosophy. In 1841 he became professor lian philosophy. In 1841 he became professor at the university of Berlin, in which eity he continued to reside until his death. His most important works were—"on the System of Transcendental Idealisms," "Discourse on the Philosophy of Art" translated into English; and "The Philosophy of Nature." a at leon-herg, Wartenberg, 1775; p. at Perlin, 1851.
Schutzun, Prederick, 1874, p. a chebrated

German poet and dramatist, who was the son of an army surgeon, and at first studied the law, which he exchanged for medicine, and after taking his degree, became physician to a regiment stationed at Stuttgart. Meanwhile his leisure had been given to the study of the poets and dramatists of England and Germany; and in secret he composed his traredy of "The Robbers," which was produced at Mannheim in 1782. The traredy obtained an unmense suc-1782. The tragedy obtained an immense sucwithout leave to the thestreat Mannheim, he was for that offence put under arrest. Soon

1856; Talleyrand, Lamartine, and the ex-queen of the French. Many of his finest productions have been made familiar to the English public through the medium of the engraver's art; as for example, the reproductions of his "Faust," "Mignon," "Francesca da Rimini and her Lover meeting Dante and Virgil in Hell," and Byron's "Giaour." He was an officer of the egion of Honour, and received many other acknowledgments from the different continental governments of his genius as an artist. 1.1795; D. 1858.

SCHEFFER, Arnold, a modern French writer, and brother, of the preceding, who produced a Maid of trients. "The brode of Messina" was "History of Germany." The English Nation (produced in 1888, with less success than his and Government," and other his-fried works, previous, vor. 1, but "Walkin Tril", which As a political writer, he was one of the most determined opponents of the government of Louis Philippe. B. 1796; D. 1853.

SCHEFFER, Henry, a modern French painter, and brother of the preceding, who became chevalier of the Lexion of Honour, and produced some fine works, the best of which were, "Joan a fatal illness. As his end approached, he was of Arc lotteta

B. 1/90 : 10 1 " Southarst, Frederick Augustus, shell-time, plain to hind." His position of the hydrol order a German movelist, who at first served in the larve always been held in the most cuthuristation army, and attained the grade of operation of artily, admiration in termany, where they are quoted lery in 1807, but retired shortly afterwards, and took up his residence at Dresiden, where he composed a great number of romances which were highly popular in Germany. He also wrote a drama entitled "Elise de Colmar." n. at Dresden, 1766; p. at the same city, 1839.

Dresden, 1766; p. at the same city, 1839.

SCHELLING, Frederick William Joseph, an Fracter-they are so full of the finst spirit of eminent German inchaphysician, who state-raded Friedre as predicts or of philosophy in the miscretic philosophy of Jena. Affirst annalant adjocate for the theories of the latter philosophy in the size of the fitter philosophy. In each state of the fitter philosophy in the size of the fitter philosophy in the size of the philosophy in the size of the fitter philosophy in the size of the si established a new set of philosophical ideas, an and others. His plays have also been reproduced

wards to Dresden, and in 1789 settled at Jena. where he had been appointed professor of history. It was here that he married and wrote his "History of the Thirty Years' War," and some essays upon the Kantian philosophy. In 1799 he produced his play of "Wall natein," well known to the English reader through the fine translation by Coleridge. Shortly atter-wards he once more changed his above, and went to Weimar, where he became the intimate friend of Gothe, and his fellow-superintendent of the theatre there. His "Mary Stuart" up-peared in 1800; and in the following year "The Maid of Orleans." "The Brade of Messina" was came out in the following year, redeemed the comparative failure of its predece ser. Of this play, Carlyle says, it "is one of Schiller's very timest dramas; it exhibits some of the highest traumphs who he has genius, combined with his art, over realized." In 1805 he was attacked by

growing clear and by every one. These compositions are also more popular in England than the dramas, which full immeasurably short of the works of compositions are also the greatest Unglish poets; but, although they contain many delects principally of construc-tion, or imperfectly defined individuality of cha-

Schimmelpenninck

in an English form by various authors. B. at Marbach, 1759; D. at Weimar, 1805.

SCHIMMELPENNINCK, Rutger John, shim'-mel-pen'-nink, an eminent Dutch statesman, who was educated for, and exercised the profession of advocate, and in 1785-86 played a distinguished part in the efforts made by the United Provinces to accomplish a wise and moderate revolution. In 1795 he displayed great eloguence at the National Batavian Convention. He was afterwards ambassador at Paris, pleni-potentiary at the congress of Amiens (1802), and finally ambassador at London. For fif-teen months (in 1805-6) he governed Holland with the greatest success as grand-pensionary. During the reign of Louis Bonaparte, Schimmelpenninck lived in retirement, but was nevertheless frequently consulted on matters of state. When Holland was incorporated with the em-pire, he became a member of the "Sénate Conservateur" of France. B. 1761; D. 1825. SCHLEGEL, John Elias, shlui-gel, a German

writer, who became professor of modern history at the academy of Soroe. He wrote some dramas, and a number of poetical pieces of merit. B. at Meissen, 1718; D. at Soroe, 1749.—His two brothers, John Adolphus and John Heinrich, also distinguished themselves in literature.

Schligger, Augustus William von, a cele-brated German poet and critic, studied at Got-tingen under Heyne, who had so high an opinion of his classical attainments that he allowed him to make an index to his edition of "Virgil." He was afterwards a lecturer at the same university, and commenced his poetical career with some poems and translations of career with some poems and translations of Dante, which secured him a high place among the writers of his country. He began his elebrated translation of Shakspeare in 1797, and, in the same year, was appointed to a professorship at Jena. In 1805 he became acquainted with Madame de Staal-Hoistein, whom he accompanied upon a journey through several countries. The influence of this learned and cultivated lady upon his mode of thought was very great, and it was through her writings that he became known in France. In 1808 he com-menced the delivery of his famous lectures on dramatic art; having previously produced some poems and criticisms upon the literature and fine arts, which were received with applause. After the occupation of Paris he went to reside at the country seat of Madame de Staël, and remained with her until her death in 1818. In the following year he was nominated professor of history in the university of Bonn, and, after misory in the university of boni, and after devoting himself assiduously to the study of Sanskrit, he established, at his own cost a printing-office at Bonn, for the production of works in that ancient language. He also founded a Review for the discussion of Indian literature; and gave Latin translations of the "Ramayana" and the "Bhagavad-Gita," two classics of the Sanskrit tongue. His last work was his "Essays, Literary and Historical," which was us bessys, interary and ristorical, which appeared in 1842. The most important works of this distinguished scholar, critic, and poct, were, "Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," a translation of which forms a volume of Patrick Scholar Literature, a translation of which forms a volume of the control of the contr Bohn's Standard Library: the translation of "Shakspeare;" an edition of the "Niebelungen;" and a collection of poems. B. at Hanover, 1767; D. at Bonn, 1845.

SCHLEGEL, Frederick Charles William von, distinguished German critic, philosopher, an

Schleiermacher

philologist, was the younger brother of the receding, and was designed for commercial ursuit; but his disposition was so strongly inclined towards literature, that his father sent him to the university of Göttingen, where he and to the university of configer, where he devoted himself to the study of philology. He afterwards went to Leipzic, and in 1798 proluced a portion of a "History of Greece and Rome," as well as a fragment of a German ranslation of Plato. He had been previously engaged with his brother in editing a literary ournal called the "Athenaum," the influence of which print upon the contemporary literaure of Germany was enormous, although the paper did not appear after the conclusion of the hird volume. His next great undertaking was hill voinne. The lex great quantitating with the delivering of a course of lectures upon hilosophy at Jena, in 1800; his tragedy of 'Alarkas' appeared two years later; and in 808 he produced a fine work upon the literature of India. Some excellent poems followed in the course of the two subsequent years. In 1809 he was appointed Imperial secretary to the Archduke Charles, and while holding that ofi.e, produced a series of proclamations against France, of the most patriotic and spirit-stirring character. His later years were chiefly spent as a diplomatic official under Metternich, who was his constant patron, as the editor of some Vienna periodicals, or in the composition and delivering of lectures upon modern history, ancient and modern literature, and the philoancent and modern increasors, and the philosophy of history and of language. Translations of many of his loctures upon the philosophy of listory, life, language, and literature, were pulsable in the complete colition of his works, in 15 volumes. was produced at Vienna. B. at Hanover, 1772: D. 1829.

D. 1829.
SOMULIERMACHER, Frederick Ernest Daniel, "I. *ep-ma'. ker, a celebrated German theologica and philologist, who received his earliest education under the Moravians, his parents having belonged to that religious seet; but at 18 he quitted that body, and went to the university of Halle, where he devoted himself with the unnost assiduity to theology and philology. In 1790 he was engaged as tutor in the family of a sublement after which he became a presence of the property of nobleman, after which he became a preacher at Berlin. While thus engaged, he assisted in producing a German translation of Blair's Sermons, and those of Fawcett also. His first original works were some contributions to the "Athenœum," a literary paper conducted by the brothers Schlegel. After a distinguished the brothers Schiegel. After a distinguished career as a preacher, and as commentator upon the encient classics, he was, in 1802, appointed professor of theology and philosophy in the university of Halle. When, in 1806, Halle was incorporated in the new kingdom of Westphalla. he repaired to Berlin, where he was engaged in delivering lectures upon theological questions; cenvering lectures upon theological questions; and never lost an opportunity to denounce from his pulpit the French oppressors of Prussia. He was subsequently nominated to the chair of theology in the Berlin University, which ho retained with a constantly increasing reputation until his death. Schleiermacher was distinguished no less for his oratorical powers than for his profound erudition. He produced the best translation of Plato, a series of eloquent discourses on religion, and a variety of learned works, embracing philology, philosophy, and classical criticism. B. at Breslan, 1768; D. at Berlin, 1834.

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Schlosser

Schlosses, Frederick Christopher, shlos-ser, an eminent German historian, who concluded his education at the university of Göttingen, after which he became private tutor in a nobleman's family, and, later, a school teacher. But he devoted all his leisure to the study of history, in which he had greatly distinguished himsel in which he had greatly distinguished limses; while a student, and in 1812 gave to the world his "History of the Teonoclast Emperors," which enhanced his reputation for learning and also gained for him the appointment of professor in the Lyceum at Frankfort. In 181 he obtained the professorship of history at Islaidaburg, letween the years 1893-46 he published his great work entitled "The History of the Charles of the Published History and the professorship of the History of the Charles of the Published History and the Published Hist the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries."
"A History of the Ancient World and its Civilization," "Critical Examination of Napoleon," and some minor historical pieces, were his latest works. His "History of the lighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries" has been translated into English. B. at Jever, in the lordship of Kuiphausen, 1776; D. 1861.

Schlözer, Augustus Ludwig von, shlo'-zer, an eminent German historian and political writer, who, after completing his education at Göttingen, became tutor in a Swedish family, and proceeded to Stockholm, where he produced his first work, a "History of Commerce." Having a great proficiency in the Eastern languages, he was offered the post of literary assistant by Müller, the historiograper of the Russian empire. He accepted that offer, and proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he made such rapid progress in the study of the Russian language and history as to excite the jealousy of his superior. He then left Müller, and became a public teacher, and in 1764 was offered a professorship at Göttingen; but Müller suca processors as double at the sale conded in preventing his obtaining leave to quit Russia. In the following year, however, he was compensated for his enforced residence in Russia by being appointed professor of Russian history in the Academy of St. Petersburg. In 1767 he was permitted to leave the country, and become professor of political science at Got-tingen. In 1804 he was raised to noble rank by the emperor of Russia, and created privy councillor of justice. His most important councillor of justice. His most important works were "General History of the North," "Picture of the History of Russia," and "Researches into the Fundamental Laws of Russia." He also edited some of the old Russian chronicles. B. at Jagstadt, in the principality of Hohenloe-Kirchberg, 1737; D. 1809.

SCHNEIDER, Conrad Victor, shull-der, a German physician, who became professor of medicine at Wittenberg, and physician to the elector of Saxony. The membrane lining the cavities of the nose was first described by him, and is called after his name. He wrote a work called "De Catarrhis," in which he refuted some of the old fallacies relative to that disease. B. in

Saxony, 1610; p. at Würtemberg, 1680. Schneider, Johann Gottlieb, a German philologer and naturalist, who, after completing his studies at Leipzie, was engaged by firunch to assist in producing an edition of the Greek

librarian to the same seat of learning after it had been transferred to Breslau. His works were very numerous both in philology and natural history; the most important of them being an edition of Aristotle's "Natural History," a Greek Dictionary, an edition of the works of Xenophon, and several works clucktory of the natural history of the ancient writers, n. in Saxony, 1750; p. at Breslau, 1822.

SCHNEIDER, Johann Christian Frederick, a distinguished composer, whose father was organist at Watersdorf, and himself superintended the education of his boys. At an early period the son was distinguished, not merely as a pianoforte player, but as a composer; and during the course of his life, though contemporary with Beethoven, Weber, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, took a leading place among the musical authors of Germany. His works include almost every form of musical composition, theatrical writing abne excepted. His oratories—the works by which he is best known in England—comprise "The Deluge," "Last Judgment," "Paradiss Lost," "Dhurach," "Christ the Master," "Absalom," "Christ the Child," "Gideon," "Gethsemane and Golgotha," besides cantatas, rsalms, hymns, and other service music. B.

rsalms, nyums, 1786; n. 1853, Sohnore, Von Karolsfeld Julius, shnor, an Sohnore, Von Karolsfeld Julius, shnor, an Arthur Hans eminent German artist, who received his first instructions in drawing from his father, Hans Schnorr Von Karolsfeld, who was director of the Art Academy at Leipzic. His parent, however, designed him for some other profession; but his earliest efforts were so successful, and the young man evinced so much enthusiasm for art, that he was permitted to follow the bent of his genius. After studying for a time at Vienna, his jeans. In the standing for a time a vienna, he, in 1815, repaired to Rome, where he became a member of that society of young ferman painters at whose head were Cornelius and Overheek. He soon obtained a foremost position in that artistic community, and was en-gaged with his great compatriots to embelish the walls of the Villa Massimi at Rome with designs in fresco, the subject being chosen from the works of Dante, Ariosto, and Petrarch. Some scriptural works also employed his brush while at Rone; the chief of which were,—" Ruth in the field of Rone," "Flight into Egypt," and "Jacob and Rachel," When King Louis of Bayaria resolved to embellish Munich with architectural and pictorial masterpicers, Schnorr invited, with other celebrated German

artists, to earry out the royal pation's ideas. In 1827 he was nonlinated professor of historical painting in the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich. In that city he remained until the year 1846, when he removed to Dresden, on being appointed threater of the picture-callery and professor in the Academy of Fine Arts there. Meanwhile, he had decorated the state apartments of the new malace of Munich with a series of magnificent frescoes illustrative of the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg, and likewise of the national poem of the "Nichelangen-hed." also produced some fine designs, which have been engraved on wood, and which exhibit poets. He subsequently devoted himself to the been engraved on wood, and which exhibit study of the natural science, with the view of topions and vincorous imaginative power, and adulting himself for the checkation of the red dawling, and an abundant variety of comqualifying himself for the checkdrian of the red daving, and an abundant variety of com-ancient writers upon that department of know-ledge. During thiety-four years he held the permant of these wood-blocks are, a series for puship of philology at the university of an edition of the "Nichelmagen-ledg" another Frankfert, and was finally appointed chief entitled "Die Bibel in Eilbern," "Bible Pie-1912.

Schooleraft

tures." and finally the extensive series for the edition of the holy writings entitled "Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible." n. at Leipzie, 1794; p. at Dresden, 1853.

SCHNURRER, Christian Frederick, shnoor'-er, a learned German orientalist, who produced a "Bibliotheca Arabica," and other important works in theology and in Eastern literature.

в. 1742: р. 1822. SCHELCHER, Victor, shell-sher, a French lit-lérateur and democratic politician, who, after guitting college, joined the ultra party which was opposed to the Restoration. Until the revolution of 1830 he was engaged as a journalist and art critic. He had visited the United States, Mexico, and Cuba, and had returned to France a determined advocate for the abolition of slavery. Devoting himself to that as a special question, he published a number of works therequestion he planting a number of works there upon all of them pleading eloquently for the emancipation of the black populations. Egypt, the coast of Africa, and other parts, were subsequently visited, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the condition of the servile races. In 1848 he returned to Paris, and was at once appointed to a post in the ministry of marine. In that capacity he drew up a proclamarine. In this capacity he drew up a production for the immediate emancipation of the black population of the French colonies, and also promulgated a decree by which flogging in the navy was abolished. Subsequently he, as journalist, member of the Legislative Assembly. and vice-president of the "Mountain," or ultra-democratic party, defended the views of that section of French politicians. This line of conduct caused him to become one of the victims of the coup d'état of 1851. Expelled from his native country on that occasion, he repaired to England, where he produced several works, the most important of which was a complete and careful biography of the great musician Handel, which was published in English, having been translated from the author's MS. His writings, chiefly political, are to be found in the columns of the best emperatic journals of columns of the best 'emocratic journals of France, to which he was for a long period an eloquent and enlightened contributor. B. at Paris, 1804.

Schöffer, Peter, shoff-fer, one of the improvers of the art of printing, who appears to have been at first a copyist at Paris, but was afterwards employed in the establishment of Guttenburg and Faust, at Mainz. By one account he is said to have discovered the method of easting metal types. When Faust and Guttenburg separated, in 1455, Schoffer became the partner of the former; after whose death he printed many works alone. His three sons also became eminent as printers. 1502.

SCHOLEFIELD, Rev. James, skole'-feeld, a learned English divine, who received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1815, and in 1825 was elected regius professor of Greek at the same university His principal works were a new edition of the four tragedies of Euripides, "Hints for an im-proved translation of the New Testament," and an edition of the New Testament, B. at Henleyon-Thames, 1789; D. at Hastings, 1853. Scholz, Johann Matthias August,

learned German philologist, who, after completing his studies at the university of Breslau, devoted himself to the production of an imexpedition dispatched to the sources of the proved edition of the text of the New Testa. Mississippi in the following year. The Jour-

With this object he visited London, ient. With this object he visited Lobracin, zaris, Vienne, Italy, Egypt, and Palestine. He was professor of theology at Bonn. His most important publications were, "Handbook or falbieal Archaeology;" the text of the New Tes-ament, under the title of "Novum Testamentum Græce;" and an account of his travels in

he East. B. near Breslau, 1794; D. 1852. Schomberg, Armand Frederick de. shom'airg, a distinguished soldier, who fought under Prederick Henry, prince of Orange, and his son William; but in 1650 passed into the French ervice, and obtained the governorship of Gravelines and Furnes. In 1661 he was sent to 'ortugal, where he commanded with such succortigal, where he commanded with such suc-cess as to force Spain to make a peace. He cose to the rank of marshal; but, upon the re-vocation of the Edict of Nantes, he left France and went to Brandenburg, the Electro of which made him minister of state. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England at the revolution of 1638; was created a peer, made knight of the Garter, and had a large sum voted him by Parliament. In 1689 he went with William to Ireland, and was shot by mistake, as he was crossing the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own regiment. B. about 1619.

SCHOMBERG, Henry Count de, marshal of France, was descended from a German family, and served in 1617 in Piedmont under Marshal d'Estrées, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and, two years afterwards, de-feated the English at the isle of Rhé. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc, at the famous battle of Castelnandari, for which he was made governor of that province. B. at

Paris, 1583; p. 1632.

SCHOMBURGK, Sir Robert Hermann, shom-burg, an eminent modern traveller and naturalist, and the discoverer of the "Victoria regia." In 1835 he undertook an exploratory journey into the interior of Guiana, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, and, while as-cending the Berbice river, first met with the magnificent aquatic plant afterwards named the Victoria Regia water-lily. He subsequently published a work of great value upon British Guiana, of which country he was, in 1840, em-ployed to make a survey. For his successful accomplishment of this mission he received the honour of knighthood, and his distinguished services as a traveller and naturalist have been acknowledged by various European courts and learned bodies. In 1840 he was nominated British consul to the republic of St. Domingo. His most important works are, a History of Bar-badoes, an account of the peninsula and bay of Samana, in St. Domingo, and the account of

Schman, in St. Johning, and the account of Dritish Guiana cited above. B. 1804; D. 1805.
Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe, skeel-kraft, an eminent American philologist and traveller, whose youth was devoted to the study of the natural sciences and to the acquisition of lan-In 1817 he commenced that career in which he subsequently carned a high reputawhich he subsequently earlied a high repotention, by making a journey of exploration through Missouri; whence he returned to Washington, with a valuable mass of notes and mineralogical with a valuable mass of notes and mineralogien's specimens. His "Mines and Mineral Resour of Missouri," published in 1819, met with the most decided success, and obtained for its author the post of geologist to the exploring expedition dispatched to the sources of the Mississimi in the full-union reason.

nal and Report which he produced at the termination of this mission greatly enhanced his reputation. He was chosen to fulfil, in succession, posts of great responsibility and distinc-tion. In 1821 he acted as secretary to an Indian conference at Chiengo. In the following year he was acting as agent for Indian affairs in the north-western provinces, and while dis-charging these duties became acquainted with Miss Johnston, a young lady who had re-ceived a high education in Europe, but was the daughter of an Irish gentleman married to the daughter of an Indian chief. From this lady, who became his wife, he received the most valuable assistance in prosecuting that course of research into the languages, traditions, and or research into the Indian tribes, which, even from his carliest youth, it had been his ambi-tion to pursue. In 1832 he was charged with the conduct of an expedition to the Upper Mississippi and beyond St. Anthony's Falls. Of that mission he produced an account, in his "Expedition to Itasea Lake," a work in which he showed that he had succeeded in tracing the Mississippi up to its ultimate forks, and to its actual source in Itasea Lake. He was after-wards described as "the only man in America who had seen the Mississippi from its source to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico." He subsequently acted as commissioner to the Indians for the purchase of territory upon the north-western frontier; as superintendent of Indian affairs; and in capacities of a like nature. In 1841 he took up his residence at New York, afterwards making a philological and archeological tour in Europe and Canada. At a later period he devoted himself to the task of arranging and publishing his vast stores of information upon Indian language, antiquities, and ethnology, which he had spent thirty years in collecting. An enumeration of several of this learned gentleman's most important publications will afford a notion of the great services he performed relative to the aboriginal history of his native land. His greatest work was entitled "Historical and Statistical Information respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States;" and of searcely less value are, "American Indians, their History, Condition, and Prospects;" Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers;" "The Myth of Hiawatha, and other Oral Legends of the North-American Indians" (from this work Mr. Longfellow derived the legend of his poem of "Hiawatha"); "A Complete of his poem of "Intawatia", "A Complete Lexicon of the Algonquin Language, the most primitive and widely-diffused aboriginal lan-guage," and "Algo Researches." Mr. School-craft was a member of the chief European and American literary and learned societies. n. at Unsultan Men Vol. 1279. school the

Hamilton, New York, 1763; n. about 1860, Schorer, John, shif-rel, a Dutch painter, who studied under Albert Dürer, after which he who studied under Amer Durer, after which in went to the Holy Land, where he made a large collection of sketches. On his return to Europe, he was appointed by Pope Adrian IV, super-intendent of the buildings at Belvedere. He Menacity of the bandings at Schoorl, Holland, 1495; n. at Utrecht, 1562.
Schoorl, Andrew, shot, a learned Garman

Schotz, Andrew, shot, a learned Ggrann poem. n. in Gernany, about 1815, p. 1836. elassicist, who became professor of electrion at Rome, and afterwards taught Greek at To-learned German lady, who understood Latin, ledo. He produced, among many other learned Greek, and Hebrew, and was acquainted with

works, "Hispania Illustrata," the Lives of Francis Borgia, Ferdinand Xunez, and also edited several of the Latin classics, B. at Antwerp, 1552; D. at the same city, 1629.

Sourevelius, Cornelius, shre-vel'-i-us, a Dutch somerapher, who published editions of Homer and Hesiod; but his principal work was his "Lexicon," Greek and Latin, which was extensively used in England. p. 1614; p. 1667. SCHUBERT, Francis, shoo'-bairt, an eminent

musical composer, whose melodies, known by their German name, "Lieder," have attained great celebrity throughout Germany, France,

great ecclerity throughout Germany, France, and England; among the best known are the "Erl König," "Are Marie," "Der Wanderer, and "Die Erwartung," Ac. n. 1797; n. 1823.
Sentlemburg, Matthias John, Comp. Schol-temberg, a German general, who was first in the Polish service, and, with a small arrays are such a source with a small arrays are such as some distributions of the such as the suc army, repelled several attacks made by the Swedes under Charles XII. In 1708 he was at the battle of Malplaquet, where his conduct gained him the esteem of Prince Eugene. In 1711 he entered the Venetian servier, and comselled the Turks to raise the siege of Corfu-In 1726 he went to England on a visit to his sister, the countess of Kendal, but afterwards returned to Venice. B. near Magdeburg, 1661; D. at Venice, 1747.

SCHULTENS, Albert, shoul'-tens, a learned German divine and Orientalist, who became professor of the Oriental languages, first at Francker and afterwards at Leyden. His principal works are, a "Commentary upon Joh; "Commentary on the Proverbs," the "Life of Saladin," translated from the Arabic; a Hebrew and an Arabic Grammar, B. at Groningen, 1686; D. at Leyden, 1750.—His son John Jacob was also a learned professor, and succeeded him in the chair of Oriental languages at Leyden. His grandson, Henry Albert, became prof. ssor of Oriental languages at Amsterdam, and produced a Latin translation of the fables of Pilpay.

and other learned works. p. 1703.

Schultzr, Benjamin, shoottz, a learned German philologist, who produced, among other important works, one in German, entitled "The Master of the Eastern and Western Languages, which contained one hundred alphabets." 1761 ; p. 1833.

SCHUMACHER, Henry Christian, shoot-marker, an eminent modern Dutch astronomer, who was selected by the Danish government to measure the degrees of longitude from Copenhagen to the west coast of Jutland, and in 1821 was appointed by the Royal Scientific Society of Corenhagen to direct the survey of Holstein and Lanenberg. He was subsequently engaged, in conjunction with the English Board of Longitude, in ascertaining the differences between the observatories of Greenwich and Altona, after-life was spent as astronomer to the king of Denmark. He published many valuable works upon the science to which he devoted himself. B. 1780; D. at Altona, 1850.

SCHUMANN, Robert, shoot-man, a German musical composer, whose works are very nonain the factor country; but the only produc-lion by him which became successful in England, was a cantata entitled "Paradise and the Peri," the words of which were translated from Moore's

several modern languages. She applied herself several modern languages. She applied nerseli to music, painting, and engraving with great success, and her penmanship was remarkable for its beauty. In 1869 she became a disciple of the enthusiast Labadie, after whose death she retired from the world. Her "Opuscula," or pieces in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, were printed in 1852. She also wrote Latin peems, and a "Defence of Female Study." n. at Cologne, 1607; p. 1678.

SCHWANTHALER, Louis Michael, snau an eminent German sculptor, whose ancestors had been of the same profession during some generations. He received his artistic education generations. Indreceived his a use of extraction at the Munich Academy of the Fine Arts, and subsequently repaired to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Thorwaldsen, who aided him with some valuable advice. His first successes in his profession were due to the patronage of King Louis of Bavaria, who employed the young sculptor in carving a statue of Shakspeare for the theatre at Munich, and afterwards in executing the sculpturesque decorations for the fine architectural works with which that art-loving monarch was adorning his capital city. He continued to labour with unceasing zeal until he became the acknowledged head of the Mu-nich school of sculpture. In 1835 he was ap-pointed professor of sculpture; but although his health began to decline about this time, his energy was scarcely less ardent than formerly, His grandest work was the colossal statue of Bayaria which occupies the centre of the Baya-Bayaria which occupies the centre of the Bayarian Hall of Pame, and is about sixty feet in height. His colossal statues of St. Peter, St. Paul, Count Tilly, and monumental statues of Göthe, Jean Paul Richter, and Mozari, are noble productions. The new palace of King Louis of Bayaria, the Walhalla of Ratisbon, and, indeed, many of the finest art-collections throughout Germany and England, are enriched by his splendid works. At his death he bequeathed his studio, together with models of pequeatned his studio, together with models of his most important works, to the Fine Arts Academy of Munich; and in the same city there is a street named in his honour. Casts of the head of his "Bavaria," of the "Shield of Her-cules," and of other of his productions, are con-tained in the Curvet Delance of Suizance. tained in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. B.

at Munich, 1802; D. at the same city, 1848.
Sohwarz, Berthold, shourtz, a German
monk, who is said to have been of the order of the Cordeliers. According to one statement, he was the discoverer of gunpowder, which he obtained while making some experiments with sulphur, charcoal, and saltpetre. Another account gives to Roger Bacon the discovery; but the compound appears, in reality, to have been known at a more remote date. Schwartz lived about the beginning of the 14th century.

SCHWARTZ, Christian Frederick, an eminent Prussian missionary, who, in 1750, left London Prussian missionary, who, in 1750, left London for the Rast Indies, where, during almost half a century, he laboured zealously in the conversion of the Hindoos to Christianity. He camed and received the warm support of the British throughout his honourable career, and which in 1787, the rapla of Tanjoro was dying, he intrusted to him his youthful successor, saying, "He is not my son, but yours: into your hands I deliver him." Hishop Hober spoke of Schwartz as m "extraordinary man," and, at his death, the East India directors erected a monument to his weaport in St. Mary's Church, at Madras. his memory in St. Mary's Church, at Madras. p. in Prussia, 1726; p. in the East Indies, 1798.

SCHWARTZENBERG, Charles Philip, Prince von, shwartz'-en-bairg, an Austrian general, whose signal services in the campaigns against the Turks in 1789, and in the subsequent engagements with the armies of the French regagements with the armies of the French republic, gained for him, in 1797, the rank of major-general. In 1799 he mised a regiment of Hulor-general. In 1799 he mised a regiment of Guight at Hohenlinden, at Austerlitz, and at Wagram. When Napoleon I. invaded Russia, in 1813, Schwartzenberg commanded the auxiliary force of Austria, then an ally of France; but Change a warm has been the careful as a few of the contractions of the contraction of the c showed so much reluctance to obey the orders of the French emperor, that strong representations were on that account made to his monarch. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the command-in-chief of the armies allied against Napoleon, and was present at the battle of Leipzic, where the French army was almost anni-hilated. In 1814 he entered France, and marched into Paris upon the capitulation of the city by Marmont. His subsequent career was less active: but he was loaded with honours by the emperor of Austria. At his death he was a field-marshal of the Austrian army. B. at

Vienna, 1771; p. 1820. Schweigerweiser, Jean, skwi-gai-oo'-ser, a learned French philologist, who was proficient Jearned French philologist, who was prolicious in Arabic, Syriag, Hebreva, and other languages, the knowledge of which he gained in his native country, in England, and in Germany. Howas appointed professor of philosophy at Strasburg in 1770, and was subsequently chosen to occupy the chair of Greek. He produced editions of Suidas, Herodotus, Sensea, and Epicetus. D. at Strasburg, 1742; D. 1830.

Schwenckfeld, Gaspar von, shwenk'-felt, a German divine, who founded a sect which still exists in small numbers in Silesia. He was one of the first followers of Luther, but subsequently separated from him, and commenced preaching some entirely new doctrines. He declared that the Scriptures were not to be held as inspired, and that mankind should wait, without dis-cussion, until the true revelations should emaof the reuniting of the Roman Catholics and the followers of the reformed doctrines. He

the followers of the reformed doctrines. He wrote upwarfs of eighty dissertations upon theology. B. in Silesia, 1460; n. at UIII, 1561. SCHWBERS, Christopher, Count, schwerf-in, a general and field-marshal in the Prussian service, entroed the army at an early age, and distinguished himself on many occasions. In 1741 he grained the battle of Molvitz at the moment when the Prussians thought themselves lost. The king of Prussia excel a statute in shis banous, as did the emperor of Germany a manuscration this soft where he was slain. B. monument on the spot where he was slain. . B.

monument on the spot where he was sam. a. 1884; killed at the battle of Prague, 1787.
Sotoperus, Caspar, *i-op'-pi-is, a learned German philologist, who wrote an abusive satire on the pretensions of Joseph Sealiger to be considered of noble descent, and attacked James Lof England and the Jesuit with great asperity. At the close of his life he employed himself in Sealistics the Ameniums Life learning the Constant of the Constan explaining the Apocalypse. His learning was extensive and profound, and he produced more than a hundred works upon the authors of anti-

quity. n. in the Palatinate, 1876; p. 1849.
Sorre, sip'-t-o, the name of an illustrious Roman family the most celebrated members of which were :

Scipio, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Africanus, a celebrated general, who is said to

have made his first campaign at the age of 17, James I.," folio, in Latin and English verse: under his father, and to have saved his parent's life at the battle of the Ticinus, B.C. 218. After the battle of Canner, he prevented the Roman youth from abandoning their country as they had intended, out of despair of saving it. Sciple was elected addle at the age of 21. His father and uncle having fallen in battle, he obtained the command in Spain, where he de-feated the enemy and took New Carthage. He put an end to the war in that country by a decisive battle, and then crossed over into Africa, where he defeated Hasdrubal and Syphax, American defended instituted and opinion of the battle of Zame, which victory produced peace between Rome and Carthage. Scipio obtained a triumph and the appellation of Africanus for these brilliant services. He was also twice honoured Hant services. He was also twice nonductive with the consular dignity; but cuvy of his glory brought upon him a charge of taking bribes. Scipio appeared before the people; and only saved himself by recalling to them his victory at Zama. The affair, however, was again brought before the tribunes; but he had retired to his villa near Liternum, where he continued to reside until his death. The virtues and generosity of Scipio, especially to his captives, were as distinguished as his valour and prudence; while, as a general, he was only second to Hannibal. B. 235 B.c.; D. about 183 B.c. Scipro, Lucius Cornelius, surnamed Asiations,

brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Spain and Africa. In reward of his services, he obtained the consulate, B.C. 190. He afterwards conducted the war in Asia against Autiochus, over whom he gained a great victory on the plains of Maguesia. For this he was honoured with a triumph and the appellation of Asiaticus. Cato the censor, however, preferred a charge against him of peculation, and his estates were sold to pay the supposed debt he owed to the republic.

Scipio Africanus. He was called Africanus the Younger, in consequence of his victories over the Carthaginians. He served the office of ædile, and afterwards of consul, in which capacity he laid siege to, and succeeded in taking Carthage, B.C. 146, which, according to a decree of the senate, was razed to the ground. For this he was chosen consul a second time, and thok Numantia, n.c. 133, whence he acquired the surname of Numantinus. He was assassi-nated in his hed, n.c. 129, as is supposed by the direction of the triumvirs, who suspected him of aspiring to the dictatorship, Scipio Nasica was the cousin of the pre-

ceding, whom he defended with great eloquence before the people. He was refused the consul-ship at first, but afterwards obtained that dignity. In 171 s.c. he pleaded the cause of the Spanish people against their Reman governors before the senate.

Scipio, Metellus, father-in-law of Pompey.
After the battle of Pharsalia, he retired to
Africa with the remains of the vanquished Arrica with the remains of the vanduished army, and having joined the troops of Juba, king of Mauritania, was for some time suc-cessful; but was ultimately defeated by Cosar at Thapsus, and fell in battle.

iam, sklai-ter, an Er lish divine, who wrote elegies and epitaphs, under the title of "Threnodia Britannica," "Pala-Albion; or, the History of Great Britain to the reign of and a genealogy of James I, from Adam. p. in Kent, 1617.

Scoras, sko'-pas, an architect and sculptor of the isle of Paros, who built the famous mausoleum for Artemisia, in honour of her husband: but his chief work was a statue of Venus, which was esteemed as could to that of Praxiteles.

Lived about 350 B.C.

Sconesov, William, skors'-be, an Arctic navigator and whaling captain, who was the son of a small farmer in Yorkshire, and himself fola small nature. It Tokshire, and imbest fol-lowed agricultural occupations until he had reached early manhood, when he determined to pursue a scalaring life. In 1750 he sailed from Whitby; but, having excited the jealousy of his superiors througholisplaying greater mantical skill, he was compelled to leave the vessel and enter an ordnance armed store-ship, in which he was captured by the Spaniards. He effected his escape, however, and returned to his father's farm; but, after an interval of about three years, again took to the sea, having entered a whaleship as a common seaman. After making a number of voyages, he rose to the command of the vessel, and subsequently became the most successful whaling captain of his time. After making thirty voyages, he, in 1823, retired from active life with an ample competency. He was the inventor of the "round top-gallant crow'snest," which was stated to be one of the greatest boons given to modern Arctic voyagers, his retirement he occupied himself with various schemes of social improvement, and in 1926 schemes of social improvement, and in 12-20 published an "Essay on the Improvement of the Town and Harbour of Whitby, with its Streets and Neighbouring Highways." B. at

Cropton, near Whitby, 1760; n. 1829.
Scorrsbry, Rev. William, an eminent Arctic navigator, was the son of the preceding, under mavigator, was the son of the preceding, under whom he acquired his carlied knowledge of nautical matters. He joined his father's vessel in his 10th year, and alterwards rose to the post of chefr hast. In 1806 he, with his father, reached a higher latitude than he like of heretofore gained, viz., to within 510 miles of the North Pole. On attaining his 21st year, his father resigned the command of the vessel to him. In 1817 Sir Joseph Banks endervoured to obtain for him the commission of proceeding upon a voyage of exploration towards the North Pole; but the Board of Admiralty, in conformity with a rule of the service, selected an officer of the royal navy to carry out the enterprise. 1820, after having made seventeen whaling voyages, he produced a most valuable work, cu-titled, "An Account of the Arctiv Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Winde Fishery." Two years later he published a second remarkable work, entitled, "Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery, in-cluding Researches and Discoveries on the Eastern Coast of West Greenland," He quitted the service at that time, and was shortly after-wards elected a fellow of the Royal Societies of wards elected a fellow of the inquisassesses. London and Edinburgh. Always deeply impressed with a sense of religious duty, he next resolved to qualify himself for holy orders. His entered as student of Queen's College, Cambridged. bridge; and after being ordained, became chap-lain of the mariner's church at Liverpool. He subsequently removed to a living at Exeter; but at a later period became vicar of Bradford in Yorkshire. He wrote several valuable papers upon practical magnetism and its rela-



Roper,



SCOTT, SIR WALTER.



SHELLEY, PREUX BUSSE

Sheridan, Richard Brissley.

Scott Scott

tions to navigation, for the "Transactions" of awaking intellect that bent which was to conthe Royal Society of Edinburgh; and likewise put forth some important pieces elucidatory of the magnetism of iron ships. Some of his other works were "Memorials of the Sca." "Disworks were "Alemorias of the Sea," "Dis-courses to Seamen," "Sabbaths in the Arctic Regions," and "Records of the Adventurous Lite of the late William Scoresby," His great love for scientific research, particularly in the question of the magnetism of iron ships, in-duced him to make a voyage to Australia in the

Royal Charter, from which he returned in 1856.
2. 1790; D. at Torquay, 1857.
Scott, Sir Michael, skot, a learned Scotchman, who is assumed to be the heir of his grandfather, who is assumed to be the herror in a grandature. Sir Richard Ralweary. He is believed to have studied at Paris, and to have subsequently visited the court of the emperor Frederick II. Returning to his native country, he is supposed to have been employed in various important services by Alexander III., who knighted him after the battle of Largs. His skill in chemistry and mathematics caused him to be regarded as a magician. Fragments of his works on natural history, mathematics, and philosophy remain. Dante speaks of him as a magician, in the "Inferno," and frequent allusion is made to him by Boccaccio and other Italian writers. B. in Scotland, early in the 13th century; supposed

to have died 1291.

Scorr, Reginald, a learned English writer, Scott, Regulato, a learned English writer, who produced "A Perfect Platform of a Hop-Garden;" "The Discovery of Witcheratt;" "Discourse upon Devils and Spirits." In the two last he combats the absurdities of witch-James I., in his "Demonology," attempted to refute his opinions. Is, in Kent, early in the 16th century; p. 1599.

Scorr, David, a Scottish historian, who was several times imprisoned on account of his attachment to the house of Stuart. He was the author of a "History of Scotland," B. in East

Lothian, 1675; D. 1742.

Scorr, Daniel, a learned writer, who published an essay towards a demonstration of the Scripture Trinity; in 1741 he printed a new version of St. Matthew's Gospel, with critical notes; and in 1745, an Appendix to Stephens's

Greek Lexicon. p. 1759.
Scott, Sir Walter, an illustrious Scotch author. In his carliest years he was allicted with more than the ordinary ailments of childhood. When scarcely two years of age, his right leg was found to have become suddenly powerless, and the previously healthy boy was pronounced as lame for life. In his eighth year he appeared to have gained an accession of strength, and was sent to the High School of Edinburgh: but in a few months he was once more prestrated upon a sick couch. This hap-pened at the close of the year 1784. His naturally strong constitution triumphed over this, almost the last attack made upon it by disease, and in 1786 he was sufficiently recovered to be apprenticed to his father, a writer to the Signet. This took place when he was in his fifteenth year; but the youthful invalid had, meanwhile, been accumulating knowledge and arranging ideas, had been feeding an imagination stimulated by sickness, with stores which, though not likely ever to be utilized in his practice as a lawyer, were to prove of the most essential service to him in his career as an author. Circumstances combined to give to his 927

duct the Scotch lawyer's son to greatness. His grandfather at Sandy Knowe, on the Tweed, and a maiden aunt, who for a time had charge of him, were able to narrate to him those legendary tales upon which his mind longed to dwell. in his second illness, too, he was permitted to devour the contents of a circulating library, rich "in the romances of chivalry, and the ponderous folios of Cyrus and Cassandra, down to the most approved works of modern down to the most approved works of modern times;" and he afterwards said, "I believe I read almost all the romances, old plays, and epic poetry, in that formidable collection." As he grew older and stronger, he took long rambles on foot or on horsebuck through the Highland and border counties, during which he was continually making additions to his stores of legendary tales, or marking character, or observing nature. He made acquaintance with the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," while upon a visit to an uncle who resided near Kelso. He says, "In early youth I had been an eager student of ballad poetry, and the tree is still in my recollection beneath which I lay and first enrecollection beneath which I lay and lirst en-tered upon the cuchanting perusal of Percy's 'Reliquus of Ancient Poetry,' although it has long perished in the general blight which allected the whole race of Oriental platanus to which it belonged." The perusal of this, and the kindred works of Herd and Byans, led him towards philological and antiquarian research. and while attending the lectures of Dugald Stewart, m 1790, upon moral philosophy, he wrote an essay upon the "Manners and Cus-toms of the Northern Nations of Europe," which, together with others on the origin of the Feudal system, the Scandinavian Mythology, and the authenticity of Ossian's poems, subsequently composed, he read to the Specula-tive Society in 1792-3. He was called to the bar in 1792; in 1799 he received the appointment of sheriff of Selkirkshire, and in 1806 became one of the principal clerks of the Court of Ess-sion. To these sources of income were added a small property inherited from an uncle, and a moderate fortune received with his wife, Miss Carpenter, whom he married in 1797. His circaustances were, accordingly, favourable for his following that career of literature to which his inclination and ambition invited him. He had long been addicted to verse-making, and had published, in 1790, a translation of Bürger's "Leonora" and the "Wild Huntsman," which marked the commencement of the poetical or first phase of his literary career. In 1799, Göthe's "Gotz of Berlichingen," the ballad of "Glenfinhas," and "The Evo of St. John," followed; and when, in 1895, he gave to the public the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," he became the greatest poetical favourite of the day, "Maradon," the "Lady of the Lake," "Don Roderick, "Rokeby," the "Lord of the Isles," the "Bridal of Triermain," and "Harold the Dauntless," followed in rapid succession. The comparative fadure of the two last works, which were published anonymously, seems to ve decided Scott to abandon verse for prose.

The second great epoch of his literary life may be said to have commenced with the anonymous besaid to have commenced with the anonymous publication of "Maveley," in 1844. In four years it had for successors "Guy Mannering," the "Antiquary," the "Black Dwarf," "Glo Roy," and the "Heart of Mid-Lothian." His name was not placed upon

these productions; but, although the secret of Scott a healthy intellect was engrafted on a their authorship was well kept by his printer and publisher, the public began to regard Scott, the poet, as the "Great Unknown." But his active pen was not alone engaged upon the fine novels which he continued to throw off with so much facility. He was secretly in partnership with Ballantyne, his printer, and had many transactions with Constable, the Edinburgh

view;" he wrote the Life of Dryden and of Swift, the biographical and critical prefaces to a collection of the English novelists, and furnished notes to Sadler's Correspondence, and works of a kindred style. In this way he was engaged between the years 1796 and 1826. His novels and poems had made him famous, and had, moreover, raised him to apparent affluence. His fine manly character caused him to be beloved by a large and distinguished circle of ac-The magniticence of his disposiquaintances. The magnificence of his disposi-tion incited him to enact the rale of one of those great feudal chiefs which his pen so pie turesquely portrayed. Confiding in his fertile turesquely portrayed. Confiding in his fertili-genius, he became the proprietor of Abbots-ford, where, in the intervals of literary com-position, he dispensed the hospitalities of a prince. In brief, the interval 1820-29 may be deserfled as one gargeous dream. But the commercial crisis of the latter year made hand-rupts of Constable & Co. and I-allamyros & Co. "A state of affairs," according to the Seatch term, was drawn up, and, in consequence of his connexion with those firms, he was found to be liable for a sum of about \$147,000. Yet be was undaunted before this fearful load of debt. "Gentlemen," he said to his creditors, "time and Lagainst any two. Let me take this good ally into my company, and I believe I shall be able to pay you every farthing." He gave up all his property, proposed to 1 ge the receipts of his literary labours in the hands of trustees for the payment of his creditors, retired into modest lodgings, and went resolutely to work to wipe off his liabilities. "It is very hard," he said, "thus to lose all the labours of a lifetime, and oc made a poor man at last, when I cought of the right of the rhoir of Ely Cutheto have been otherwise. But, if God grant me imas at Excler College, Oblind; and the relife and strength for a few years longer, I have, storation of Hereford cathedral and St. Mino doubt that I shall redeem it all." This last
unfortunate period during which a male and steady charter of the research of the unfortunate period, during which a noble mind uniortunate period, during which a none and was struggling to accomplish a Herculcan task, endured from 1820 to 1832. "The Hi tory of Napoleon," "The Letters on Demonology and

Napoleon," "The Letters on Demonology and ft," and such works, were produced to aid the good cause he had at heart; but al though he did not shrink from the responsibilities which lay upon him, his overtaxed faculties gave way beneath the excessive mental toil to which they were subjected. The great object of this, the dark and closing period of his life, was however attained. Before his death, he had materially decreased the load of debt, and, after that unhappy event, the profits of his writings wiped away the whole. It would be unnecessary to append a complete list of his works: they are too well known, and, fortunately, too easily accessible to the whole reading community, to need it. "Time alone," says an eminent authority, "can decide how much of his writing, will survive, and white place they have been supported by the will be the survive will be the

powerful will; that he had a natural and easy play of humour, with no inconsiderable portion play of indinour, with no inconsiderable person of poetical imagination, and a large share of that power of apprehending and portraying character which is the great charm of Fielding, A great part of his life he indulged in a dreamworld ... his own; but when rudely awakened by adversity, he submitted to the consequences with heroic fortitude. He was a great and good man." His house and estate at Abbotsford good man. Its moise and estars at Ambotstord became the property of J. R. Hope, Fsq., the husband of his grand-daughter, Charlotte Harriet Jane Lockhart, daughter of Scott's eldest daughter Sophia and J. G. Lockhart, Esq. B. at Edinburgh, 1771; D. at Abbotsford 1832

1832.
Scorr, Michael, author of "Tom Crimele's
Log," and "The Cruise of the Midze," was a
native of Glasgow, and received his education
at the high school and university of that city. He repaired to Jamaica in 1806, where he remained till 1822, and isrally settled in Scotland. where he embarked in commercial speculations, During his leisure he composed the entertaining sketches above mentioned, which first appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine;" and he preserved his incognito so well, that it was not until after his death that they were found to have pro-ceeded from his pen. n. 1780; p. 1835. scoted from his pen. B. 1780; B. 1885.
Scott, George Gilbert, an eminent modern architect, who, at the conclusion of his appren-

ticeship, entered into partnership with Mr. Modatt, a fellow-pupil. While in partnership, ig other works, the Mr. t designed, : beautiful nt. " Martyrs' Memorial;" and the handsome parish church at Camberwell. In 1845 he quitted Mr. Moffait, and soon afterwards carried off, in connetition with the best architects in Europe, the first prize for creeting the church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg. In 1855 he again de-feated the leading architects, both English and continental, in the design for the Hôtel-de-Villa of the same city. These, and many work cuted in England, placed him in the foremost rank as a Gothic architect. His principal works were, the restoration of the chair of Ely Cuthe-

architect to the dean and chapter of minster, and was employed in desi new abbey gate-house, and in mal restorations and improvements. He r the

associate of the Royal Academy in 1855, and in 1550 was appointed archi of the new Foreign Office, in conjunctio with Mr. Digby Wyatt. He likewise designed the "Westminster Memorial to Lord Ruglan;" and wrote several pamphlets on Gothic architecture. n. at Gawcott, near Buckingham, 1811.

cott, mear toucamentam, inc.

Scorr, Winfield, a modern American general, was the son of a Scotch gentleman, who emigrated to America after the battle of Culloden. He was educated for the law, but quitted that profession for a military career. In 1812 against the E was taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown, in

taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown, in Canada. After obtaining his exchange, he sig-nalized himself by taking Fort George, for hich he was made general of brigade S verely wounded at the battle of Ningara, in

to Europe for the recovery of his health; and while at Paris, devoted himself to the study of French military tactics. Named commander-in-chief of the American army in the war with Mexico in 1847, he in a single campaign defeated Santa Anna in several engagements, took Vera Cruz and Jalapa, and marching into the city of Mexico, compelled the enemy to sign a treatyof peace. Notwithstanding his brilliant services, General Scott was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the presidentship. At the outbreak of the dispute between the United States and the Secessionists, General Scott was appointed commander in chief of the Federalist forces, but did not take any share in the operations in the field, and indeed resigned his post after the battle of Bull Run, the movement which led battle of Bull Run, the movement which led to that disastrous defeat having been taken against his advice. It subsequently appeared that General Scott was opposed to the war from

that General Scott was opposed to the war from the first, and, in speaking of the seceding States, advised the President to let the "wayward sis-ters go in pacee." in in Vignina, 1768; n. 1866. Scott, John. (See Ellion, Earl of.) Scotts, Unin. (See Bluon, Earl of.) Scotts, Unin. (See Bluon, Scott, Olin) Scotts, John. (See Bluon, Scott, Olin)

SCOTTS, John. (See ERIGERA.)
SORIER, Augustine Eugène, skreeb, an eminent French dramatic author, who was the son
of a merchant, and was designed for the legal profession; but, after the death of his parents, he so much neglected his studies, and at the he so much neglected his studies, and at the same time svined so strong a predilection for dramatic composition, that his guardian, the celebrated advocate Bonnet, advised him to abandon jurisprudence for the drams. Accord-ingly, in 1811, he, in conjunction with Germain Delavigne, an old schoolfellow, produced his first piece, entitled "The Dervish," which was unsuccessful. A similarly unfortunate recep-tion greated several of his after efforts; but the tion greates several or his after citoris, but all young playwright persevered undauntedly, and, in 1812, produced a drama which was received with the greatest applause. From that time until his death he continued to compose plays and operatic libretti with a rapidity truly astoand operate notest with a rapinity truly asso-nishing. His power of constructing plots, de-lineating character, and composing withy and pointed dialogue, appeared to be inexhaustible. He wrote about four hundred pieces of various kinds; and both the French and the English stage (for which latter his best works have been freely adapted) ove to his fertile invention many of their greatest triumphs. The most popular of his operas are, "The Prophet," "The Grown Diamouls," "Fra Diavolo," and "Robert le Diable." The list of even his best plays is le Diable." too long to be admitted into this notice. B. at Paris, 1791; p. 1861.

SORIEONIUS LARGUS, skri-bo'-ni-us, a Roman physician in the time of Claudius, whom he ac-companied to Britain. Some of his works are extant, and were printed at Bale in 1529.
Flourished early in the 1st century.
Scrverus, Peter Schryver, called in Latin,

residence: but he soon left it to return to Paris: and it was said of him, that he had shut up the fort, returned to Paris by the coach, and for fifteen years carried the keys in his pocket. B. at Havre-de-Grace, 1801; D. at Paris, 1867. Scuper, Magdalen de, a French romancist,

SCUDER, Auguate de, a French romatour, and sister of the preceding, wrote a large number of works, which were once highly popular, notwithstanding their great length. The chief of these were, "Clelia," in 10 vols.; "Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus," in 10 vols.; "Drahim, or the Illustrious Bassa;" "Conversations and Discourses;" "A Discourse on Glory," &c. She was admitted a member of the Academy of Ricovrati at Padua, and had pensions from Cardinal Mazarin and Louis XIV. B. 1607; D. 1701.
SCYLAX, si'-lax, a geographer, mathematician, and musician of Caria, near Halicarnassus, who

was employed by Darius, son of Hystaspes, in making discoveries in India. Some attribute to making discoveries in India. Some attribute to him the invention of geographical tables. His "Periplus of the Inhabited World" was pub-lished in the "Minor Greek Geographers" of

Sail, 1826. Flourished about 510 B.C.
Saba, Albert, seb'-a, a Dutch naturalist, who
produced a beautifully-printed and illustrated work upon natural history, at Amsterdam, in 1734. The explanations are in Latin and French. B. 1665; p. 1736.

SEBASTIAN, Don, se-bas-ti-an, king of Portual, was the posthumus son of the Infante John. gal, was the posthumus son of the Infance com, by a daughter of the Emperor Charles V.; and succeeded John III. in 1557, he being then only succeeded John III. in 1507, the being then only in his third year. He engaged in an unsuccessful war with the Moors in 1574, and in 1578 went in person to assist Muley Mohammed, son of Abdalla, sultan of Marocco, against his uncle, the rightful heir to the throne; but, in a battle fought near Tangier, Sebastian was slain, Some, however, believed that the report of his denth was incorrect, and that he was in capti-vity. This belief produced several impostors, who pretended to be Sebastian, most of whom ended their days on the scaffold or in the gal-lies. Sebastian having left no issue, Portugal was annexed to Spain.

SEBASTIAN DEL PIOMBO. (See PIOMBO, Sebastian del.)

SERESTIANI, Horace François, Count, se-bas'-te-a'-ne, a French general, who was about to enter the priesthood when the Revolution caused him to join the army. After distinguishing himself in Italy under General Moreau, he obtained the command of a regiment of dragoons, at the head of which he assisted Bonaparte to carry into effect his coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire. His after-career was marked with the greatest success, both as a soldier and as a diplomatist. He signalized himself at the battle of Austrilitz, and on being appointed to a com-mand in Spain, in 1809, defeated the Spaniards in several encounters. He next obtained from Napoleon I. a command in the grand army prepared for the invasion of Russia; and after the battles of Smolensko and Moskwa entered the Schwertus, Peter Schryver, called in Latin, bettles of Smolensko and Moskwa entered the tavia Illustrata," the "Chronicles of Holland, received a wound at the buttle of Leipzic in Zealand, Ulrochit," &c. He also published ed: Bill, and was subsequently posted at Cologne ditions of Vegetins, and other writers on military affilirs. n. at Hieriern, 1876; p. 1860.

Souder, George de, skeo-dai-re, a French port and dramatist who was intended and educated for the military profession, but quitted it off or dramatic composition. Richellies for a many control of the composition. Richellies for a department of cavalry of the Imperial cated for on a rock near Marseilles for a deputation which waited upon the allied mo-

narchs subsequently to the disaster of Waterloo. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies He was a memoer of the unamoer of Deputies during the restoration; and, upon the accession of Louis Philippe, became minister of marine, and afterwards minister of foreign affairs. He was ambassador in London in 1835, and five years later received the marshal's baton. Soon years meer received the marshus patent. Soon after the murder of his daughter, the duchess de Prasiin, by her husband, in 1847, his health became so seriously affected that he was compelled to retire into private life. After his demise, his body was buried in the church of the Invalides, upon which occasion the building narrowly escaped destruction by fire. Although not as brilliant in the field as the best of Napoleon's marshals, he everywhere displayed the generates bravery and the most complete know-ledge of the principles of strategy. As a diplo-matist, he obtained several important advan-tages for his master. He is also declared to have advised Napoleon to winter in Lithuania during the invasion of Russia; which counsel, if heeded, might have averted the catastrophe which cost Napoleon his throne. B. in Corsica, 1776: p. 1851.

SECKENDORF, Veit Louis von, sek'-en-dorf, a German historian, who became privy councillor to the elector of Brandenburg, and chancellor

Description of the Germanic Empire." n. in Francoins, 1828; p. at Hallo, 1892. SECURE, Thomas, set *er., a learned and pious English prelate, who, upon entering into orders became chaplain to Bishop Talbot, and in resulting the status of the rectory of St. Jamesis, Westminster, and appointed king's chapsis, Westminster, and appointed king's chapsis, Westminster, and appointed king's chapsis, the past 1735, he was consecrated bishop of Bristol, and in 1737 translated to Oxfu. In 1750 he obtained the decancy of St. Paulis, and in 1758 was edwared to the prohibital principles. and in 1758 was advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury. The sermons, charges, and lec-tures of this excellent prelate are distinguished by their perspiculty and eloquence. B. thorne, Notts, 1693; p. in London, 1768. B, at Sib-

Enorpe, Notes, 1665; D. IN LORIGIA, 1705.
SECOUSES, Denis François, sek-aose, a French
writer, who was educated under Hollin, after
which he became an advocate, but quitted the
law for literature. He was employed by the aw for interature. He was employed by the chanceller PApressean as censor-royd, and in other public services, until he became blind. He published "A Collection of Ordomaness," "Memoirs for a History of Charles the Rad," and saveral dissertations in the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Inscriptions. B. 1991; D. 1754.

SECUNDUS, Johannes, se-kun'-duz, a Dutch poet, who wrote in Latin, and whose family pose, who whole in thating and whose Latin came was Everts, which he altered to the Latin cane by which he is known. He studied law mader Alciatus, and afterwards became secretary to the archbishop of Toledo. His poems, which

to the archbishop of Toledo. His poems, which are of the amstory order, and modelled after Catalius, are various and excellent. The most celebrated are the "Basis," or the Kisses, which have been translated into several languages. Est the Hague, 1611; D. at Tournal, 1636. SEDAINS, Michael Jean, sa-dain', an eminent French dramatic writer. After the death of his father, an architect, the became so reduced in circumstances as to take up the trade of a stonermson; but was noticed by hig master, who gave him a share in the business. A tayste for the draman, however, included him to out his however, induced him to quit his

trade, and to write comic operas and plays, which trade, and to write come operas and plays, which possess considerable merit, and some of which have been translated into English; for instance, "Richard Cour-de-Lion" (for which Gretry wrote the music) and "Blue-Beard," He was a member of the French Academy, and secretary of that of Architecture. B. at Paris, 1719; D. at Bale, 1797.

SENGWICE, Miss Catherine Maria, sedj'-wik a popular American authoress, who was the

of a work of tletion, entitled "A New England Tale." Among the most successful of her after-productions, were "Redwood," a novel; "Hopa Leslie, or Early Times in America;" "The Lesne, or carry times in America; "The Linwoods;" "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home;" and a work for juvenile perusal, called "The Rich Poor Man and the Poor Rich called "The Rich root and and the root ages Man." She also contributed largely to the American literary journals. B. at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, 1780; p. 1807. SEBOWICK, Rev. Adam, an eminent modern geologist, who was educated at the university of Combulation where he became followed

geologist, who was cancated at the university of Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity College in 1808. Ten years later he was chosen to fill the chair of geology founded by Dr. Woodward. As a geologist, he princi-pally directed his attention to the study of the crystalline rocks. His literary contributions to science were principally furnished to the "Transactions" of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and of the Geological Society, to the Reports of the British Association, the "Annals of Philosophy," and the "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal." He was also the re-Philosophical Journal." He was also the reputed author of the celebrated reply to the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," in the "Edinburgh Review." One of the most in the "Edinburgh Review." One of the most important of his few separate works was that entitled "A Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," in which he enan-ciated his views relative to the bearings of physical philosophy upon the Christian religion. He was corresponding member of the French Institute and fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies. B. at Dent, Yorkshire, about 1786.

SEDLEY, Sir Charles, srd'-le, an English poet, who was one of the wits of the court of Charles II. His daughter became mistress to James II. who created her Countess of Dorchester; but Sir Charles was zealous for the Revolution, and being asked the reason, answered, "From a principle of gratitude; for since his majesty has made my daughter a countess, it is fit I should do all I can to make his daughter a queen." His poems are licentious, but are written in an

nis poems are heentous, but are written in an elegant style; he also wrote some plays, which are remarkable for little elso than their losse tone of morality. B. in Kent, 1859; D. 1701.

Skrutave, Crilius, as-dat-li-siz, a Roman ceclesiastle and poet, who wrote a poem on the life of Christ, entitled "Carmen Paschale." It was published by Aldus in 1862. Supposed to have flourished in the 5th certure. flourished in the 5th century.

nourished in the 5th century.

SERNERI, Faul, sois-yair-e, an eminent Italian preacher, whose cloquence occasioned his being appointed chaplain to Pope Innocent XII. Ills works are, Sermons; "The Unbeliever without Excuse;" "The Pastor Instructed;" "The Illusions of the Quietists," &c. u. near Rome, 1624; p. 1894.

SEGERALS, Jean REFURALITY

poet, who was educated for the priesthood, which profession he declined. Mademoiselle, daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, appointed daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, appointed him her gentleman in ordinary, and he was afterwards patronized by Madame de la Fayette. He was a member of the French Academy, wrote some elegant celegens, and translated the "Georgies" and "Endel" of Virgil or French verse. His prose works are, a collec-tion of novels, and "Segraisians, or, a Miscel-lary of History and Literature." B. at Caen, 1284. n. 1207. 1624; p. 1701.

SEGUIER, Pierre, seg'-e-ai, an eminent French lawyer, who, in 1564, was nominated president à mortier, the highest functionary but one in the Parisian Parliament. In that office he boldly and successfully argued against the introduction of the Inquisition into France. He left six sons, all of whom fulfilled high legal functions. B. at Paris, 1504; D. 1580.

SEGUIER, Jean François, an eminent French botanist, who was educated for the legal profession, but renounced it to follow the pursuit of science. He accompanied the Marquis Scipio Maffei on his travels in France, England, Holland, and Germany; and, on his return to his own country, became principal of the academy of Nimes. His principal works are, "Bibliotheca Botanica," "Planta Veronenses," and a translation of the works of Maffel. B. at

Nimes, 1708; D. 1784. SEGUIER, Antoine Louis, an eminent French lawyer, who became advocate-general of the Parisian Parliament. Upon the dissolution of that body in 1790, he was offered the post of mayor of Paris, which he declined, choosing rather to live in retirement during the revolutionary storm; but a pamphlet appearing under the title of "Seguier treated as he deserves," he deemed it prudent to quit his native country. B. at Paris, 1726; D. 1792.

Segur, Philip Henry, Marquis de, sai-goor, a French marshal, who served with distinction in Italy and Bohemia, and particularly at the battle of Prague. He was created a marshal by Louis of Prague. He was created a marshal by Louis XVI, in 1783, having previously been nominated minister of war. During the Revolution he was imprisoned in La Force, but was subsequently liberated by Napoleon when first consul, and also granted as pension of 4000 francs. n. 1724; n. at Paris, 1801.

Szeur, Louis Philip, Count de, a French diplomatist and historical writer, who fought against the English in America, in the service of the Americans, until the termination of the Struggles affect which he attended to France Struggles affect which he attended to France.

struggle; after which he returned to France. He was subsequently appointed ambassador to Russia, and became a favourite with Catharine II., whom he accompanied in her tour to the 11., whom he accompanied in her four to the Crimes in 1787. During the Revolution he narrowly escaped persocution. He afterwards devoted himself to literature, and produced a great number of works. n. 1783; n. 1890. Sacrue, Philip Paul, son of the preceding served in the French army with distinction on many occasions, and in 1812 became marchal-decomm. and took part in unpergon sampulary

many coasions, and in 1812 became marschalde-earny, and took part in numerous assignary actions in 1818-1814. He was created a peer for life in 1811; and word to the "History of Napoleon and the Grand Army in 1812," giving an account of the Russian campaign, which passed through served editions, caused a good deal of controversy, and involved the author in a duel with Gourgaud. P. 1780.

Sayang, Lucius Zelias, eeg.

rated Roman, was the son of Seius Strabo, a Roman knight. He first ingratiated himself into favour with Caius Cæsar, the grandson of Augustus, but afterwards attached himself to Augustus, but afterwards attacned nimser to Tiberius, who made him his confidant. He also contrived, by his pliability of temper and insimating address, to gain the affections of the people, the soldiers, and the senate. He was appointed commander of the prestorian guards, and had the disposal of all places of a ment on the more on the new which he came to his comment on the new temperature of the prestorian than the came to his comment on the new temperature of the prestorian temperature of the prestorian temperature of the new temperature of t guards, and nad the disposal of an piaces of trust and homour, which he gave to his own creatures. Inflamed by ambition, he aspired to the imperial throne, and, to gain his end, mur-dored Druss, the son of the empeor; after which he declared his intention of marrying ivia, the widow of Drusse; but this was op-osed by Tiberius. The emperor at length erceiving the real views of his favourite, caused im to be accused before the senate: on which

inm to be accused before the senate; on which he was descried by his friends and sent to prison, where he was strangled, a.D. 31. His body, after being dragged about the streets, was hrown into the Tiber.

SELDENS, John, self-den, a learned English lawyer and writer, who, after receiving his education at the university of Oxford, in 1804 book up his residence in the Inner Temple, where he was called to the how and hoogen. where he was called to the bar, and became distinguished as a profound lawyer and anti-quary. At the age of 22 he drew up a treatise on the Civil Government of England before the on the LIVE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND BEFORE THE CONQUEST, WHICH SAME THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE IN 1618 his "History of Tithes," which gave great alarm to the clergy, and was an-swered by several writers. Being prosecuted in the High Commission court, he made an apology for having questioned the divine right of the clergy to need to the the thinks. In 1821, he of the clergy to receive tithes. In 1621 he was committed to custody as the principal pro-moter of the protest made by the Commons respecting their privileges. In 1623 he was chosen member of Parliament for Lancaster, and in 1625 was returned for Great Bedwin, and in Missine. He afterwards again represented Lancaster, and was appointed one of the managers of the prosecution of the duke of Buckingham, and had also a principal share in drawing up the Petition of Rights. For his oppoing up the Festion of Rights. For his opposition to the court he was, in 1629, sent to the Tower, whence he was removed to the King's Bench, and in 1634 admitted to bail. From this period he took a less active part against the king. In 1636 he published his "Defence of the King's Dominion over the British Seas," in answer to Grotius. In 1642 he was offered the great seal, which he refused. Though he signed the Covenant, and was appointed keeper of the records, as also a member of the Assembly of Divines, he refused to write a reply to the "Eikon Basilike," which he had been requested to do by Cromwell, B. in Sussex,

SELECTION OF COMMENCE AND SUBSECTION OF COMMENCE Great, received Babylon as his province. When he had strengthened himself in his empire, Selencus imitated the example of the rest of the generals of Alexander, and assumed the title of inde-pendent monarch. He subsequently obtained Syria and Cappadocia and founded many cities which he peopled with Greek colonies, whose national industry, learning, &c., were communicated to the indolent inhabitants of Asia, Selencus was murdered 280 B.C. in the

82nd year of his age. He was succeeded by Antiochus Soter.

SELEUCUS II., surnamed Callinious, succeeded SELECOUS 11, surnamed cumments, succeeding this father, Antiochus Thous, on the throne of Syria, B.C. 246. After he had been a prisoner for some time in Parthia, he died of a fall from

is horse, B.C. 226.

Selectors III. succeeded his father Sciences
II. on the throne of Syria, and received the streame of Cerunus. He was a very weak, timid monarch, and was murdered by his officers after a reign of three years, B.c. 223. His brother Anticohus, though only 15 years old, assended the throne, and rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of the Great.

SELEVOUS IV. succeeded his father Antiochus the Great, B.c. 187. He was surnamed Philopator, or, according to Josephus, Soter. He was poisoned after a reign of twelve years, B.C.

SELEUCUS V., son of Demetrius Nicator, succeeded Antiochus Sidetes on the throne of Syria, in the 20th year of his age, B.c. 124. He

SEIMIL, se'-lim, emperor of the Turks, was the second son of Bajazet II., whom he dethroned and put to death, as he did his two brothers subsequently. Having secured the throne by these crimes, he turned his arms with success against Egypt and Persia. The former country he completely conquered, and put an end to the dominion of the Mamelukes, which had lasted above 260 years. p. 1467; p. 1520.

nad lasted above 200 years. B. 1207; D. 1520. SELIM II., grandson of the above, succeeded his father Solyman II. in 1568. In 1570 he broke the treaty which his father had made with the Venetians, and took the island of Cyprus; but the year following he lost the battle of Lepanto, where his navy was almost wholly destroyed. This disaster obliged him to

sue for peace. D. 1574.

Selim III. younger son of Mustapha and Selim III., younger son of Mustapha and brother of Abdul-Hamid, whom he succeeded in 1789, was one of the most enlightened men 1780, was one of the most enigntened men of his country, and formed the idea of regenerating the Turkish empire. The commencement of his reign was, however, very much troubled. His army was defeated by the allied Austrians and Russians, the latter taking Bender and Ismail. In 1792 he lost the Crimea. which was incorporated with Russia. Which was interported with theses. In French subsequently invaded Egypt, and his army was annihilated by Bonaparte: the province was, however, retaken by the English, who restored it to the Porte. Having parchased who restored it to the Forte. Having purchased a peace at the price of conceding territory to Russia, he commenced his cherished plans of reform. He remodelled his army after the European plan, introduced new modes of raising the taxes, and sought to introduce European civilization into his empire; but a fresh war breaking out, in which he was defeated by the Bussians and English, his army became dissatisfied. The Janissuries also rose in insurrection and decoad Solim paters his newton. satisfied. The Janisaries also rose in insurrection and deposed Solim, placing his nophew, Mustapha IV, upon the throne. He was at first placed in confinement, but was, in stranged by order of Mustapha, s. 1761.

Senguit

SELIS, Nicolas Joseph, sai'-le, a French poet, who became professor of the belles-lettres in the central school of the Pantheon, and a memthe central senson of the rantheon, and a mem-ber of the National Institute. His most im-portant works are, a translation of Persius, with notes; "Relation of the Disorder, Con-fession, and Death of M. de Voltarie;" and "Epistles in Verse." B. at Paris, 1737; p. 1802.

"Epistics in Verse." B. at Faris, 1737; B. 1802, Selkirk, Alexander, set-kirk, a Scotch adventurer, who was a skilful scaman, and made several voyages to the South Sea; in one of which, having quarrelled with his commander, he was put ashore on the island of Juan Ferne was put as nore on the Island of Juan Fer-nandez, with a few necessaries, a fowling-piece, gunpowder, and shot. Here he lived alone during four years and four months, and was then rescued by Captain Woods Rogers. During the time of his remaining on the island he had nearly forgotten his native language. He re-turned to England in 1711, and is said to have given his papers to Defoe, who took from them his story of "Robinson Crusoe;" but there is little doubt that the latter was indebted to Selkirk for nothing more than the main idea of the

work. B. at Largo, Fife, 1670.
SEMLER, John Solomon, sem'-ler, an eminent German Protestant theologian, who was educated in the doctrines of the Pictists, but afterwards abandoned those views, and became one of the most eloquent supporters of Rationalism. The Rationalists denied the divine origin of the Scriptures, but admitted the doctrines to be true and according to reason. In 1751 he was nominated professor of theology at Halle; but was removed from that and other posts by the minister Zedlitz, in 1779. His writings consist of dissertations upon the doctrines of Rationalism, and argumentative essays against the Deists. He likewise produced a sort of autobiography of himself, and several works upon philology, ecclesiastical history, &c. B. at Saalfeld, 1725; D. 1794.

SEMPRONIUS, sem-pro'-ni-us, a name common to many eminent Romans, the most celebrated of whom were :- Sempronius Atratinus, a senator who opposed the agrarian law, which was proposed by the consul Cassius, soon after the election of the tribunes. - Publius Tuditanus, a legionary tribune, who led away from Canna the remaining part of the soldiers who had not been killed by the Carthaginians. He was afterwards consul, and fought against Hannibel with great success. He was killed in Spain .- Tiberins Graechus, a consul, who defeated the Cartha-Gracchus, a consul, who defeated the Carrian-ginians and the Campanisms, He was subse-quently betrayed by Fulvius, a Lucenian, into the hands of the Carthachtuns, and was killed, after he had made a long and bloody resistance against the enemy. Hanullal showed great honour to his remains, a funeral pile was raised

noncur to an remain, a narran pine was saver at the head of the camp, and the nemy's cavalry walked round it in solemn procession. SEXAC, Jean, sen'ad, a French physician, who carred Marshai Saxo of a dangerous malady, and became first physician to Louis XV., and superbecame first physician to Louis XV., and super-intendent-general of the mineral waters of the kingdom. His principal works were,—transla-tion of Heister's "Anatony"; with "Physical Essays on the Use of the Parts of the Human Body; ""Treatis on the Placue;" "On th Structure of the Heart;" Drowned Persons," &c. s. 1869; p. 1770. SHRAUE, Jean François, sew'olk, a Roman Catholic divine, who was a member of the Con-tion of the Oratory, and a celebrated

preacher. He wrote, among other works, a make a memorandum, but found himself with "Treatise on the Passions," which has been trans- out either paper or ink: he had, however, be-"Treatise on the Passions," which has been translated into English; a "Paraphrase on Job;"

lated into English; a "Paraphrase on Job;" "The Christian Man and the Criminal Man;" and "The Duties of a Sovereign." B. at Antwerp, 1509; n. at Paris, 1672.

SENECA, Marcus Annæus, sen'e-ka, a celebrated orator, who settled at Rome, where he was greatly distinguished as a pleader. His declamations are printed with the works of the control of the co his son. B. at Cordova, Spain, about 58 B.C.; D. about A.D. 32. SENECA, Lucius Annæus, a celebrated philo-

sopher, who was son of the preceding, and re-ceived a liberal education at Rome, where he applied himself to elocution, and displayed great aplitties as an advocate, but, being afraid of exciting the jealousy of Caligula, who aspired to the glory of eloquence, he relinquished that profession, obtained the office of questor, and rose to distinction, but was subsequently banished to Corsica, in consequence, it is supposed, of having had an intrigue with Julia, daughter of Germanicus. While in exile he wrote his "Epistles" and "Treatiseon Consolation." After some years he was recalled by Agrippina, wife of the emperor Claudius, and appointed tutor to her son Nero. This office Senera discharged with great honour, and was bountifully re-warded; but when his pupil came to the throne, Seneca, who was aware of his avaricious disposition, solicited him to accept the villas and vast riches which he had amassed, that he might retire to a life of study and solitude. This the emperor refused, but soon found an opportunity of destroying his preceptor. When the conof destroying his preceptor. When the con-spiracy of Piso was discovered, Sencea was de-clared to be implicated, and orders were sent to him to put an end to hinself. The philosopher, without expressing any concern, took poison, which had no effect; he then had his veins opened; but the blood flowed so slowly, that he

was removed into a hot bath, and thence to a stove, where he was sufficated. His wife, Paulina, resolving to die with him, also had her

veins opened; but Nero, fearful that this would excite general indignation against himself, commanded that the flow of blood should be stopped and her life preserved. Seneca's works consist of epistles, various moral treatises, and ten trage-

dies (his authorship of which has been doubted, but, according to the best authorities, without reason). The editions of these works are numerous; one of the best and most recent is that of C. F. Fickert, Leipzic, 1845. Several of the

tragedies have been translated into English.

B. at Cordova, Spain, about 3 B.C.; D. 65 A.D. SENEFELDER, OF SENNEFELDER, Alois, sene-fel-der, the inventor of the art of lithography, vas the son of an actor in the theatre at Munich. was the son of an according to measure as manner. He was designed for the legal profession, but had a strong predilection for the stage, as well as for dramatic composition. At the death of his father he was left without pecuniary means, and, after making some unsuccessful attempts as an actor, resolved to devote himself to as an actor, resolved to devote immself to writing for the stage. Being too poor to pay for the printing of his works, he determined to make himself acquainted with some cheap sub-stitute for typography. He tried etching on copper plates, which finding too expensive, he had recourse to slabs of fine Kellheim stone. The recurse as states of the Arthurum these toriographs to Charles V., who also appointed slabs. But the great step in the discovery was him cutor to his son, atterwards this in I had coasilo to wrote, among other learned works, this histories

out either paper of his repared stone slabs, and, with the intention of afterwards cleaning the stone, he wrote upon it with his printing-It subsequently occurred to him that he might etch his writing upon the stone in suffi-cient relief to print from. He succeeded, and, after a long course of experimentation, cou-ducted under the greatest difficulties, he brought his invention into a practical form. He afterwards visited London and Paris, for the purpose wards visited London and Paris, for the purpose of deriving advantage from his process, but met with little success. In 1808, however, ho was rewarded for his early trials, in being appointed inspector of the royal lithographic establishment of Beavain. Thus, placed in easy circumstances, ho was enabled to make innervowments in his process, which caused it to become valuable, and universally appreciated. In 1819 he received the gold medal of the London Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, and, about the same time, published an account of his invention, in a work entitled "A Complete Course of Lithography," &c. B. at Munich, about 1771; D. at the same city, 1834. SENIOR, Nassau William, &é-ni-or, an English

political economist, who was nominated pro-fessor of that science at the university of Oxfessor of that science at the university or Ux-ford, in 1828. He wrote extensively upon the same subject, and was a contributor to the Encyclopedia Metropolitana," and other works. Educated for the legal profession, he obtained a mastership in channers, which office he retained till 1833. In 1859 he published a valuable work, called "Journal kept in Tudey and Greece in 1857-59." B. at Uffington, Berk-shire 1750-1, p. 1844.

and Greece in 1307-05.

shire, 1790; D. 1884.

SENNEERDS, Daniel, sen-ner'-fus, a learned
Green physician, who became professor of
physicat Wirtemberg. He sought to reconcile
the theories of Paracelsus with those of Galen. His works were printed at Venice in 1640, in 3 vols. folio, and at Lyons in 1676, in 6 vols.

в. 1572; р. 1637.

SEPPINGS, Sir Robert, sep'-pings, an emi-nent English naval architect, who, during fifty years, fulfilled the duties of assistant mastershipwright at Plymouth, and master-shipwright snipwight as ryinoton, and master-snipwight at Chathan dockyards, and, finally became surveyor of the navy. To him are due the invention of the system of "diagonal bracing" in ship-building, and the substitution of round for flat sterns to vessels of war. His improvements met with much opposition when they were first broached; but, Sir John Barrow and other eminent men giving him their powerful advocacy, he was enabled to triumph over the prejudices of the older shipwrights, as well as those of naval commanders who were opposed to any innovations. His great merits as a naval archiinnovations. His great merits as a naval archi-tect were acknowledged by his being created a knight and elected a fellow of the Royal So-ciety, whose Copley medal was voted him. He was awarded the sum of £1000 by the Admiralty, and both Houses of Parliament gave a marked approbation to his labours. Accounts of his inventions were inserted in the "Transactions" of Dr. Young. B. 1768; D. in Somersetshire, 1840.

SEPULVEDA, John de, sai-pool-vai'-da, a Spa-nish historian. He became chaplain and his-

THE DICTIONARY

Serapion

called Scrapion Junior. He wrote a trea-tise upon medicine, which has been declared ass upon meanene, which has been declared to be one of the most important works in Arabic medical literature. There is a manu-script copy of it in Arabic in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Lived in the 11th century.

SERGIUS, ser'-ji-us, patriarch of Constantinople in 610, was a native of Syria, and the chief of the seet of Monothelites, the principle of which was that there are only one will and one operation in Christ. This heresy was con-demned in the Council of Constantinople, p. 639.

SERGIUS I., Pope, and the successor of Conon, in 687. He baptized Cedwalla, king of the West Saxons, who had made a journey to Rome for that purpose. He opposed the canons of the Council of Constantinople; whereupon Jus-tinian II. sent his general-in-chief to arrest Sergius; but the exarch of Ravenna protected the pope, who humanely interposed to save the life of Justinian's envoy. He instituted several ceremonies, and established various churches at

Rome. B. in Syria, about 630; D. at Rome, 701.
SERGIUS II. succeeded Gregory IV. in 814.
He was elected without the authorization of the emperor Lotharius, who dispatched an army into Italy, under the command of his son Louis. But the pope succeeded in inducing that prince to retire, after having crowned him king of Italy, Shortly afterwards, the Saracens from Africa ascended the Tiber, and ravaged the environs of Rome, but were prevented from gaining an entrance into the city itself, in consequence of the defence offered by the walls which surrounded it. Sergius was a native of

Rome, and D. 847. SEEGIUS III, became pope in 904, through the influence of the marquis of Tascany and of a notorious Roman lady named Marczia. These personages were at the head of a powerful party which had deposed Christopher. A son of Ser-

which had deposed Christopher. A son of Sergius, by Marcoia, afterwards became pone by the title of John X. The character of Sergius has been arrived been arrived to the poperate to have been an able but proffigate man. His successor was Amatsaius III. p. 911.

Sangius IV. was elected in succession to John XVIII., in 1009. Under his rule, and in consequence of his exhortation, the Italian princes combined to drive out the Saracens from the country. In his time, also, the Normans began to enter Italy. His successor was Benedict VIII. p. 1012.

SERRANG Francisco, Duke de la Toyro, ser-

SERRANO, Francisco, Duke de la Torre, serra'-no, an eminent Spanish marshal and states-**a"-no, an eminent spanish marshal and statesman, who for a long course of years was a powerful supporter of the throne and dynasty of Isabella II. His opinions began to change about 1850, and in 1854 he was exiled for his share in the outbreak at Saragossa in that year. The revolution which immediately followed caused him to return to Spain, and he again took an active part in politics and was sent to France as ambassador in

Setrapion

of the reign of Charles V. and Philip II., and of
the Spanish conquests in Mexico. n. near Cordova, 1490; p. 1673.

Serrapion The Service and Cordova, 1490; p. 1673.

Serrapion The Service and Cordova, 1490; p. 1673.

Serrapion The Service and Cordova, 1490; p. 1673.

Service The Service and Cordova, 1490; p. 1673.

Service The Service and Cordova, 1490; p. 1673.

Service The Service And CorService The Service government, and after the settlement of the new constitution, in 1869, was made Regent of the kingdom until the nation had made choice of a king. He was created a duke and grandee of Spain for his services at St. Domingo by the suppression of the in-surrection of 1862. B. about the close of the eighteenth century.

SERTORIUS, Quintus, ser-tor-i-us, a Roman general, who made his first campaign under Marius, against the Cimbri and Teutones, 11e afterwards accompanied Marins and Cinna, when they entered Rome and slew their encmies. On being prescribed by Sylla, he fled to Spain, where he put himself at the head of the other exiles, and was regarded as a prince in that country, which he governed with great wisdom and moderation. He repulsed several wistom and moderation. It replaces beyond armies that were sent against him, defeating both Pompey and Mettlius. He entered into a treaty with Mthridates, who such him money and ships, and sought to establish a new Roman republic in Syain. His soldiers followed him with the most blind devotion, believing him to be favoured by the gods. Plutarch wrote his life. Assassinated by Perperna, one of his generals, B.c. 72.

SERVANDONI, John Jerome, sair'-ran-do-ne, an Italian architect and painter, who resided during the grentest part of his life at Paris, where he had the management of the seenery belonging to the theatre. In 1740 he went to London, to design the editice on Tower Hill creeted for the display of fireworks to celebrate erected for the display of involves to celebrate the peace of akines into Hell' was his best performance as a painter; the portal of St. Sulphe, at Paris, being his masterpiece in architecture. B. at Florence, 1895; p. at Paris, 1709.
STRUNTS, Michael, serve-tus, a celebrated theologian and physician, who was educated for the profession of an advance at Traduce.

the profession of an advocate, at Toulouse, but afterwards studied physic at Paris, where he the proteston of an advocate, at Tothlouse, but the proteston of an advocate, at Tothlouse, but afterwards studied physic at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. Having embraced the Arian doctrine, he held a correspondence with Caivin on the subject, and many letters passed between them, which only irritated them against each other. Servetus, who was settled at Vienne, in Dauphiny, published a book in favour of his notions, entitled "Christianismi Restitutio," but he avoided putting his name to it. The authorship was, however, discovered by Caivin, who gave information of it to the magistrates of Vienne, by whom Servetus was banished, and his effigy and book burnt at the gallows. He then formed the design of going to Naples to practise as a physician; but imprudently passing through Genera in disguise, he was detected by Caivin, by whose means he was apprehended. Through Cabrin, also, who acced as informer, prosecutor, and judge, Servetus was, contrary to law, condemned to be slowly burnt to desth, which act of barbarity was carried into effect. He wrote several books on

934

Serving

Severus

circulation, some writers have endeavoured to ascribe to him the discovery of the circulation of the blood; to which, however, he had no claim. B. at Villanueva, Aragon, 1509; burnt at the stake, at Geneva, 1553.

SERVIUS, Maurus Honoratus, ser-vi-us, a

Latin grammarian, who left learned commen-taries upon Virgil, printed by Stephens in 1532. One of the best modern editions is that of Burmann. Flourished towards the close of the

4th century.

Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, who, according to the legend (which is hondered). ever, allowed to have some historical foundation), was son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum, by Tullius, a man slain in the defence of his country against the Romans. Ocrisia was given by Tarquin to his wife Tanaquil, who brought up the youth with her family, and added the name of "Servius" to that which he had inherited from his father, to denote his being born of a slave. He was educated in the palace with great care, and obtained the daughter of Targreat cars, and obtained the daughter of Tarquin in marriage. His own private virtues recommended him to the notice of the people and of the soldiers; and by his liberality and complaisance he easily gained the throne on the death of his father-in-law. He endeared himself to his subjects as a warrior and as a legislator; defeated the Velentines and Tuscans; established the cossus, which showed that Kange established the cossus, which showed that Kange established the cossus, which showed that Kange withinits walls the hills Quirtnails, Timinails, and Esquilinus. He also divided the Roman people into tribes. Servins married his two daughters to the grantisons of his father-in-law; the eldest to Tarquin, and f his father-in-law; the eldest to Tarquin, and the younger to Aruss. If this to Tarquin, and the younger to Aruns. In this union he was unhappily deceived. The wife of Aruns murdered her own husband to unite her-Artis nurtered for own hasolated to three fields self to Tarquin, who had likewise assassinated his wife. Servius was next murdered by his son-in-law and his daughter Tullia, who cruelly

ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father, n.c. 534.
SESTINI, Domenico, sais-te-ne, an ominent Italian numismatist, who was at first librarian to the Prince of Biscari, in Sicily, and after-wards became tutor to the sons of the Neapo-litan ambassador at Constantinople. In 1810 he was appointed antiquary at Florence to the grand-duchess Eliza, sister of Napoleon I, and subsequently fallfilled the same functions under Leopold II., the grand-duke of Tuscany. this works are very valuable and numerous; the most important of them being, "System of Numismatics," letters upon the same science, and dissertations upon the Coins of the Ptole-

and dissertations upon the Coins of the Ptole-mies, the Macodonian kings, &c. n. at Florence, about 1750; p. at Florence, 1832. SETTLE, Ellandi, set'eld, an English poet, who wrote the tragedies of "Cambyses, King of Persia," "The Empress of Morocco," and "Fatal Love;" also poems, particularly "The Medal Reversed," and "Azariah and Hushai," both against Drydn; but although he was to a time patronized by Rochester and the court party, he soon sank into insignificance before his great rival. n. at Dunstable, Bedfordshire 1838. n. in London 1794.

935

the Trinity, a translation of Ptolerans Geogra-phy, and some medical treatises. Having shown which he continued to make acquisitions of that he was acquainted with the ____ary territory, until, in 1658, the Bejapoor morarchy, which he continued to make acquisitions or territory, until, in 1685, the Bejapoor monarchy, whose vassal he was, sont a powerful force against him. He assassinated, by treachery, the general of the Bejapoor army, which he afterwards defeated and dispersed. He next surprised and plundered Surat: but, deeming it prudent to avoid hostilities with the powerful Aurungzebe, he made his submission to that potentate, and for some time acted as his ally. n 1670 he found himself sufficiently secure in is possessions to enter into hostilities with the floguls, He again plundered Surat, and in 672 totally defeated a Mogul force which had seen sent against him. Two years later he was rowned at Rayghur, and soon afterwards he ook some strong positions between Madras and Pondicherry, and then overran Mysore. In 678 he again met the troops of Aurungzebe, his time in Golconda. He drove the Moguls efore him; after which he became the greatest octentate in Southern India, having all the country between the Toombuddra and the Kistna ceded to him. But his ambitious career Asttna ceden to min. Due his amountous career was soon brought to a termination by a sudden 'liness, which caused his death. Elphinstone leclares "that Sevajee left a character which has never been equalled or approached by any if his countrymen." He was succeeded by his son Sambajec, who was, however, not equal to his father, and was defeated and slain in 1699.

at Poonah, 1627; p. 1680.

SEVERINO, Marcus Aurelius, sai'-vai-re'-no, a celebrated Neapolitan physician. Through his mode of practice, no less than by his writings, the science of medicine was advanced in Italy. the Steiner of mentions was accurated a many. He became professor of anatomy and medicine at the university of Naples. He wrote against the doctrines of Aristotle, and left some works on medicine. B. in Calobria, 1580; D. 1686.
SEVERUS, Lucius Cornelius, se-ve-rus, a Latin

poet in the reign of Augustus, who wrote poems upon the death of Cicero, the Sicilian war, &c.

lourished about 30 B.C.

Severus, Cassius, a Roman orator, who was banished into Crete by Augustus for his satiribanished into cree by Agustus in his saint-cal language. He was distinguished for his eloquence; but it was of a more fervid than prudent character. His declamations were ordered to be destroyed by the senate. Flourished about 10 B.C.

SEVERUS, a heretic, who maintained that there are two opposite principles, the one good and the other evil, by which man was originally created, and by which he continues to be governed. Flourished in the 2nd century.

verned. Flourished in the 2nd century.
SEYBERTS, Ludius Seydimits, a Roman omperor, who passed through various offices
of the state, and was distinguished for his
ambition, activity, and avarise. After the murdee of Perthus, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the army in dermany, and
at once advanced upon Rome to secure his an once advanced upon at Rome was gratifying to his vanity; but he was opposed by Pescennius Niger, who had a numerous army in the East. Many battles were fought between them; but and the parties of the server 108; p. in Johnson, 1728.

109; p. in Johnson, 1728.

100; p. in Johnson, 1728.

100; p. in Johnson, 1 being foiled, he had recourse to arms. Albinus was defeated and slain in Gaul, his family and alberants sharing his fatz. Soverus, on his return to Rome, put to death the wealthliest citizens, that he might possess himself of their property. Thred of an inactive life, he marched conzents, the constraints of the marched into the Archael and the Archael Africa, 146.

SEVERUS, Marcus Aurelius Alexander, a Roman emperor, was the cousin of the emnoman emperor, was the cousin of the em-peror Elagabalus, at whose death he was pro-claimed emperor, 222. Towards the close of his reign, the peace of the empire was disturbed nis reign, and peace of the comprovast distinction by the incursions of the Persians. Alexander marched into the East; but is said to have suffered defeat. The revolt of the Germans subsequently called him from the capital. His expedition in Germany was attended with some success; but his soldiers were undisciplined and turbulent; their clamours were fomented by the artifice of Maximinus, and Alexander was murdered in his tent, in the midst of his camp, murdered in his cent, in the index of his camp, after a reign of thirteen years. His mother, Julia Mammæa, shared his fate, with all his friends. Severus possessed many virtues, was a patron of literature, and dedicated the hours of relaxation to the study of the best Greek and Latin historians, orators, and poets. B. in Phoenicia, 208; killed, 235.

SEVERUS, Sulpicius, an ecclesiastical historian, and surnamed the Christian Sallust. The best of his works is his "Historia Sacra," which extends from the Creation to A.D. 400. D. 420.

SEVERUS, Alexandrinus, a Greek rhetorician, who wrote, among other works, some "Ethopoin," or imitations of speeches adapted to the character and to the supposed persons. They contain, among others, the supposed speeches of Eschines upon going into hanishment, and that of Menelaus upon the abduction of Helen

by Paris. Flourished about 470.

BEYNERE', Marie de Rabutin de Chantal, Marchioness de severor yai, a celebrated letter-writer, was the daughter of the Baron de Chantal, who lost his life in defending the Isia cerwiter, was the daughter of the latter of Chantal, who lost his life in defending the 1 sie of Rhé against the English. After receiving a most careful education under her maternal uncle, she sepoused, at the agr of 18, the Marquis de Swigné, who fell in a due in 1851, leaving her with one son and a daughter, to whose education she paid atrict attention. The daughter married, in 1869, the Count de Griganan, commandant in Provence; and while on a visit to her, the marchioness caught a fever, examples of the marchioness caught a fever, examples of the style, being clegant, picturesque, 25%; n. in Provence, 1866.—Her son Charles, Marquis de Swigné, was one of the admirers of Ninon de l'Enoles, and had a dispute with Machane Dacier respecting the sense of a passage in Horace. D. 1713.

SEYLE, Francis, ser'-2, a learned French 201

Savin, François, ser'-d, a learned French Shi lologist, who became a member of the Academy of the Belles Lettres, and keeper of the manuscripts in the library of the king of France. By order of Louis XV., he proceeded to Constantinople with the Abbé Fourmout, in search stantinople with the Abbé Fourmont, in search of manuscritis, of which they procured about 600. He afterwards wrote an account of his travels, in letters. He also wrote a dissertation on the first kine of Egypt, the histories of Assyria and Lyda, and several other curious discourses. In 1882; p. 1741. SEWARD, William, sur-ard, and Dankels compiler-

who published five volumes of anecdotes of distinguished persons, extracted from curious old books, to which he afterwards added a supple-ment, under the title of "Biographiana," B. in London, 1747; D. 1799.

London, 1747; D. 1799.
SSWARD, Anna, an English authoress, was
the daughter of a divine of the established
church, who had hinself written poems, besides editing Beaumont and Fletcher. Miss
Seward was enabled, early in life, to profit by
the society of several destinguished men who the society of sectar can man who wisited her father's residence, and among whom was Dr. Johnson. In 1782 she commenced her literary career, with the publication of a pootieal novel, entitled "Lauisa," which was so tical novel, entitled "Louisa," which was so favourably received as to run through four editions. A collection of souncts, and the "Life of Dr. Darwin," were her next publica-tions; but although they met with some success, they were too slight in substance and too """ if in style to attain a permanent reputation. She bequeathed her unpublished works and letters to Sir Walter Scott, and to the pub-lisher. Mr. Constable. These performances were produced after her death; but although they had the advantage of a biographical preface, written by the great novelot, they soon sank into oblivion. n. 1747; n. 1809.
SEWARD, William Henry, a modern American

SEWARD, Whilman review, a moment manerican statement, who was educated for the law, which profession he practised during several years. After visiting Europe, he was in 1835 elected governor of the state of New York, which position he retained until 1942. In 1840 he was returned to Congress, where he made himself remarkable for his speeches against slavery. In 1853 he published an edition of his speeches. the clection of Mr. Lincoln to the presidentship, he became secretary of state; his public con-

duct of uffairs, however, subsequently evoked siderable animadversion. When Abraham coln was assassinated in 1865, an attempt was made on Seward's life, and he was severely

wounded. B. 1801. Sawail, William, su'-el, an English historian, who was the author of the "flistory of the kera," and of a Dictionary, Dutch and Eng-He practised as a surgeon at Amsterdam. 0: D. 1725

of Sir Walter
Lincoln's Inn Fields; a "Vindication of the English Stage," the "Life of John Philimands one poems. D.

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and some poems. D. Hampsteea, J., a Greek philoso
pher of the Pyrrhonian sect, and a bytyscian of
that of the Empirics, or those who guided their
practice wholly after experience. Of his works
there are extant—three books called the "Pyrrhonian Hypotyposes," in which he gives all the
arguments of the Scoptics, and a large treaties
upon the impossibility of admitting any science,

Seymour

Sforza

cius, Leipsic, 1718. Flourished about 200 A.D.
SEXMOUR, Lady Jane, sé-moor, the third wife
of Henry VIII., and the mother of Edward VI., was at first maid of honour to Anne Boleyn,

whom she supplanted in 1536. She died in

wnom sne supplanted in 1536, She died in 1537, a few days after giving birth to her son. SEXECUE, Edward, brother of Lady Jane Seymour, and uncle of Edward VI, was created Viscount Beauchamp and duke of Somerset. On the accession of his nephew to the throne, Seymour became his guardian, and Protector of the kingdom. He was accused of abusing his high trust by the earl of Warwick and of the contriers and was babeached in 1552. and other courtiers, and was beheaded in 1552.

SEYMOUR, Thomas, admiral of England, brother of the preceding, by whom he was brought to the scaffold, on a pretended charge of trea-

son, in 1549,

son, in 1549,
SEYMOUR, Anne, Margaret, and Jane, daughters of the Duke of Somerset, were distinguished for their postical talents. They composed List in verses on the death of Margaret de Valois, queen of France, which were translated into French, Greek, and Italian, and printed at Paris in 1531. Anne, the class of these lists, married first the earl of Warwick, and afterwards Six Edward Hunter Or Verset and defended to the state of the state wards Sir Edward Hunton. Jane was maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth.

SEXMOUR. Sir George Hamilton, a modern English diplomatist, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, commenced public life in 1817. From 1818 to 1821 he was employed in the Foreign-office; but, in the following year, accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the congress of Verona. He afterwards served as a subordinate to the British representatives at Frankfort, Berlin, Constantinople, Florence, and Brussels. He was British minister at Lisbon in 1846, and was in 1851 removed to St. Petersburg. In that capacity he held with the emperor Nicholas those famous secret interviews, during which the cear declared the condition of Turkey to be that of "a sick man," whose inheritance he offered to divide between Russia and England. A few weeks before the declaration of war between Russia and Great Britain, he found it necessary to quit St. Petersburg; and towards the close of the year 1855 Sir Hamilton was appointed the successor to the earl of Westmor-land at Vienna. His diplomatic services were rewarded by his being created G.C.B. and G.C.H. In 1858 he retired from public service,

SEYMOUE, Sir Michael, a modern English admiral, who entered the navy in 1813, on board the Hannibal, commanded by his father. He became a post-captain in 1826, and after seeing some service in the Mediterranean and on the South American station, was appointed inspector-general of docks at Devonport. During the Russian war he acted as flag-captain to Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and was soon afterwards appointed second in command to Sir David Dundas, who had succeeded Sir Charles Napler in the command of the Baltic fleet. In the following year he went out to the Chinese station as commander-in-chief. In that

The best edition of this author is that of Fabri-Sir Michael subsequently represented Devon-cius, Leipsic, 1718. Flourished about 200 A.D. port in Parliament, but resigned his seat in SEXENOUE, Lady Jang. 8: moor, the third wife 1833 on being appointed to an active command. B. near Plymouth, 1802.

SEYMOUR, Lady Arabella. (See STUART, Lady Arabella.)

SEYSSE, Claude de, sai'-sel, an eminent French historian and classicist, who became professor of cloquence at Turin, afterwards conneillor to Louis XII. of France, and at a later period, and in succession, bishop of Marnater period, and in succession, dishop of Mar-seilles and archbishop of Turin. His most im-portant works were,—"The Singular History of Louis XII.," "The Great Monarchy of France," a treatise upon the Salic law, and translations into French of Thucydides, Xenophon, Seneca, &c. He was among the first Frenchmen who wrote their native language with elegance and precision; and was likewise a fine and vigorous writer of the Latin, in which language he composed a number of works, B. about 1450; D. 1520.

SFONDRATI, Francesco, sfon-dra'-te, an Italian cardinal, who was at first a senator of Milan, and councillor of state to the emperor Charles V. On the death of his wife he entered into orders on the death of his whie he entered into orders and was elevated to the cardinalship. He was appointed governor of Siens, and earned, by his wise and humane administration, the epithet of the "father of his country," which was applied to him by the inhabitants. He wrote pinet to him by the inhabitants. He wrote several works upon politics and jurisprudence, and a Latin poem on the Rape of Helen. B. at Cremona, 1493; n. 1850.—His son Nicolas became pope, by the name of Gregory XIV.—Three was another cardinal of this name and family, who wrote several works against the liberties of the Gallican church. D. 1698.

SFORZA, Jacopo Attendolo, surnamed, sfordz'-a, a celebrated Italian general, who, according to some accounts, was the son of a labourer, and, to others, of a sheemaker. Early in life he joined a company of adventurers, who gave their services upon hire to the petty rulers and republics of that period, and, after passing through the inferior military ranks, became a general. He was for a long time in the sera general. He was for a long time in the ser-vice of Joan, queen of Naples, who made him constable of the kingdom. Pope Martin V. ap-pointed him gontalonier of the holy church, and created him Count de Cotignola, to which was added a large pension. He obliged Alphonso, king of Aragon, to raise the siege of Naples, and retook several important places which had revolted; but being too eager in pursuing the flying enemy, was drowned in the river Pescara, 1424.

SFORZA, Francesco, natural son of the pre-ceding, was brought up to the profession of arms under his father, and was with him at the time of his death. He was created a Count, received some estates in Naples from Queen received some estates in Naples from Queen Joan, afterwards commanded with success against the king of Aragon; and on the death of Joan, attached himself to the duke of Anjou, whom she had made her heln. The pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, elected him their general against the duke of Milan, who purchased Slorats alliance by giving him his denetized in mearings. On the duke's death. his daughter in marriage. On the duke's death, in 1447, the Milanese chose him for their general against the Venetians; but, after some Cannot estation be demanded of the authorities at in 14%, the Milanese chose him for their generation for the insults offered to the rai against the Venotians; but, after some English flag; but not obtaining a fitting reactions, he turned his arms against them-sponse, opened for upon the forts which solve, besieged Milan, and compelled the insults of the city. These forts were taken, habitants to elect him their duke, He also B. 1401; D. 1466.

SFORZA, Catherine, a heroine of the same family, was the natural daughter of Galenzzo Sforza, duke of Milan, who was assassinated in 1476. In 1500 her late husband's lordship of Forli was besieged by the duke of Valentinois, son of Pope Alexander VI.; but she defended the fortress with the greatest bravery, though the besiegers threatened to put to death her children, who were in their hands. At length the place was taken, and Catherine sent prisoner to Rome; but she soon recovered her liberty, and was married to John de Medici,

to whose family she rendered eminent services. 'SGEAVESANDE, William Jacob, sgrav'-sand e(r), an eminent Dutch mathematician, who was sent to the university to study the law, and took his doctor's degree there in 1707. Bu from his earliest years he had evinced a pre dilection for scientific knowledge, and before he had attained his 19th year, produced an essay on perspective. While practising his profession as a barrister, he continued to make experiments; and, having published some seientific Alconstation

and was elected a terrow or the angua-After his return, he was appointed professor of mathematics at the university of Leyden; and was the first continental professor who taught were, "Introduction to Philosophy," "Elements of Physics," and editions of the "Arithmetica Universalis" of Newton. B. in Holland, n. 1742.

SHADWELL, Thomas, skad-wel, an English dramatic poet. When Dryden was removed from the office of poet laureate, Shadwell was appointed his successor, which exposed him to the severity of that poet's satire, who ridiculed him under the appellation of MacFlecknoe. Shadwell was, however, a man of genius, and many of his dramatic pieces possess great merit. His principal pieces are, "Epsom Wells," many of his gramatic parties are, "Epsom wens, His principal pieces are, "Epsom wens, Wissouthrope," the "Virtuose" of the principal of the pr "Timon the Misanthrope," the "Virtuoso," the "Gentleman of Alsatia," and the "Lancaof him; but with more point than truth :-

Mature in dulness from his tender years. Shadwell alone of all my sons is he Who stands confirm'd in full stupidity: The rest to some faint meaning make prefanca:

But Shadwell never deviates into sense." Rochester, his pairon, more truly estimates his worth:

"Of all our modern wits, none seem to me Once to have touch'd upon true comedy, But hasty Shadwell and slow Wycherley.

It's unfinish'd works do yet impart

Froefs of Nature's force, though none of, an

of Art.

n. in Norfolk, 1640; p. 1692. Snarrassura, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of, shafts-ber-e, an English statesman, who, at the conclusion of his university career, entered upon public life, in 1640, as the Parliamentary Until 1843 he 1653 : but, after the death of the Protector, he and Monk operated together to bring about the Restoration. When Charles II. ascended the throne, Sir Anthony was made governor of the Isle of Wight, chancellor of the exchequer, and received other important appointments in ac-

ient of his services. Moreover, he to the peerage, and was one of the commissioners who sat upon the trial of the regicides in 1660. Apparently indifferent to anything like political principle, he was one of

notorious Cabal ministry, through whose in a war with Holland. He is, however, acouitted of having taken a portion of the bribes which his associates received at that period from France. He was created earl of Shaftesbury in 1672, and appointed lord chancellor, an office he held with little honour to himself. although he was complimented by Dryden, in

Absalom and Achitophel," as follows:-In Israel's courts ne'er sat an Abethdin With more discerning eyes, nor hands more

Swift of auspaten, and cary or an

The duke of York, afterwards James II., although Shaftesbury appears to have taken con-siderable pains to conciliate his favour, became his constant opponent, and succeeded in bringing about his dismissal from office in 1673. Subsequently to this event, he entered into op-

position, and lent all his energies to the harassing of the court party. His hostility to government led to his being confined durin, year in the Kings Bouch. He afterwards displayed so much eagerness in maintaining the truth of the infamous Titus Oates plot, that some historians have deemed it to be of his own invention. The next great measure in which he participated was in 1679, when he drew up and carried what was then called "Lord and carried was their carried born Shafte dury's Act," now famous as the Habeas Corpu Act. His opposition to the succession of the duke of York to the throne, and his inwith the duke of Monmouth, led to his shire Witches." Dryden, his rival, thus speaks being committed to the Tower on a charge of high the bulk with more point than truth:—

high treason in 1681. The bill of indictment was, however, ignored by the grand jury at the Old Bailey. Perceiving that it was the design of the court to effect his destruction, he endenvoured to form a plot for an armed

tion; but, not succeeding in drawing his friends along with him in this desperate matter, he, in 1682, fied to Holland, Although an inconsistent and intriguing statesman, he rendered great services to the cause of national liberi n, at Wimborne St. Giles's, Dorsetshire, 1821: p. at Amsterdam, 1683.

SHAPTERBURY, Anthony Cooper, third Earl of, an iglish philosophical writer, was the grandson of the preceding. He was also the favourite of that statesman, who himself superintended the boy's education, and caused him to acquire a knowledge of both Greek and Latin before he had attained his 11th year, by placin him under a female tutor who spoke bot languages with finance His after-ed was conducted

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OF BIOGRAPHY.

Shaftesbury

went to Holland. He succeeded to the earldom Khadir, a Rohilla chief, Shah-Alim was deprived in the following year, and during the few closing of his sight. In 1803, Lord Lake captured years of William III's regir, distinguished Delhi; whereupon the unhappy representative himself by his eloquonce in the House of Lords. If the Mogul emperors became an English Subsequently to the accession of Anne, he once more retired to Holland, but returned to his more retired to Holland, but returned to his native country in two years; after which he devoted himself to literature. His most important works were, "Letter on Enthusiasm;" "Moralists, a Philosophical Rhapsody;" "Sensus Communis, or Essay on Wit and Humour;" and "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times," Of this writer Warburton says: "The noble author of the 'Characteristics' had many excellent englishes he as a mon and as

many excellent qualities, both as a man and as a writer. He was temperate, chaste, honest, and a lover of his country. In his writings he has shown how much he has imbibed the deep sense, and how naturally he could copy the gra-cious manner of Plato." B. in London, 1671;

D. at Naples, 1713.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of, a modern statesman and philanthropist, completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the House of Commons in 1826, as the representative of Woodstock. In the interval 1828-30 he was a commissioner of the Board of Control, and was a lord of the Admiralty in the administration of Sir Robert Pecl. 1834-5. As Lord Ashley he took charge Peel, 1834-5. As Lord Ashley he took charge of the Ten Horts Bill, and supported Sir Robert Peel in his measures with regard to the corn laws. The death of his father, in 1851, caused his accession to the pecrage. He was an earnest and influential member of the "evangelical party" of the Established Church, and distinguished himself by his support of any movement or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely which had for its object to amoment or soudely when the soudely sould be s liorate the condition of the uneducated or neglected classes. He was a conspicuous mem-ber of the Labourers' Friend and the Ragged School Societies; exercised great influence in the religious world, and was president of the Bible and the Church Pastoral Aid Societies, and of the London Society for Promoting Christianity

among the Jews. B. 1801.

SEAR-ALIM I., sha'-a-lim, emperor of India, succeeded his father, Aurungzebe, in 1707. His short reign was chiefly spent in contesting the throne with his two brothers, Azim and Cam-bakhsh, who had been left the kingdoms of Bejapor and the Decean. Both these ambitious princes were defeated and slain in succession. Meer Hussein-Khan, an eminent native historian, thus describes his character:—"This emperor was extremely good-natured, and mild even to a fault; but very delicient in firmness, for which quality, indeed, the princes of the house of Timour have never been remarkable in later times." D. 1712.

16 later times." D. 1712.

SHAH-ALIM II. became nominally emperor in 1759. Unable to maintain his rule over the decaying empire, he in 1765 sought the protection and assistance of the British, who assured him the possession of the city and district of Allahabad, and in return were granted Bengal

Alianana, and Orissa, which territories formed the nucleus of the Anglo-Indian empire. Illianxiety to re-establish himself in Delhi, into oke seat of the Mogul empire, caused him to enter into an alliance with the Mahrattas in 1771

tate-pensioner. D. 1806.
SHAHJEHAN, je'-ham, or "king of the world,"
he title taken by Khurrem-Shah, fifth Mogul

mperor of India. He succeeded to the throne in 1627, and subdued the kingdom of Ahmedin 1027, and student the singuin of Almed-neggur, compelled the states of Bejapor and 30 conda to pay tribute, and commenced a fresh war in the Decem; but, being pros-trated by sickness in 1657, his four sons broke into revolt against his authority, and fought between themselves for the succession. of them, Aurungzebe and Mourad, united their forces against the elder brother, who was de-eated and put to death by Aurungzebe. The wo remaining brothers were subsequently got id of by the same prince, who caused himself to e proclaimed emperor, and kept his father capive in Agra. (See AURUNGZEDE.) Shah-Jehan was a wise and humane monarch, and, says Tavernier, "reigned not so much as a king Tavernier, "reigned not so much as a king over his subjects, but rather as a father over his family and children." It was during his reign, which was the most brilliant period of the Mogral dynasty, that the famous "peacock throne," the jewels set in which were valued at \$6,600,000, was constructed. He also built the city of Shahjehanabad or New Dellt; and the famous Taj Mahal at Agra, as a tomb for his avourite queen. D. at Agra, 1888. SHAR NGAR BERLDIE, not be-ha-dir', the ourth son and successor of Tameslane, declared the Turoman prince Cara Yousouf and his sons, restored the fortress of Herat in 1416, and rebuilt the city itself, which had been de-

and rebuilt the city itself, which had been destroyed by his father. He appointed two of his sons governors of Mawarannahar (or the counsons governors of interminant of the both try beyond the Oxus) and of Persia; while he took with him a third as his subordinate in his Indian campaigns. D. at Ray, Persia, 1448.

SHARSPERE, William, shalk spere, the greatest

pec of Engiand. It is to be regretted that the materials for Shakspere's life should be so lamentably deficient. Though it is not entirely true, as Steevens, one of the editors of his works, declares, that "all that is known with a works of a death it is that have the state of any degree of certainty is, that he was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, married, and had children there; went to London, where he commenced actor, and wrote poems and plays; returned to Stratford, made his will, died, and was buried;" -it must, nevertheless, be admitted that the only foundation we possess whereon to build a biography of the poet are a few parish regis-ters, wills, and title-deeds. As Mr. Hallam truly observes, "All that insatiable curiosity and unwearied diligence have detected about Shakspere, serves rather to disappoint and perplex than to furnish the slightest illustra-tion of his character." It is not the register of his baptism, or the draft of his will, or the or-thography of his name, that we seek. No letter of his willing to mand of his will. of his writing, no record of his conversation, no character of him, drawn with any fulness by a contemporary, can be produced. The account of Shakspere's life which has been most comof Shakspore shie which has been most com-monly accepted, is that given by Rowe, who wrote it mainly from the statements and anco-dotes which Betterton the actor collected while but these turbulent and ambitious chieffaini upon a risit to Statiord, in the beginning of soon reduced him to the condition of a captive, the last century. As it is impossible to give a When Delhi was taken in 1783 by Gholam place in this article to the various theories of

the many commentators upon Shakspere's biography, it will be best to follow Rowe, but afterwards to indicate what portions of his statewards to indicate what portions of his state-ment are erroneous, according to the discoveries of the most diligent of recent inquirers. Rowe says the poet's father, "who was a considerable dealer in wool," had so large a family—ten chil-dren in all—that, though William was his eldest on he could circ him but a country discoverson, he could give him but a scanty education. He was, indeed, for some time at the grammar-school at Stratford, where he learnt the rudiments of the Latin language, but was prevented from making any further progress by being While he was yet very young, he married the daughter of one Hathaway, a substantial farmer in the neighbourhood. In this kind of settlement he continued till, by an act of folly and dissipation, he was obliged to leave the country and his family. He had, by a misfortune com-mon to young fellows, fallen into bad company, and amoingst them some who were in the practice of deex-stelling. By them he was prevailed upon, mere than once, to engage in robbing the park of \$\text{Si}\$ Thomas Luey, of Charlecote, hear Stratford. For this, continues Rowe, he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought somewhat too severely, and, in order to avenge that ill-usage aballad upon him, which is said to have been so bifter that the prosecution was redoubled, and he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and sock shelfer in London. and amongst them some who were in the pracshire for some time, and seek shelter in London. Here he formed an acquaintanee with the players, and was enrolled among them, as his name is in the list of performers prefixed to several old plays, though what sort of characters he performed does not appear. Mr. Rowe observes that he never could meet with any further account of him as an actor than that his highest part was the Ghost in his own "Hamlet." We are equally ignorant which "Hamlet." We are equally ignorant which was the first play he wrote, though the dates of many of his pieces are easily fixed by particular passages. Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and, without doubt, presented him with many marks of her favour. She was so pleased with the character of Falstaff in the two parts of "Henry IV." that she com-manded him to exhibit the knight in love; on manded film to exhibit the kingut in love; on which occasion Shakspier wrote his rich and admirable comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The earl of Southampton was his particular friend, and hearing that he had an inclination to make a purchase, but wanted the means he genroomaly arent him £1000. Shakmeans, he generously sent him £1000. Shak-spere was also very intimate with Ben Jonson, who gives him a high character, in his "Discoveries." After conducting the theatre many years with great reputation, he retired to his native place, where his wit and good nature innative place, where he we that goes matter the troduced him to the acquaintance of the gentle-men in the neighbourhood. Thus far Rowe, the earliest biographer of the great poet; but the new circumstances of Shakspere's life and the new circumstances of Shakspere's life and ancestry, which have been made known, would seem to prove that John Shakspere, the father, was a small landed proprietor who cultivated his own soil; that when Shakspere was recalled from school in order to assist his father, the family consisted not of ten but of five children. Malone assumes that the means of John Shak-spore had become straitened; but the storg of the poet's having been taken home from school before he had "attained a profidency in the

Latin language," was evidently conceived to fit

a theory long maintained, but now being rapidly exploded,-that Shakspere's works manifest an "ignorance of the ancients." How much more rational is the following hypothesis, taken from the English Cyclopedia," and written probably by Mr. Charles Knight himself, the author of the best life of Shakspert that we possess?—"The free school of Stratford was founded in the reign of Henry VI., and received a charter from Edward VI. It was open to all a charter from noward vi. It was open to all boys natives of the borough, and, like all the grammar-schools of that age, was under the direction of men who, as graduates of the uni-versities, were qualified to diffuse that scholarship which was once the boast of England. We have no record of Shakspere having been at this school; but there can be no rational doubt that he was educated there. His father could not have procured for him a better education anywhere. It is perfectly clear to those tion in where. It is perfectly clear to those who have studied his works (without being influenced by prejudices which have been most carefully cherished, implying that he received a very narrow education) that they abound with evidences that he must have been solidly grounded in the learning-properly so calledwhich was taught in the grammar-schools. As he did not adopt any one of the learned professions, he probably, like many others who have been forced into busy life, cultivated his early scholarship only so far as he found it practically useful, and had little leisure for un practically display. His mind was too large to make a display of anything. But what pro-fessed scholar has ever engrafted Latin words upon our vernacular English with more facility and corre-tness? And what scholar has ever shown a better comprehension of the spirit of antiquity than Shakspere in his Roman plays?" The information which Betterton collected and Rowe made use of, as to the early marriage of Shakspere and Anne Hathaway were married in 15-2, the poet being then eighteen and a half and Anne twenty-six years old. The stories that Sh e, when a boy, followed his father's trade of a butcher, and that when he "killed a calf, he would do it in high style and make a speech,"--that he had been a schoolmaster, a lawyer's clerk,--that he had stolen Sir Thomas Lucy's deer, that, after going to London he held the horses of those who rode to the theatre during the performances, were Stratford tradiduring the performances, were Strautour tradi-tions, which commentators endeavour to explain away by diverse means. Malone disposes of the deer-stealing tradition by affirming that there was no park at Charlecote at the time, and that, consequently, there was no "local habitation" for the stolen deer. Again, it is urged that until Shakspers drew the rich and intellect classes there by his works, they did not visit the theatre at all, and that those frequenters of the playhouse who found pleasure in the rude and playhouse who found pleasure in the rude and unrefined entertainments there provided, we too poor to keep horses. Much nearer the truth would appear to be the London tradition, preserved by old Aubrey, who says, "This William, being naturally inclined to poetry and acting, camelled London, it guess about eighteen, and did act exceedingly well. He began early to make essays at dramatic poetry, which at that time was very low, and his plays took well." According to this view, we may imagine the young man, not holding horses, but boldly

attempting to bestride Pegasus, and by engaging in the composition of his poems of "The Rape of Lucrece" and "Yenus and Adonis," for which of Durrees and "venus and adonis," for which he had models in Chaucer and Spenser, fitting himself for that greater task, his dramas, for which he had no printed models, but only nature, which lay all before him. Pursuing the same theory, we may imagine the young man first acquiring a footing in the theatre, as a poet of whose talents, both as an actor and playwright, his fellow-townsmen and countynuen, Burbage and Greene, leading actors and shareholders of the Blackfriars Theatre, were anxious to avail themselves. But it is assumed that, because no mention had been made of him as an author fill about 1692, he had not produced any of his plays before that date. It is, at any rate, certain that, from 1589 he had been a shareholder in the theatre, and moreover a man of importance among his friends and fellows. It is not necessary here to enter upon the con-troversy relative to the dates of Shakspere's plays. It has been ascertained beyond doubt, however, that his first printed drama was "The First Part of the Contention" (Henry VI., Part It, which was in 1594. In 1597 he purchased the best house in his native town, called by Dagdale "a fair house, built of brick and timber." This is the purchase which the Earl of Southampton is said to have enabled him to make by presenting him with £1000; but at the period in question he had become a man of period in question he has become a han of substance, was an important shareholder in both the Globe and Blackfriars theatres, and was beyond the need of such prodigal bounty. After the accession of James I. to the English After the accession of sames it of the English throne, in 1603, Shakspere, apparently desirons of retiring from his profession of an actor, is thought to have applied for the mastership of the queen's revels, and to have been the person spoken of in the following letter from Sir Thomas Egerton to the lord-keeper:—"It seemeth to my humble judgment that one who seemeth to my humble judgment that one who is the author of plays now daily presented on the public stages of London, and the possessor of no small gains, could not with reason pretend to be master of the queen's majesty's revels; forasmuch as he would sometimes be asked to approve and allow of his own writings." Daniel, approve and allow of his own writings." Daniel, a contemporary poet, obtained the appointment. About 1604 he is supposed to have retired to Stratford, where, during the last twelve years of his life, he is surmised to have produced "Lear," "Julius Cœsar," "Groileans," "Gymbellne," "The Tempost," the "Winter's Tale," and others of his plays. In the "Diary of the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Aron," "cently discovered in the library of the recently discovered in the library of the Avon, Recency ansovered in the interpret of the Modical Society of London, the following entries were found:—"I have heard that Mr. Shakspere was a natural wit, without any art at all. He frequented the plays all his younger time, but in his elder days lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year, and for it had an allowance so large that he and for 16 had an anowance so large that he spent at the rate of £1000 a year, as I have heard. Shakspere, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry-making, and, its seems, drank too lard; for Shakspere died of a fever three contracted!" These entries were made at least the contracted. thirty-four years after the great poots death, and were probably exaggerated statements. With regard to the spelling of his name, it cannot be positively ascortained whether the signatures to his will are Shakspere or Shak-

peare; but in a copy of Florio's "Montaigne, n the British Museum, it is unmistakeably hakspere. B. at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warickshire, 1564; n. at the same place, 1616.

Taksaire, 1654; n. at the same place, 1610. Snimoul, sha-mool, an Arabian mathemati-ian and physician, who wrote, among other orks, one attacking the Jews, whom he charged ith interpolating the Mosaic Scriptures. B. 1200;

), 1273.

SHANFARAH, shan-fa-ra', an Arabian poet, in Arabic. He also rendered his name famous among his countrymen as a swift runner. His poem has been translated by Sylvestre de Sacy, and included in the "Chrestomathie Arabe. He flourished before Mohammed.

SHARP, James, sharp, a Scotch prelate, who, oon after the Restoration, was advanced to the rchbishopric of St. Andrews, and had the ma-agement of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland: ut his conduct gave so much offence to the Jovenanters and Presbyterians, that he was dragged from his coach and murdered by nine assassins in 1679. B. at the castle of Banff, 618.

SHARP, Dr. John, an English prelate, who ecame chaplain to Charles II. and afterwards o James II. He was suspended in 1686, but was restored to his functions in the following year. He secured the favour of William III., and in 1691 was made archbishop of York. In 1702 he preached the sermon at the coronation of Queen Anne, with whom he subsequently acquired great influence. He is said to have been one of those who prevented the elevation of Swift to a bishopric. B. at Bradford, York-shire, 1644; D. at Bath, 1714. SHARP, Abraham, an English mechanist and

astronomical calculator, who, while employed as the keeper of a day-school at Liverpool, taught himself mathematics and astronomy, and occupied his leisure in the construction of instruments. He afterwards went to London, where, in 1688, he was engaged by Flamsteed, the Royal Astronomer, to mount instruments at the Greenwich Observatory. After rendering some important services at that establishment, he retired to Horton, in Yorkshire, ment, he retured to Horton, in Yorkshire, where he fitted up an observatory, constructing his own lenses, telescopes, and other apparatus himself. The remainder of his life was spent in assisting Flamsteed, Dr. Halley, St. Jonas Moore, and other mathematicians, in their calculations. He contributed to the "Historia culations. He contributed to the "Historia Calestis" of Flamsteed, and in 1717 produced a treatise entitled "Geometry Improved." n. at Little Horton, near Bradford, Yorkshire, 1651; . 1742.

"I'se." Thomas, an English divine, philo-logist and antiquary, published some works, which, after his doath, were collected into 6 vols. in 1773. n. albout 1983, p. 1798. Skarg, Gravnille, an English writer and ad-vocate for the abblishood in segre was diseased was the son of the preceding, at was educated to the control of the preceding, and was educated was the son of the preceding, and was educated for the bar, but never practised. He wrote several excellent works upon law, philology, &c.; but it was as an opponent of negro slavery that he became known, both by his writings and by his conduct upon a particular occasion, when he protected a negro against his master, by whom he had been brought to England. The case was brought before the lord mayor, and, notwithstanding the decision of that magistrate, the master seized and would

not surrender his slave. Sharp then brought an action against the master, and, in the end, twelve judges declared it to be the law of the land, that when a slave sets foot on English territory he is free. Sharp also wrote against the war with the Americans, the impressment

of scamen, &c. B. 1734; D. 1813. SHARPE, Gregory, an eminent oriental scholar and able divine, was educated at Westminster and ano divine, was entacted as vestimated and Abordeon, and eventually became master of the Temple. Among his writings are, "A Review of the Controversy on the Demoniacs," "Defence of Dr. Clarka against the Attacks of Leibnitz." " Dissertations on the Origin of Lan-Leibnitz, "Dissertations of the Original Languages and the Powers of Leiters, with a Hos so rapidly in the estimation of his brother brew Lexicon," "Discertations on the Latin and Greek Tongues," "Three Discourses in Defence of Christianity," an "Introduction to Universal History," and "The Rise and Fall of knighted upon the same occasion. Though not the City and Temple of Jerusalem." 1713; agreed painter, his courtly manners and fluency D. 1771.

1692; p. 1751.

Salw, Cuthbert, an English poet, who published, in 1758, a work called "Liberty." He was at that period engaged as usher in a school at Darlington, but removed to London and thence to Bury, where he entered into the Norwich company of players. He published, in 1760, under the name of Seymour, "Odes on the Four Scasons." In 1702 he attacked Lloyd, Churchill, Colman, and Shirley, in a poem cu-tilled "Four Farthing Candles." In 1766 he published "The Race, a Poem," in which he satirized the chief poets of that period. About this time he wrote an account of the virtues of an ancilienc called the Beaume de Vic, of which he was a proprietor. D. at Ravensworth, York-shire, 1738; D. 1771. SLLW, Peter, an eminent English physician,

who lectured upon medicine and chemistry with considerable success, and became physician to George II. He published editions of the works of Robert Boyle and Roger Bacon. His "Les-sons in Chemistry" was at one time a very popular book, and was translated into French.

B. about 1695; D. 1763.

SHAW, George, an eminent English divine, physician, and naturalist, who was educated at Oxford, and took holy orders in 1774; but subsequently repaired to Edinburgh, in order to study natural science. In 1787 he became doctor of medicine. He assisted at the formation of the Linnean Society in 1788, and was appointed vice-president. After spending some years in the cultivation of natural science, and as a physician and lecturer, he, in 1791, received the appointment of assistant-keeper of natural the appointment of assignit-keeper of nami-history in the British Museum, which post retained until his death. The most import of his works were, "The Naturalist's Mise lany," "General Zoology," and a catalog the Linnaun Museum, illustrated with fine coloured engravings, n. in Bucki

shire, 1751; p. 1813.

Suzz, Sir Martin Archer, she, an empoent Irish painter, who became president of the

Royal Academy. He so early attained a proficiency in drawing, that, at the age of 16, when necency in drawing, that, as the age of 16, when he was thrown upon his resources by the death of his father, a merchant of Dublin, he was enabled to set up as a portrait painter in the rish capital. Though he was extensively patronized, he desired to acquire a wider reputatronized, ne desired to acquire a water reputa-tion, and accordingly repaired in 1788 to London, where he was introduced by Edmund Burke to Sir Joshua Reynolds. In time he obtained a good practice as a portrait painter, for which occupation his accomplishments and polished manners well qualified him. In 1800 he was elected a R.A., and from that time rose so rapidly in the estimation of his brother

Enignicat upon the same occasion. Imagin not a great painter, his courtly manners and fluency of speech made him a dignified and efficient president of the artistic hody. He wrote a tragedy intended for the star, but never arted, and some short poetical 1709; p. 1851. s. B. at Dublin.

SHEPTURED, John, Duke of Buckingham-shire, shef-field, a state man, who became member of the privy council, and lord chamberlain under James II. He was subsequently reated marquis of Normanby by William III., and after the accession of Queen Anne, duke of make or make or make or make or make or backingham. In the same reign he was also lord privy seal and president of the council. He retired from public affairs at the accession of theore I, and henceforth devoted himself to the pursuit of literature. He wrote some poems, an essay on Satire, and miscellaneous He was also the author of some valuessays. He was use the arrive to the Revolution of able "Memoirs relative to the Revolution of able "Memoirs r 1688," p. 1619; p. 1721,-His only son, after serving some time in the French army under the Duke of Berwick, retired from the servion account of his health. With him the house f Sheffield 1. extinct, p. at

, Richard Laior, sheel, an Irish politi cian and diplomatist, who studied law at Lincoin's Inn, and afterwards in Ireland, where he was called to the bar in 1814. The expenses of his student career were defrayed by the proceeds of five tragedies, the most successful of which was "Adelaide," and in which Miss O'Neill enwas "Adelade," and in which Miss Cracin en-ted the principal part. He also wrote "Sketches of the Irish Ba" for the "New Monthly Mazazine." A zeal s Roman Catholic !, became a mem-

measure proposed for the suppression of which, he, in 1°25, together with C Council, pleaded at the bar of the House of Lords. In 1829 he of Commons, was enabled to enter the through the interest of the marquis of Angl

who was at the time lord-lieutenant of Ire and had observed the powers of the impassi declaimer. His oratorical powers expanded and ripened in the House of Commons, and in truth paved the way for his entrance into off He was appointed a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and in 1839 became vice-president of the Board of Trade, and a member of the privy

council. Upon the return of the Whiss to office, in 1846, Shell became master of the Mint, which office he retained till 1850, at which date at the court

Shelhuma

He succeeded to the carldom of Shelburne in the following year. At first a supporter of Bute, under whom he held office, his views relative to the impolicy of coercing the Americans led to his estrangement from that minister, and to his subsequent attachment to the Earl of Chatham, of whom he became an ardent admirer and unswerving supporter. In 1782 he was called upon to form an administration, and entered office with the declaration that he would adhere to all those "constitutional ideas which for seven years he had imbibed from his master in politics, the late Earl of Chatham." During his ministry, although it extended over only seven months, the siege of Gibraltar came to a glorious termination, and Howe and Rodney won their triumation, and Howe and Rodney won their triumphs upon the seas. He retired from office in 1753, resigning the leader-ship of his party to William Pitt. He was created marquis of Lansdowne in 1764, and henceforth took little share in public affairs.

в. 1737; р. 1805. SHELDON, Gilbert, an eminent English pre-Saturday, Ghoete, an emitter singless pre-late, who received various preferments, and was appointed clerk of the closet to Charles I., whom he attended in the Isle of Wight, and for his loyalty was deprived of his appointments and imprisoned. At the Restoration he was made dean of the chapel royal and bishop of London. on the death of Archbishop Juxon he was raised to the primacy, in which situation he conducted himself with great zeal for the church, and expended above \$86,000 in characteristics. ritable uses. B. at Staunton, Staffordshire,

1598; p. 1677

SHELLEY, Percy Bysshe, shell-le, an eminent English poet, who was the son of Sir Timothy Shelley, and came of an old English family. He was instructed in Greek and Latin by the vicar of the parish of Warnham, in Sussex; but, on attaining his tenth year, was sent to a school at Brentford, which was exchanged for that of at Brenthord, which was exchanged for that of Eith three years afterwards. A sky, diffident boy, whose appearance and manners were almost fermine, he was nevertheless of an un-conquerable spirit, At Eton he not only im-proved his knowledge of foreck and Latin, but added French and German to his intellectual stores. He quitted Eton in 1809, and returned stores. He quitted Eton in 1809, and returned to his father's house, where he inished two romances commenced at Eton, and wrote verses to a cousin, with whom he had fallen in love. He proceeded to the university of Oxford in 1810, and in his second year of residence printed an anonymous "Defence of Atheism. object he seems to have had in view was not so much to express his own opinions, as to excite discussion, and to draw forth the ideas of others upon his thesis. He sent copies of his pam-phlet to the heads of colleges, who, having neard that he was the author, summoned him before them. He was requested to state whe her le was the author. He declined to do so; but he would not state that he was not. Its was expelled. His father refused to see him; tempel settle at Hales-Owen, which he greatly upon which he took up his residence in improved and ornamented. His works consist and the transfer of the transfer o heard that he was the author, summoned him

Shenstone

appointment until his death. B. at Dublin, London, where he completed his "Queen Mah." Life at the recomming reconciled to him, wished burnt, an English statesman, who, in early life, actered the army and distinguished himself at pleasure by marrying, at Gretna, Miss Westbe battles of Minden and Kampen. When brook, the daughter of a retired hotel-keeper, George III. ascended the throne, in 1760, he The match proved as unhappy as it was ill-concerned thing's aid-de-camp, and subsess sidered. The young pair were without requently reached the grade of implor-general. Sources; the lady had no sympathy with his Respected to the capillation of Shelhware in mealing rature. In 1818 a secretion has brook, the daughter of a retired hotel-keeper. The match proved as unhappy as it was ill-considered. The young pair were without resources; the lady had no sympathy with his peculiar nature. In 1813 a separation by mutual consent took place. He went abroad in the following year, and visited France, Germany, and Switzerland, in company with Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, whom he subsequently married. The year 1815 was the happiest he married. The year 1215 was the happiest he had known for some time. His father agreed to allow him an income of 2800 a year; and, while residing in Dovonahire and at Windsor, he was deeply absorbed with his literary compositions. "Alastor" was produced at this period. In 1816 his wife committed suicide, whereupon Shelloy elationed his two children, the issue of this marriage. But his late wife's father commonced a sait in chancery, alleging that Shelley, as one holding atheistend opinions, was unfitted to have charge of his oliguring. Lord Chancellor Eldon decided that the children should be somutited to Mr. Westbrook's care. should be committed to Mr. Westbrook's care. snouta oe commutea to Arr. WestDrook's Gare,
He felt this decision to be unjust and tyrannical; and, in the "Revolt of Islam," which
was written in 1817, made several allusions to
the harsh decree. In the following year he left
England, to which he was destined never to
return. Milan, Rome, Florence, and Leghont England, to which he was destined never to return. Milan, Rome, Florence, and Leghom were his halting-places during the three sneceeding years. It was in that interval that he made the acquaintance of Lord Byron, with 1822, after being absent some days from his house on the Gulf of Spezzia, he set sail, in bouse on the Gulf of Spezzia, he set sail, and which belonged to himself, in company with his friend Mr. Williams. A squall overtaking the light carts the went down, and the friends perished. His body was alterwards washed ashore; and, in accordance with the laws of Tuscany, that everything so east up from the sea should be burned, all that was mortal of the poot was consumed to ashes, while were collected, and afterwards placed in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome. But Lord Byron and Mr. Leigh Hunt were at he last eremony. In addition to the pooms at heady neutroned, Shelley wrote the tragedy of "The Cenet," Adonais," a monody upon the death of Keats, "Prometheus," and a number of smaller piaces. n. at Field Place, near Horsham, Sussex, 1792; Growned, 1822.

SMELLEY, Mary Wollstonecraft, an English authoress, and wile of the preceding. While a resident in Italy with her husband, she writed her remarkable novel, entitled "Frunkenstein." After the poet's death, she produced "The Last Mm," "Falkland," "Hambles in Germany and

After the poet's death, she produced "The Last Man," "Falkland," "Rambles in Germany and Italy;" and in 1839 made a collected edition of Shelley's works, to which she added some judi-cious notes, and a selection from the poet's letters. She was the daughter of the cele-brated William Godwin and Mary Wollstone-

craft. B. 1798; D. in London, 1851.
SHENSTONE, William, shen-stone, an English poot, who, after completing his education at the

of songs, elegies, pastorals; a poem in Spen-ser's manner, entitled "The Schoolmistress;" letters, and miscellaneous essays. "The general recommendation of Shenstone," says Dr. Johnson, "is easiness and simplicity." B. at

Hales-Owen, Shropshire, 1714; D. 1763. Sherburne, Sir Edward, sher'-burn, an Eng-

lish writer, who succeeded, on his father's death, to the office of clerk of the ordnance. He was imprisoned for some time by the Parliament, and, on recovering his liberty, joined liament, and, on recovering his filterty, joined the king, whom he served with great bravery, for which he lost his estates. After the hattle of Edgehill, he went to Oxford, where he was created master of arts, At the Restoration he recovered his place, and was knighted. He translated two of Seneral's tragedies into E. gradient the Machaelle of Marian Vanilla and the property of transacea two of Seneca's tragedies into F. gish, the "Sphere" of Marcus Manlius, and other works, and wrote a volume of poems. n. in London, 1618; p. at the same place, 1702.

n. in London, 1618; p. at the same place, 1702.
Syberdar, Thomas, abr-i-dan, an 1718.
divine and poct, who, at the conclusion of his
divine and poct, who, at the conclusion of his
educational career at the university of Dublin,
set up a school in that city, and afterward
was master of one at Cavan, which he sold, as
he also did a living procured for him by Dean
Swift, with whom he was in close intimacy.
He was an improvident man; but, says Lord
Cork "his pen and fidallestic wors in cau-Cork, "his pen and fiddlestick were in con-tinual motion." He translated into verse the "Satires" of Persius and the "Philoetetes" of

"Satires" of Persins and the "Inductives" of Sopholels. n. in Ireland, 1891; p. 1733.
SREETLAN, Thomas, an eminent lexicographer, son of the preceding, was educated at Westminster school, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took a degree in arts. The death of his father leaving him withont resources, he, in 1743, appeared on the stage in the character of Richard III. The year following he performed at Covent Garden Theatre. He afterwards became manager of the Dublin theatre, and, at a later period an itinerant lecturer on elocution. He of aned a pension from George II., and, in 1767, produced at the Haymarket an entertainment of reading, singing, and music, called "An Attic Evening." He also performed at the same theatre and at Covent Garden; but abandoned the profession of an actor in 1776. The same year he succeeded Garrick as manager of Drurylane Theatre, which position he resigned in 1779. He now returned to his literary labours, and to delivering occasional lectures. His principal works are. "A Dictionary of the English Language," one object of which was to establish a plain and permanent standard of pro-nunciation, "Lectures on the Art of Reading," "British Education; or, the Source of the Dis-"British Education; or, the source of the poorders of Great Britain; "Life of Swift," pre-fixed to his works. h. at Quilen, Ireland, 1721; D. 1788.—His wife Frances, whose made in name was Chamberlayne, was an accomplished woman, and wrote "Sidney Buddulph," a novel; a ro-mance entitled "Nourjahad;" and "The Dis-covery," a comedy. p. 1724; p. at Blois, 1716;

sum of £3000, "which a good-natured old gen-tleman had settled upon Miss Linley, in default of being able to marry her." In 1775, however, he directed his attention towards literature, and produced his comedy of "The Rivals," which, upon the first representation, was unsuccessful, but subsequently became popular. The farce of "St. Patrick's Day" was his The farce of "St. Patrick's Day" was his second production, which was quickly followed by the "Duenna," according to Hazlitt, "a perfect work of art: the songs are the best that feet work of art; the sones are one ear one were ever written, except those in the 'Beggar's Opera.' They have a joyous spirit of intoxica-tion in them, and strains of the most melting tenderness." He suddenly became a proprietor of Drury-lane Theatre; but whence he derived the money necessary to take that step has never the money necessary to take that step has never been shown. In 1777 he sightly altered Yan-bruch's comedy of "The Relayse," and put it upon the stage under the title of "A Trip toh Scarborough." In the same year also be broad-out "The School for Scandal," of which Leigh Hunt observes, "with the exception of the great a length of dialogue without action in its great a ringin of danger without action in its earlier scenes, it is a very concentration and crystallization of all that is sparkling, clear, and compact in the materials of pure comedy." The line farce called "The Critic" was written in 1779. Of it Leich Hunt remarks, that it is "in some of its most admired passages little better than an exquisite cento of the wit of the satirists before him. Sherolan must have fold same in the same of this kind; for the kind; for there was every call in it upon the powers he abounded in—wit, banter, and style, and none upon his good-nature," Through style, and none upon its governance. Through the interest of Fox, he was enabled to enter the House of Commons in 1750. He gave a warm and consistent su—t to the Whig party, and during the maps—t Roykingham's adminisduring the marquiration held the f under-secretary of

state; but he possessed none of the high ties of a statesman, and es a debater he "gra ties or a stateman, and es a denater he "gra dually dependent of the a useless shaupt amas-ing speaker, familiarly jokel at by the public, admired but discatecimed by his friends." Neep-theless, his speech upon the imponentment of Warren Hastings will always membered warren rassings will aways membered as a noble of oratory. His wife died in 1792, and the vers the married the daughter of the dean of Winchester, who was "young, accomplished, and ardently devoted to He now sold has shares in the Druryhim." He now sold his shares in the Drury-lane Theatre for £15,000; to this was added 45080 obtained with his wife; and with the whole an estate in Surrey was purchased. Last productions were "The Stranger" and

"Pizarro," both adaptations from the of Kotzebuc. But the end was approaching: always more or less embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, his failing health and departed youth left him neconstant fear of bailiffs, or mance critities "Nourjahad;" and "The Diswas long exhausted, and whom in earlier pears
covery," a comedy. In 1724; In at Blick, 1761, the would have pearlier with a facility enthely
SERBEDAN, Richard Brinsley, an cuniont
Irish dramatist, who was the son of the precedime. After being at school in Bublin, he
was sort to Harrow, which establishment he
quitted with the character of an "horozontalparticle with the character of an "horozontalcaused him to shrunk from duns whose patience exams. After our as senson in Dahmi, he his longer the welcome bosin-companion of the quitted with the character of an "inpenetrable whole life had been dramatre; in the hydrag damee," who wrote "think" for "thing." He of his attempth and brilliancy it was comedy; commenced life by cloping to France with Miss but the end closely approached the tragic. He Linky, a popular suncer, whom, it. 1773, he expired near his dying wife. There is a comercity matried. During the first years of this plete edition of his works by Leigh Hunt, who marriage he appears to have subsisted upon a laffixed to it a critical and biographical sketch.



SHOVEL, SIR CLOUDESLEY.



SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP.





Sheridan

His life was also written by the poet Moore: Bass." B. at Smallwell, Durham, 1749; p. in while some excellent criticism upon his fine comedies is to be found in the "Lectures on the Comic Writers," by Hazlitt. B. at Dublin, 1751; D. in London, 1816.

SHERIDAN, Philip Henry, an able general of the United States army, who was engaged of the United States army, who was engaged in several battles of the American war of 1861–65 with various success. In 1864 he defeated General Early in the valley of the Shemandoah, and after gaining the battle of Five Forks in 1865, shared in driving General Lee from Richmond and compelling him to surronder. B. in Child 1892 (1988)

Ohio, 1831.

SHERLOCK, William, a learned English di-Shekhola, winam, a tearled Engish di-vine, who, among other preferments, obtained the mastership of the Temple. He displayed great zeal and ability against popery in the reign of James II, but for some time scrupled to take the oaths to King William. He at last complied, and published an apology for his con-duct, which was severely animadverted on by the nonjurers. He was preferred to the deanery of St. Paul's, and had a long controversy with Dr. South on the doctrine of the Trinity.

B. in London,1641; D. 1707.

SHERLOGK, Thomas, an eminent English prelate, and son of the preceding, was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow and afterwards became master. He succeeded his father in the mastership of the Temple. In the controversy excited by Bishop Hoadley on the constitution of the Church, Dr. Sherlock bore a conspicuous part. Office, Dr. Sheriors fore a conspicuous part. He was successively dean of Chichester, bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London, and was of-fered the see of Canterbury, which he declined. His sermons rank among the first in the Eng-

hish language. B. in London, 1678; D. 1761.
Sherman, William Tecumsch, sher'-man, a general of the United States army, who took Atlanta in 1864, and then made his celebrated march from Atlanta to Savannah, on the maren from Atlanta to Savannah, on the coast of Georgia. Like Sheridan, he shared in the operations before and around Richmond, which induced Lee to surrender, and brought the Great American civil war to a close. B. in Ohio, about 1820.

SHIELD, William, sheeld, an eminent English musical composer, who was the son of a teacher of singing; but, losing his father, was apprenticed to a boat-builder as a means of assuring him his future subsistence. The lad's predilection for music was, however, strongly exhibited, and throughout his apprenticeship he studied the art assiduously. Having been fortunate to attract the notice of the celebrated Avison, he made so much progress under his tuition as to be able to compose an anthem for the consecration of a new church at Sunder-land. This piece was greatly admired, and brought its author into notice. He repaired to London, where he was engaged in the or-chestra of the King's theatre during twenty years. In 1783, his opera of "Rosina" was performed with the most brilliant success at Covent Garden. This was followed by the "Poor Soldier," "Robin Hood," "The Farmer," and other operas. In 1791 he visited France and Italy, and in 1807 retired from all theatriand Italy, and in 1807 retired from all thearn-cal oung genemats, resolving to devote himself ish animal, who came of humble parentage, to the production of works on the theory and practice of music. The most important of these valuable productions were, "Introduc-tion to Harmony" and "Rudiments of Thorough 1015 and 1015 and 1015 are the first honours of his profession, but were garly to sea, and, from being a cabin-ton to Harmony" and "Rudiments of Thorough 1015 are the first honours of his profession, but were garly to sea, and, from being a cabin-ton to Harmony" and "Rudiments of Thorough 1015 are the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-tion to Harmony" and "Rudiments of Thorough 1015 are the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-tion to Harmony" and "Rudiments of Thorough 1015 are the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-ton to the first honours of his profession, but were a supported to the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-ton to the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-ton to the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-tion to Harmony and "Rudiments of Thorough" and the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-ton to the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-tion to Harmony and "Rudiments of Thorough" and the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-tion to Harmony and "Rudiments of Thorough" and the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-tion to Harmony and "Rudiments of Thorough" and the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-tion to Harmony and "Rudiments of Thorough" and the work early to sea, and, from being a cabin-tion to Harmony and "Rudiments of Thorough" and the work early to sea, and, from the work ear

Bass." B. at Smallwell, Durham, 1749; p. in. London, 1829. His remains was interred in Westminster Abbey.

SHIRLEY, Sir Anthony, shir'-le, an English writer, who became Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. After studying some time in the inns of court, he went to Holland, under Sir Philip Sidney. In 1596 he made a voyage to America, and was afterwards with the earl of Essex in Ireland, was arterwards with the eart of Essex in Ireland, where he was knighted. On going abroad, he was received at several courts, particularly that of Spain, where he was made admiral of the fleet, and a grandee. James I. ordered him to return, but he refused. He wrote a "Voyage to Ame-rica." in Hakluyt's Collections; "Account of but he refused. He wrote a "Voyage to America," in Hakluty's Collections; "Account of Muley Hamet's Rising in the Kingdom of Marcec;" History of his "Travels Into Persia;" "Voyage over the Caspian Sea, and History of his "Ambassages," B. at Weston, Sussex, 1565; D. in Spain, 1630. SHIRLEY, Robert, an English traveller, brother

of the preceding, who settled in Persia, where he was held in such high esteem by the emperor, that he was sent as his ambassador to Spain, and afterwards to England. B. about 1570;

D. in Persia, 1628.

D. III Fersia, 1925. SHIRLEY, James, an English dramatic writer, who, after completing his degrees in arts at Cambridge, entered into orders; but subse-quently embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and became a schoolmaster in London. He and his wife both died on the same day, of a fright occasioned by the fire of London, in 1666. He wrote thirty-nine plays, a volume of poems, and some school-books. B. in London, about 1594.
SHISHKOV, Alexander Semenovich, shis-kof, a

Russian admiral, author, and statesman, who, while in the active pursuit of his profession as a mayal officer, translated into Russian prose Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," as also some poems from the German. In 1812 he became secretary to Alexander I., and in that capacity issued a series of patriotic proclamations against Napoleon I. He became president of the Rus-sian Academy in 1816, and in 1824 minister of sian Academy in 1816, and in 1824 millister of Public Instruction; but, while falfilling the duties of this latter office, he displayed a most decided antipathy to the spread of education among the serks. His most important works are, "Opinion on the Old and New Styles in the Russian Language;" On the Easiest Way of answering Criticism," said to be the wittiest or answering Criticism," said to be the wittlest piece of argumentative composition in the Russian Leaguage; a "Maritime Dictionary," in French, English, and Russian; "Momoit of the War in 1812;" and "Historical Catalogue of all the Vessol's in the Russian Fleet, from its Origin," &c. n. 1753; p. 1341.

SHORE, Jane, shor, mistress of Edward IV., was the wife of a goldsmith in Lombard Street; but the king, being enamoured of her charms, enticed her from her husband. On the death of Edward, she lived with Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by order of Richard III., who also caused Jane Shore to be tried for witcheraft. She was accordingly sentenced to do public penance. She died in the reign of Henry VIII.,

penance. She died in the reign of Henry VIII.,
in the extremity of poverty.
Sirovat, Sir Cloudesley, shuv-sl, a brave English admiral, who came of humble parentage.
He went early to sea, and, from being a cabin-box rose to the first bonours of his profession in 1674 he served in the Mediterranean, under

several others, struck upon the rocks of Seilly, and were lost. The body of Sir Claudesley was discovered and conveyed to Portsmouth, whence it was removed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected

to his memory. B. 1650.
SHEAPNEL, Lieutenant-general Henry, shrap'ncl, the inventor of the case-shot known as Shrapnel-shells, received his commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery in 1779, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1837. On the adoption of his shells by the artillery, General Shrapnel was granted a pension of £1200 per annum in addition to his regular pay. p. 1842. Sibbald, Sir Robert, sib'-bald, a physician and

naturalist, born near Leslie, in Fifeshire, was physician and geographer to Charles II.; and contributed to the foundation of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, of which he became the first president. Among his works are, "Scotia Illustrata" and "The Liberty and Inde-

botanist and physician, who was the son of Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, professor of botany at Oxford, in which chair he succeeded his father. He made two voyages to Greece and the neighbouring countries to collect rare plants. His collections were published in a magnificant form, under the title of "Flora Greeca." He also produced a "Flora Oxoniensis." n. at Oxford, 1758; p. at Bath, 1796.

Sicann, Roch Ambrose Cheurron, se kur, a French abbe, who devoted his life to the education of the deaf and dumb. After having for some time had the care of the institution for the deaf and damb at Bordeaux, he was, upon a competitive examination, chosen to succeed the Abbé de l'Epée at the Paris institution. In 1791 he was arrested by order of the National Assembly; and, notwithstanding an cloquent appeal made in his behalf by his pupils, was transferred to the prison of the Abbaye, which, at that period, was the preliminary step to the guillotine. When about to be executed, a person named Monnot interposed, saying, "It is the Abbe Steard, one of the most useful men in the country; you shall run through my body to reach his;" and Sicard himself said, "I am the instructor of the deaf and dumb; and as these unfortunates prevail more among the poor than the rich, I am more to you than to the rich."
This speech saved his life. In 1815 he paid a visit to England with two of his favourite pupils, and was cordially received. He wrote several works upon his system of instruction. B. near Toulouse, 1742; p. 1822.

SICINIUS DENTATUS, (See DENTATUS, cius Sicinius,)

Sippons, Mrs. Sarah, sid'-dons, an eminent English netress, was the sister of John and

burning the ships in the harbour of Tripoli, that Charles Kemble, and when little more than an he received a capitair's commission. For his infant, made her first appearance upon the gallant conduct against the French at the battle is stage, for the benefit of her father, who was a of Bantry Bay, in Ireland, he was knighted the William III., and made rear-admiral. He married a young actor named Siddows. While enacted a distinguished part in the victory of performing at Cheltenham, she aftracted the La Hogue, and in that off Malaga in 1704. [avourable notice of Lord Bruce and others, The year following he had the command of the burning the ships in the harbour of Tripoli, that Charles Kemble, and when little more than an The year following he had the command of the upon wasse recommendation search charged fleet in the Mediterranean, and contributed to her for Drury-lane Theatre, where the made her debut in 1775; but incurring the displassure of the English Reselin, was compelled to retire again to the provinces. Her fame, however, rapidly increased. Henderson, the eminent actor, declared her to be the "finest and best of all actres-es; to have in herself all and less of an active cost of nace in nersen and that her produces one powered, and all that they wanted. . . That she would never be surpassed." In 1852 she actain appeared at Drury Lane. She made her first appearance in her celebrated part of Lady Machath in 1855, and rapidly became the learing actress of the English stage. She retired from the stage in Isla: but re-appeared on some subsequent oceasions, for benefits and charities. She gave realines from Shak-Jeare and Millon at a later period, and a peared 1 fore Queen Charlotte and the reyal family, and at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in, at Breson, South Wales, 1755; p. in London, 1831,

Sinatorn, Henry Addington, Viscount, sid's mooth, an Enrish statesman, was the son of an eminent metropolitan physician, and at the termination of his educational career at Oxford, entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 17-1. His father had been "Section Intestrum" and "The Laborry and times—control Internal 5 Int. and was pendiency of the Kingdom and Church of Sects—called to the Lar Int 7.1. His father had been land." In about 1613; 10.1712.

Surmores, join, 461-460p, a learned English—and to was thus calculated to wish the acquisition. ance of William Pitt, through whose interest Addington entered the Heuse of Commons. In 1750 he became the ministerial candidate for the office of speaker, and wascholed. Upon the re-tirement of Pitt, in 1801, he formed a ministry, composed of what were then termed the "king's friends." He held other, but with no great distinction, until 1503, when he was thrown out by Pitt, who succeeded to power in the following: year. Acknowleading the superior powers of Pitt, he gave the new mainstry his support, and was in 1805 appointed president of the conneil. and at the same time raised to the peering as Viscount Sidmouth. It is, however, affirmed that he came to be regarded as a dangerous rival by Pitt, who requested him to resign, which he did. In 1866 he was lord privy seal in the Fox and Grenville administration, and soon afterwards became president of the council on the reconstruction of the same cabinet. After the Preconstruction of the same cabinet. After remaining out of effice during five years, he again became president of the council, under Perceval; and, upon the assassination of that statesman, in 1812, he accepted the post of verterny of state for the home department in the ministry of bord hierpool. This office he held during tenyears, and by his conduct rela-tions. tive to the reform meeting at Manchester, in 1519, as well as upon several other occasions, became an object of great unpopularity with the great mass of the people. He resigned this appointment in 1822 but, at the urgent request of his chief, he retained a seat in the cubinet until 1824, at which time he made his final re-

tirement from public life. B. 1757; D. 1 xxx, Sir Henry, sid -se, an eminent long man. He became a great favourite with and VI., who conferred on him the honour

of knighthood, and sent him as ambassador to France. In the succeeding reign he was ap-pointed collector of the revenues in Ireland, pointed collector of the revenues in Ireland, and in that of Billzabeth, lock-president of the Marches of Wales, and knight of the Gatter. In 1688 he was constituted lord-deputy of Ireland. He caused the statutes of Ireland to be printed, and is stated, by Sponser and SI John Davies, to have wisely governed that country, SI'R. Naunon, in the "Framemia Regalia," speaks of him as a "man of great parts." 2. In Surrey about 1519. 3, 1538.

Surrey, about 1519; D. 1586. SINNEY, Sir Philip, a chivalrous English soldier and poet, who in his 15th year was sent to Christ Church College, Oxford, and at the age of 17 went on his travels. He was in Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew. and was obliged to take refuge in the abode of Sir Francis Walsingham, the English ambassador. After visiting various cities in Hungary, sador. After vishing various cures in rungary, Italy, and Germany, he, in 1575, returned to England, and in the following year Queen Elizabeth appointed him ambassador to the emperor Rudolph, at whose court he con-tracted an intimacy with the famous Don John of Austria. On account of his declaring his sentiments freely against the queen's marriage with the Duke of Anjou, in 1580, in his "Remonstrance" to her majesty, he retired "Remonstrance" to her majesty, he rethred from court, and in his retreat wrote his cele-brated romance, called "Arcadia," and his "Defence of Poosio." In 1583 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1535 was ap-pointed governor of Plushing, and general of the troops sent to the assistance of the United Provinces. About this time, his reputation for wisdom and valour stood so high, that he was thought a fit person to be a candidate for the crown of Poland; but the queen would not consent to the loss of "the level of her dominions." In September, 1586, Sir Philip disminions. In September, 1909, on Fining applayed extraordinary bravery at the battle of Zutphen, but received a mortal wound in the thigh as he was mounting his third horse, having had two slain under him previously. His conduct while leaving the battle-field illustrates his noble character. It is thus described by his biographer, Lord Brook:—"In which sad progress, passing along by the rest of the army, where his uncle the general (the Earl of Loicester) was, and being thirsty with excess of Leceister) was, and being thirsty with excess of bleeding, he called for some drink, which was presently brought him; but as he was putting the bottle to his mouth, he saw a poor soldier carried along, who had eaten his last at the same feast, finantly casting up his eyes at the bottle; which, Sir Thilip preceiving, took if from his head before he drunk, and delivered if to the poor man with these words: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine." This wound proved fatal twenty-five days afterwards.

wound proved fatalt wenty-five days afterwards. His body was brought home and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. In addition to the work already mentioned, Sir Phillip worte Sonnets, "Ournain, a poem." and several other pieces. B. at Penshurst, Kent, 1554; D. 1586.

SIDNEY, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, was the slster of the preceding, and possessed kindred talents, which she assiduously cultivated. She wrote an "Elegy" on her lamented brother, a "Pastoral Dialogue in Proise Cueren Elizabeth," and a "Discourse of Lift and Death." D. 1831. vatel. She wrote an "Elegy" on her lament was the invantor of the art. Siegen produced brother, a "Pastoral Dialogue in Praise o Queen Elizabeth," and a "Discourse of Life and Death". D. 1821.

SIDNEY, Algernon, an English statesman and political martyr, was the son of Robert, French political philosopher and consul of the 917

econd Earl of Leicester, and distinguished mself at the beginning of the civil wars by is opposition to Charles I.; became a colonel n the Parliamentary army, and avowed himself republican. He was nominated one of the ing's judges, but was absent when sentence 7as passed upon Charles. Neither did he sign the warrant for the execution of that monarch. When Cromwell assumed the title of Protector, vient fromwell assumed the title of Protector, idney retired into private life. At the Restotion he went abroad, but returned in 1667, no obtaining a pardon, the condition of which ras that he should conduct himself as a peace-bie subject. In 1683 he was apprehended on charge of being concerned in the Rye-house lot, tried before Judge Jefferies, and most legally sentenced to death. This sentence was eversed in the first Parliament of William and Jary. He wrote discourses concerning govern-ment, in which he places the origin and right f power in the people, and other works. Bishop Burnet speaks of Sidney "as a man of to obstinacy; sincere, but of a rough and boisterous temper, that could not bear contradiction, but would give foul language upon it."
. 1621 or 1622; executed 1683.

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, si-do'-ni-us, a primiwe prelate, and Latin poet, was the son-in-law of the emperor Avitus, on whom he wrote taw of the emperor Avius, on whom no whole i panegyric of 600 verses. After discharging several high civil offices at Rome, he was chosen ishop of Arverni, now Clemont, in 472, which office he discharged so well as to be accounted he oracle of France. His epistles, poems, and other works, were printed by Sirmondus, with

ontes, in 1614. E. at Lyons, 430; D. 438.

SIEGEN, Ludwig von, se-gen, the inventor
of mezzotint engraving, was descended of an
ancient Westphalian family, and became a page
to one of the princes of Hesse. The new method of engraving is supposed to have been discovered between 1637 and 1641; but it has been discovered between 1637 and 1641; put that seem positively ascertained that Siegen sent to the landgrave of Hesse a proof of his mother's portrait in 1642, and that this was the first impression ever taken from a plate engraved after the mezzotilu menner. Upon the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War, in 1648, he retired from military service, in which he had been engaged, and devoted his leisure to perfecting the new art. He made the acquaintance of Prince Rupert at Brussels, in 1654, and com-municated his discovery to him. After Rupert municated his discovery to him. After Rupert had taken up his residence in England, hepractised mezzotint engraving, and produced a specimen of it for Evelpris "History of Engraving," wherein it is erroneously stated that the prince was the inventor. Evelyn, who works a history of the art, which was intended to be read before the Royal Society, therein stated "that this invention, or now manner of chalcography, was the result of chance, and improved by a German soldier, who, espying some scrape on the barrel of his musket, and being of an incenious spitit, reshued won it till being of an ingenious spirit, refined upon it till it produced the effects you have seen." The statement made by Evelyn was the origin of the account, long believed, that Prince Rupert

republic, was educated for the ecclesiastical pro- imagined that this friend of liberty had necesrepublic, was enucated for the excessional pro-fession, and rose to the position of vicar-sarily a liking for the English nation, and, the general and chancellor of the diocese of Chartres, But, from an early period of his life, his mind But, from an early period of his file, his limited was strongly disposed towards the study of politics; and, some time before the Revolution of 1789, he evinced his participation in those ideas which were to prove the destruction of the monarchy and government. When Louis XVI, summoned the States-general, Sièves produced three pamphlets upon the questions of the day, which were read with avidity, and were the means of making a political celebrity of their author. He was elected deputy for Paris; and, upon the refusal of the nobility and clergy to unite with the "Tiers Etat," he boldly counselled the people's representatives to form themselves into an independent body. The National Assembly thus sprang into existence. In the subsequent proceedings, which resulted in the Revolution, Sières played a prominent and energetic part. It would appear, however, that he did not fully comprehend the alarming tendencies of the innovations of which he had been so eloquent an advocate; for, on expressing ueen so coquent an advocate; for, on expressing his disapprobation of some of the Assembly's decrees, Mirabeau replied to him, "You have unloosed the bull, and you complain that it gores you." In 1701 he was offered, but refused, the appointment of constitutional bishop of Paris, During his lifetime, and indeed until quite recently, he lay under the stigma of propagation, bishop of the Acade he Line. until quite recently, ne say under the signila of pronouncing himself for the death of Louis XVI., with the saccasm, "La mort sams phrase" (Death without phrases). It has been proved, however, that, although he was among those who roted for the death of the French monarch, he did so in silence. During the Reign of Terror, he productly retired from the capital; and, when afterwards asked what had been his conduct in that terrible interval, he replied, "I have lived." At the death of Robespierre, he reappeared and regained his former high position. An attempt to assassinate him was made in 1797, by the Abbé Poule; but he escaped with a shattered hand. He maintained his imperturbability, however, and quietly said to his servants, "If M. Poule should return, inform him that I am not at home." In the following year he was sent to In the following year he was sent to Berlin, to negotiate a treaty of alliance between France and Prussia, but without success. He became a member of the Directory upon his return. Growing more powerful every day, he was nevertheless an object of the deepest harred with the ultra-republican party. To strengthen himself against these enemies, he entered into his famous alliance with General Bonaparte. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was appointed consul, with Bonaparte and Roger Ducos. But the ambitious Corsican soon cellipsed Sièves, who, accustomed to command, could not obey, and consequently tendered his resignation in 1799. He retired with a reward of 600,000 francs, a grant of land, and a man-sion in Paris. He was subsequently offered the presidentship of the senate, under the empire, but refused the honour, accepting, however, the title of count. When the Bourbons were restored, Sièyes was exiled; and although he re-turned to France after the Revolution of 1830, he continued to live in retirement. Dumont thus speaks of him:—" His manner was neither frank nor engaging: he was a man with whom

n tree a piece of mere charlatanry. . . In a word. it was manifest that he regarded the English but as children in the art of framing a constitution, and that he deemed himself capable of giving a much better one to France? deed, this political philosopher was wont to declare, that, "the art of government was a science which he considered he had brought to perfection." He wrote a number of political perfection." He wrote a numeer of portical works, the most important of which were, "Political Opinions," an "Exposition of the Rights of Man," and "The Preliminary Bases of a Constitution." B. Frejus, 1785; p. 1838, SIGATD DB LAROND, Jean Rich, ac-go la-

faund', an eminent French surgeon, who made several important discoveries in his profession, and wrote some valuable works upon natural and wrote some variation works upon natural philosophy, the chief of which were, "Lessons in Experimental Physics," and "Dictionary of Physics," in at 19jon, 1750; n. 1810. Storner I., seezh-bair, thifd son of Clo-

taire of France, who became, in 561, king of Austrasia. He made war upon Chilperie, king of Neustria, and overran a great part of his kingdom, but was assassinated in 575, by Fredegonde, wife of Chilperie,

SIGNARRY II., second son of Dagobert I., king of Austrasia, resigned the direction of affairs to Bishop Cumbert and others. He founded a number of usen steries, and devoted his life to religious duties. His son Dagobert was supplanted by Childebert III. Sigebert set down as a saint in the Romish Calendar.

SIGIBERT, king of the East Angles, is celebrated by Bede as a man of learning and piety. He founded several churches, monasteries, and schools. After abdicating the throne in 644, he became a monk at Burgh Castle, in Suffolk. where he was a ted shortly after.

where ne was a tee shortly after.

p. p. sid-isam-ad, emperor of Germany, the son of Charles IV., was erowned king of Hungary in 13-6, and elected emperor in 1410. After establishing several constitutional regulations for restoring the peace of the empire, he set about effecting the tranquillity of the Church; for which purpose he prevailed with Pope John XXIII, to convene the Council of Constance in 1414; but he tarnished his character by granting a safe-conduct to John Huss to attend that council, and afterwards suffering him to be executed in violation of it. The Ilus-sites, irritated at this want of faith, rose under the famous Ziska, and gained many adv tages over the German forces, and were not re daced till sixteen years atterwards. He sold Brandenburg to Frederick, burgrave of Nia-rg, whom he also created elector. This was the foundation of the kingdom of Prussia.

1. 1306; D. at Znaym, Moravic, 1437.
Sigismund I., king of Poland, surnamed the Great, was the son of Casimir IV., and elected to the throne in 1506. He employed the first years of his reign in reforming public abuses, and in re-establishing the finances of his kingdom, which had been much disorganized by his prodigal predecessor, Alexander. He drove the Muscowites out of Lithuania, recovered several places from the Teutonic Kunghts, and expelled the Wellandskin the historical history. the Wallachians who had inyaded his ten

n. 1466; p. 1518.

Sigismund

SIGISMUND II., surnamed Augustus, was the son and successor of the preceding. During his reign, Livonia was acquired, and the union of Lithuania and Poland effected. B. 1520;

SIGISMUND III. was the son of John III. SEGISLATED III. was the son of John III., thing of Sweden, and ascended the throne of Poland in 1857, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, who had been elected by the nobility. On the death of his father, he succeeded to the Swedish crown in 1854; but being a zealous Catholic, the Swedes acknowledged his uncle, Charles, duke of Sudermania, who was cowned in 1604. A long war ensued, in which Sigismund was insupersesful Museowy being in a in 1604. A long war ensued, in which loga-mund was unsuccessful. Musoovy being in a very distracted condition, he dispatched an army into that country, and was at first conpletely victorious. His son Ladislaus was placed upon the throne; but, through the impolitic measures of Sigismund, the Polish prince was driven from Moscow, Michael Romanoff being elected, to the projudice of Ladislaus. He was a bigoted Roman Catholic, and entirely under the control of the Jesuits. B. 1566; D. 1632.

Sigonio, Charles, se-go'-neo, an Italian historian, whose principal works are—an "Ecclesiastical History," a number of works upon

siastical History," a number of works upon Rome, history, and antiquities, and the "His-tory of the Middle Ages." n. about 1529; n. 1534. Stroowsny, Mrs. Lydia Huntly, sepor-ne, an American poetess and writer, who made her first appearance as an authoress in 1815, with the publication of a volume entitled. "Moral Preess in Prose and Verse." She became the wife of Mr. Sigourney, an American merchant, in 1819, and, three years afterwards, produced her best poem, "The Aborigines of America." She made a tour in Europe in 1840, and resided for some time in England. An interesting narrative of her travels was published in 1842, after her return to America, under the title of "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands," She has been termed the Hemans of America. B. at Norwich,

Connecticut, 1791; D. 1865.

Sikk, or Sirche, Henry, seek, an eminent
Dutch Orientalist, who became a professor of Oriental languages, first at Utrecht, and later at Cambridge. He edited an apocryphal gospel, cutitled "Evangelium Infantise Christi, adscrip-tum Thome." He hanged himself to escape punishment for some misdemeanour. 1712.

SILHOURTER, Stephen de, su'-oo-et, a French writer, who, after being master of requests to the Duke of Orleans, became comptoller-gene-ral of the finances in 1757, but continued in office only eight months, owing to the failure of bins schemes of reform and economy, which were turned into ridicule. His most important works were,—"General Idea of the Chinese Government;" "Political Reflections, translated from the Spanish of Gracian;" and translations of Pope's "Essay on Man" and Warburton's "Alliance of Church and State." During his short ministry, his name was much in vogue, and was given to a mode of producing likenesses from the shadow of the face, a practice much in use in his day. B. at Limoges, 1709; D. 1767.
Silius Italicus, Caius, sil'-i-us i-til'-i-kus, a

Simeon-Sethus

of St. Gallen, in Switzerland. The best edition that of Ruperti, Göttingen, 1793. B. about j; D. 100.

SILVA, Jean Baptiste, sil'-va, a French physiian, who was born of Jewish parents, but re-iounced his religion, and, after taking his degree at Montpellier, settled at Paris, where degree at Montpellier, settled at Paris, where he gained a great reputation by his skill, and became physician to Louis XV. He wrote a "Treatise on the Use of Bleeding." B. at Bordeaux, 1692; p. 1748.

Silva y Figueroa, Garcia de, sil'-va e fe-qwai'o.a, a Spanish diplomatist and writer, was at irst a page to Philip II., and afterwards distin-guished himself in the Spanish army in Flanguisted hinset in the spanish army in Figures. In 1624 he was despatched upon an emassy to Shah Abbas, king of Persia. He wrote an account of his travels, which was never published in the original Spanish; but a French ranslation of the work was produced in 1667, inder the title of "The Embassy of Don Garcia de Silva y Figueroa into Persia." He also wrote an abridged History of Spain, and a short account of his travels, in a letter to the Marquis de Bedmar, which was published at Antwerp in '630. B. at Badajoz, 1574; D. in Spain, in 1628. Silvester I., Pope, silves'ter, was elected in 314. The Arian heresy commenced in his

pontificate, and he distinguished himself against

pontificate, and he distinguished himself against he Donatists, p. 338.

SILVESTER II. was at first a moult in Auvergne; but his superior talents actiting the envy and hatred of his companions, he withdrew from the monastery and went to Spin. The Duke of Baycelona took him to Italy, where he was noticed by the emperor Othe, who gave him an abbey, which he afterwards quitted, and, proceeding to Germany. Doesne proceeding to proceeding to Germany, became preceptor to the III. He was afterwards tutor to the son of Hugh Capet, by whom he was made archishop of Rheims. By the interest of Otho, he gained the papacy in 899. He was a man of

gained the papacy in 699. He was a man of considerable learning, particularly in the mathematical sciences. D. 1003.

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, sim's-to-nume't-a-frid's-tee, a Greek ecclesiastical historian, who was secretary of state under Constantine Porphyrogenitus, who engaged him to write the "Lives of the Saints," which he performed. This work, a kind of religious romance, has been translated into Latin. Lived in the 10th century.

STREEN OF DURSTLAY OF ENGLISH withdright.

SIMBON OF DURHAM, an English historian, who taught mathematics at Oxford, and was subsequently precentor in Durham Cathedral. He produced a history of the kings of England from 616 to 1130, the materials for which he collected in the north of England. This work was afterwards continued up to the year 1156, by John, the prior of Hexham. He also wrote a history of Durham Cathedral, under the title of "Historia Ecclesic Dunelmensis," which was published in 1732. Supposed to have died after 1130.

SIMEON SETHUS, se'-thus, a Greek author, who was the master of the wardrobe in the palace of Antiochus, at Constantinople. He was subsequently banished to Thrace by Michael the Paphlagonian. He produced a work containing Silius Iranicus, Caius, sili-i-us icitil-i-kes, a last of all estable things, compiled from the Nerv's reign, and afterwards governor of the Greek, Persian, Arabina, and Indian physicians: province of Asia. He is said to have become the also translated into freek the fables of the owner of the villas of Cicero and Virgil, Pilays, and, from the Persian, a history of Alexandre and the province of the villas of Cicero and Virgil, Pilays, and, from the Persian, a history of Alexandre and the villas of Virgil and Cicero and Virgil, Pilays, and, from the Persian, a history of Alexandre and the villas of Virgil and Virgil and the villas of Virgil and Virgil a and Italian. Flourished towards the close of the 11th century.

SIMEON STYLITES, sti-l'-tecs, the founder of a sect, was a native of Cilicia, and a shepherd till the age of 13, when he entered a monastery after which he led a life singularly austere. He partook of food but once a week, placed himself upon a pillar (in Greek stylos), whence he acquired the name of Stylites, and his example was followed by many other devotees, who seated themselves upon pillars of different heights on a mountain in Syria, where they pretended to see different visions. B. 392; D. 460. SIMEON, Rev. Charles, an eminent English divine and theological writer, was educated at Eton, and entered at King's College, Cambridge, in 1776. In 1783 he was presented to the living of Trinity Church in that university, of which he continued to be the rector during the remainder of his life-a period of 53 years. When his works, which are very numerous, were published entire in 1832, they consisted of 21 volumes, containing 2536 sermons and skeletous of sermons, which form a commentary upon overy book of the Old and New Testa-ment; besides various tracts and devotional treatises. Mr. Cadell, the bookseller, paid the author 5000% for the copyright, out of which he appropriated 1000% to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, 1000/, to the

London Clerical and Education Society, and 1000/. to the Church Missionary Society. n. 1759; SIMMIAS, sim'-mi-is, a philosopher of Theles, who was a friend of Socrates, and is one of the speakers in the "Phedon" of Plato. None of command-in-che fin the his works are extant.

SIMMIAS, a grammarian of Rhode, who wrote a work upon languages, and some poems, which are included in the "Anthologia Graca." Flourished about n.c. 300.

SIMNEL Lambert, sim'-nel, an impostor, who was the son of a baker at Oxford, and was set was the son or a daker at Oktori, and was set up as Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, and heir to the English throne. He succeeded in gathering together a considerable number of adherents, who were defeated by Henry VII., at Stoke, in 1487. Simnel was subsequently employed as a turnspit in the royal kitchen.

Simon, Richard, se' macrog, an erudite French divine. He was a profoundly learned man, but entertained very free opinions, and had many antagonists. His principal works were, the "Ceremonies and Customs of the Jews," "Critical History of the Old Testament," " Critical History of the Cax of the New Testament,"
"Critical History of the Versions of the New
Testament, and of the principal Commentaries thereon;" a French translation of the New Testament, with literal and critical notes; and "History of the Origin and Progress of Ecclesiastical Revenues." B. 1638; D. 1712.

siastical Revenues." B. 1838; D. 1712, SIMON, ST. (See SAINT-SIMON.) SIMONIDES, si-mon'-i-der, a dreck philoso-pher and poet, whose compositions were principally elegiac, and particularly excellent. Fragments of his poems were published by Schneldewin, Brunswick, 1835. B. in the island of

Ceos, about 556 B.C.; D. at Syracuse, 467 n.c. Simonides of Amoraus, a Greek pact, who wrote satires upon individuals, fragments of which have been preserved, and also a satire upon women, which is extant. Flourished in the 7th century n.c.

to give him an education, and he was, when very young, placed at the loom as a weaver. From a travelling pedlar he gained come knowledge of arithmetic and astrology, to which he soon afterwards added geometry and algebra. He supported himself by exercising the combined occupations of schoolmaster and weaver until 1735, when he repaired to London, and worked for some time in Spitalfields, employing his to some time in study, and also in teaching others. So great was his progress, that, in 1737, he published his excellent "Treatise on Fluxions, " which brought him into considerable notice. In 171) appeared his book entitled A Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance. which occasioned a dispute between hinself and Demoivre. In 1743 he was appointed profes-sor of mathematics at the Royal Military Aca-

bra and Geometry," "Select Exercises in Mathe-matics," and some "Miscellaneous Tracts," in which important work he solved many of the most difficult problems in astronomy. n. at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, 1710; p. 1761. N. Sir James, a British ceneral, who entered the army in his 19th year, and took part in the Spani h campaign of 1812. Promoted to the rank of cartain in 1813, he was seriously wounded at the bettle of Quaire Bras. He subsequently ferved in In I held the

vincing on

digent and

demy of Woolwich. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. It side the pre-ceding works, he wrote the "Elements of Alge-

mand under Sie Charle, Jan Nepier, and distinguished himself in the I ho of Mecanee and Hyderalast. In 1 - pt he as appointed to the command of Chatham. May, 1555. Sir James, who had been for some time majorgeneral, was nominated chaif of the staff in the Crimean army, moler Levi Ragian, at whose death he succeeded to the command-in-chief; but, after the repulse at the Rodan, he resigned his command to Sir W. Codrington. He was, however, created G.C.B. and grand cross of the Legion of Honour. n. at Edinburgh, 1792.

Stursos, Dr. James Young, an eminent modern physician, who, after practising his profes-sion with consult rable success, acquired a high reputation through having employed sulphuric ether, and afterwards chloroform, as an aues-thetic agent. For this triumph of science over physical suffering, he was rewarded with a prize 2000 frames from the Paris Academy of Sciences, and was elected a member of the learned societies both in England and upon the continent of Europe. His scientific knowledge was both various and profound, as will be perceived by the enumeration of such works as "Antiquarian Notes upon Leprosy," "Ancient Roman Medicine Stamps," "Was the Roman Army provided with Medical Officers?" and "Notes on some Ancient Vases for containing Lykion," &c. He also wrote extensively on bysion, &c. He has wrote extensively on purely professional topics. He was profession of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh, and physician acconcheur in Scotland to her Majesty Queen Victoria. B. at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, 1811. Simbocu, Charles, sim rok, an eminent mo-

dern German writer, who produced

Simson

Sirmond

lads, and romances, and fulfilled the functions of professor of German language and literature at the university of Bonn. His principal works were, "The Picturesque and Romantic Rhinewere, "The Picturesque and homanus land," and "Sources of Shakspere's Plots, in

Novels, Tales, and Legends." B. 1802. SIMSON, Dr. Robert, sim'son, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who was sent, in his 14th year, to the university of Glasgow, where

the rapidly acquired an extensive knowledge of the learned languages and mathematics. In 1710 he went to London, and there made the acquaintance of Dr. Halley and Mr. Ditton, the mathematical master of Christ's Hospital, from the conversation of both of whom Simson's knowledge of mathematics was greatly enlarged. He obtained the professorship of mathematics in the university of Glasgow in 1711, and re-tained that office during the subsequent fifty tamed that once during the subsequent my years. His most important works were a corrected edition of Euclid's "Elements of Geometry," which has become the standard text of the ancient geometer; a "Treatise on Conic Sections," and a restoration of Euclid's "Porisms," Dr. Simson was one of the most

profound of the British geometers. B. in Ayrshire, 1687; p. 1768.

SIMS REEVES, J., sins reeves, an eminent mo-dern English vocalist, who was the son of a musician, and from an early period gave un-mistakable indications of musical genius. In his 14th year he could perform upon several instruments, and his musical knowledge was so extensive, that even at that early age he was appointed organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray, in Kent. Having discovered that he had a voice of good quality and extensive range, he took lessons from a and extensive range, in took lessons from a professor of singing, and in his 19th year made his appearance at Newcastle, in the baritone parts of Undelpho in the "Sonnambula," and of Dandini in "Cenercatola." After a highly successful career in the provinces, he repaired to Italy for the purpose of perfecting himself in his art. He studied under Mazzucato at Milan and afterwards appeared at La Scala as Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor," with great success. At the other great Italian theatres, he was also received with the warmest approbation. In

1817 he made his debut at Drury-lane Theatre, in the part of Edgardo, and was immediately recognised as the best of English tenors. His reputation increased constantly till he came to be regarded by the general mass of the public as the greatest vocalist of his time. B. at Woolwich, 1821.

SINCLAIR, Sir John, sin'-klair, a learned Scotch author, who was educated for the legal pro fession, and became a member of the English lession, and became a member of the English har and of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. He also sat in Parliament and at the board of privy council. In 1791 he formed a society for improving wool, and subsequently contributed to the establishment of the Board of Agriculture in Scotland. He the Board of Agriculture in Scotland. He was an industrious writer, and, during fitty years, composed a large number of works; the most important of which were, "A Statistical Account of Scotland," "History of the Revenu of Great Britain," and "An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland," a. at Thurst Castle, Catilhense, 1754; b. at Edimburgh, 1868. Sinclain, Catherine, by marriage Lady Long, was the daughter of the preceding, whose biography she wrete. She produced a 1861.

umber of novels and miscellaneous works, the most important of which were, "Modern Accomplishments;" "Modern Society," "The Journey of Life;" "Modern Flirtations;" "Ben-rice;" "A Tour in Wales;" "Scotland and he Scotch;" "The First Lieutenant's Story;" and some books for children. B. 1800; D. 1864. SINDLE, sin'-di-a, the name of a celebrated amily of Mahratta chieftains, the most distin-

guished of whom were:

SINDIAH, Ranojee, who was at first bearer of the slippers to the Peishwa Bajerow. Being one the support to the Peishwa Eagreow. Being one day found asleep by his master, with the slippers tightly clasped to his breast, his fidelity was rewarded with a post in the body-guard. From that time he ross rapidly, and obtained he government of half the province of Malwa. SURLICH Maddaise was one of the wreading.

SINDIAH, Madhajee, was son of the preceding, and, from an early age, followed the profession of arms. Profiting by the weakness of the Mogul emperor Shah Alim II., he became the master of Delhi in 1771, and subsequently conmaster of Delhi in 1771, and subsequently con-quered Agra, Allyghun, and almost the whole of the Doab. He engaged in his service several French officers, the most distinguished of whom, the Count de Boigne, introduced a regu-ar system of discipline into his army. After a eries of contests, Sindiah gained possession of a vast tract of territory lying to the south-west of the river Ganges, and as far as the Ner-budda. Sindiah's rule was exceedingly mild and just for an Asiatic prince, and throughout his

just for an Asiatic prince, and throughout his ambitious career, he displayed the most complete contempt for all the forms of Eastern luxury. n. about 1743; n. at Poonth, 1794. SINDLAM, Dowlnt Row, grand-nephew of the preceding, who appointed him his heir, commenced his reign in his thirteenth year, commenced his reign in ms tarteenth year, and, under the influence of his father-in-law, evinced himself a rapacious and sanguinary prince. In 1830 the hirlish declared war against him; the fortness of Ahmednuggur was faken; while, at Assaye, Major-Gueral Wellesley totally defeated his forces and those of his ally, the rejula of Berar. General Lake also routed the right of Berar. General Lake also routed his army in several encounters; whereupon Sindiah was driven to purchase a peace at the cost of the cession of 50,000 square miles of territory. His army of 40,000 men, trained by De Boigne, was destroyed, and 500 pieces of artillery were taken from him. He never again ventured to make a direct attack upon the British; so that, when the power of the Mah-

British, so that, when the power of the Mah-ratta chiefs was entirely broken up, in 1818, he was the only one of them allowed to retain ter-ritory. 2, 1781; p. 1827.

SINGLETON, Henry, sist-qul-ton, an English historical painter, whose facility of execution and readiness of invention were very great, West said of him, "Propose to Singletion and subject, and it will be on canvas in five or six hours." He was extensively employed by nix-thurs, "He was extensively employed by nix-thurs," He was extensively employed by nix-thurs, and many of his historical designs a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy for up-wards of flur verse, but he never rose to the regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy for upwards of fifty years, but he never rose to the housurs of a Royal Academician. His best works were, "Hamibal swearing Emnity to the Romans;" "The Storming of Seringapatam;" "The Death of Tipppo Salv," and The Surrender of Tippoo's Sons;" "Coriolamus and his Mothey;" and "Christ entering Jerusalem." n. in London, 1766; p. 1839.

**ETRANDA, Jacques, seer'-mawnd, a French Jesuit, who became secretary to Aquaviva,

general of his order, at Rome, where he exa-mined the manuscripis in the Vatican. In 1613 he returned to France, and was appointed con-fessor to Louis XIII., which office he discharged with great reputation. He produced, among other important works, an edition of the Councils of France, editions of the works of Marcellinus, Theodoret, and Hinemar; and a great number of miscellaneous pieces on theological subjects. B. at Riom, France, 1559; D. 1051. SIRICIUS, str-is'-t-us, succeeded Damasus I. as

bishop of Rome, in 384, under the reign of Valentinian II. He wrote a condemnation of the heresies of the Donatists, Priscillianists, &c., and also composed an epistle relative to the

cellbacy of the clergy. D. 308.

SIMOND, John, nephew of the preceding, was a member of the French Academy, and historiographer of France. His works are, "Life of Cardinal d'Amboise," and Latin

poems. p. 1649.

SISINNIUS.si-sin'-ni-us, became bishop of Rome in succession to John VII., in 707. He retained the dignity only twenty days; his death taking place at the end of that period. He was suc-

ceeded by Constantine,

SISMONDI, John Charles Leonard Simonde de. sees-mone'-de, a distinguished historian, who was descended of an ancient Tuscan family, which had settled first in France, and, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, at Geneva. The historian received his education at the eollege of Geneva; but the Revolution having swept away a considerable portion of his father's property, he was compelled to enter a bankinghouse at Lyons. In 1793 he went to England, with his family, and, while there, studied the English language and constitution, which knowledge was of essential service to him in after-life. In 1795 he settled in Italy as a farmer anter-ine. In 1780 ne sectica in (rany as a carried and, in the leisure left from his agricultural pursuits, occupied himself with the composition of his "Researches upon the Constitution of Free Peoples." His first published work was, however, the "Picture of Tuscan Agriculture," which appeared at Geneva in 1801. This was succeeded by a work upon political economy, in which the views of Adam Smith were fidlowed. In 1805 he set out up an a tour through Ifaly, in company with Madame do Stael, with whom he had become acquainted at Geneva. That journey turned his attention to the history of the land of his ancestors; and, accordingly, in 1807 he published his first historical work, under the title of the "Italian Republics." He also wrote Italian biographies for the "Biogra-phic Universelle" of Michaud. His "Histore des Français," considered to be his greatest work, was commenced in 1819, and occupied his pen till the close of his life; but in the meanwhile he gave to the world several less im-portant, but, nevertheless, highly valuable works; the chief of which were, "Lectures upon the Literature of the South of Europe" (transthe Internative of the South of Faragae (translated into English by Thomas Roscoe, and published in Ishhu's Standard Library); "History of the Fall of the Roman Empire and of the Decline of Civilization;" and "Studies in Social Science."

cience." n. at Geneva, 1773; n. 181 Sixrus I., six-'tus, Pope, was an

philosopher before his conversion to irregular. 953

Christianity. He was one of those who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of the Christians

martyrdom in the persection of the Christians by Valerianus, 258. Sixrys III. was the successor of Celestine I., in 432. He endeavoured to reconcile the disputes existing in the Eastern Church, partipaties existing in the ease of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, and John of Antioch. Some of the epistles which he composed with regard to those controversies are extant, and are included in the collection of Constant. He was also a munificent patron of learning, and is stated to have left 5000 silver marks to be expended in the embellishment of ecclesiastical structures. p. 440

SIXTUS IV., Pope, was the son of a fisherman on the coast of tienoa, but became a monk of the order of the Cordeliers. His abilities proeured him the chair of divinity at Padua and other universities of Italy. He also became general of his order, and was honoured with the general of his order, and was considered what he cardinalship by Paul II., whom he succeeded in 1471. He is accused of having been a par-ticipator in the conspiracy of the Pazzi, the object of which was to destroy the Medici family. (See Pazzi.) He also endeavoured to raise a new crusade against the infidels, but without success. Sixtus issued a bull granting indulgence to those who eclebrated the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin.

1181

SIXTUS V., Pope, was the son of a gardener of neona. When very young, he was put to up swine, from which situation he was taken by a Cordelier, who was pleased with his quick-ss, and placed him in a convent belonging to that order, in a memal capacity. He made so a progress in learning as to be

lers, and tol and prof.

of divinity at Siena; upon which he took the of Montalto. After obtaining several of distinction, he was made cardinal in In this carneity he affected uncommon ty and devotion, and counterfeited the esses of sickness and age with so much

art as to dupe the whole conclave. After the death of Gregory XIII, the cardinals were divided as to the chetion; when, considering hat Montaltowas an infirm old man who could not live long, they united in choosing him to the the ant chair in Uess. The election was no somer declared, than, to the astenishment of all, he stroob into the midst of the chapel, threw away his crutch, and began to sing the Te Deum with a loud voice. He commenced his pontifi-cate by clearing the Ecclesiastical States of the numerous bands of robbers which infested it. He also punished with great severity all kinds of vice, and was inflexible in the a ininistration of justice. He limited the number of cardinals to seventy, raised the famous obelisk which Caligula had caused to be brought from Spain, and reformed many abuses which prevailed in the government. He excommunicated Queen Elizabeth, but is stated to have secretly ad-mired the opposition made by the English sovereign to the ambitious projects of Philip II, of Snain. He embellished Rome with several fine structures, and built the Vatican Library. By his orders a new version of the Bible in Latin

Sixrus I, six-'us, Pope, was su
Alexander I, in the year 119. He
tyred in 127.

Ixrus II, was the successor of Stephea I. and, on entering into orders, obtained the living
philosopher before his conversion to the successor of Stephea I. and, on entering into orders, obtained the living
philosopher before his conversion to insenting the conduct was very

Wolsey, in his poem entitled "Why come ye not to Court?" he was obliged to take refuge with Islip, abbot of Westminster, where he con-tinued till his death. He wrote satires, sonnets, and an invective against Lily, the grammarian. His poetical works have been published by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. B. either in Cumberland or Norfolk, about 1460; D. at Westminster, 1529. SLADE, Sir Adolphus K.C.B., slaid, an Eng-

lish officer, in the service of Turkey, where he was called Muchaver Pacha. He entered the English navy at an early age, and commanded a cutter at the battle of Navarino in 1828. After attaining the rank of post-captain, he was per-mitted to take service under the Ottoman flag. for the purpose of introducing some necessary reforms into the naval forces of the sultan. Captain Slade published two works upon the East of some value, entitled "Records of Travels in Turkey," and "Turkey, Greece, and Malta." B. 1807.

Sherman, Sir William Henry, sle'-man, a distinguished officer in the service of the East India Company, who served in the Nepaulese war of 1812, and afterwards fulfilled the functions of British resident at Lucknow with admirable tact. His works, entitled "Diary in Oude," and "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Officer," are said to be the best treatises extent upon the religion and social condition of the kingdom of Oude. He was a zealous advo-cate for the annexation of that country to the British possessions in India. The suppression of Thuggee was also strenously recommended by him. D. in Cornwall, 1788; D. at sea, on his return to England, 1856.

SLEIDAN, John, sli'-dan, a German historian, whose original name was Philipson. He was for some time in the family of the Cardinal du Bellay, who allowed him a pension; but, having embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, he quitted Paris and repaired to Strasburg, where dinter rars and repared to stassars, where he became the historian to the Protestant Jeague. His principal works are a history, in Latin, of the Reformation in Germany; an abridgment of Proissart's "Chronicles," in Latin; a "Universal History," of which Voltaire made considerable use: and a Latin translation of the "Memoirs of Philip de Comi

B. at Sleida, near Cologne, 1506; D. 15 SLOANE, Sir Hans, slone, an eminent Irish physician and naturalist, who studied in London, where he contracted an intimacy with Boyle and Ray, and afterwards went to Paris, and attended the lectures of Tournefort and Du Verney. He returned to London in 1684, and became a favourite with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his lance. The same year he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1887 admitted of the College of Physiand in 1687 animited of the Congge of Physi-cians. Shortly afterwards he went to Jamaica with the duke of Albemarie, governor of that island, as his physician; and though he resided there only lifteen months, made a collection of not less than eight hundred different plants. On his return in 1689, he settled in London, and in 1694 was chosen physician to Christ's and in fors was chosen papers in a contact. Hospital. The preeding year he was elected secretary to the Royal Society, upon which he revived the publication of the "Philosophical Transactions." He was also setive in promoting the establishment of a dispensary for the poor, and was one of the founders of the Foundling Hospital. In 1707 he published the first vo-lume of his "Natural History of Jamaica;" "633"

but the second did not appear till 1727. In 1708 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and, on the accession of George I., created a baronet. In 1719 he be-came president of the College of Physicians, came president of the College of Physicians, having previously been elected to the same dis-tinguished post in the Royal Society, on the death of Newton. His magnificent cabinct of death of Newton. This magnineent caonics of curiosities was purchased by Parliament for £20,000, which did not amount to a fourth part of its actual value. This collection served as the foundation of the British Museum. Several of his papers are in the "Philosophical Transac-B. at Killileagh, county Down, Ireland, 1660; D. at Chelsea, 1753.

SMART, Christopher, smert, an English divine and poet, who, after completing his education at the university of Cambridge, where he sevi ral times obtained the Seatonian prize for th

eing imprudent, he became poor and disor-lered in his mind. He translated the Psalms, Phædrus, and Horace into English verse. His original poems possess merit. B. at Shepburne. Kent, 1722; p. in the King's Bench, 1770

SMEATON, John, sme'-ton, an eminent English mechanician and engineer, who was intended for the law by his father, who was an attorney, but, at his own request, was placed under a mathematical instrument maker. Having acquired considerable reputation by his inventions in hydraulies, &c., he, in 1753, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1759 obtentow of the Royal Society, and in 1709 op-tained the gold medal for his paper on "The Natural Powers of Wind and Water to turn Mills and other Machines depending on a Cir-cular Motion" The two lighthouses which had been successively erected upon the Eddystone rock having been destroyed, the first by a storm and the second by fire, Smeaton was appointed to rebuild the structure, which he completed in a manner beyond expectation; and it may be justly pronounced a work unparalleled of its kind, for, having been buffeted by the storms of a inmired years, it stands unmoved as the rock upon which it is built. He also made improvements in wind and water-mills, the steamengine; completed the harbour of Ramsgate, t'lyde, and executed a number of other great works. He published a curious account of the construction of the Eddystone lighthouse, and commenced a treatise on mills, which he did not live to complete. He was also the author of an "Account of the Improvements in Ramsgate Harbour" which were conducted by him. B. at Austhorpe, near Leeds, 1724; D. 1792. SMIRKE, Robert, smirk, an English artist,

who was originally a coach-painter, but became one of the first pictorial delineators of his time. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1792. He made a great number of designs for booksellers, and was one of the artists engaged to illustrate Boydell's Shakspere. His best paintings were "The Combat between Don Quixote and the Giants interrupted by the Innkeeper,

and the Giants interrupted by the tinkeeper,"
"The Seven Ages of Man," and "Frince Henry
and Falstafi!," n. 1752; n. in London, 1845.
SMIRER, Sir Robert, an eminent English aritteet, and eldest son of the preceding, after
receiving some preliminary instructions in art from his father, went upon a tour in Italy, firece, and Germany, and upon his return published "Specimens of Continental Architecture," and some smaller treatises. He found Smirke

Smith

some induential patrons, and before he had wrote a work, entitled "A Description of New attained his 30th year was engaged to make the England; or, Observations and Discoveries of designs for Covent Garden Theatre. This struc. Captain John Smith." Like Sir Walter Raleigh, ture was destroyed by fire in 1856. His next great undertakings were the Mint, and the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which last building was completed in 1829. The most important of his other works were, the College of Physicians, the Union Club in Trafalçar Square, the extension of King's Bench Walk, Temple, and King's College. Finally, his greatest structure is the British Museum, which was commenced in 1823, but was not completed until the year 1847. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1812, and was created a knight in 1831. s. 1780; pr 1867.

SMIRER, Sydney, an eminent English architect, and younger brother of the preceding-His first important work was the Oxford and Cambridge University Club in Pall Mall, upon which he was engaged with his brother, the ture was destroyed by fire in 1856. His next

which he was engaged with his brother, the Pall Mall front being understood to be after his own designs. He superintended the restora-tions made in the Temple Church in 1842, and afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. Basevi, de-signed the Conservative Club-house in St. James's Street. For the late Sir Robert Peel James's Street. For the late Sir Robert Peel he erected a new portrait-gallery at Drayton Manor, and in 1817 was engaged as the architect of the new Cartion Club, in designing which he employed the library of St. Mark, by Sansovino, as his model. One of the most important of his later works was the reading-room of the British Museum, creeted in the inner gaadrangle of that building. In this undertaking, however, he only acted under the suggestions of Mr. Panizzi, the principal librarior of the Museum. This handsome structure is of too, its dome being (with the exception of the iron, its dome being (with the exception of the Pantheon of Rome, which has a greater diameter of two feet) the largest in existence. All the internal arrangements of this eminently successful work were also designed by Mr. Panizzi; but to Mr. Smirke's constructive skill is due the merit of a perfect execution of the original conception. B. about 1800.

SMITH, Sir Thomas, smith, an eminent English statesman, who received his education at issa statesman, who received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow, and appointed Greek lecturer, in which capacity he introduced a new nathod of pronouncing that language, which became ge-neral in the university, though opposed by the chancellor. In 1689 he went abroad, and took chancellor. In 1839 he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree of law at Padiun. In 1542 he was made regins professor of that faculty at Cambridge. Through the interest of the danks of Somerest, he was knighted and made secretary of state by Edward VI.; but, in the sacceaching rigin, he lost his preferments. Queen Edizabeth employed him in several con-Queen Elizabeth employed him in several em-baseis to France, and made him secretary of state and chancellor of the Garter. Sir Thomas wrote a treatise, in Latin, on the "Right Pro-nunciation of Greek," printed at Paris by Stephens in 1688, and some other works. s. at Saffrou-Walden, Essex, about 1516; p. 1577. Surrur, John, an English navigator, who, be-tween the years 1606-14, made three voyage to Virginia, and assisted to found James town.

Having follon into the hands of the Indians, he was about to be tortured and put to death, he was one of the chief founders of the Anglo-

American colonies. B. 1579; D. 1631.
SMITH, John, a learned English physician, who became fellow of the College of Physicians in London. He wrote a curious book, entitled "The Portrait of Old Age; or, a Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes XII." p. 1679.

Excussates XII." D. 1670.

SXITH, Thomas, a learned English divine, who became fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1668 went to Constantinople as chaplain to the English embassy. He wrote, among other works, "Four Epistles on the

SMITH, Dr. Robert, an eminent English ma-Surrar, Dr. Robert, an eminent English matchematician, who early in life became that to the duke of Cumberland, and subsequently professor of astronomy in the university of Cambridge, and master of Trinity College. His principal works were, "A Complete System of Optics," an improved edition of Cotes's "Lectures on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics;" and "Harmonics, or, the Philosophy of Musical Sound." He bequeathed two annual prizes of 625 for he awarded to hachely of 627 for he way he had £25 to be awarded to bachelors of arts who had shown the greatest advancement in mathematics and natural philosophy. These bachelors are called "Smith's prizemen." B. 1689: p. at B. 1689: D. at Cambridge, 1768.

Saith, Adam, an eminent Scotch writer on political conomy, received his education first at Kirkaldy grammar-school, and subsequently at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford. After being engaged during three years in reading lectures upon rhetoric and belleslettres at Edinburgh, he was nominated pro-fessor of logic and moral philosophy at the university of Glasgow. In 1759, by the publi-cation of his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," he acquired reputation, which was greatly heightened and extended by his profound work, entitled "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," which first appeared in 1766. Some years subsequently to the pubin 1700. Some years subsequently to the pub-lication of this work, he was, through the influ-ence of the duke of Buccleuch, appointed a commissioner of the customs in Scotland. He was the intimate friend of Hume, and published an Apology for his life, which was severely animadverted on by Dr. Horne for its atheistical

all approxy to me, which was severed thindall adverted on by Dr. Horne for its athiestical
swarmen and a countrof his life and writings
was written by Dugald Stewart, and appended
to an edition of the "Wealth of Nations." r. at
Krkaidy, Scotland, 1723; p. 1790.

Sattru, Charlotte, a novelist and poot, whose
maden name was Turner, was at the age of
sixteen married to a West India merchant, who
afterwards being ruined, she devoted her talents
to the support of her husband and family. Her
first production was entitled "Elegias Connets
and other Essays." After this, she produced
"The Romance of Real Life;" the novels of
"Emmeline," "Marchmont," "Desmond,"
Ethelinda, "Clestine," and "The Old Manor
House;" besides several pooms, and tales for
youth. p. 1749; p. 1856.

youth. B. 1749; D. 1806.
SMUTH, Rev. Dr. John, an eminent antiquary and Celtic scholar, was educated at the

university of St. Andrews; and, in 1774, was appointed assistant and successor in the parish chief interposed, and, at the peril of her own appointed assistant and successor in the parish sed that of the English adventurer. He of Kilbrandon, Lorn, About this time he Smith

translated into Gaelic '

translated into Gaelie 'the "Catechisms of Dr. Small works. In 1781 he became minister of next publication of importance 's small works. In 1781 he became minister of next publication of importance 's small works. In 1781 he rectified to the published an "Essay on Gaelie Antiquities of Westminster." The "Ancient Toporsh, he published an "Essay on Gaelie Antiquities, containing the Illicory of the Bruids, pography of London, followed. In 1816 he retiquities, containing the Illicory of the Bruids, in the Bruidsh Missen, an office he prints affecting the produced "Gaelon and office of the Produced "Vagabonishina, or Ancedores of London, Tong and "Nollekens and his Times." Z. in which have been published in Sanghand and London, 1788; a 1839.

Sanghand Topology (1888) and "Sollekens and his Times." Z. in London, 1788; a 1839. translated from the Gaelie." In 1783 he published a work on the last judgment, editions of which have been published in England and America, and was associated with the Rev. In Stewart, minister of Luss, in translating the Scriptures into Gaelie. While engaged in translating the Scriptures Por, Smith, in studying the original, was led to write a concise commentary on the whole of the Bible. In 1787 he published the portion of the which engaged the propers and several criticious of its which can be compared the proprise and several criticious of its which can be compared the proprise and several criticious of its which can be compared the proprise and several criticious of its which can be considered that the control of the several criticious of its which can be considered that the control of the control o braced the prophets, and several editions of it were printed, both in England and America. In 1787 he published the "Life of St. Columba, the Apostle of the Highlands," extracted from the Latin of St. Adamnan, &c. About the same time he issued a new and improved edition of the Psalus in Gaelic, also a translation of the paraphrases used in the English psalm books. He also published a "Dissertation on the Nature and Duties of the Sacred Office." Besides his and Duties of the spiritual improvement of the people committed to his care, he was anxious to introduce among them an improved system of husbandry, and with this view wrote many essays on the subject, and frequently obtained prizes from the Highland Society. He like-

wise wrote a "Survey of the County of Argyle." wise wrote a "Surrey of the Country of Argye." J. 1747; p. 1807.
Surren, John Raphael, an eminent English mezzofuin engraver and artist, who reproduced many of the finest portraits of Sir Joshna Revendels. He also painted portraits himself with some skill. p. 1752; p. 1812.

SMITH, Sir James Edward, an emigent English botanist, who was intended for a mer-eantile calling; but having, from an early period, evinced a decided predilection for scien-tific pursuits, his father was at length induced to send him to Edinburgh, with a view of qua-lifying him for the medical profession. Learning from Sir Joseph Banks, that the books, manuscripts, and natural history collections of Linnæus had been offered to him for £1000, and that he had declined the purchase, Mr. Smith, with some difficulty, succeeded in in-ducing his father to become the purchaser. This magnificent collection was, after the death of Sir James Smith, who had founded the Lin-mean Society, presented to that body. After taking his medical degree at Leyden, he travelled in Italy, Switzerland, and France, and, in ied in Italy, Switzeriand, and France, and, in 1792, was appointed teacher of botany to Queen Charlotte. In 1814, upon the occasion of his presenting the volumes of the "Transactions" of the Linnean Society to the Frince-regent, he received the honour of knighthood. He wrote extensively upon his favourite science; his most extensively upon his law out the science; his most important works being "English Botan;" in 36 volumes; the "English Flora," and the botanical articles in "Rees's Cyclopædia." B. at

tanical articles in . news s yearspiecus. S. at Norwich, 1759; D. 1823.

Smith, John Thomas, an eminent English antiquary, who studied drawing under the semiptor Nollekens and at the Royal Academy; after which he became a pupil of Sherwin, the sculptor Nollekens and at the Boyal Academy; of Naples, In 1807 he accompanied the king after which he became a pupil of Sherwin, the of Postugal to Brazil. Not being again emengraver. In 1791 he commenced his fine work

SMITH, John Stafford, an eminent English composer, who, in 1802, became organist of the Chapel Royal, in succession to Dr. Arnold, His most admired compositions were the glees,—
"Let happy lovers fly where pleasures call;"
"Blest pair of Sirens;" "As on a summer's
duy;" and the madrigal, "Flora now calleth
forth each flower." He also produced two musicol works, entitled "Justica Antiqua," a collection of antiems; and "Ancient Songs of the Fifteenth Century." B. at Gloucester, about 1700. "3 of the Century."

1750; D. 1836.

SMITH, James, an English litterateur, who was educated for the legal profession, and became solicitor to the Ordnance. After contributing a number of minor pieces to the magazines, he in 1912 published, in conjunction with his brother Horace, a volume entitled "The Rejected Addresses," which instantly became highly popular. He subsequently wrote several entertainments for the older Charles Mathews.

E. in London, 1775; D. 1830.
SMIRH, Horace, brother of the preceding, with whom he wrote "The Rejected Addresses," was also the author of about twenty dresses," was also the author of about twenty novels, the best known of which are "The Moneyed Man" and "Brambletye House." Like his brother, he also produced a number of light pieces of a humorous character, in prose

light pieces of a lumbrous character, in prose and verse, s. in London, 1779; D. 1849.

Sattri, William, an eminent geologist, and entitled "the father of English geology," produced the first geological map of England and Wales, and two works on "Organized Fossils." In consequence of his distinguished Fossils," In consequence or ms usunguance, services, he obtained a pension of £100 from the crown, received the degree of LLD. from Trinity College, Dublin, and the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society of London. This last mark of distinction was awarded him. in consideration of his being a great original discoverer in English geology; and especially for his being the first in this country to discover and to teach the identification of strata, and to

and to teach the identuncation of straka, and to determine their succession by means of their imbedded fossils." n. at Churchill, Oxford-shire, 1769; n. at Northampton, 1339, expen-Sartrus, Sir William Sidney, a distinguish Sartrus, with was, in 1783, sent by Admiral Hood to dastroy the French vessels of war in the harbour of Toulon, by means of of war in the narrour of TOHOM, by Means of freships; but being taken prisoner, he was confined during two years in the Temple at Paris. Having effected his scoape, he was sent to act against the French in Egypt, and, by his bravery and still, compelled Bonaparte to abandon the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1799, In 180% he was made a ser-ordinies! and was abandon the siege of St. Sean dare, in 1705. In 1805 he was made a rear-admiral, and was afterwards appointed to defend Sicily from the invasion of the French, who were then masters

to the propagation of several philanthropic translated from the plates through the aid of works. He also assisted to found a society, the curious spectacles called the "Trim and the chief of which was to effect the suppress the object of which was to these the supples-sion of piracy in the Mediterranean. B. in London, 1764; D. 1840. Swith, Joseph, the founder of the religious

body commonly called the Mormonites. From body commonly cannot the Mormonites. From an autobiographical account left by himself, as well as from a sketch of his life purporting to be written by his mother, it would appear that he was the son of a farmer of Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont. According to his own state-ment, he, when about 14 years of age, began to reflect upon the importance of being prepared for a future state, and therefore retired to "a secret place in a greve, and began to call upon After having received the Lord many visits from the angels of God, unfolding the majesty and glory of the events that should transpire in the last days, on the morning of the 22nd day of September, 1827, the angel of the Lord delivered the records into my hands. These records were stated to be engraven " in Egyptian characters," on plates which had the appearance of gold, and with them Joseph Smith further stated, though in the vaguest way, that he found "a curious instrument, which the ancients called Urim and Thummim, which consisted of two transparent stones set in the rim, on a bow fastened to a breastplate." Through the medium of this instrument, he professed to be able to translate the records, which were said to have been written by Mormon, a Jewish prophet, and to contain a history of ancient America, from its first settlement by a colony that came from the Tower of Babel, at the confusion of languages, to the beginning of the 5th century of the Christian era. His own account of what was contained in the records was, "that America, in ancient times, was in-habited by two distinct races of people. The first were called Jaredites, and came directly from the Tower of Babel; the second race came directly from the city of Jerusalem, about 690 years before Christ. They were principally Israelites, of the descendants of Joseph. The Jaredites were destroyed about the time that the Israelites came from Jerusalem, who succeeded them in the inheritance of the country. The principal nation of the second race fell in battle towards the close of the 4th century. This book also tells us that our Saviour made his appearance upon this continent after his resurrection; that they had apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, and evangelists,—the same order, the same priesthood, the same ordinances, rifts, powers, and blessing, as were enjoyed on the eastern continent; that the people were cut off in consequence of their transgressions; that the last of the prophets who existed among them was commanded to write an abridgment of their prophecies, history, &c., and to hide it up in the earth, and that it should come forth and be united with the Bible." Joseph Smith first made known his discovery of the engraved plates to the members of his own and his father's household. These became his first converts. When the news spread, the prophet says, "My house was frequently beset by mobs and evildesigning persons; several times I was shot at,

Smith always retired behind a screen, whence he dictated the record to "a scribe," named Oliver Cowdrey, who, like himself, had been baptized by an angel, to fit him for the task. After the translation had been completed, the plates were shown to eight witnesses, and "the angel again made his appearance to Joseph; at which time Joseph delivered up the plates into the angel's hands, and he (the angel) has them in his charge to this day." The foregoing is a brief account of the discovery and translation of the "Book of Mormon" according to the of the "Book of Mormon" according to the prophet's own statement; but there is another story told of the authorship; viz., that the volume was founded upon a religious romance, entitled "The Manuscript Found," written by one Solomon Spalding, a Prestyterian teacher. The manuscript of this work is said to have been taken to New York by the preacher's wide or the present according to the present state to New York by the preacher's wide or the present state to New York by the preacher's wide or the present state to the present stat of finding a publisher for it : but by some means it came into the possession of Smith, or an associate of his, named Ugdon. In 1830 the first Mormon church, or, as the founder called it. Mormon church, or, as the founder called it, that of the "Latter-day Saints," was established in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, state of New York. From that time the sect increased with astonishing rapidity, and churches were set up in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and New York. Despite ridicule, persecution, and tarring and feathering, the work went on, until, in 1838, the Mormonites were expelled from Missouri. They settled in Illinois, and in "the fall of 1839" founded the city of Nauvoo (the beautiful), on the banks of the Mississippi. Soon, from a wild tract, the spot became a city of 1500 well-built houses, with more than 15,000 inhabitants. This settlement received large accessions to its numbers, not alone in the shape of converts, who flocked in from foreign countries as well as from other states of America, but also from "gentile" adven-turers, who were attracted to the place by its fertility of soil. And although Joseph Smith, as "seer, prophet, and revelator" of his own city, possessed commanding influence in Nan-voo, he was being constantly embroiled with the civil authorities of the state of Illinois. In 1844 the governor of that state issued a warrant against Joseph Smith, as the instigator of a agains. Joseph Smith, as the insugator of a riot, during which the printing-offices and pre-mises of a "gentile" newspaper were destroyed by the Mormons. The prophet at first made symptoms of resistance, and called out his militia, of which he was lieutenant-colonel; but subsequently offered to surrender if the governor would provide a guard for his society until his trial should take place. He was lodged in Carthage gool under a small guard, selected, it is assumed, from Smith's enemies. A few days afterwards, a mob of turbulent ruffians broke afterwards, a moo of turbulent rumans broke into his prison, fred into the room where he was confined, and killed his brother Hiram, who was incarcerated with him. The prophet endeavoured to effect his secape by the window, but was taken and shot. His body was interred by his followers with the greatest solemnity, and he became the martry of his sect, which, in assigning persons; several times I was shown, by ms nonwest with the placete continuous and very narrowly escaped; and every derive and he became the marriy of his sect, which, in was made as the succeeded, however, in statement of the placete away from consequence of its founder's fate, increased even me." He succeeded, however, in statement of more properly than before. Brigham Young gether a monter of believers. In 1830 to pubuse cleeked to succeed the prophet, and under the placete the Morrmons prepared to

emigrate far beyond the American settlements, in emigrate as devoid the American settlements, in order to await the realization of their founder's vision. (See Young, Brigham.) Joseph Smith was B. at Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, 1805; shot in the state of Illinois, 1514.

SMITH, Rev. Sydney, an eminent English divine and essayist, who received his education at Winchester school and New College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 179. During a tour subsequently in Normandy, he acquired the French language, and, after officiating as curate at Nether-Avon, in Wiltshire, for about two years, became tutor to the son of Mr. Hicks Beach, member of Parliament for Circnecster. He next took up his residence at Edinburgh, where he remained about five years, becoming acquainted in that interval with Henry, afteracquanted in that interval with relary, atter-wards Lord Brougham, Francis Jeffrey, after-wards Lord Jeffrey, and other gentlemen who subsequently acquired fame in science and literature. At one of the meetings of these literature. At one of the meetings of these brilliant young men, it was suggested that the "Edinburgh Keview" should be started. "One day," says Sylony Smith himself," we happened to meet in the cighth or ninth story, or flat, in Baceleuch-place, the cleared residence of the then Mr. Jeffrey. I proposed that we should! clamation. I was appointed editor, and re-mained long enough in Edinburgh to edit the first number of the 'Edinburgh Review.'" review made its first appearance in October, 1802. He took up his residence in London in 1804, having some time previously married the daughter of Mr. Pybus, a banker. For two years he remained without any preferment in the Church, although he had become famous as the Church, although he had become famous as a wit, as a popular preacher at the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, as a lecturer on belies-letters at the Royal Institution, and as a constant contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." Lord Erskine was one of his earliest patrons, and presented him to the rectory of Foston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire, in 1808. This living was each changed for that of Combe-Florey, in Somersel. shire, in 1830. He was also appointed to a stall in Bristol Cathedral, and became one of the canons residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral. His residence was, however, almost entirely fixed in London, where his brilliant wit and unrivalled conversational powers made him a welcome guest in the most distinguished circles. His contributions to literature, which are characterized by liberal views, clearness, and force of style, and wit and humour in abundance, prin-

articles from the "Edinburgh Review; and "Sketches of Moral Philosophy," B. at Woodford, Essey, 1771; D. in London, 1845.

Satras, Dr. John Pye, an eminent modern theologian and geologist, who became classical totor in the Theological Academy at Homerton, belonging to the Independent denomination. His works are highly esteemed by theologians; the most important of them being, "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah,"
"The Mosaic Account of the Creation and the "The Mosaic Account of the Creation and the Deluge illustrated by the Discoveries of Modern Science," and "On the Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science." Dr. Smithwas a fellow of the Royal and Geological Societics, and LLL. of Marischall College, Aberdeen. B. at Sheffield, 1774; D. 1851.

SMITH, Albert, a modern English littéraleur, who was intended for the medical profession, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838. After a residence of some months in Paris, and a visit to Chamouni, he returned to England and joined his father as medical practitioner; but soon quitted this employment for literature. As a magazine-writer and novelist, he achieved a decided sucwriter and novelist, he achieved a decided suc-cess; his most popular productions being, "The Adventures of Mr. Leibury," "The Scat-tercood Family," "The Marchioness of Brin-villiers," "Christopher Tadpole," and "The Pottleton Legacy," In 1819 he visited Con-stantinople, and wrote an account of his tour. In the following year he brought out on enter-tainment called "The Overland Mail," in which he gave an amusing account of that which he gave an amusing account of that route. In 1852 he commenced, at the Egyptian Hall, his successful entertainment of the "As-cent of Mont Blane," for several years one of the most popular pieces of amusement in London. That he was possessed of a genuine vein of humour was evinced in the works already or manour was evinced in the works arready quoted, as well as in a very large number of smaller productions, such as "Evening Par-ties," "The Gent," "The Flirt;" some excel-lent burlesques, &c. B. at Chertsey, 1816; D. at Fulham, 1860.

SMITH, Thomas Southwood, a modern English physician and writer upon medicine, ob-tained his degree of M.D. at the university of Edinburgh in 1816, after which he settled in the metropolis as a physician. From an early period he devoted himself to the literature of his profession, and produced a "Treatise on Fever," the greater portion of the articles on

Fever, "the greater portion of the articles on latony, brisolocy, and medicine, for the Penny Cyclopedia," and a valuable little work, entitled "The Philosophy of Health." He was also one of the founders of the "West-minster Review," wherein he denounced that revolting mode of providing the schools of antomy with the means of dissection, which was called the "resurrection" system. He acted as one of the commissioners of inquiry into the condition of factory-children, theresult of whose labours was the passing of the Eactory Act. Subsequently, his devotion to abundon his practice; and to his reports and distinctersted labours was in great part due the passing of the Public Health Act. For these services he received a pension of £300 per passing of the Public Health Act. For these services he received a pension of £300 per services he received a pension of 2.500 per annum. In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote one entitled "Animal Physiology." B. 1789; p. 1801. SMITH, Sir Henry George Wakelyn, an emi-nent English general, who entered the army in

1805, and after seeing a great deal of service in South America and at the capture of Copensouth America and at the capture of Copenhagen, was sent to Spain with the expedition of Sir John Moore, under whom he served until the embarkation at Corunna. He returned to the emorranton at Corinnia. He resurred to Spain in 1879, and having risen to the command of a brigade of the light division, fought at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Orches, and Toulouse, and at the sieges of Cludad Rodrigo and Badajoz. After serving in America, ho and Badgioz. After serving in America, no returned to Europe in time to participate in the victory at Waterloo. His next employments were upon the staff in various parts of the world, till an 1840 he became adjutant-general of the forces in India. He took part in the victories at 6 wallor, and Maharojpora, and later Smith Snell

at Moodkee, Ferozepore, Aliwal, and Sobraon. through several editions, but previous to For his services he was created a baronet and this he had produced two satires, "Advice," (C.C., received the thanks of Parliament, and and "Reproot." His next novel was "Perowas appointed to the coloneley of the rille brigine Pickle," in which were inserted Lady gade. As governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Vane's Memoirs; for giving place to which to which post he was appointed in 1847, he conhereded "a handsome reward." In 1784 he gade. As governor of the cape of cond acopo, to which post he was appointed in 1847, he conducted the Caffre war, which he brought to a successful termination in 1852. Two years later, he was raised to the rank of lieutenantgeneral. B. in the Isle of Ely, 1788; D. 1860.

SMITH, Dr. William, a modern English philo-logist, and the editor of several valuable classical dictionaries. He was designed for the law; but although, after completing his edu-cation at the university of London, he kept his terms at Gray's Inn, his strong preference for

Greek, Latin, and German languages in the Greek, Latin, and German languages in the Independent colleges at Homerton and Highbury. An article on "Language," furnished by him to the "Penny Cyclopedia," was one of his first successes in that career which he subsequently worthily pursued. In 1842 he commenced the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," fulfilling the duties of editor bixeral? "Lating expansions and the commenced the second property of the property of the commenced the property of the property of the commenced the property of th himself. In the same capacity he subsequently published "The Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," and the "Diction-ary of Greek and Roman Geography." When, in 1850, the colleges of Highbury and Homerton were united, under the designation of the New College, he was appointed professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literature there. Three years later he became classical examiner in the University of London. In 1854 he commenced the publication of a new edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," with notes by M. Guizot, Dean Milman, pirc," with notes by M. Guzzot, Dean Milman, and himself. He also produced several abridged editions of his larger classical dictionaries, a "Latin-English Dictionary," based upon Forcellini and Freund; and a "Dictionary of the Bible." n. in London, 1814.

SMITH, Alexander, a modern Scotch poet, who was intended for the ministry; but circumwas included for the immistry; but effecting tances having conspired to prevent his entering upon the necessary course of study, he was put to the business of a lace-designer, in Glasgow; while following which, he devoted his leisure to the composition of verses. Having forwarded some extracts from his "Life Drama" to the Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee, that gentle-man was so highly pleased with the youthful man, was so highly pleased with the youthful poet's effusions, as to obtain a place for them in the columns of the "Critic." He subsequently produced "City Poems," and "Edwin of Deira." and three volumes of prose entitled "Dreamthorp." "A Summer in Stye," and "Alfred Hagart's Household." He also edited an edition of the works of Burns. In 1854 he was appointed severary to the Edinburgh University. B. at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, 1830; D. 1867.

SMOLLETT, Tobias, smoll-let, an eminent English novelist, who was educated as a surgeon, lish novelist, who was educated as a surgeon, and served on board a ship of the line at the and served on board a ship of the line at the and so of the preceding whom he succeeded in the mathematical chair at Leyden. According to the control of physic; but not meeting with encounter the true law of the refraction of the rys of ragement as a medical practitioner, he became a writer by profession. His first work of any precession was the novel of "Roderick Annotation", published in 1743, which soon rand den, 1501; p. 1626.

In 1754 he ne received "a handsome reward." In 1754 he published the "Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom." He next established the "Critical Review," which was chiefly conducted by him till 1763. For an article in this journal he was till 17e3. For an aracee in this journal ne was prosecuted by Admiral Knowles; on which he was confined in the King's Bench some time, and wrote there the "Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves," a feele imitation of "Don Quixote." In 1767 he published the "History of England," which was afterwards printed in weekly numbers, attaining, in both forms, a weezly numeers, attaining, in both forms, a large circulation. This work, though inac-curate and partial, brought him both profit and reputation. In 1762 he began a periodical paper, called "The Briton," in defence of Lord Bute's administration, which print was replied to by Wilkes, in the "North Briton." The year to by Wilkes, in the "North Eriton." The year following Smollet went abroad, and in 1709 published an account of his travels. In 1771 appeared his novel of "Humphrey Clinker," which to his former novels. He also wrote some poems, compiled a collection of voyages and travels, and translated "GHI Blas" and "Don Quixoto" into English. Hazilit, in his "Comie Writers," declares that his novels show a great households of it in the loss of character. Unknowledge of life, but less of character. knowledge of life, but less of character. Un-like Fleiding, he could not probe beneath the surface; his humour, although genuine and hearty, is consecuted by the properties of the hearty, is conception of generosity in some of had a rude conception of generosity in some of his characters, of which Fleiding seems inca-pable, his aminable persons being merely good-natured. "It is owing to this that Strap is superior to Partridge; and there is a heartiness superfor to Partriage; and there is a nearaness and warmth of feeling in some of the scenes between Licatenant Bowling and his nephew, which is beyond Fielding's power of impassioned writing." B. in Scotland, 1721; D. near

Leghorn, 1771. Leghorn, 1771.

SAYLTF, William, smithe, a modern English historian, who received his education at the university of Cambridge, after which he became tutor to Thomas, son of R. B. Sheridan. He accompanied his pupil to Cambridge, where he himself finally settled. In 1809 he was appointed to the chair of modern history. His lectures upon history, commencing with the period at which the northern nations overram the Ermire, and ending with the clease of the the Empire, and ending with the close of the French Revolution, were published in 1840. He

French Revolution, were published in 1840. He was likewise the author of "Evidence of Christianity," and some less important works. at Liverpool, 1766; p. at Novryich, 1849.
SNELL, Rodolph, and, a Dutch philosopher, who was professor of Hebrow and mathematics at Leyden. He wrote some valuable works on philosophy and mathematics, p. 1547; p. at Leyden, 1913.

1947; B. at Deyden, 2010.

SNELL, Willebrord, a Dutch mathematician, and son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in the mathematical chair at Leyden. According to Huygens and Vossins, he discovered the true law of the refraction of the rays of

OF BIOGRAPHY.

Sniadecki

Secrates

SNIADECKI, Jan, sne'-a-dek-r, an eminent

vs. the founder of the

George III. by Herschel. He subsequently became president of the university of Wina, p., at Znih, 1756; p. 1890.

Sat Diagner Jacob, enti-tier, an American, who invented the rille which bears his name, settled at Zaireh, where he was suspected of process for converting Enfeld rilles into breedl-baders, for which the British into the distribution of the process for converting Enfeld rilles into breedl-baders, for which the British into the distribution of the process for converting Enfeld rilles into the distribution of the process for converting Enfeld rilles into the process for converting Enfeld rilles in the process

and the mysteries of religion, at the courts of latenessent, and divine grave, have no foundaleeland, Norway, Damaris, and Sweden. His latenessent, and divine grave, have no foundamost important work was untited the
"Heimskringin," a collection of scattle cours,
partly original, and partly the elisations of the Ricerts, in 1sid. Sections was p. at Sinna,
bards relative to the chronicles of the finguous
of Norway. He also produced the "Sancture and the Ricerts, in 1sid. Sections was p. at Sinna,
of Norway. He also produced the "Sancture and the Ricerts, in 1sid. Sections was p. at Sinna, bards relative to the envinces of the king-to-m of Norway. He also produced the "Supra-Edda," upon the Scandinavian mythology, and the exploits of heroes contemporary with him-self. m. 1175; killed in a revoit 1241. SNYDERS, Francis, sni'-ders, an emische

Dutch painter and engraver, who excelled in hunting-scenes; the animals and landscapes of which are very fine. The human figures were frequently painted by Rubens. He also exe-

SOCINES, RUSTES, EXPIGEW OF the move, and the propegator and systematizer of his doc-trines, inherited his uncle's property, papers, and principles, but did not openly avow the latter for several years. Monitime he was entertained at the court of the duke of Tuseany; but in 1574 went to Germany, whence he removed to Poland, where the Unitarians were established in great numbers. He was at first refused ad-

who was the son of a bricklayer, and was taken into the service of Dance, the architect, as taken into the service of Dance, the architect, as errand-boy, but his liberal master perceiving some talent in the lad, allowed him to study in his office as a pupil. He subsequently made such progress as to obtain the gold metal of the Royal Academy for the design of a triumphal arch; and, on the recommendation of Sir William Chambers, he was sent to Italy as travel-ling student. He remained in the land of classic art between the years 1777-80, and while there became acquainted with Lord Camelford, through whom he subsequently obtained the lucrative appointment of architect to the Bank of England. His earliest practice chiefly con-sisted in designing country mansions; but, after the Bank appointment, other valuable posts were given to him. In 1791 he became clerk of the works to St. James's Palace; in 1795, ar-chitect to the Woods and Forests; and subsequently professor of architecture to the Royal Academy, and surveyor to Chelsea Hospital. He received the order of knighthood in 1831. A large private practice, combined with these lucrative appointments and the fortune he received with his wife, the daughter of a rich city builder, made him a wealthy man. He quarrelled with his son, and refused to be reconciled to him even at the last. The greater part of his wealth was spent upon his house, museum, and library in Lincoin's Inn Fields, which building was, after his death, vested in trustees for the use of the public, who, under certain regulations, are admitted to it without charge. He had no pretensions to be called a great architect. B. at Reading, 1753; D. in London, 1837.
Sobisski, John. (See John III. of Poland.)

in the end he converted them to his own views so completely, that instead of Unitarians, they came to be termed Socinians. Socious published several books, which are in the "Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum." B. at Sienna, 1539:

N. near Cracow, 1604.
Socrates, sok-ra-tees, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, was the son of a sculptor, in sopher of Athens, was the son of a scarper, in which art he himself attained some proficiency. Crito, observing his genius, and admiring his discourses, called him from this employment to discourses, called him from this employment to the study of philisophy. He also served his country as a soldier, according to his duty as a good citizen, and distinguished himself in seve-ral actions, in which he saved the lives of Xenophon and Alcibiades, with whom he con-tracted a close friendship. On his return to Athens, he presented a remarkable contrast to his contamperation in the oliphones of his descenhis contemporaries in the plainness of his dress and the fragality of his living. In his philosophical lectures he endeavoured to effect a general reformation by recommending virtue. He was followed by a number of illustrious disciples, whom he instructed sometimes in the ernes, whom is mistracted sometimes in the groves of Academus, and at others in the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Ilissus. The independence of his mind, and the powerful eloquence of his discourses, excited against him many enemies, particularly Melitus and Anytus, at whose instigation Aristophanes ridiculed him in his comedy called the "Clouds." Socrates was next accused before the Council of Five was next accept below the Collain of the Hundred, of corrupting the Athenian youth, of introducing innovations in religion, and of ridiculing the gods. Upon these charges he was condemned to death by poison. The celebration of the festival of the Theora staved his execution

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for a month, which time he employed in coursing with his friends on sublime subje coursing with his riends on sublime subjet. He was arged to make his escape, which might easily have done, as the gaolor's perision had been obtained; but he nobly refusionering, "Where am I to go to avoid death when the term of the festival was ended druk off the notion with a natural control of the program with a natural control of the section with a natural control of the natural cont drank off the poison with perfect composi-after making a libation to the gods, and in a moments expired. Thus perished Socrat is, whom the oracle had pronounced the wis st man in Greece. The Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and his enemies were univ sally hated, and died miserably. The life a sayings of Socrates have been transmitted to us by his two most eminent disciples, Xenopl on by ms two most estiment disciples, Actioni man Platos. By his wife Xantippe, rendered provorbial by the violence of her temper, he lad several children. Schleiermacher, in his "Ess you the Worth of Socrates as a Philosophe observes, "If he went about in the service the god to justify the celebrated oracle (to Delphie response, "Know thyself"), it is impoperation of the property o Delphie response, 'Know thyself'), it is imp-sible that the utmost point he reached could have been simply to know that he knew nothin; there was a step beyond this which he mist have taken,-that of knowing what knowled ;e " B. at Athens, 468 B.C.; D. 399 B.C. Socrates, surnamed the Scholastic,

an ecclesiastical history from the period who e Eusebius ends,—that is, from the year 3 6 to 439. Being a layman, and not intimat y acquainted with the subjects he treated, I s work is frequently inaccurate. It was published

with Eusebius, &c., at Cambridge. B. at Co-stantinople, and flourished in the 5th century Saus, Hubert le, sur, an eminent Fren a sculptor, who settled in England about 16 ! He modelled and cast the statue of Charles I Charing Cross. The pedestal is from the desi of Grinling Gibbons. The statue was not erect when the civil war burst forth; and the Par ment disposed of it to one John Rivet, a braz who lived at the "dial near Holborn Condui The brazier was ordered to break up the state but he, instead, concealed it by burying it in a ground, and, in 1674, after the Restoration was placed on its present site at the expense the crown. A story used to be told about t artist's discovering that he had omitted to saddle-girth in his work, after the statue he been set up, and that thereupon he destroy himself. But, unfortunately for this legendis shown that the sculptor died before statue was erected; and, moreover, the sadd girth is there. Le Sœur modelled many oth works, which have been destroyed or lost. I England, about 1670.

SOLANDER, Daniel Charles, so-lan'-der, eminent Swedish naturalist, and the pupil Linnaus, took his degree as doctor of med cine at Upsal, and in 1760 visited Englan At the request of Sir Joseph Banks, he accor panied him in the voyage round the world wit Captain Cook. In 1773 he was appointed unde Caprain Cook. In 17/3 he was appointed und. librarian of the British Inseum. He wrote "Description of the Collection of Petrifaction found in Hampshire," and given to the Britis Museum; "Observations on Natural History Cook's Vorage," and left a mass of valuab manuscripts, which are contained in the Britis Museum as "Varilled" Seaded 1736. 2, 178 Museum. B. at Nordland, Sweden, 1736; D. 178;

Solano, F. M., so-la'-no, Marq's of Socarro a Spanish nobleman, who, in 1796, entered th army of the French republic as a volunteer. II

subsequently became captain-general of Andalusia and governor of Madrid; but was, in 1803, silled by the people of the latter city for alleged sympathy with the French invaders. This was 10 the first act of resistance offered by the Spaniards to Napoleon.

Solario, Antonio de, so-la'-re-o, an eminent Italian painter, who was by birth a gipsy, whence he was termed Il Zingaro. He was taken into the house of Colantonio del Fiore, a Neapolitan artist, as a maker of iron implements. The daughter of Colantonio and Solario fell in love with each other; but the father declared that his child should marry no one whose repu-tation as a painter was not as great as his own. Solario thereupon proceeded to study the art, and, in nine years, made such progress that he gained Colantonio's consent to the marriage. This story closely resembles that told of Quentin Matsys. Solario also excelled as an illuminator of MSS, and Bibles. B. in the Abruzzi, about 1392; p. 1455.

1882; D. 1495.

SOLIGNAC, Peter Joseph, Chevalier de, so-leen-yak, a French historian, who became secre-tary to Stanislaus, king of Poland, and wrote a aary to Stallislaus, King of Founts, and wroce a mistory of that country. His other works are, an "Eloge upon Stallislaus;" the "Amours of Horace;" and a treatise on education. B. at Montpellier, 1987; b. 1773.

SOLIMAN, Ebn Abd-al-Malek, sol-i-man', the seventh callph of the Ommirades race, who commenced his reign in 715. He conquered the

territory upon the south coast of the Caspian, and dispatched his brother Mosleman to besiege Constantinople with a powerful fleet and army;

Constantinople with a powerful facet and army; but the flacet was destroyed by the Greek fre. He was about to proceed to reinforce Moslemah when he died in Syria, 171.

Soliman, Ebn Cutalimish, the founder of the first Turkish dynasty in akia Minor, was a Sejinkian prince, and was, in 1074, provided with an army for the conquest of the West, by Malek Shah, sultan of Persia. He subjugated almost the whole of Asia Minor, and planted his capital at Nicæa, less than a hundred miles from Constantinople. In 1034 he obtained possession of Antioch by stratagem; but, refusing to pay tribute for the city, as its former masters, the Greeks, had done, he was involved in a war with its suzerain, Moslem-obn-Koreish, prince of Aleppo, and is supposed to have been either killed in battle or to have perished by his own

hand after a defeat, in 1086.

Soliman, Elm-al-Hakem, a Moorish chief, who became king of Cordova, in 1009. After undergoing various changes of fortune, he lost his kingdom and life in 1016. The discovery of the Azores is stated to have been made during his reign.

SOLIMAN, Tchelibi, the Noble, the son of Bajazet I., after whose defeat at Angorn, by Timur, in 1402, made his escape to Europe, and established himself at Adrianople, where he reigned during several years. In 1406 he at-tempted to subdue the Asiatic provinces, but tempted to subdue the Asiatic provinces, but was recalled to Adrianople by an insurrection excited against his rule by his brother Mousa, who was defeated. The latter again marched against Soliman in 1410, and defeated and slew him, near Adrianople. Mousa was himself detented in 1413, by Mahomet I. Soliman was a patron of literature, and one of the bravest and patron of literature, and one of the bravest and the state of the state most generous princes of the line of Othman.

Soliman I. (tenth Ottoman sultan), surnamed

in 1520. Having concluded a truce with Ismael, was afterwards sent back to his own country sophi of Persia, and quelled a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms against Europe. In 1521 he took Beigrade, and in the following year Rhodes fell into his hands, after an obstinate defence. In 1529 he made himself master of Buda, and then laid siege to Vienna, whence he was obliged to retreat, with the loss of 120,000 men. 1534 he marched into the East, and took Tauris from the Persians, but was soon afterwards defeated by the Shah. His forces were also repulsed before Malta; but he took the isle of Chios in 1566. He was a poet, legislator, and warrior of eminent greatness for an Oriental. He encouraged arts and literature, made roads, bridges, creeted noble mosques and public buildings, and superintended the compilation of an administrative code. B. 1498; D. at Szigeth, Hungary, 1566.

Soliman II. became sultan upon the deposi-tion of his brother, Mahomet IV., in 1687. His life had been spent, up to his 46th year, in the the had been spent, up to his goth year, in the seraglio, where he had devoted himself to the study of the Koran. Under his weak rule, the Turks were defeated in Hungary and in Servia.

D. at Constantinople, 1691.

Solimena, Francis, so'-le-mai'-na, an Italian painter, whose reputation was so great that many princes of Europe gave him invitations to their courts, which he declined. The emperor Charles VI. conferred on him the honour of knighthosd. He was also a poet. B. near Naples, 1657; D. at Naples, 1747.

Solinus, Caius Julius, so-li'-nus, a Roman writer, whose "Polyhistor," a compilation of historical and geographical remarks, was publlished by Mommsen at Berlin, in 1864. Solinus has been called Pliny's ape, from his having so closely followed that writer. Supposed to have

lived in the 3rd century.

Solis, Juan Diaz de, so'-lees, an eminent Spanish navigator, who, with Pinzon, discovered Yucatan, in 1508, explored the bay of Rio Janeiro in 1512, and learning from the natives that a great river (Paraguaya) existed further along the coast, he set sail for Spain, and obtained the king's permission to make conquests upon its banks. He returned to Rio Janeiro, and proceeding in a south-westerly route, landed near a river between Realdonado and Montevideo; but was there killed by the Indians, in 1515. This river is the Rio de Solis.

Sonis, Antonio de, a Spanish historian and Sonis, Antonio de, a Spanish instoriam de dramatic poet, who became secretary to Philip IV., and historiographer of the Indies, but afterwards entered into holy orders. He wrote many comedies and poems, but his great work is the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." It has been translated into English by Towa-

send. B. at Placenzia, 1610; D. 1650.
SoloMon, Ben Virga, sol-o-mon, a Spanish rabbi and physician, who wrote a history of the Jews, from the destruction of the Temple to his own time, a Latin version of which was printed at Amsterdam in 1651. Flourished in

the 16th century.

the 16th century.

Solomon, Ben Job Jalla, an African prince, who being sent by his lather, in 1731, to the sea-coast to sell slaves, was taken prisoner, and sold to an English captain, by whom he was carried to America, and disposed of to a planter. General Oglethorpe purchased his freedom, and brought him to England. While in England he was employed in the library of Sir Hans Sloane in translating Arabic manuscripts. He the council under Queen Anne; but, after the 961

with many valuable presents.

Solon, so'-lon, legislator of Athens, and one of the seven wise men of Greece, was descended from the royal house of Codrus, and was the relation of Pisistratus. After studying philosophy at Athens, he travelled into various countries to increase his knowledge. On his return home, he found his countrymen divided by faction, and the state reduced to a wretched condition. Having composed a poem upon the loss of Salamis, he recited it in the Agora with so much effect that an expedition was organized for the recovery of the place. Of that under-taking, Solon was appointed the chief, and the result proving brilliantly successful, he became the most popular man in the state, and was soon afterwards unanimously elected archon and sovercign legislator. He discharged his high office with great wisdom and integrity, introducing reforms in every department, omeliorating the condition of the poor, and amending the rigorous code of Draco. After completing his legislation, he asked to be allowed to retire from Athens for ten years, which request being acceded to, he went upon a journey into Egypt and Asia Minor. Subsequently to his return, Pisistratus became tyrant of Athens, and Solon, finding that he could not prevent his retaining inding that he could not prevent his retaining absolute power, encouraged him to rule the people with moderation. n. in the island of Scialmis, about 633 n.c.; n. about 559 n.c. For an account of Solon's laws, see Thirwall's "History of Greece," vol. ii. Southout, Simon, ad-ti-kof, a Russian general, who was the favourite of the empress Elizabeth, and commanded the army which de-

feated Frederick the Great at Kunnersdorf. He became a marshal, and governor of Moscow.

D. 1772.

SOLTIKOV, Ivan, a Russian general, and son of the preceding, conducted two highly successful campaigns against the Swedes, and was in 1796 made a marshal by Paul I., and, n the following year, governor of Moseow.
D. at Moseow, 1805.
Solitikov, Count Sergius, was of the same

family as the preceding, and was the first lover of Catharine II., while she was yet grand-duchess. He was banished from the court by the empress Elizabeth, and took up his residence

In empress manner, and cook of the restance in Sweden, where he died.

Sources, John, Lord, sum'-ers, an eminent English lawyer and writer upon jurisprudence, who was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple. He distinguished himself at the bar, and in 1631 was concerned in writing a piece entitled "A Just and Modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the last two Parliaments." He was one of the counsel for the seven bishops: in the Convention Parliament he represented the city of Worcester, and, after the flight of James II., was one of the and, arrer the might of James 11., was one of the managers for the House of Commons, at a conference with the Lords about the word "abdituded." After the Prince of Orange assended the English throne as William III., Somers was appointed solicitor-general, and, in 1692, aftorage general and lord keeper. In 1697 he was made chancellor, with the title of Lord Somers; but in 1700 the seals were taken from him, and he was invested of this desired and the was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours : he was, however, acquitted by the Lords. Between the years 1708-10 he was president of

latter date, his health became too infirm to admit of his playing any important part in the polities of his time. A collection of scarce pamphlets, principally from his library, was published in 1743, under the title of "Somers' Tracts," and afterwards, in 1815, upon which occasion the "Tracts" were edited by Sir Walter. occasion the "Tracts" were edited by Sir Walter Scott. The principal works of Lord Somers were, "Brief History of the Succession of the Crown of England," and "The Security of Eng-Crown of England, and The Sectory of England, lishmen's Lives; or, the Trust, Powers, and Duties of the Grand Juries of England." Burke, in his "Reflections on the Revolution in France," observed: "I never desire to be thought a better Whig than Lord Somers, or to understand the principles of the Revolution of 1688 better than those by whom it was brought about." Lord Somers was a great constitutional lawyer, a virtuous patriot, and a patron of learn-

lawyer, a virtuos pariot, and a part ing. n. at Worcester, about 1650; D. 1710.
SOMERSET, Robert Carr, more properly Ker, Viscount Rochester, and afterwards Earl of, sum-er-set, one of the favourites of James I., was acm errer, oncor the hardenness of statter 1, was a descendant of the Kers of Fernihurst, and was at first a sewer or page to the earl of Dunbar. Sir Thomas Overbury, while on a visit to Scotland, became acquainted with him, and beautiful the tot for the state of t brought him to London, where he was intro-duced to the notice of King James, who took him into favour, with the intention of teaching him Latin. The handsome Ker rose rapidly; he was created a knight of the Bath, Viscount Rochester, and, upon his marriage with the profligate countess of Essex, in 1613, earl of Somerset. The accomplished Sir Thomas Overbounderset. The accomplished Sr I monas Over-bury had assisted Ker with his pen until this period. He had, however, always opposed the marriage, and when he found that his advice had been so completely disregarded, his resentment towards the countess of Essex was expressed in bitter satire, and in conversation. Through the machinations of the countess, Overbury was committed to the Tower, where, some time afterwards, his death took place in a mysterious manner. (See Overburk, Sir Thomas.) During two years, the carl of So-merset and his wife rested under the suspicion of having got rid of Overbury by poison. In 1615, James having by this time taken into his favour George Villiers, another handsome youth, Somerset and his countess were brought to trial. Their guilt was clearly established; never-theless, they escaped, while their agents were executed. Somerset lost the king's favour, and executed. Somerest tost the king's invoirt, and pension of £4000 per annum. The old king invited him to court a year before his death; but Ker never again appeared in public life. D. 1645. SOMERVILLE, William, esm'-er-cil, an English poet, who, after completing his calcuation at the

poet, who, after completing his education at the university of Nofred, settled upon his paternal estate, where he diverted his leisure with poetical composition. He wrote "The Chase," "Field Sports," and some fables and tales. n. at Edstone, Warwickshire, 1699; p. 1749. SOMERVILE, Mrs. Mary, an eminent modern scientific writer, who is stated to have been in-

structed in the mathematical and physical Marines. After becoming the wife of Dr. Somer-ville, she distinguished herself by making some experiments on the magnetic influence of the into the music-school of that city; where she solar rays of the spectrum. It was to Lovel laid the foundation of the sound knowledge of Brougham, however, that her's fitteduction her art for which she was so highly disting the scientific literature was chiefly due. That guished, Before she was eighteen she was the

enlightened nobleman engaged her to supply the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge with a popular resumé of the great work of the French mathematician Laplace, entitled the Meanique Gelisste. The popular account of this profound work was given to the public under the title of "The Mechanism of the Heavens," in 1832. She subsequently produced, "On the Councetion of the Physical Sciences," and "Physical Geography." Her services to literature were acknowledged by an services to iterature were acknowledged by an annovary membership of the Royal Astronomical Society, and a pension of \$200 per annum from the civil list fund. In her admirable works, such abstruse subjects as gravitation, the figure of the earth, the tides, heat, electricity, and comets, are treated of with a clearness, easiness, and precision of style which make her writings most valuable to the non-scientific reader. B. at Burntisland, Fifeshire, 1790.

Sommariva, Giovanni Battista de, som'-ma-re'-va, director of the Cisalpine republic, was educated for the law, and practised as an advo-cate until the outburst of the French Revolu-tion, when, adopting the republican theories, which at that period were the passport of an able and ambitious man to fame and position, he became secretary-general of the directory of the Cisalpine republic, and subsequently director. After the Austrian occupation, he took up his residence at Paris. He was a man of cultiwated tastes, and expended the whole of his large fortune in forming a collection of art-treasures which became famous throughout

treasures which became famous throughout Europe. n. at Milan, about 1769; p. 1828.

SONNER, William, som'ner, a learned English autiquary, who published "The Antiquities of Canterbury," a "Saxon Dictionary," and a treatise on "The Roman Ports and Forts in Kent." n. at Canterbury, 1606; p. 1669.

SONNERAT, Pierre, son'ner-ra, an eminent French traveller, who, early in life, was taken by his father to the 1816 of France (Marritius).

by his father to the Isle of France (Maantius), its life was spent in travelling and exploration. He introduced the bread-fruit, the cocoa, and other trees to the Islands of France and Bourbon. His principal works were, "Voyage to New Guinea," and "Voyage to the East Indies and China." B. at Lyons, ITAS; D. 1814.
SONINI DE MANDROUER, Charles Nicholas Scienter and the principal works and the Scienter and the Sci

SONNIN DE ALMONGOUR, CHARLES NUCLOUS SIGNEY, SON-2-26, an eminent French naturalist, who entered the service of his country as marine engineer, and in 1772 was dispatched to the colony of Cayenne, where he rendered great services, for which he was made lieutenant. He was subsequently engaged as engineer in Africa, and, after travelling in Greece and Asia Minor, returned to Evenne, but and Asia Minor, returned to France; but his post having been taken from him at the Revolution, he devoted himself to science. He Revolution, he devoted himself to science. In wrote "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt;" "Travels in Gracee and Turkey;" and also contributed to the "Natural History" of Buffon.

contributed to the "Natural History" of Bullion.
2. at Luneville, 1751; p. at Paris, 1812.
Sonrae, Henriette, sow-tag, one of the most
distinguished singers of her age, was sprung
from a theatrical family, and trod the stage
when yet a child; playing juvenile parts in the
theatres of Darmstard, Berlin, and Prague,
Her precocious talents obtained her admission
to the normal spacel of the first hands.

prima donna of the Berlin stage, and the idol of confessor and chaplain to St. Louis, who had the society of that capital; whence she soon a great esteem for him, and gave him the afterwards went to Paris. She appeared in both cancary of Cambray. He founded the college Parls and London in 1832, where her youth and of the Sothonne in 1832. z. in Champagne, beauty, her fresh and charming voice, and the high linish and esquisite purity of her style, gave universal delight. She left England at beauty, are reesa and charming voice, and the 1201; D. 127). high initial and exquisite purity of her style, Soury, Henry Clinton, sort-be, a modern gave universal delight. She left Enriand at Enrish ecologist, who contributed some extened of the season, not for return for many collar parts on the structure of rows to the years. Her retirement from the stage, in consequence of her marriage with Count Rossia, a learned secieties of Enriand. He was elected Piedmontese nobleman, known both as a soldie; sellow of the Real Society in 1857. B. at and a diplomatist, immediately followed. After, Sheffield, 1328

Sosignas, Socif-cases, an astronomer of stages and the stage a stage, and

Majesty's season, sl

season, sl received with warm applause by th her her. Madame are lost.

received with warm applause by the who again throughed to hear her. Madame Sontag paid a visit to America in 1552, and after making a triumphant tour over the United States, was induced to go to Mexico, where unhappily she fell a victim to cholera while preparing to make her first appearance better the inhabitants of the city of Montezama. D. at Calcant 1564.

Coblents, 1905; p. 1854.

SOPRIA, 20-1/2-a Princess and regent of Russia, was the daughter of Alexis Michaelowitch by his first marriage, as Peter the Great was by his area marriage, as retta the orean that the offspring of the second. When Peter and Ivan V. were proclaimed joint sovercigms of Russia, Sophia was intrusted with the high functions of regent. She was an ambitious and turbulent woman, and excited a revolt against Poter, whom she wished to remove from the government, but was defeated and banished. She died in a convent, 1704. Sornoctus, soft-o-keer, a celebraica tracie poet of Athens. His first tragedy was produced

upon the stage B.c. 468, and upon that occasion he won the prize, although he contended against Eschylus, the greatest dramatist of his time. In 440 s.c. he brought out his thirtysecond play; after which he distinguished himsecond play; after which he distinguished nin-self as a statesman and a general. Sharing the command with Pericles, he bore an honourable part in several battles. Of his private life nothing is known. He is stated to have com-posed 130 plays, and, although he had Eschy-lus, Euripides, and other illustrious writers for rivals, he gained the first prize twenty times. Only seven complete plays of his are extant. There are several English translations of his

works. B. 495 B.C.; D. 406 B.C.
SOPHONISBA, sof-o-nis-ba, the daughter of Hasdrubal, general of the Carthaginian forces, and the wife of Syphax, king of Numidia. When her husband was defeated by Masinissa, she fell into the hands of the victor, who married her. This union, however, was soon inter-

1201; p. 1274.

Sostratus, sos'-tra-tus, a c brated ar hiteet Sestates, sof-fracture, ac Depth by Pollomy Philadolyhus, at who, command the constructed the tower of Pierros, in the Bay of Alexander, so which he placed this inscription:—"Settents of Caddy, son of Lexhauses, to they show no reduction of making the property of the section of the section of the section where the forest and part of the section where the section of the section where the section of the section where the forest of the makent world. Its floorisated 275 me.

Sourcey, William, esthe'-be, an English writer, who, after serving as an officer in the 10th dragoons, retired to his estate near South-

10th dragoons, refired to his estatement South-ampron, where, as well as In London at a sub-sequent period, he davoted his leisure to litera-ture. He produced some tangedies and posi-gate, ""Had "and "old seep", "h. 1757; h. 1837, Southars, Edward Askey, sattle-no, an Eng-lish considerable cele-brity for his clever impersonation of "Lord Dundreary," in a phy celled "The American Comin," written by himself. He played this elements in Ducland and American short 2009. character in England and America about 2000 times. D. at Liverpool, 1830.

Soro, Domingo, so'-to, a learned Spauleis divine, who studied at Alcala and at Paris: after which he entered among the Dominicans, He became professor of divinity at Salamanea, and was appointed confessor to Charles V., who sent him to the Conneil of Trent. His principal works are, "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," commentaries upon Aristotle, and some Latin treatises on theology. B. at Sc-govia, 1494; D. at Salamanca, 1560.—There was another Dominican of this name, who went to England with Philip II., husband of Mary, for the purpose of restoring the Roman Catholic religion in the two universities. He wrote some

theological works. D. 1563. Soro, Ferdinand de, a Spanish adventurer, who accompanied Pizarro to Peru, and subsc-

Sorbie're, Samuel, sor'-be-air, a French writer, who abandoned the study of divinity for that of physic. He corresponded with Hobbes, whose letters he used to send to Gassendi as his own, and having transcribed the answers, sent them to Hobbes, who, in consequence, conceived a high opinion of his abilities. His "Journey to England" is full of gross false-hoods, and his other works are trilling. B. in

stored Havannah, which had been despoiled by some French pirates. In 1539 he penetrated into Florida, and made several expeditions to the neighbouring countries, in one of which he was slain, about 1542.

Soubise, Benjamin de Rohan, Baron of Fron-tenai, soo'-beese, a celebrated French Huguenot general, was the brother of the duke de Rohan, the chief of the Reform party, and ac-quired the art of war under Maurice of Nassau, France, 1615, D. at Rome, 1670.

Sorbonne, Robert de, 80°-1444, a learned in Holland. In 1621 the Protestant Assembly French ecclesiastic, and founder of the color of Rochells invested him with the command in lege at Paris which bears his name, was Britany, Anjou, and Poitou, Louis XIII. in

person besieged him in St Jean d'Angely, and French novelist and dramatist, who was edu-summoned him to surrender; upon which cated for the bar, and was admitted as an ad-Scubise wrote in reply, "I am his majesty's vocate; but, obtaining little practice, turned very humbble servant; but the execution of his his attention to literature, for which he had commands is not in my power,—BENJAMIN DE ROMAN." The place was, however, taken by the king, after an obstinate defence of a month. Soubise received the royal pardon, but he did not desert the cause of the Reformation; and in 1622, at the head of 8000 men, made himself master of Olonne and threatened Nantes. On being again defeated and proscribed as a rebel, he fied to Rochelle, and afterwards re-paired to England and next to Germany, to implore succours; but failed in both countries. He received the royal pardon in 1622, and re-mained peaceable during three years; but, at the termination of that period, suddenly seized upon the Isle of Rhé, made a dash upon the royal fleet at Blavet, in Brittany, boarded and took the vessels, and cannonaded the fort, by which he was repulsed. He, however, main tained the command of the sea between Nante: and Bordeaux. Proclaimed admiral of the Pro-testant church, he next gave battle to the royal fleet, but was defeated, after a smart engagement; upon which he attacked the royalists at the Isle of Rhé with 3000 men. Again vanquished, he had recourse to flight, and, passing over to England, induced Charles I, to interpose in his behalf. Although Charles obtained his pardon, Soubise remained in England, and soon afterwards sailed with an English fleet, under the command of the duke of Buckingham, for Rochelle, where they were refused admittance.

A second expedition, under Denbigh, the brother-in-law of Buckingham, also failed. Still Soubise persevered; and a third expedition was about to set sail from Portsmouth, when Buckingham, who was to have had the command of it, was assassinated by Felton. The English officers who had seen Soubise and the duke in animated conversation a few hours before, and not being acquainted with the French language, accused the Huguenot leader of the murder. Soubise would probably have been sacrificed to the popular resentment, had not Feiton come forward and admitted the deed. The earl of Soubise were quarrelling together, the Rocheliais were compelled to capitulate. His after years, during which he was constantly intriguing against the French monorchy, were passed in England. B. 1589; D. in England, 1641. SOUGHAI, Jean Baptiste, soo'-shai, a French

writer, who was counsellor to the king, and Professor of eloquence in the royal college. He published a translation of Sir Thomas Browne's "Vulgar Errors," an edition of Ausonius, and dissertations in the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Belles-Lettres. B. 1687; D. 1746.

Sources, Stephen, societa, a French divine, who was librarian in the college of Louis the Great. His works are, "Astronomical Observations made in China;" "Dissertations on Difficult Passages of Seripture;" "Dissertations on Serieta (Section 2018) of S

Diment Passages of Serpture; "Dissertations against the Chronology of Sir Isaac Newton." B. in France, 1871; p. 1744.
SOURFLON, James Germain, soof-flo, a French architect, who improved himself in Italy, and, on his return to France, became superintendent of the royal buildings. His greatest work is

as attention to literature, for which he had always a marked prediction. He produced a small collection of poems, in a volume entitled "Amours Françaises," which attracted no notice. The young author, left without any resources, was compelled to take service as foreman to an upholsterer. In this situation he remained until 1828, when his drama entitled "Romeo and Juliet" having been successful upon the stage, he was enabled to take his place among the littérateurs of his day. With the production of "Clotilde" his reputation as a dramatist was fixed. He next commenced contributing romances to the French newspapers, and succeeded so well in this new walk. that in a short time he became the most popular romancist of the day. This position he occupied until 1843, when Dumas and Eugène Sue, following in his steps, somewhat eclipsed his fame. the remained, however, a popular writer until his death. His best romanees are, "Mémoires du Diable," "Deux Cadavres," and "L'Homme de Lettres." B. at Foix, department of Ariège,

de Lettres. B. at Folk, appareinent of Ariege, 1800; p. at Bièvre, 1847.

Soulouque, or Faustin I., soc-look', exemperor of Hayti, was born a slave, but was mammitted while in his childhood. At 14 he assisted in expelling the French from Hayti. He rose through the different grades of the republican army, until, in 1849, he declared himself emperor; in which capacity he proved at once ignorant, violent, and cruel. He was driven from Hayti in 1859, and, after first seck-ing an asylum at Jamaica, retired to the south

of France. B. 1789; D. 1867.
SOULT, Nicolas Jean-de-Dieu, soolt, Marshal of France and Duke of Dalmatia, the son of

a notary, was designed for the same profession; a notary, was designed for the same profession; but while at college, he evinced so great a dis-taste for study, that he was permitted to follow the bent of his own inclinations, which were decidedly military; and, accordingly, he entered the army as a private soldier in 1705. His pro-gress was at first slow enough; in 1701 he was but a sergeant. In that year, however, Marshal Luckner having noticed him, gave him a com-mission as sub-lieutenant, and appointed him to drill a regiment of volunteers. During the subsequent nine years, Soult distinguished himsubsequent nine years, Soult distinguished himself in more than twenty battles, and his rise was consequently rapid. He was a general in 1800, at which time he was appointed commander-in-chief in Fledmont. During the short suspension of hostilities which followed the peace of Amiens, he resided at Paris, where he lost no opportunity of conciliating the favour of Bonaparte, who was a first prejudiced against him. He succeeded so well, that, although he against found in the succeeded so well, that, although he had never fought under Napoleon, he was one of the marshals created by the emperor on his coronation. He was next appointed to organize the great army assembled upon the heights of Boulogne, and called the Army of England. His conduct at Austerlitz, in 1805, was so brilliant that, after the battle, Napoleon thanked him, and called him one of the best of living strategists. Now acknowledged as among the most skilful of the French generals, he maintained this brilliant reputation throughout the the clurch of St. Genérice at Fuis. n. near Genama campaign of 18067. It 1808 he was Auxerte, 1713; p. 1781. Federick, soo'-le-ai, a Mairid, was directed to intercept Sir John

South Southern

Moore, who was marching from Portugal. The orator of the university. In the following year English commander, apprehensive of heigh enri- he was appointed chaplain to Lord Clarendon. med in, commenced his retreat upon Corunna, [In 1670 he eccompanied the English ambassador whither he was followed by Soult; but, upon that glorious field, where Sir John Moore fell, the English made a stand, and inflicted a decisive repulse upon their assailants, who suffered too much to be able to prevent the British troops from embarking in their vessels. Soon afterwards Soult was met by his great oppouent Wellington, who, passing the Douro, drove the French general from his position, captured nearly all his artillery, and his suite and baggage. Soult made a masterly retreat through Galicia and upon Zamora. He next superseded Marshal Jourdan as major-general of the army of Spain. In 1810 he established himself in the rich province of Andalusia, and, in order to relieve Massena in Portugal, he was commanded by Napoleon to besiege Badajoz, which was taken in the following year. Massena was, nevertheless, compelled to evacuate Portugal, nevertheless, compelled to evacuate rorrogan, after many fruitless attacks upon the strong lines of Torres Vedras. Thus relieved of a formidable opponent, Wellington resolved to retake Badajoz. Soult prepared to relieve the fortress, but was totally defeated at Albuera. The English were, however, compelled to raise the siege in consequence of the advance of Marmont. But in 1812 Wellington reappeared Blarmont. But in 1912 Weinigton reappeared before Badajoz, which, after a terrible conflict, was captured by him. Soult was thus compelled to retreat from Seville; the defeat of Marmont at Salamanea, and the surrender of Madril to Wellington, caused Soult to abandon Andalusia, which he had beld during three years. In 1813
he was recalled from the Peninsula by the
emperor; but the disaster experienced by the
French at Vittoria compelled Napoleon to send
one to Spain. Now followed the

most brilliant period of Soult's career, one wherein he displayed consummate skill as a general; but he was overmatched by the Eng-lish commander, who, although Soult defended himself undauntedly wherever he could take up a position, drove the enemy before him, until French territory was entered and Toulouse taken possession of in 1814. After the abdication of Napoleon, Soult attached himself to the Bourbons, and was appointed minister of war; but when Napoleon reappeared in Paris, he again took service under his old master. As quartermaster-general he fought at Waterloo. after which he was banished from France. He was, nevertheless, permitted to return in 1819. Charles X. created him a peer; he became minister of war under Louis Philippe, who sent him as his representative to the coronation of Queen Victoria. The same monarch also Queen Victoria. The same monarch also created him marshal-general of France, a dignity which had lain in abeyance since the death of Marshal Turenne. Soult was only excelled in his knowledge of the art of war by Napoleon and his great opponent, the duke of Wel-lington. His conduct in the province of Andalusia, where he levied cruel extortions upon the population, and robbed the convents and mansions of the nobles of the pictures or whatever valuables his agents could pounce upon, reflects great discredit upon his name. B. at St. Amand-du-Tarn, either 1765 or 1769;

to congratulate Sobieski on his election as king of Poland, of which country he wrote an ac-count. After his return he was presented to the rectory of Islip, in Oxfordshire. Though he concurred in the Revolution of 1683, he refused a bishopric. His sermons are remarkable for their wit and eloquence. n. at Hackney, 1633 : p. 1716.

South, Sir James, an eminent modern Eng ish astronomer, was educated for the medical profession, and practised as a surgeon during several years. His derotion to the pursuit of astronomical secence led him to relinquish his first profession in order to prosecute his refirst profession in order to prosecute his re-searches. For his laborious observations re-lative to the double stars, he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society, together with Sir John Herschel. Of the same society he was elected a fellow in 1821. About 1826 he removed to the observatory at Campdon Hill, remarked to the observation at Campain Ind., Kensington. He was knighted at the accession of William IV., in 1530; and, upon the same occasion, received an epistle intimating that the sum of £330 per annum should be placed at his disposal for the prosecution of astrononical in uiry. He contributed many papers of the highest value to the "Annals of Philosophy," the "Quarterly Journal of Science," and to the "Memoirs" of the Astronomical and to the "atematis" of the Astronomical Society. He was also a member of the Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, and of the Brussels Royal Society of Sciences. n.in Londou, 17-5; D. 1897.
Social, John F., an eminent modern English surgern, and brother of the preceding, was one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Heightel, and son

College of Surgeons, London. He wrote a number of valuable works upon zoology, as well as upon subjects more immediately conweri as upin suggests more immeastly con-nected with his profession; as "Household Surgery; or, Hints on Emergencies," "A Description of the Bones," "The Dissector's Manual." p. in London, early in the 19th century.

SOUTH COTT, Joanna, south'-kot, a notorious English visionary, and founder of a seet, who, until her 40th year, had been employed as a domestic servant at Exeter. In 1792 she sud-denly came forward in the character of a pro-"tetes, and, for a time, drove a considerable trade as the vendor of scaled packets, which were to insure everlasting bliss hereafter to the were to insure eventsting outs hereafter to the purchasers. She then repaired to London, where her "warnings," and "prophecies," and communications," had a large sale. He confidence increasing, she announced hersoft as having conceived the "Second Shiloh." A cradle was made for the forthcoming Prince of Peace, large sums were collected, and, on the take place, crowds of her followers assembled before her house to hear the first tidings of the event. But the time passed away without any second Shiloh appearing. At her death, which occurred shortly afterwards, it was ascertained that she had been suffering from dropsy. B. in

n. at St. Amand-du-Tarn, either 1765 or 1769; Devonshire, 1760; D. 1813.

n. at the castle of South-Berg, 1861.

Sourze, Robert, south, an eminent English citier, who entered himself at the Middle divine, who was educated at Christ Church, Temple, but attenwards abandoned law for little Coxford, where, in 1660, he was chosen public rature. His principal dramatic works were,

Souther

"The Persian Prince;" "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage;" and "Orognolo," tragedies; "The Disarpointment;" "The Rambling Lady;" and "The Wires Exense," comedies. B. at Oxmanstown, county Dublin, 1680; D. 1746.

Souther, Robert, sou-the, an connent English poet and general writer, was the son of benedraper at Bristol, and was sent to dinster school in 1789, from which esta-

blishment he was dismissed four years afterwards, in consequence of having a sareastic attack upon the system of corporal cashe access upon the system of corporal punishment pursued in the school. He was, however, entered of Bulliol College, Oxford, being intended that he should take holy orders. For this pursuit he himself had little sympathy; indeed, he was quite unqualified for it, being then a sceptic both in politics and religion. At Oxford he declared that he learned only two things-to row and to swim; but, only two things—to for and to sum, but even while there, that literary industry, which is almost without a parallel, became a habit with him. About a year after leaving Oxford, he made the acquainfance of Coleridge, and the two poets married on the same day two sisters. Atter supporting himself for a short time by After supporting immeditor a short time by lecturing on history, at Eristol, he sold his po-m, entitled "Joan of Are," to Cottle, the Eristol backseller, for fifty guineas. His maternal uncle, the Rev. Mr. Hill, challain of the Eritish factory at Lisbon, at whose expense Southey had been kept at Oxford, visited Englishment of the Cottage of the Cott land shortly after his nephew's first appearance as a poet, and endeavoured to induce him to enter the Church: but although Southey had by this time become reconciled to her doctrines, he steadily refused to take orders. On his uncle's return to Lisbon, Southey accompanied him, ained in Spain and Portugal

In 1793 he produced "Letters from Spain and Portugal;" and, in the following year, entered himself as a student of the law at Gray's Inn. He wrote to his publisher, "I advance with sufficient rapidity in Blackstone and 'Madoc.' I hope to finish my poem and begin my practice in about two years.' At the end of in practice in about two years." At the end of this time the poem was completed, but the law was given up as impracticable. was given up as impracticable. After a second visit to Lisbon, he obtained, upon his return to England, an appointment as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland; but in six months the poet relinquished what he called "a foolish office and a good salary. This was in 1801, and with this year dates his entrance upon literature as a profession. He obtained sufficient employment from the booksellers, and after making several successful apseries, and after making several successful appearances as an author, he, in 1804, settled at Greta Hall, near Keswick, Gumberland, where the remaining years of his life were passed. In 1807 he received a pension from the government; in 1813 he succeeded Mr. Pye as poet laureate, and under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, a second pension of £300 per annum was bestowed upon him. He was at the same time officed a baronetcy by Sir Robert; but this Southey declined, because too poor to support the dignity. He lost his first wife in 1837, and two years later was united to Miss Caroline Bowles, the poetess. He was the author of more than 100 volumes of poetry, history, travels, &c.; and, moreover, produced 126 papers of various lengths, upon history, hiography, politics, and general literature. The principal

Souvestre

"Joan of Are;" "Madoe;" "Thalaba, the Destroyer; "The Curse of Kehama," poems; the Lives of Nelson, Burgan, John Wesley, Kirke White, predict of the "Remains," the History of the Peninsular War, of Brazil, and of Portugal; "Sir Thomas More; or, Colloquies upon the Church;" "The Doctor; and essays moral and political. His "The Doctor; and essays moral and political. His "Life and Correspondence," celtical bis son, were published in 1850. His son-in-law, the Rev. J. Wood Warter, also gave to the public his commonplace books. In at Bristol, 1774; n. at Keswick, Cumberland, 183. SOTTHER, Caroline Anne, Bowles, Mrs., a po-

SOUTHER, Caroline Anne Bowles, Mrs., a popular poetess, and wife of the preceding, was the only child of Captain Charles Bowles, of Duckland, near Lymirgton, Her carliest production was the "Birthday." But for more than twenty years, the writings of Caroline Bowles were published anonymously, and it was not until after the publication of "Ellen Fitz-Arthur," and several of the pathetic noveletts which she had contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" under the title of "Chapters on Churchyards," that her name and identity became known beyond a limited circle. Among the friends who had been attracted to her by her genius, in the cardler part of her caron, were the poets Southey and Bowles, the former of whom became her husband in 1839. At the date of the marriage, Southey had been avidouser two years, his former wife having been virtually dead to him for many more. On his dath, Airs. Southey was left with means insufficient, in her state of health, to provide the ordinary comforts of life; but was placed on the Civil List for a pension of \$200 a year. The principal of Mrs. Southey's works are, "Ellen Fitz-Arthur: a Poem;" "The Vidow's Tule, and other Poems;" "Solitary Hours," prose and verse; "Canpiers on Chruchyards," "Tales of the Factories;" and "Robin Hood, a Fragment, by the late Robert Southey, Mar, Robert, an English Jesuit, who

Peems." n. 1787; n. 1854.
Southward, Robert, an English Jesuit, who was descended of an ancient Norfolk family, after receiving his education upon the continent, and becoming prefect of the Jesuits College at Rome, went to England as a missionary. In 1862 he was apprehended on a charge of conspiring against the government of Queen Elizabeth, but, although he was put to the torture ten times, nothing sould be elicited from him, further than that he had come to England for the purpose of making converts to the Roman Catholic faith. In 1868 he was tried in the court of King's Bench, found guilty, and hanged at Tyburn. He wrote a number of works, both in prose and verse, upon theological matters. n. 1860; hanged, laf Souverser, Emile, soof-west, a modern French writer, who shulded the law, and attempted to set up as an advocate at Renney, which are the prefer of the Peerle writer, we have the peerle with the Peerle writer.

In 1807 he received a pension from the government; in 1818 he succeeded Mr. Pyen so note reach writer, who studied the law, and at laurente, and under the ministry of Sir Robert berged, a second pension of £200 per annum was but, not obtaining practice, went to Farais bestowed upon him. He was at the same time officer a henoratery by Sir Robert; but this Missolongii," which, after some delay, was such collected a henoratery by Sir Robert; but this Missolongii, which, after some delay, was to copied at the Théâtre Français; but a way was alter was united to Miss Earoline beneated the principal and two years after was united to Miss Earoline censor, as to become united for the active the more than 100 volumes of poetry, history, tra-came essistant to a bookseller at Nantes. In vois, &c.; and, moreover, produced 120 papers and the produced a work upon politics, and general literature. The principal deforts of his life of unwearied industry were, tany, the "Wales of France," the metarials for



SOUTHEY, ROBBET.



Spenser, Edmund.



Shenstone, William.



SMOLLETT, TOBIAS.



SOULT, MARNET

Souwaroff

Sparks

which he had been collecting during several critical study of that writer's works. He held which no non-converse and non-converse the converse that the converse the converse and the converse again repaired to Paris; but in dirty of public instruction, n. 1702; n. 1911.

In 1839 Sourcestic again repaired to Paris; but in dirty of public instruction, n. 1702; n. 1911.

In this occasion under favourable auspices.

SALDING, Samed, a modern English philosophic and the converse that During the subsequent eighteen years, he occupied a high position as a contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "National," the "Siècle," and other leading Paris publications.

"Sieres, and other leading runs promounts, loss any of Christian Morals." In 1834 he went His best works were, "Lee Confessions of "un group a vorgate the Cape of Good Hope, in the Ouvrier," "Le Maison Rouge," "Vorage dans, hope of arresting the progress of a pulmonary to Finistere," "Le Meise of the Pauvre," and disease under which he was suffering, but died "Un Philosophe sons les Toits," which last has a most immediately after his arrival. D. in on ramosophe sous est fores, which has has alread intermeted into English under the title of London, 1807.
"An Atte Philosopher." All his books exhibit | SPALLANZES a workings of a pure and thoughtful

poet who was at first engaged in various de loeapacities, but subsequently devoted ins-self to literature. His works, which are numerous, are chiefly composed in Spanish. As a critic, he was, says Machado, long revered as an oracle. lis principal works are, a vast collection of souncts, "Commentary on the Lusiad," "Epiteme of the History of Portugal," and an account of the labours of the Jesuit missionaries in China. B. at Souto, Portugal, 1590; D. at Madrid, 1649.

.... José Maria, « go, a Portuguese diplomatist, who represented and was elected protessor of divinity at Leyden, his country at the courts of Swelen and France. An enthusiastic admirer of Camous, anthory at the greatest poot of Portugal, he devoted his lesure to the production of a standard diffusion of that writer's works. The edition was of that writer's works. The edition was of that writer's works. The edition was brought out in 1818. He also purposed to write the "History of Portugal;" but failing health prevented his accomplishing the task. B. at Oporto, 1758; p. 1825. Sowerby, James, sow'-er-be, a naturalist and

artist, was originally a drawing-master, but subsequently acquired considerable reputation both as a botanist and a mineralogist, and published several works on each science, which he illustrated by his pencil. B. 1757; D. 1822.

SOZOMENUS, Hermias, so-zo-me'-sus, an ecclesiasical historian, was a native of Palestine, whence he passed to Constantinople, where he practised as an advocate. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History from 323 to 439," which inted at Cambridge with Eusebius and

GNOLETTO, Jose Angelia, let'-to, a Spanish painter, who, after studying the works of the greatest masters, settled at Naples, where he was employed by the vice-roy and other distinguished persons. His sub-jects were mostly tragical scenes, which he inted with uncommon force and expression

SPALDING, John Josenim, sp.... nent German theologian and preacher, whose works are highly esteemed, his sermons being

sophical writer, who, after pursuing a dis-tingul-hed (ducational career at the university of London, composed a work entitled the "Philosophy of Christian Morals." In 1834 he went

SPALLANZANI, Lozorus, spol-lan-dzal-ne, an e workings of a pure and thoughtful
they are written in a charming style, and are fessor of philo only it Pavla, where he was
more optionable in point of morality, n. at distinguish d by his experiments on physioMorlaix, Brittany, 1806; n. at Pavls, 1854.

[See F]
[Se ttention from the emperor

in Fluids,"

Transpiration of Plants B. Lear Regg at Pavia, 1

NHEIM, Frederick, span'-hime, a learned divine, who obtained the profess riship of philos phy at Gener resigned in 1642,

and statesman, the eldest son of the pre-ceding, was appointed professor of eloc

ceding, was appointed processor of elo-at Genera at the age of 20. He soon after-wards became tutor to the son of Charles Louis, elector palatine, who employed him in several important missions. From this service he passed into that of the elector of Brandenburg, who made him a baron and minister of state. After the peace of Ryswick he was sent to France, and thence to England. His principal works are, commentaries upon ancient authors, a dissertation, in Latin, upon ancient coins, letters and dissertations on medals; and he translated from the Greek into French, the "Cmsars" of Julian, with notes. B. at Geneva, 1629; D. in England, 1710.

SPANHELL, Frederick, a learned divine, brother of the preceding, was educated at Leyden, where he took his degree of doctor in divinity; after which he became professor in that faculty at Heidelberg, and next at Leyden. His principal work is an Ecclesiastical History. B. at Geneva, 1632; D. 1701.

B. at tenera, 1833; p. 1701.
SPARES, Jared, sparks, a modern American biographical writer, who was educated for the service of the Unitarian muistry; upon the occasion of whose ordination, in 1819, Dr. Channing preached his famous serom of "Unitarian Christianity." His carliest publi-"Unitarian Christianity." His earliest publiregarded as among the best specimens of German pulpit oratory. In 1711; D. 1804.

SPALDING, George Ludwig, an eminent German philologist, who was the son of the produced
his first work in biography, under the title of
man philologist, who was the son of the produced
his first work in biography, under the title of
man philologist, who was the son of the produced
his first work in biography, under the title of
"Life of John Ledyrad, the American Traceding, at first studied theology, with the
vilow of becoming a pastor, but subsequently
vilow of becoming a pastor, but subsequently
and published from 200 folio volumes of Oripurpose of producing an improved edition of
"Quintilian" he spent nincteen years in the
"Weitings of George Washington, selected
work; "The Life of Washington," "The Life of
work; "The Life of Washington," "The Life of the American Revolution, being Letters of Emi-nent Men to George Washington." In 1839 he nent men to George Washington. In 1839 he was appointed professor of ancient and modern history in Harvard University. Washington Irving speaks of Mr. Jared Sparks "as among the greatest benefactors to American litera-ture." n. at Willington, Connecticut, in 1789;

D. March 15, 1866.

D. MARCH 10, 1860.

SPARMANN, Andrew, spar'-man, an eminent
Swedish naturalist and traveller, who accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the He also resided for some time at the Cape of Good Hope. After his return to Stock-holm, he was, upon the death of Baron Geer, the entomologist, appointed to succeed him as conservator of the museum. His travels, which are as interesting as they are valuable, have been translated into English. Linnæus named a species of plants in his honour. B. in Sweden, about 1747; D. at Stockholm, 1820.

Sparrow, Anthony, spar-ro, a learned Eng-lish prelate, who in 1687 was consecrated bishop of Exeter, whence he was translated to Norwich. He wrote, "Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer," and compiled a collection of articles, injunctions, and canons. B. in Suffolk, about 1620; D. at Norwich, 1685.

SPARTACUS, spar'-ta-kus, a Thracian shep-herd, famous for his victories over the Romans. He was one of the gladiators of Lentulus; but, escaping with thirty others, placed himself at the head of a numerous army, with which he defeated the Romans in several battles. At length Crassus was sent against him, and after

a bloody contest Spartacus was slain, n.c. 71.
Spartianus, Elius, epart-she-ai-nus, a Latin
historian, who wrote the lives of the emperors from Julius Casar to Diocletian, of which only a few are extant among the "Scriptores Historia Augusta." Flourished in the 4th century.

Specktes, Erwin, spek-ter, an eminent German painter, who studied under Cornelius at Munich, after which he repaired to Italy for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the works of the old Italian masters. He was engaged by Cornelius to execute several of the frescoes in the Pinakothek at Munich, but his death took place before the building was ready for his drawings. His principal frescoes were made for the villa of Dr. Abendroth at Ham-burg. He also wrote a work, entitled "Lotters of a German Artist from Italy," p. at Ham-

or a German Austs from Italy." P. at Ham-burg, 1809; D. at the same city, 1835. Speckies, Otto, a modern German artist, who was the brother of the preceding. He particularly distinguished himself as a designer of subjects for children's books. His drawings of animals are often charmingly quaint. Several of his works have been reproduced in England.

B. at Hamburg, 1807. SPEKE, John Hanning, speek, a famous African traveller, who was an officer in the Indian army. In 1858 he visited Eastern Africa on a army. In 1888 he visited Eastern Airica on a journey of exploration, in company with Captain E. F. Burton, and discovered the great equatorial lake Victoria Nyanza. In 1860 he again visited Africa with Captain Grant, and succeeded in establishing the fact that the Victoria Nyanza forms one of the great reservice from with learn the water of the National Captain Ca voirs from which issue the waters of the Nile. He lost his life by an accident while shooting

Benjamin Franklin;" and "Correspondence of James I., by whom he was employed in public the American Revolution, being Letters of Eminant Men to George Washington." In 1839 he works were, a book against sacrllege, or the was appointed professor of ancient and modern alternating the church lands, under the title of history in Haryard University. Washington "De non Temerandis Eedeelis," (Glossarium

"De non Temerandis Ecclesiis," "Glossarium Archaelogicum," and an edition of the English Councils. B. in Norfolk, 1562; D. 1641.
SPENCE, Joseph, spence, am English divine and writer, who was, in 1742, appointed professor of modern history in the university of Oxford, and in 1764 prehendary of Durham, He wrote an "Essay on Pope's Odyssey," a work, entitled "Dolymetis," and a compilation entitled "Anecdotes of Men and Books. B. in Henry Labor, developed 1280.

Hampshire, 1699; drowned, 1783.

Spence, William, an eminent modern English entomologist, who assisted Kirby in producing the eelebrated "Introduction to Entomology." He also produced, amongst other smaller trea-tises, one entitled "Observations relative to the Circulation of Blood in Insects." He was a

Circulation of Blood in Insects. He was a member of the Royal and Entomological So-cieties, B. about 1780; D. 1860. Spencer, John Charles, Earl (better known as Viscount Althorp), spent-ser, was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, He first entered the House of Commons as member for Northampton; but from the year 1806 to 1834, when he succeeded to the peerage, he represented the county of Northampton, generally supporting all the important measures advocated by the Whig party. Shortly after the accession of William IV, he was made chancellor of the exchequer; but though manly, liberal, straightforward, and disinterested, he possessed none of the qualifications of the possessed none of the qualifications of the orator. In another and a very different sphere of action, however, he was unrivalled. improvement of agriculture was at all times his favourite pursuit; and when he retired from office, he applied himself with zeal and energy to the practice and encouragement of that great branch of industry. To his exer-tions the establishment of the Royal Society of Agriculture was mainly owing; and he was present at nearly all the great agricultural meetings throughout the country, promoting the general good by his example, either as the president or as an exhibitor of prize cattle, as the patron of mechanical and scientific improvements, or as the rewarder of skill and industry. B. 1782: D. 1845.

SPENER, Philip James, spail-ner, a Lutheran divine, who became counsellor in ecclesiastical affairs to the elector of Brandenburg, but who is rendered remarkable as being the founder of the Pietists, which sect held that the Word of God cannot be understood without the illumination of the Holy Ghost. B. in Alsace, 1635; D. at Berlin, 1705.

SPENSER, Edmund, spen'-ser, an eminent English poet, who was educated at Pembroke English poet, who was cutacaeu as remotose Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts; but, not obtaining a fellowship, he quitted the university. His earliest poem was the "Shepherd's Calendar," first published in 1579, which he dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney, who which he demeased to Sir Fining Samey, who became his patron, and introduced him at court. In 1890 he was appointed by the Earl of Leicester secretary to Lord Grey, vicercy of Ireland, and obtained a grant of lands at Kilcolman, in the county Cork, where he built a in 1684, m. in Somerseishire, 1827, e. in house, and finished his celebrated poem entitled in 1684, m. in Somerseishire, 1827, e. in house, and finished his celebrated poem entitled English actiquary, who was knighted by by the Earl of Tyrone, he lost his estate and

Speranski

Spondanus

was plundered, upon which he retired to Londan. He was buried near Chaucer, in West-don. He was buried near Chaucer, in West-minster Abbey. Pope says, "There is some-thing in Spenser that pleases us as strongly in logico-Politicus;" and the same is refined upon one's old age as it did in one's youth. I read in a mathematical form in his postumous one soud age as te dat in one syoth. I read the 'Feerie Queen' when I was about 12, with a vast deal of delight." Mr. Craik, in his "Sketches of Literature and Learning in Eng-land," observes: "Without calling Spenser the greatest of all poets, we may still say that his poetry is the most poetical of all poetry." E. in London, 1583; D. in London, 1599.
SPRANSKI, Michael, spe-ran'ske, an eminent Russian statesman and administrative reformer,

who became secretary of the Imperial council under Alexander I., in which capacity he remodelled the system of taxation, introduced an

deficied the system of taxanton, introduced an improved penil code, a new system of finance, and an enlarged plan of national education. In the government of Vladimir, 1771; p. 1549. Seemative, Otto, switz-ling, a German physical colon and botanist, who became physician to the king of Denmark; but, being connected with the plot of Count Uffeld, he was sent to prison.

the plot of Count Offeid, he was sent to prison, where he died. He published a catalogue of Danish plants. B. at Hamburg, 1602; D. 1031. SPEUSIPPUS, spu-sip pus, the nephew, disciple, and successor of Plato, is considered as the founder of the Academic school of philosophy; and among his disciples were a number of females. He wrote upon plants, animals, and natural objects; but of his works only a

and natural objects; out of his works only a few fragments remain. D. at Athens, B.C. 339. Spicelitis, Adrian, spije-li-us, a learned professor, who filled the chair of anatomy and surgery at Padua. One of his most impor-tant works was entitled, "On the Structure of the Human Body." B. at Brussels, 1578; D.

SPINDLER, Karl, spin'-dler, a modern German novelist, who made his first appearance as an novenes, who made his first appearance as an author in 1824. His collected works comprise 100 volumes. Many of his best novels have been translated into English; such as "The Natural Son," "The Jew," "The Jesuit, a picture of Manners and Character," and "The Enthusiast." B. at Dresjan, 1793.

Enthusiast." B. at Breslau, 1793.

SPINOLA, Ambrosio, Marquis of, spe-no'-la,
a celebrated Italian general, who entered the
service of Philip III. of Spain early in life, and service or Primp 111, of Spain early in life, and after distinguishing himself against the Dutch, was appointed general-in-chief in the Netherlands. In 1804 he took Ostend, after a desperate siege. This feat greatly enhanced his reputation, which he continued to maintain, although opposed to the brave and skillful Maurice, Debessed V. Neser, 1977. 68

opposed to the brave and skillful Matrice, Prince of Nassau. He afterwards signalized himself in Italy. B. at Genoa, 1569; D. 1830. Sernoza, Benedick, spen-dr-ze, was the son of a Portuguese Jew, resident at Hamburg. He studied under the chief rabbin, and afterwards applied himself to theology; but, having avowed on the control of the applied himself to theology; but, naving avowed some scoptical opinions respecting the Mosaic law, he was excommunicated; on which he was applized and professed the Christian religion. An attempt being made to assassinate him, he deemed if prudent to retire from Amsterdam, first to the house of a physician, named Vanden Ende, and afterwards to the neighbourhood of Leyden, where he employed himself in making misseconic and telescones he which he was microscopes and telescopes, by which he was enabled to earn a subsistence. About 1664 he took up his residence at the Hague, where he spent the remainder of his life. Spinoza invented a system of metaphysics called by his

nal, and that the universe is God. This he published in a work entitled "Tractatus Theologico-rollicus; and the same is remed upon in a mathematical form in his posthumous works. (See Hallam's "History of the Lite-rature of Europe," vol. iv.) B. at Amsterdam, 1632; p. at the Hague, 1677.

SPOHN, Frederick Augustus William, spon, an eminent German philosopher, who was edu-cated at the universities of Wittenberg and Levden, at which latter he, in 1919, was appointed professor of ancient literature. He produced a number of valuable works on philology, criticism, and geography. The most important of these works were, an edition of Homer's "Odyssey:" of Hesiod: a treatise upon Homers "Odyssey; or nestor; a treatise apon Expetian Hieroglyphics, and a revised edition of the "Panegyries" of Isocrates. n. at Dort-mund, 1792; D. at Leipzig, 1824.

Spour, Louis, spor, a celebrated German musician, who was at first a violin player in the private band of the Duke of Brunswick. His reputation commenced with the year 1804, upon the occasion of his travelling over Germany and giving concerts. At the congress of Vienna in 1814, he stood forth against every rival as the first violin player of his time. After a course of travel in Italy, he was, in 1848, appointed director of the music at the theatre at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. About this time he commenced writing those operas which made commenced writing those operas which made his name famous throughout Europe, The most popular of these works are, "Azor," "Fanst," "Zemira," and "Jessonda," On learing Frankfort he was appointed chapel-master to the duke of Hesse-Cassel, His ora-torios and orchestral pieces are frequently performed in England. His "Violin School" is the best work of the kind which has ever heave written. Two the Norrich unsied Gestival is the best work of the kind which has ever been written. For the Norvich musical festival he expressly composed his oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," which, together with "The Last Judgment" and "The Crucifixion," are classed among the finest works of their order. He also produced songs, ballads, canattas, and orchestral pieces, which are highly esteemed in Germany. In al Seesen, in the duchy of Bruns-wick, 1783; p. 1839.

Senoy Challes, savgeng, a learned French

Spox, Charles, spawng, a learned French writer and eminent physician, who practised with great success at Lyons. He published the "Prognostics" of Hippocrates in hexameter verse. n. at Lyons, 1809; n. 1884.

Spon, Jacob, an eminent French writer, and of the preceding. In 1675 he made a tour in Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, of which he printed an account. He was the author of many valuable and curious works, as "Re-cherches des Antiquités de Lyon," "Voyage de la Grèce et du Levant," "Histoire de la Ville et de l'Etat de Genève," 1680. E. at Lyons, 1647; p. 1685.

SPONDANUS, Jean, or DE SPONDE, de(r)-spond, a learned French writer, who produced a commentary on Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," which was dedicated to the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France. He also edited Aristotle's "Logic." B. 1557; D. 1595.

edited Aristotie's "Logne." B, 1897; D. 1898.

SPONDAYNS, Henry, a learned French writer, and younger brother of the preceding, studied the civil and canon law, and his learning and eloqueries attracting the notice of Henry IV., then prince of Bearn, he was made by him master of the requests at Navarre. In 1895 he

Spotswood

abjured the Protestant religion, and, taking orders, was preferred to a bishopric in 1643 Spoadanus published an nius's " Annals." D. 1568; D. 1643.

inits "Annals." n. 1683; n. 163a.

Seorswood, or Seortswood, John, spr.
wood, a learned Scotch prelate. In 1603, u
the accession of James I, to the throne of E
land, he was one of the Scotch clergy appoint
and, he was one of the Scotch ferry appoint
the arrives times to that of Japan in 184

"The arrives the Revolutions in India, from I. and, he was one of the second energy appoint to attend the king, and in the same year v is advanced to the archbishopric of Glasgow, a divide one of the privy council in Scotland. 1615 he was translated to the see of St. i ndrews. He was afterwards the favourite Charles L, who, in 1835, made him lord hi chancellor of Scotlane; but the general dis itsfaction obliging him to leave that count tisfaction oblighing him to leave that count he retired to London. At the request f James I. he wrote his "History of the Chu m of Scotland, from the year 2018 to the end of it e reign of James VI." Burnet, in the "Hist y of his Own Times," says that Spottwood "u w a prudent and mild man, but of no great : cency in his course of life; for he was a frequent player at cards, and used to eat often in t-verns: besides that, all his livings were set dalously exposed to sale by his servants." B. u the county of Edinburgh, 1565; D. in Lond 1, 1639.

Sporswood, Sir Robert, second son of preceding, was eminent for his abilities a d preceding, was eliment for his admires to knowledge of jurisprudence. He was created a lord of session by King James, and afterwar s lord president of the same court by Ki g Charles; but was put to death by the Co-nanters for adhering to the Marquis of Me-

trose. Executed 1616.

Sprager, Sir Edward, sprag, a distinguisl English admiral, was a captain in the first of gagement with the Dutchin 1665, when, for gallant conduct, he was knighted by the k on board the Royal Charles. He attracted particular notice of the Duke of Albemark the four days' battle in 1608; and in the follo ing year he burnt a number of Dutch fire-shi my year he burnt a mainter of Differ inter-sin when they came up the Thaines, which the their whole fleet into confusion, and caus them to retreat. In 1671 he destroyed, in t Mediterranean, seven Algerine men-of-war. was upset in his boat in an engagement w. Van Tromp in 1673, as he was going from l disabled ship to another. His remains we recovered and interred in Westminster Abbe

SPRINGER, Bartholomew, spraw-ger, an em nent Dutch painter, who, after studying unde various masters, went to Italy, where he was patronized by Cardinal Farness and Pope P V. On his return to Germany, he became consists at the amneon Novimilian II. who

painter to the emperor Maximilian II., who successor, Rudolph, gave him a patent of n bility and a pension. B. at Antwerp, 154 p. at Prague, about 1625.

p. air Frague, about 1825.
SPRAT, Thomas, spräf, a learned English bishop, who after the Restoration entered in holy orders, and was one of the first membe of the Royal Society, of which he wrota thistory. He became chaplain to the king, det of Westminster, and bishop of Rochestor. He was also dean of the chapel royal, and was on of the commissioners for ecclesiated affair the reign of James II. He, however, combiled with the accession of William III. H

Spruner

Blackhead and Robert Young," and sermo n. in Devonshire, 1636; d. in Kent, 1713. Spermer, Matthew Christian, sprew-gel, eminent German historian, who became pr fessor of philosophy at Göttinge. and at

"History of the Revolutions in India, from 1.00 till 1783," "History of the Mahrattas." "Main till 1783. mual of the Statistics of the Chief States of Europe." This last work is particularly useful to the student of history. It is to be regretted

that it extends no later than the year 1793. B. at Rostock, 1746; D. 1803.

Speingel, Curt, a celebrated German bo-tanist, physician, and writer upon medicine and medical history. The son of an erudite divine, who superintended his early education. the made such progress in learning, that, in his 14th year, he was not only proficient in Greek, Latin, and some modern languages, but had acquired a fair knowledge of Hebrew and Araacquired a fair showledge of Herwa and Ara-ble. At the same early age he also produced a work on botany, in a series of letters entitled. Botany for Ladies." He proceeded to the university of Halle in 1784, and, three years atterwards, took his degree in medicine. In 1780 he was appointed professor extraordinary 1739 he was adjointed priorsessor extraordinary of medicine at Halle. In 1797, after he had become ordinary professor of medicine in the university, he published at Halle his "Manual of Pathology" He soon afterwards succeeded to the chair of botany, and although he received tempting offers from many other learned bodies, including the university of Berlin, he refused to quit Halle, where he remained until the close of his life. He was an honorary member of of his file. He was an honorary memoer to more than seventy learned societies. The most important works of this, one of the most learned men of his time, were, "The History of Medicine," "Institutiones Medica," in which he gave a complete account of the sciwhich he gave a complete account of the sed-ence of medicine, "Antiquitates Botanices," "History of the Veretable Kingdom," written in German; and "Physiological and Descrip-tive Botany," a German translation of the "Natural History of Plants" by Theophrastus, and an edition of the "Genera Plantarum" of Linnæus. B. at Bolderkow, Pomerania, 1766 : D. at Halle, 1833.

D. at Halle, 1833.

SPRINGER, William, a celebrated surgeon, and son of the preceding, was professor of surgery at Griefwald. D. 1928,

SPRINER, Karl von. **grood-ne**, an eminent modern German historian and geographer, who pursued his studies at the military school.

Munich. He received the commission of lieutest is 1928. tenant in 1825, and rose through the intermediate grades, until, in 1855, he was made a major on the staff. Devoted to historical and geographical studies, he employed his leisure in producing a number of works thereon, which in proaceing a number of works thereon, which are of the highest value. The chief of these works are, "The Country of Bavaria," "Historical Tables of the German States," Atlas of History and Geography," "Historical Guide to Bavaria," "Historical Chart of Europe," "Prince Rupert the Cavalier," and "Historical Study and Atlas of History and Geography for the use of Schools," For his acquirements he was graphical assembles and supplements he was specified assembles. was appointed a member of the Munich Academy of Sciences and a doctor of philosophy. B. at



SIDDONS, MRS. SARAH.

STAEL, MADAME DE.



STEPHENSON, GEORGE.

NE, LAURENCE

Severier, John Gaspar, sparts'-kime, the associate with Dr. Gall in propagating the system of phrenology. While a student of men of phrenology. While a student of mellipse is the desired of the control of the control

Speriodon, Rev. Charles, spar'-jon, a Bantist minister of great celebrity, who began to preach at a very early acq, and ultimately became possessed of a large changel called the "Tabernacle," near Kennington Park. B. at Kelvedon, Esses, 1834.

Refrecon, Esser, 1932, prelate, who became, samuel, squire, a learned English prelate, who became fellow of St. Jahn's College, Cambridge; in 1769, dean of Dictsto, College, in 181, most important works are, "A dictnee of the Ancient Greek Chronology, and an Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution?" and "Inhifterence to Relizion institution?" and "Inhifterence to Relizion increasable." In in Willshire, 1714; p. 1769.

STALL, Malle, de Launay, Baroness de, eta!, a french authoress, who became servant to a fre duchess of Maine; and, being noticed by Fontenelle for her accomplishments, acquired the triendship of many persons of distinction. She married the Baron de Staal, captain in the Swiss Guards. Her "Memoris and Letters," which are very curious, were published after her death. p. about 1084; p. 1750.

STAAL. (See STAEL.)

SPACKHOUSE, Thomas, stakl-house, an English diving, who wrote, among other works on popular theology, "A Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles," "A System or Body of Practical Divinity," and a "History of the Bible." B. about 1881; D. 1752.

STIEL, Anne Germaine de, stat-zl, a celebrated French authoress, was the daughter of Neeker, minister of innane under Louis XVI. After receiving a most careful education, she applied herself to literary composition, and produced several plays and takes; but the first of her works which attracted notice was her "Lotters upon the Writings and Character of Roussean." This appeared in 1778, previously to which she had become the wife of the report of the Baron de Staël-Holstein, the Swedish ambassador, a nobleman very much older than herself. Upon the outburst of the revolution, her parents retired from France; but, as the wife of the representative of a friendly power, she was allowed to remain. Her sympathies were at the outset entirely with the revolution. The sufferings of the royal family, however, awoke in her breast a horer of the abuses which were obeing perpetrated under the name of liberty. She was even courageous enough to print a defence of Marie Antohetts, under the

Paris. Enj ying a large share of influence in Paris. Enj ying a large share of indicance in political circles, she, from the first, divined and denous well the ambitious projects of Bona-parte. Accordingly, when the successful ge-neral became first count, one of his earliest edites was the banishment of Madame de Stadi-from Paris, deleving that he hat the whole world open to the eloquent and ambitious ladd but severand the Evolution could for himlady, but re-cryed the French capital for himself. She the cupon set out upon a course of sen. She the coppin set out upon a course of travel in Switzerland and Italy, the results of which were expressed in her nevels of "Del-phine" and "Corinne." In 1510 appeared at Paris, although she herself was delarred therefrom her celebrated work entitled "De l'Alle-manne." In this production she portraved the habits, literature, and p-ditiend tendencies of the Garman people. Immediately after publication, 10,000 copies of the book were seized by catton, 10,000 copies of the most were seased by Napoleon's minister of police. Madame do Staci, from her retreat at Coppet, on the banks of the Luke of Geneva, protested against this net. The minister of police answered: "Your last work is not French, and I have stopped its publication. Your exist is an attract consequence of your constant behaviour for years past. I have thought that the air of France was not suitable to you, for we are not yet reduced so low as to saik for models among the nations you admire." Re-olved to cleave the galling you calmire." Re-oved to e-cape the gailing system of espicanze to which she was now subjected by the Franch police, she red out for Russia, atterwards repairing to England. Her mext work, an impassioned denunciation of Napoleon and his arbitrary rule, was named. "Ten Xears of Exit." She returned to Paris upon lears of Exic. Sar Featured to Fars apont the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, and was allowed to remain, even after the emperor's re-turn from Eiba. At the restoration of the Bourbons, she retired to Switzerland, and never again interfered with politics. Subsequently to the death of the Baron de Staël, she privately married M. Rocca. In her retirement she occupied herself with the composition of her famous work, entitled "Considerations sur la Révolu-tion Française." In this work, which did not appear until after her demise, she gives a graphic account of the stormy period when France was torn by faction and delivered over to republican fury. Her political associate, Benjamin Con-stant, says: "If she had painted individuals more frequently and more in detail, her work, though it might have ranked lower as a literary composition, would have gained in interest."

Nevertheless the work contains some admirable Averetneses, ne work contains some admirable sketches of Mirabeu, Calonio, Brienne, Petion, and other leaders of party, with whom she had come into contact. She also produced essays on "Buiciae," and on "Fiction." Altogether, she was one of the most remarkable presonages of a remarkable age. E. at Paris, 1706; D. in Switzerland,

STAFFOED, staff-ford, an ancient English family, originally from Normandy, the founder of which was Robert Tani, contemporary and follower of William the Conqueror, who created him governor of the castle of Stafford. Several members of this family have played a great part in English history, particularly Humphrey general of Hunry VL, who fought against the

duke of York, and, for his services, was recom-pensed with the dukedom of Buckingham in veries, the chief being his theory of phlogiston, 1345. Henry, his grandson, succeeded him in which, although erroneous in itself, led to the dukedom; and was for some time the discovery of great truths in chemistry. He duke of fork, and, for his services, was recom-pensed with the dukedom of Buckingham in 14:5. Henry, his grandson, succeeded him in the dukedom; and was for some time the the dukedom; and was for some time the favourite of Richard III., whom he seconded in his ambitious schemes; but having revolted against the king, he was, on being captured, decapitated in 1493. His son Edward was charged with treuson under Henry VIII., and also perished upon the scaffold in 1821. This also perished upon the scaffold in 1521. This house having become extinct in the male line, its honours were continued through William Howard, who married Mary, the heiress of the Staffords.

STAFFORD, William Howard, Viscount, an English nobleman, who is chiefly remarkable in history as the last victim to the Titus Oates plot. He was a Roman Catholic, and had been a stanch adherent to the fortunes of Charles I.; but, according to Burnet, "he thought the king had not rewarded him for his former services as he had deserved; so he often voted against the court, and made great applications always to the Earl of Shaftesbury. He was on no good terms with the Duke of York." Titus Commons, as one who had been nominated by the general of the order of Jesuits to the office of paymaster of the forces. Two days after-wards Stafford surrendered himself, and several warus stanous astrendered imment, and several months later was tried and found guilty, by a majority of the House of Lords, of having, among other crimes, offered rewards to several persons to kill the king. He protested his in-nocence, both at his trial and subsequently. On the morning before his death he "denied," says Burnet, "all that the witnesses had sworn against him." A bill to reverse his attainder against him. A bill to reverse his attained passed the Lords in 1685, but was thrown out in the House of Commons. His widow was, however, created Countess of Stafford for life by James II.: the viscount's attainder was not reversed till 1824. In the succeeding year, Sir George Jerningham, havding proved his claim through his descent from the granddaughter of the viscount, was granted the barony. B. 1612; executed 1680.

STAGNELUS, Etc. John, stag-ne-li-us, a poct, and surnamed the Swedish Shelley. He evinced a genius for poetry from a very early age, and shortly after the termination of his career at college, produced his first work, "Vladi-mir the Great," an epic poem, the subject of which was the conversion of the Russians to Christianity. He held an appointment in the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs of Sweden, and throughout his life continued to produce poems, which are held to surpass all other productions of the same kind in the Swedish language. After his death, his works were col-lected into three volumes. A complete German translation of his poems appeared in 1851. An English translation of a few of his lyrics was given in the "Foreign Review." B. 1793; D. 1823.

STAHL, George Ernest, stal, a celebrated German chemist, was educated at Jena, where he took his doctor's degree in 1683; but, upon the establishment of the university of Halle, in 1684, he was appointed professor of anatomy and chemistry there. Acquiring great reputa-tion in this office, he was, in 1716, invited to Berlin, and made counsellor of the court and composed a number of learned works in Latin, composed a number of learned works in Latin, upon medical science, and upon themistry, this phlogistic theory, which held its ground fornearly a century, was developed in a workentitled "Zymotechnia Fundamentalia". n. at Anspach, 1660; p. at Berlin, 1734.

Start, James Dalrymple, Earl of, stair, a

Scottish general and statesman, who exerted himself in arousing his countrymen against James II. William III, soon after his acces-James 11. William 111, soon after his accession, nominated Dalrymple a colonel. He served under Mariborough in 1702; represented the English nation at the court of Poland during English nation as the court of Foranc during the the interval 1709-18, and in France during the regency. He induced the regent Orleans to expel the Pretender from French territory, and in the reign of George II. became grandadmiral of Scotland, and was made a field-marshal. He was nominated to the command of the English forces in Germany, and gained over Marshal the duke de Noailles the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. B. at Edinburgh, 1673: D. 1747.

STANFIELD, Clarkson, stan'-feeld, an eminent modern English painter, who first studied marine effects, in depicting which he subsequently became so skilful, from the forecastle of an English man-of-war. Curiously enough, he was a seaman on board the vessel in which Douglas Jerrold served as a midshipman. Dougnas Jerroid served as a midshipman. Abandoning the nary, he became a seen-paluter at the old Royalty Theatre, near Well-loos Square, in London, at that period a popular resort of English sailors. Becoming eminent as a seen-paluter, be was engaged for Drury-lane Theatre. During many years he worked hard for the stage, but found time to paint small pictures of coast-scenery and shipping, and in the latter walk achieved so high a reputation that in 1832 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Three years later, he became R.A., by which time he had entirely withdrawn himself from theatrical work, From this period he was one of the most brilliant and popular contributors to the yearly exhibitions of the Royal Academy. True to nature, manly in style, and a thorough master of the technicalities of his art, he was one of the greatest ornaments of the English school of landscape painters. Several of his pictures—far from being the best, however—are included in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum. Perhaps his finest productions are, "The Victory, bearing the Body of Nelson, towed into Gibraltar, seven days after the Battle of Trafalgar;" "The Abandoned;" "Port-naspana, noar the Giant's Causeway, with the Wrecked Vessels of the Spanish Armada," and "St. Sebastian during the Siege under the Duke of Wellington." A collection of lithographs from his sketches on the Rhine and Moselle was published. He also designed a great many subjects for Heath's "Picturesque Annual."

B. at Sunderland, 1798; D. 1867.

STATHOFF, George, stan-hope, an English divine, who became chaplain to William III. and afterwards to Queen Anne, and also dean of Canterbury. His most important works were, "A Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles physician to the king. Stahl was more emirent and Gospels; "translations of Thomas a Kempis; in chemistry than in medicine, because he was Rochefoucauld's "Maxims;" St. Augustine's

Stanhone

tetus's "Morals;" &c. B. in Derbyshire, 1660; D. 1728.

STANHOPE, James, first Earl of, a celebrated English nobleman, who early entered upon a military career, and distinguished himself so much at the siege of Namur, in 1695, that William III. gave him a company in the Guards, and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1705 he served as a brigadier-general under the earl of Peterborough at the siege of Barcelona. He was afterwards made major-general and commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain by Queen Anne. In 1708 he captured Port Mahon, and obtained possession of the island of Minorea; subsequently gaining the victories of Minorca; subsequently gaining the victorus of Almanza and Saragossa; but, being intrusted with the defence of Brihnega, was obliged to surrender it, after a gallant resistance, to the duke de Vendome. George I, appointed him secretary of state, and in 1714 sent him as ambassador to Yienna. In 1717 he was appointed dirst lord of the Treasury and cham clim of the Evendome: but villemis had these off the Evendome: but villemis had these off. of the Exchequer; but relinquished these offices on being created a peer soon afterwards. B. 1673;

D. in London, 1721. STANHOPE, Charles, third Earl of, an Eng-STATHOTE, CHARLES, third Earl of, an English nobleman, chiefly celebrated for his mechanical inventions, the most important which was the printing-press which is after him. He also designed improvements in

the construction of canal locks, and made some researches into the action of the electric fluid. He opposed the ministry of his time, and considered the French revolution as a great step towards social improvement. He wrote a few works, the most remarkable of which were his

Stanislans

"Meditations:" "Charron on Wisdom:" Epic- could not hurt me if they would, I fed them at my gate, and they behaved like thankful beg-gars. Here I am destined to remain. What is written in the great book of life, who can alter? It is true that I am surrounded by perils; it is true that I am at war with the prince of the mountains, and with the pacha of Acre; it is very true that my enemies are capable of assassination, but if I do perish, my fall shall be a bloody one. I have plenty of arms, good Damascus blades; I use no guns, and while I have an arm to wield a hanjar, these barren rocks shall have a languet of slaughter before my face looks black in the presence of my enemies." She adhered to her resolution, and breathed her last among foreigners and hirelings. B. 1766; p. 1839.

STANHOFF, Philip Henry, fifth Earl of, an eminent English historian and statesman, who. after completing his education at Oxford, entered the House of Commons as the representative of Wootton Bassett, in 1832. He was afterwards member for Hertford during the interval 1835-52. He held office as under-sceretary of state for Foreign Affairs in the short ministry of the duke of Wellington, 18345; and again as secretary to the Board of Control, in the administration of Peel, in 1545-6. As an historical writer, his reputation was founded upon his "History of the War of Succession in Spain," and "History of England from the Peace

Utreeht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713 to 1783." He also produced several less important works, such as the "Life of Louis, Prince of Condé;" the "Life of Jono of Arc," &c. A collection of his essays contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" was published in 1819. The Copyright,

In 1955 he succeeded to the earldom of Stanhope, before which period he had been styled Lord Mahon. B. at Walmer, Kent, 1805. STANHOPE, Phillip Dormer. (See CHESTER-

FIELD, Earl of.)

s I., becameki, stan'-is-laws, king of Poland, was the son of the grand treasurer of that kingdom. In 1701 he was deputed by the assembly at Warsaw to Charles XII. of Sweden, who had just conquered Poland. That monarch caused him to be crowned king at Warsaw in 1705; but when Charles was de-feated, in 1709, Stanislaus was obliged to leave his kingdom. On the death of Augustus, in 1733, he returned, in hopes of being acknow-ledged; but the power of the emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia prevailed against him, and he was again ob iged to flee. He died at an advanced age, in consequence of his nightgown taking fire. He was the author of some productions in French and Polish, which were printed under the title of "The Works of a Liberal Philosopher." B. 1677; D. 1766.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKI, king of Poland, the son of a Lithuanian nobleman. after receiving a liberal education, went upon a course of travel, and resided a considerable itime in England, where he became intimate with Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, whom he accompanied in his embassy to St. Petersburg. At this court the elegance of his person and his accomplishments recommended him to the favour of the grand-duchess, afterwards Catharine II., which gave such offence to the

the father of the celebrated Lady Hester Stan-

hope. B. 1753; D. 1816.

STANHOPE, Lady Hester, a very highly accomplished, but no less eccentrie, English lady, was niece of the celebrated William Pitt, Soon after the death of that statesman, with whom she was domesticated, and for whom she occasionally was domesticate, and for whom she decastonary, acted as private secretary, she went to Syria, assumed the dress of a male native of that country, and devoted herself to astrology, in which she was a most implicit believer. She had a large pension from the English govern-ment, and for many years was possessed of considerable influence over the Turkish pachas, which, however, when habitual carelessness in money matters had deprived her of the means of bribing them, she so entirely lost as to be in actual danger of her life. Of her manner of living as well as her way of thinking, some notion is conveyed by her reply to an English traveller, who advised her to quit her perilous and deso-late abode, and return to England: "As to leaving this country," said her ladyship, your advice is in vain: I will never return to Engadvice is in vain: I will nover return to Eng-land. I ame encompassed by perils, true; but I am no stranger to them. I have suffered ship-wreck off the coast of Cyprus; I have had the plague here; I fell from my horse near Acre, and was trampled upon by him; I have encoun-tered the robbers of the desert; and when my servunts qualled, I have galloped in among them, and compelled them to be courteous; and when a horde of plunderers was breaking in at my gate, I sallied out among them sword in hand, and having convinced them that they Empers Elizabeth, that she made representations to Aucrastus III., kinz of Poland, by whom he was recalled. On the death of that monarch, in 1764, Catharine interposed her influence so effectually in behalf of her favourie, that he was elected king of Poland, to the cravil discontent of a large party of the nobility of that kingdom. Too well to aver the calamity Austria, in 1772. A second partition took place in 1795. In the following year Kosciusko grathered topether an army, chiefly composed of pessants, with which he fought with the most actonishing bravery against the overwhelming masses of Rassia. But, being defeated and tasken prisoner, the Russians entered Warsaw Stanislaus was forced for esign his town, and theremainder of Poland was, in 1795, divide the monarch retired first to crodno, whence he was called to St. Petersburr, where

Lithuania, 1732; p. at St. Petersburg, 1705.

STANLEY, Thomas, a learned English writer,
who, at the conclusion of his educational
career at Cambridge, where he took his degrees
in arts, entered himself at the Middle Temple.
He appears to have principally devoted himself
to literature, and to have practised the law but
little. His most important works are, the
"History of Philosophy," and "Lives of Philosophers," an edition of Ælsin's "Various History," and an edition of Ælsin's "Parious History," and an edition of Ælsin's "Parious History," and an edition of Ælsin's "Parious History," and an edition of Eschybis, with a Latin
version. at a Cumbelow, Herts, 1025; p. 1678.

STANLEY, John, an eminent English musician, who became blind at the age of two years, and at seven began to learn music, in which he made such progress that he was placed under Dr. Greene, and at the early age of eleven obtained the place of organist of Allhallows, Bred Street. In 1723 he was chosen organist of St. Andrews, Holborn, and in 1734 was eleved by the benchers of the Temple their organist. In 1779 he was appointed master of the king's band of musician: His compositions evince taste and judgment. in In London, 1718; p. 1786.

1779 he was appointed master of the king's band of musician. His compositions crince taste and judgment. s. in London, 1718; p. 1768; p. 1768; p. 1769; p. 1

on 1779; D. 1849.
SEMBLEY, Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn, D.D., an English divine and writer, the son of the preceding, was sent at an early age to Rugby, where he earned the esteem and iriendship of Dr. Arnold. In 1834 he proceeded to Oxford, and subsequently became fellow and tutor of University College there. In 1851 he was no

mineted a canon of Canterbury, and subsequently became chaptain to Prince Albort, and subsequently became chaptain to Prince Albort, and the Prince Albort, and the Prince of Vales in his tour to the East, and subsequently became chaptain to his royal highness. It follows to the consequence of the consequence of the prince of Vales and the consequence of the late of of t

"Sexuary, Edward Henry Smith, Lord, a modern English statesman, became 15th Evrl of Derby, 1860. On leaving the university of Cambridge, he went on a course of travel through the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. At a later period he visited India, whence he was recalled to undertake, in 1852, the duties of under-secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, in the administration of his father. When Lovel Derby again formed a cabinet, in 1858, Lord Stanley became president of the Board of Control, or, more properly, secretary of state for India, the former title being abolished. In Lord Derby's third administration in 1868, he held the post of secretary of state for foreign affairs, by the management of which he gained the respect of all parties. B. at Knowsley, 1828.

allatis, by the Hangageners or management of the respect of all parties. B, at Knowsley, 1528, STANYRUENER, Richard, stat's ne-threef, and Irish Roman Catholic divine, who was educated at University College, Oxford; after which he went abroad, and became chapitain to the archduke Albert, governor of the Netherlands. He wrote, among other works, in Letin, "The Life of St. Patrick," and made an English translation of the first four books of the "Zeneid." He was uncle to Archbishop Usher. B. at Dublin, 1545;

p. at Drussels, 1018.

STAPER, John Bodews, sta'-pel, an eminent
Dutch physician and botanist, who devoted his
life to the researches necessary for producing a
complete edition of the botanical writings of
Theophrastus. His death took place before he
could complete his task; but some of his materials were used by his father, in the edition
of Theophrastus published at Amsterdam in
1644. D. 1630.

1693. D. 1050.
STAPLEDON, Walter, stai'-pel-don, an English prelate, who was educated at Oxford. His merits recommended him to the court, and he was made bishop of Exeter and treasurer of England. He founded Exeter College, Oxford, and was beheaded by the insurpents of London, at the cross in Chemside, in 1388.

and was considered by the management of account, at the cross in Chengiede, in 1528.

SERVERON, Thomas, stat'-pel-ton, an English Roman Catholic divine, who obtained, in the reign of Mary, a canonry in Chichester eathedral; but in that of Blizhecht went about and settled at Louvain, where he was appointed professor in divinity. His works, chiefly upon the company of the control of the control

STAPELTON, Sir Robert, an English poet, who became gentleman usher to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He received the honour Stating

plays. D. 1669.

STATIUS, Publius Papinius, stai'-shi-us, a Roman poet, who became the favourite of Domitian. There remain of Statius two heroic points—
"Thebais," in 12 books, and the "Achilleis" and "Sylva," a collection of short poems on

and "Sylva, a conceine of short points of passing events. B. at Naples, 61; D. 96. Skaunton, Sir George Leonard, stacm-ton, an entinent Irish physician and diplomatist, studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree; after which he settled in London, where he became the friend of Dr. Johnson. About 1762 he went to Granada. where he practised as physician, and acquired a fortune. He also became sceretary to Lord Macarine, ne miso became Secretary to Bont Macariney, governor of the island; and, having studied the law, he discharged the office of attorney-general. On the capture of Granada by the French, he was made prisoner, and with Lord Macartney, sent to France; but after some time returned to England. When Lord Macartney was appointed governor of Madras, he accompanied him as confidential secretary, in accompanies in as confidential secretary, in which capacity he displayed great abilities in the treaty with Tippoo Saltan in 1784. On his return to England he received a pension from the East India Company, besides which he was created a baronet. In 1792 Lord Macartney went out as ambassador to China, and was accompanied by Sir George as secretary of lega-Of this voyage he published an elaborate and highly interesting account. He was in-terred in Westminster Abbey, where there is a

neurou in westmister ADDEP, where there is a fine monument to his memory by Chantrey. D. in Galway, Ireland, 1737; D. in London, 1801. SALWIYON, Sir Goorge Thomas, a modern English writer, who was the son of the pre-ceding, whom he accompanied to China in 1792. On his return to England, he was entered at the university of Cambridge, where he pursued his studies in a distinguished manner. On leaving the university, he went out to China as secretary of the English factory at Canton, of which trading community he subsequently became president. In 1816 he was attached to the embassy of Lord Amherst, in which capacity his knowledge of the Chinese character and language enabled him to render great services to the English gohim to render great services to the English government. In 1917 he quitted the East, and thenceforth devoted himself to politics, employing his leisure in the composition of a number of valuable works. The most important of these were, "The Penal Code of the Chinese Empire;" "Marrative of the Chinese Empire;" "Marrative of the Chinese Empire;" "Marrative of the Embassy of Lord Amherst;" "Memoirs of the Embassy of Lord Amherst;" "Memoirs of the Life and Family of the late Sir George Leonard Stanuton;" and a translation from the Spanish of Mendoza, of a work entitled "History of the Staunton; "and a translation from the Spanish of Mendoza, of a work entitled "History of the Great and Mighty Kıngdom of China." His last work was undertaken for the Hakityt Society. With a few short interruptions, Sir George sat in the House of Commons from 1618 until 1852. At the latter date he retired into private life. He was among the most distinct optivate life. tinguished of Chinese scholars: and so great were his acquirements in that exceedingly difficult language, that he was enabled to compose in it a treatise upon vaccination, which led to the introduction of that preventive into many parts of China. B. at Salisbury, 1781; D. 1859.

of knighthood from Charles I., and was with him at the battle of Edgehill. After the Re- of thoology at Wittenberg, and view-general storation his services were rewarded. He published a translation of "Juvenal," and some charged Luther to Again his order against the

Dominicans, D. 1527.
STAYELEY, Thomas, Mair'le, a learned Eng-lish lawyer and antiquary, was the author of a work earth. 1 The Homish Horse-Leych, or a Dissovery of the Enormous Exactions of the

or a Dissovery of the Enormous Exactions of the Court of It men' and of the "History of Churches," n. in London, 1683.

SEAR, Bea, bide, total, a modern Latin poot, who produced a tine poem in that language, upon the philisophy of Descartes. He became secretary to Pope Clement XII. His finest production was a Latin poon upon the Newtonian philisophy. n. It Ilyi, n. at Rome, 1901.

SEATEMER, Sir Richard, total newtonian philosophy. n. Ilyi, n. at Rome, 1901.

SEATEMER, Sir Richard, total newtonian his own force consisted of only three friends. Two of force consisted of only three friends.

force consisted of only three frigates. the Spanish ships were captured, the remainder being either sunk or driven on shore. He re-turned with treasure to the amount of £600,000. there with create the meaning and so the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Santa Cruz, and for his distinguished galantry upon that memorable octation, was made a knight by Cronwell. (See Blake.) After the Restoration, Crollwell (Joseph Diaker) After the destoration, his knighthood was confirmed, and he was named rear-admiral of the flact. He remained at sea during the rest of his life, although no occasion offered for the exercise of his skill and bravery as a scannar. After his death, at sea, his body was brought home and interred in London. Penys, in his "biary," records this last event as follows:—"By ten o'clock to Last event as follows:—"By ten o'clock to Ironmongers' Hall, to the funeral of Sir Richard Stayner." n. 1662.

Stayner." n. 1662. Stayner, Henry, steb'-bing, a learned Eng-lish divine, who distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy against Hoadley, and afterwards attacked Warburton's "Divine Legation." He became chancellor of the

afterwards attacked Warburton's "Divine Legation." He became chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury. His other works are, "Sermons on Boyle's Lectures." D. 1768. STREILS, SIR Bichaul, 4red, a celebrated essoyist, whose father, a barrister, acted in the capacity of private secretary to the duke of Ormond. Richard received his education at the Ormond. Recently received his education at the Charter-house, in London, and at Merton Col-lege, Oxford, after which he obtained an en-signcy in the Guards. In 1702 he commenced signey in the Guiards. In 1702 he commenced his career as a dramatic writer with the production of his comedy of "The Funeral, or Grief a la 10dog," which had great success, This play was followed by the "Tonder Iusband" and the "Lying Lovers;" but his best work was the "Conscious Lovers;" acted in work was the "Conscious Lovers," acted in which was the "Conscious Lovers," acted in which was the "Conscious Lovers," acted in which was the "Conscious Lovers," and "Conscio 1722. In 1709 ne organ Ine Isace, a periodical paper, in which he had the assistance of Addison, as he also had in the "Spectator" and "Guardian;" the first commenced in 1711 and the last in 1713. His reputation as a writer and the last in 1713. His reputation as a writer procured him the place of commissioner of the stamp-office, which he resigned on being chosen member for Stockbridge. For writing two pamphlets, called the "Englishman" and the "Crisis," he was soon afterwards expelled the House of Commons, "which," says Lord Mahon, "was a fierce and most unwarrantable stretch of party violence." After the accession of George [4: in 1716, Steele received the honour of the was monthly surveyor, of the knighthood, was appointed surveyor of the

Stein Steell

stable at Hampton Court, and governor of the means of obtaining a learned and musical edu-royal company of comedians. He was also re-turned to Parliament for Boroughbridge, in devoted himself to musical composition. The orksnire, and made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. A distinguished critic observes of Sir Richard Steele, that he was a "man of undissembled and extensive benevolence. His works are chaste and manly. He was a stranger to the most distant appearance of envy or malevolence; never jealous of any man's growing reputation, and so far from arrogating any praise to himself frem his conjunction with Mr. Addison, that he was the first who desired him to distinguish his papers. His great fault was want of economy; and it has been said of him, he was certainly the most agreeable and the most innocent rake that B. at Dubentered the rounds of dissipation."

enterea the rounds of dissipation. B. at Dub-lin, [871], b. near Carmarthen, 1729. STERLI, JOHN, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish sculptor, son of a carver and gilder in Edia-burgh, studied in the Academy there, and at Rome. In 1830, on his return from "the Kome. in 1830, on his return from "the Eternal City," he distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in grey Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the picturesque and elegant monument to the area novelist at Ediaburgh, procured for him the notice and support of the principal patrons of art in Scotland. A public competition took place for this statue, and his model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. His two principal works in Edinburgh are the fine sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, and the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected in 1852, in front of the Register House. The latter is one of the most striking of the many similar monu-ments to the great Duke that have been creeted throughout the empire. The bust so pleased his Grace, that he paid the artist the high compliment of ordering two to be executed for him. one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton or Oxford. Mr. Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the Hall of Greenwich Hos-

de Saumarez, in the Hall of Greenwich Hos-pital, is also much admired. B. 1804. Sraux, Jan, stain, a celebrated Dutch painter. "In spirit, humour, and invention," says Dr. Wangen, "Steen excels all other Dutch painters in the line." w. at Levd 1886; D. 1680.

STEENWER, Henry, stain'-vike, a Flemish painter, who excelled in depicting architectural subjects, or the insides of churches and Gothic

buildings. B. 1550; p. at Frankfort, 1604. STEEVENS, George, ste-vens, an English writer, and one of the editors of Shakspeare. In 1766 he published twenty of the plays of Shakspeare, with notes. This work produced an intimacy between Steevens and Dr. Johnson, the result of which was a union of their labours as editors and commentators of Shakspeare. Their edition appeared in 1773. Twenty years afterwards, Steevens published a still more accurate edition of the great English dramatist, in 15 vols. He also revised the proofs of Boy-dell's edition of Shakspeare. B. at Stepney,

his voice.

him the posts of director of his chamber music and of the opera, which Steffani accepted. He composed several operas, and a large number of madrigals, motets, duets, &c. Caroline, Consort of George II., edited a hundred of his duets. He subsequently became bishop of Spiga, having in 1703 resigned his posts under the elector of Hanover to Handel, B. about 1655; D. at Frankfort, 1730.

STEFFENS, Henry, stef fens, an eminent philosopher, who studied at the university of Copenhagen, where he so highly distinguished himself as to gain, in 1794, a travelling prize. himself as to gain, in 1794, a travelling prize, In 1796 he was engaged as a lecturer upon natural history, and also as private tutor at Hamburg; in 1800 he was appointed to nake a revision of Schelling's works upon natural philosophy; at a later period he was appointed assistant to the professor of philosophy in the university of Jena. After spending a short time in Denmark, he in 1804 became professor in the university at Halle. In 1809 he joined the Prussian volunteers, with whom he fought till they entered Paris in 1818. Afterwards he till they entered Paris in 1813. Afterwards he held the professorship of physics and natural history at Breslau, and from the year 1831 until his death, at the university of Berlin. The must important works of this learned writer were, his "Autobiography;" "On the False Theology and the True Faith; "Polemical Leaves for the Advancement of Speculative Physics;" some novels; and the "Fundamental Features of Philosophical Natural Science." B. at Stavanger, Norway, 1773; D. at Berlin, 1845.

STRIBELT, Daniel, sti'-belt, an eminent German composer, who having been fortunate enough to attract the notice of William III. of Prussia, was educated at the charge of that king. He resided for a long time in London, where he produced a large number of composiwhere he produced a large namer of composi-tions for the pianoforte, upon which instrument he was a most brilliant performer. In Paris he was the first to introduce Haydn's "Creation." He subsequently became chapel-master to the emperor of Russia; and while a resident at St.

emperor of massas; and white a resucent as of, Petersburg, produced several operas, a at Ber-lin, 1765; D. at St. Petersburg, 1823. STEIN, Frederick Charles, Baron von, stine, a celebrated Prussian statesman, who commenced his public life in 1779 as director of mines. After fulfilling the duties of various official appointments during the lifetime of Frederick the Great, he in 1786 paid a visit to England, where he made a profound study of the consti-tution of Great Britain. Under Frederick William III., he was the prime mover of those measures by which Prussia, although shorn of more than half her territory, was enabled to reestablish herself as a great kingdom, and afterwards to contribute to the downfall of Napoleon He introduced into Prussia a municipal system, trained the youth of the kingdom in the use of arms, reorganized the army-in short, he introduced a complete change of system the thatoausea a complete enauge of system throughout the whole Prussian government, whether of politics or of administration. Napoleon having learned what "one Stein" was doing, obliged him, in 1803, to relinquish his post, and to take referge first in Austria, and cell's cutton of Sharspeare. Be Stepher, 1738; D. at Hampstead, 1809. B. at Stepher, 1738; D. at Hampstead, 1809. Careprant, Agostino, stef-fed-ne, a celebrated Italian composer, who was at first a chort stepher of politics or of administration. Napoleon having learned what "one Stein" was talkian composer, who was at first a chort stepher of composer, who was at first a chort stepher of politics or of administration. Napoleon having learned what "one Stein" was at Stein" was at Stein and to take refuge first in Austria, and notice of a German nobleman by the Seand of attervants in Easia, where he became composition of the stepher of the stein stepher of the stein stepher of the stein st

leon, Stein, finding his views too liberal for a revolt of the Roman populace, rendered a cri Prussia, retired into private life, B. at Nassau. 1757; p. 1831.

STENO, Nicholas, stai-no, an eminent Danish anatomist, who became principal physician to Ferdinand II. grand-dake of Tuscany. He was also appointed tutor to the young Prince Cosmo, and, embracing the enclesiastical state, was made a bishop by the pope, who sent him, with made a bishop by the pope, who sent min, which the title of vicar-apostolic, to Germany. His most important works were, "Discourse on the

most important works were, "Discourse on the Anatomy of the Brain," and a treatise on the "Museles and Glauds." B. at Copenhagen, 1633: D. at Schwerth, Meeklenburg, 1677.
STEPHEN OF BYLANIUM, atc. fen, a Greek grammarian and Lexicographer, who wrote a geographical dictionary, probably the first ever produced, of which there remains an abridgment, made by Hermolaus, in the reign of

Justinian. Flourished about the 6th century.
STEPHEN I. Pope, ascended the pontifical chair after Lucius, in 253. He had a difference with St. Cyprian and Firmilian about rebabtizing repentant heretics, which practice this pope condemned. p. 257.

STEPHEN II., elected in 752, died three days

after his election.

STEPHEN III. was a native of Rome, and elected pope in 752. Astolphus, king of the Lombards, having menaced the city of Rome, Stephen implored the aid of Constantine Copronymus, emperor of the East; but he, being engaged in a war, recommended the pope's cause to Pepin, king of the Franks, who marched into Italy, and deprived Astolphus of the exarchate of Ravenna and several cities, which he gave to the pope, thus founding the temporal sove-reignty of the church of Rome. D. 757. STEPHEN IV. succeeded Paul I. in 768.

Throughout his career he was at variance with the Lombards, and threatened to excommunicate Charles (afterwards Charlemagne) and Carloman, sons of Pepin, if they entered into m alliance with them, or internaried with the daughters of the Lombard king. Charles, however, married Hermengarda, daughter of Desi-derius, king of the Lombards, but put her away a year afterwards. Stephen was succeeded by Adrian I. D. 772. Stephen V. succeeded Leo III. in 816, but

died in the same year.

STEPHEN VI. was elected in succession to Adrian III. in 885. He was a learned pontiff, and greatly contributed to relieve the people of Rome from the effects of a terrible famine which had desolated the country shortly before

His accession. p. 891.
STEPHEN VII. became pope in succession to Benedict VI. in 898. He caused the body of Pope Formosus to be disinterred and cast into an ordinary grave, on the plea that the pope had been excommunicated by John VII, an-terior to his elevation to the tiara. In 897 the partisans of Formosus burst into an insurrection, and, having seized Stephen, strangled him.

STEPHEN VIII, was the successor of Leo VI., and was elevated to the papacy in 929. There are no reliable records of his pontificate. D. 930. STEPHEN IX, was the successor of Leo VII.

At the time of his election, 939, Rome was governed by Alberic, son of Marozia (see Ma-BOZIA), who styled himself "prince and senator of all the Romans." The records of the papacy are extremely untrustworthy; but it is stated by one authority that Stephen IX, was, during

ple for life. His successor was Martin III. Stephen p. 943.

STEPHEN X. was elected to the papacy in succession to Victor II, in 1957. He had previously fulfilled the office of papal legate at the court of Constantinople. After his elevation, he dispatched legates to Milan, to enforce cell-bacy among the clergy of that church, the disputes upon which decree lasted during a quarter of a century. He summoned the learned Petrus Damianus from his monastery, and created him cardinal and bishop of Ostia. It is surmised from several passages in his letters, that he introm several passages in instetters, that he mi-tended to crown his brother, Godfrey duke of Tuscany, king of Italy. According to one of the bulls issued by him, the clergy were ex-empted from the jurisdiction of lay courts, as also from the payment of tribute to laymen. He was a learned and energetic pontiff, but too ambitious of worldly influence. D. 105s.
STEPHEN I., Sr., king of Hungary, succeeded

his father Geisa in 997. He reformed the man-ners of his subjects, enacted excellent laws, and introduced Christianity into his kingdom.

p. 1038.

STEPHEN II., king of Hungary, succeeded his father Koloman in 1114. He invaded Poland and Austria, and marched into Russia, but was unsuccessful everywhere. He abdicated in 1131, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the same year.

Stephen III, was crowned king of Hungary in 1161, but was almost immediately deposed by the nobles. He regained the crown, how-

over, in 1165, and reigned till 1173.

Siffic IV. ascended the throne in 1161, but was defeated by the preceding in 1163, soon after which he died at Semlin.

STEPHEN V. reigned two years, 1270-72.
STEPHEN, king of England, was the third son of Stephen, earl of Blois, by Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, and was crowned at Westminster in 1135. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., and wife of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, was the legitimate heir to the throne; but Stephen, taking advantage of her absence, obtained possession of it. In 1139 Matilda landed in England, and in 1141 took Stephen prisoner at the battle of Lincoln; but he was exchanged the same year for Robert, earl of Gloucester, illegitimate brother of the empress. Matilda, after many unsuccessful engagements, Matilda, after many unsuccessful engagements, quitted the kingdom in 1147, and, two years subsequently, her son Henry, by Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, claimed the crown; but in 1188 a peace was concluded between the rivals, by which it was settled that Stephen should enjoy the crown for life, and that Henry should be his successor. D. 1105; D. 1154. STEPINN BATROM; king of Poland, and the greatest monarch of that country, was descended of a noble Hungarian family, and have the strength of creat tablem the services of creat tablem.

scended of a noble Hungarian family, and hav-ing, through the exercise of great talent and bravery, won the throne of Transylvania in 1871, he was, four years subsequently, elected king of Poland. He married the sister of Sigsmand Augustas, and occupied the first years of his reign in improving the internal condition of the country. Having secured the allame of the Turks, he resolved to turn his arms against the powerful Ivan Vasilovitch, of Muscovy, who had invaded Livonia. He next organized the Cossacks of the Ukraine, repaired and garrisoned the Polish frontier fortresses,

and enlisted some German and Hungarian entitled "Thesaurus Lingua Latina," and and enlisted some German and Bungarnan entitled "Interactives Impacts Latings," and mercenaries, with whom, and a large force of wrote an apology, in Latin, for his Bible, which Poles, he took the field. He defeated the Mushad been censured by the Sorbonne. B. at Paris, covites in several desperate engagements, and took the important town of Polotzk, which had been wrested from the Poles some time previ-ously. Bathori's victorious career was arrested by the intrigues of the Jesuit Possevinus with by the incrigues of the desuit rossevinus with Ivan, who, promising to acknowledge the supremacy of Pope Sixtus V., induced the Polish king to suspend hostilities; but, when Dathori discovered that Ivan did not intend to make this alteration with regard to the church of his country, hostilities were recommenced. This second campaign was, however, brought to a seadden termination by the death of Bathori. He was not only a successful soldier, but a wise and provident administrator, as was evinced by the great number of improvements which he introduced into the civil government of Poland. A liberal patron of learning, he founded the university of Wilna and the college of Polotzk.

B. i. Hungary, 1833; D. at Grodno, 1886.
Stephen, Right Hon. Sir James, a modern
English lawyer, government official, and historian, was educated for the legal profession, and soon after entering upon practice, was chosen as counsel of the Colonial department. Having retired from the bar, he became assistant under-secretary for the colonies. At a later period he was promoted to the perma-nent under-secretaryship of the same depart-ment; but after spending thirty-five years in the civil service, he, in 1847, retried from it. His distinguished services were rewarded with a knighthood. In 1849 he was chosen regius professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge. His contributions to English literature are highly esteemed; the most im-

ilterature are highly esteemed; the most important of them being, "Essays in Ecelesiastical Biography," and "Lectures on the History of France," B. about 1799; D. 1839.

SEEPHEN, Sir George, a modern English writer, and brother of the preceding, is principally known by his work entitled "adventures of a Gentleman in search of a Horse," a novel called "The Jesuit at Cambridge," and a pamphlet on "The Niger Trade, and the African Blockade." B. about 1800.

STEPHENS, in French ETIENNE OF ESTIENNE. in Latin Stephanus, the name of an illustrious family of learned printers, the most distin-guished members of which were:-

guaned members of which were:—
STEPHERS, Henry. He chiefly printed works
on mathematical, medical, and philosophical
subjects, but also produced a few editions of
classical writers. His widow married Simon
de Colines, the celebrated printer, who carried
on the business till his death in 1547. Stephens

WAS B. at Paris, about 1460; D. about 1522, STEPHENS, Robert, son of the preceding, received a learned education, which included the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages, and conducted the business with Colines. In 1539 to mattered the business with Colmes. In 1939 he was appointed printer to Francis I.; subsequently to whose death, in 1947, he retired to Geneva. He had given offence to the Sorbonne, by printing a Latin Bible with the notes of Calvin, and therefore did not deem himself safe in France. He was so exact in printing the works which issued from his press, as to expose the sheets for public examination, offering re-wards for the detection of errors. His-Hebrew Bible and Greek Testament are very scarce and valuable. Stephens compiled a great work,

1503; p. at Geneva, 1559.
STEPRENS, Charles, brother of the preceding, studied medicine, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. He accompanied Lazarus Baifius on his embassy from the court of France to Germany; but upon his return to Paris, and after his brother's removal to Geneva, he continued the family profession, and became printer

timed the lamily profession, and became printer to the king. During ten years he produced ninety-seven works, all of them beautiful specimens of typography. B. about 1504; D. 1504. STEPRINS, Henry, the most distinguished of this learned family, was the sen of Robert. He was accounted the best Greedam of his time, and published beautiful and correct editions and plotisant beautifut and correct curtoms of the best Greek writers. He also compiled a Thesaurus of the Greek Inaquage, the printing of which almost ruined him, for its sale was very small, owing to Saapula, his assistant, having surreptitionally made an abridgment of it, which he published (see Scareta.). Besides these works, he was the autilior of a version of Anacreon, in Latin verse; "Corrections of cl-cero," "Apology for Herodotus," &c. B. at Paris, 1529, p. at Lyon, 1598. Stephens, Paul, son of the preceding, carried

on the printing business at Geneva, and re-printed Virgil, Horace, and several other clas-sical works. He disposed of his business in sical works. He disposed of his busine 1627. B. at Geneva, 1566; D. about 1628.

STEPHENS, Anthony, son of the preceding, and the last printer of his family, turned Roman Catholic, and went to Paris, where he became printer to the king; but managing his affairs ill, he was reduced to poverty, and died

in an hospital at Paris, 1674.
Stephens, John, an English writer, who was a Roman Catholic, and a zealous adherent of a Roman Catholic, and a zealous adherent of the house of Stuart, James II. gave him a captain's commission. He published some works, the principal of which are, "A Con-tinuation of Dugdale's Monasticon," and "A Dictionary, English and Spanish." D. 1728. STEPHENS, Robert, a learned English anti-

quary, who was a lawyer by profession. He published Lord Bacon's Letters, with curious notes, and other works. p. 1732.

SPEPHENS, James Francis, an eminent Eng-lish cntomologist, who was at first a clerk in the Admiratty Office; but, having exhibited considerable knowledge of natural history, was appointed to assist Dr. Leach, of the British Museum. He produced, "Illustrations of British Entomology," "A Manual of the British Colo-pera", and "Systematic Catalogue of British Insecta." He was president of the Entomolo-gical, and Pellow of the Linnana Societies. Br. at Shoreham, Sussex, 1792; p. in London, 1852. Sperminson, George, 467-fin-son, a distin-guished English mechanician and the inventor of the locomotive, was the son of a fireman STEPHENS, James Francis, an eminent Eng-

of the locomotive, was the son of a fireman at a colliery, and while still a child was em-ployed to herd cows. Even at that early age his genius for mechanical invention was foreshadowed in the amusements which he sought; it being his habit to sit in a bog modelling clay engines and constructing miniature windmills. In his fourteenth year he was appointed assistant fireman to his father. In another year he rose to be fireman. Constantly taking advantage of every spare moment to increase his knowledge of the machinery used in a colliery,

he made so much progress, that by the time he which he made of a more level and substantial had attained his seventeenth year, he had risen character. His object had hitherto been merely to the post of plugman. He had now the to provide a good tramroad, with an efficient engine under his charge; it being his duty to keep it in proper working condition. Resolved to master every detail of its construction, he would frequently take the engine to pieces, in order to become acquainted with the working of all its parts. He was in receipt of the (to of an its parts. He was in receipt of the (to him large) sum of twelve shillings per week, and he formed the resolution to acquire some education. At a night-school at Walbottle, he learnt to read and write, and in 1799 paid fourpence per week to a Scotchman, at Newburn, to teach him arithmetic. In his twentieth year he married, and was uppointed brakesman to an engine used in lifting the ballast brought by the collier ships on their return voyage to Newcastle. At this time he added to his income by devoting his leisure to boot-mending, cutting out the pitmen's clothes, and clock-cleaning; but, with all this, he found time for his experiments in mechanics. In 1803 his son Robert was born; soon after which, his wife died. In 1804 he proceeded to Montrose, having been appointed to superintend one of Messrs. Boulton and Watt's engines there. He remained in Scotland about a year; upon which he returned to his former employment at Killingworth. In 1812 be was appointed engineer of the colliery, at a salary of £100 per annum. This, the first great step in his career, was the result of the assiduous application he had bestowed upon a mastery of the principles of mechanism, by which he had been enabled to suggest many which he had been enabled to suggest many improvements in machinery to his employers. The turning-point of his career was now at hand. The construction of a locomotive engine hand. The construction of a locomotive engine had long been a favourite problem with engineers connected with colliery labour. Several travelling engines had, indeed, been constructed, but they were at best only clamsy and,
infificion bisecs of machinery. To this great
task Stephenson now bent his mind, and
brought to beat upon his sell-imposed undertaking all those stores of mechanical knowledge with which, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, he had collected. He inspected all the locomotives within his reach, and at length informed one of his employers, Lord Ravensinformed one of his employers, Lord Ravens-worth, that he could make a better engine for the colliery tramways than any yet seen. He was provided with the means of executing his design, and in less than a year completed a travelling engine which drew along the colliery tramroad eight loaded carriages, weighing thirty tons, at a rate of four miles an hour. This successful trial took place in 1814. The engine was, nevertheless, but an imperfect and cumbrous affair, although no one saw its defects save George Stephenson himself. In the following year he constructed another engine, which was a vast improvement upon its predecessor. He next invented a safety-lamp, which, upon completion, proved to be in principle similar to that produced at the same period similar to that produced at the same period by Sir Humphry Davy. A controversy was raised as to who was, in reality, the inventor; but, after a full review of all the facts, it would appear that both Sir Humphry Davy and Ste-phenson had produced a lamp identical in principle, but totally independent of each other. Stephenson went on adding improvement after

and economical substitute for horse-power, in the shape of a travelling engine to work upon it, for the conveyance of the coal from the pit's mouth to the Tyne-side. But the time was fast approaching when his improved tramroads and his travelling engine (soon to be named the his travelling engine (soon to be named the Locomotive) were to play a still more important part. In 1820, Mr. Pease, of Darlington, obtained an act of Parliament for the construction of a railway to be worked "with men and horses or otherwise." Meanwhile, Stephenson had converted the tramroad of the Hetton Colley into a railway eight miles in extent. This fact recommended him to the notice of Mr. Pease, who caused him to be engaged as the engineer of the new undertaking, which, under the name of the Stockton and Darlington Bailthe name of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, was finished in 1825. About the same time, Stephenson was engaged to make a survey for a proposed railway or tramroad be-tween Manchester and Liverpool. In Parliaent the most absurd objections to the scheme were raised; and even when the act was passed, the persons employed in making the survey had literally to fight for permission to do so. Nothing less than genius of the highest order, combined with indomitable perseverance, could have triumphed over the difficulties which presented themselves to George Stephenson in the construction of the railway between Liver-pool and Manchester. He had to make a firm bed for his locomotives and passenger-carriages through Chat Moss, a spongy bog; he had to overcome the supineness of directors—to prevail upon them to at least make a trial of the locomotive before they decided upon employing horse-traction, as most of them were inclined to do. He had to invent the whole system of railway labour,—its signals, "navvies," rails, stations, and locomotives. The entire scheme was at first regarded as a subject only fit to be ridiculed, by some of the most eminent scientific men in England. Very few of the regularly-educated civil engineers had any faith in the project. In point of fact, this, the first railway of any importance ever constructed, was a gigantic innovation, and none but a powerful and original minded genius, such as the selfeducated colliery fireman was, could have carried it to completion. In the progress of this work, George Stephenson availed himself of the valuable services of his son Robert, whom he had caused to be carefully and thoroughly educated as a civil engineer. Some years antecedent to the completion of the Manchester and Liverpool line of railway, he had, with great foresight, set up a factory for the construction of locomotives; and when the demand for these engines was created, it was found that from his establishment alone could anything like a per-fect machine be obtained. The company had offered a prize of £500 for a locomotive engine to be used on the new line. By the specified time, several engines were put forward; but all broke down upon their first trial, except the "Rocket," which had been turned out from Acceptage which had been turned out from Stephenson's factory. It must, however, be admitted that the success of this locomotive was mainly owing to its "multitubular boller," which had been suggested by Mr. Henry Booth, and manufactured under the personal improvement to his travelling engine, and also Booth, and manufactured under the personal bestowed great attention upon the tramroad, superintendence of the younger Stephenson, 979

Manchester line was opened; and from that moment George Stephenson was acknowledged as one of the most distinguished men of his time. Lines of railway were projected throughout the kingdom, and Stephenson was throughout the kingdom, and Stephenson was appointed chief engineer of some of the most important. For a long time he enjoyed the monopoly of locomotive-making; and it was not until skilled workmen, trained in his factory, had been called away to form or superintend other orthologous and the contraction of the contr had been called away to form or superintend other establishments, that a good engine could be obtained in any other quarter. He was also engaged upon some foreign lines, principally in Belgium. He went to Spain to make the survey of a proposed line between Madrid and the Prenees; but the scheme was subsequently shandomed. In 1845 he relinquished nearly all his engagements with ratiway companies, and devoted his attention to the colleries and line-works of which he had the conteries and nine-works to which in ammoded become the proprietor, his leisure being amused with his farm and gardens. It was in these occupations that the great English engines spent the few years which were left to him after quitting that career of high-minded industry in which he won fame and fortune for himself, and conferred a lasting boon on man-B. at Wylam, Northumberland, 1781; D. 1848.

STEPHENSON, Robert, a distinguished English civil engineer, was the son and only child of the preceding. From the outset his father or the preceding. From the outset his lather was resolved to give him the best education it was in his power to pay for. Robert, in his eleventh year, was sent to school at Newcastle; and, having very early evinced a predilection for mechanics and science generally, he joined the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Institution; and when he came home for his Saturtion; and when me came nome for ms satur-day half-holiday, was always provided with a book from the library. Long afterwards, when the father had become an eminent engineer, he would proudly allude to the studies pursued by himself and his son, assisted by a volume upon a seientific subject, brought home by the latter. Variable the there were the continue to the con-In 1818 his father was in a position to appren-tice him to Mr. Nicholas Wood, as a coalviewer. Under that gentleman, Robert obtained a complete knowledge of the machinery used in a colliery; in 1820 he repaired for a session to the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Sir John Leslie and Professor the fectures of oir John Lesine and Professor Jamieson upon natural philosophy, geology, and mineralogy. During his stay there he gained a mathematical prize; and, after returning home, was apprentised to his father, who had just commenced his locomotive factory at Newcastle. In consequence of his health having become delicate, he in 1824 went out to South America upon a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of that country. George Stephenson, on being appointed engineer to the Liver-pool and Manchester Railway, recalled his son, who reached England at the close of 1827. He He then became one of the chief assistants to his father, and after rendering him material services, he, upon the completion of the Liverpool line, was engaged to form a branch of the same, near Warrington. He next made the survey for the Leicester and Swannington Railway, and afterwards of the London and Bir-mingham line, of which he was subsequently appointed engineer. Employment of the high-

On September 15th, 1830, the Liverpool and he soon displayed a vastness and grandeur of conception in his designs which made him re-markable among his contemporaries. The High Level Bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle; the Viaduct over the valley of the Tweed, at Berwick; the Britannia Bridge, over the Menai Strait; and the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, are magnificent proofs of the boldness and originality of his genius for triumphing over material obstacles. He assisted his father in the laying-out of the lines in Belgium; constructed a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, and designed an immense bridge to cross the Nile. In 1847 he was bridge to cross the Mic. In 1947 he was elected member of Parliament for Whitby, in Yorkshire, which place he represented during many years. The liberality of his disposition was evinced in several of his public acts. In 1855 he liquidated the liabilities, amounting to and Philosophical Institution, in grateful re-membrance of those early days when he was allowed to take home from its library a volume for himself and his father to peruse. He placed his magnificent yacht and its crew at the disposal of Mr. Piazzi Smyth, to enable that gentleman to carry out his proposed astronomical observations at the Peak of Teneriffe. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a member of many learned and scientific bodies both English and continental. He was the author of two "The valuable works, entitled, respectively, "The Locomotive Steam-engine," and "The Atmo-spheric Railway System." As his father may be called the founder of the great school of English railway engineering, so may the son be English rahway engineering, so may one son we termed its brightest ornament. n. at Willing-ton, 1903; D. in London, 1859. STEPNEX, George, step?-ne, an English poet, who came of an ancient Pembrokeshire familty.

and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, On leaving the university he found a patron in the earl of Dorset, who obtained for him seve-ral public employments. He was successively engaged as envoy to the elector of Brandenburg, the emperor of Germany, the elector of Saxony, and to the States-general. In 1697 he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade. He assisted Dryden in making the translation of Juvenal. Dr. Johnson declares that he "was a very licentious translator, and did not recompense the neglect of his author by treasures of his own," n. in London, 1663;

by steadists 1707.
Stepling, John, ster-ling, a modern Eng-lish essayist, who was the son of Edward Sterling, a famous editor of the "Times" newspaper. After spending some time at the university of Glasgow, he was in 1824 sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had Dr. afterwards Archdecon Hare, for his tour, and became acquainted with a knot of brilliant young men, numbering, amongst others, Frederick Maurice, Richard Trench, Monckton Milnes, and Charles Buller. After leaving Cambridge, he purchased the "Athenseum' newspaper of its projector, Mr. Silk Buckingham; but, the speculation not proving successful, the print was disposed of to Mr. Dilke. In 1834 he entered into holy orders, and became curate of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, under his friend Archdeacon Hare. The delicates state of his health compelled him to vacate paper. After spending some time at the unicate state of his health compelled him to vacate est kind was now profusely offered to him, and this office in less than a year afterwards; and

OF BIOGRAPHY.

henceforth his life was spent in migrations disposed of his lectures to Lee Lewis benegerith his life was spent in migrations improved of his creates to bee herein the between England and other countries enjoying wrote some farces, songs, and a novel called a warmer climate. The peculiarly intellectual "Tom Fool." in in London, about 1729; p. at qualities of his character endeared him to a Biggleswade, Bedfard-hire, 1784. circle including the most distinguished literary there including the most distinguished increase. See FENNSOS, John Hall, sie-reasen, a in-affectionate biography, of which he was the educated at Jeus College, Cambridge, and be-subject, was written by Mr. Carlle. His most came infinite

Stevenson, John Hall, ste'-ren-son, a hu-

English novelist, who received his education at Halifax, Yorkshire; whence he was sent to Jesus College, Cambridge, and, having taken his degrees, entered into orders. His uncle, Dr. Jacques Sterne, probendary of Durham, procured him the living of Sutton, and, about 1741, a prebend in York Cathedral. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Stillington, in the same county. He published the first two volumes of "Tristram Shandy" at York in 1759. On the republication of these in London, the year following, Sterne, from obscurity, rose to the height of literary fame. During the subsequent twenty-eight years, he produced the con-clusion of his first novel; a "Sentimental Journey in France;" some sermons under the name of "Yorick;" and "Letters." Twenty years after his death, Dr. Ferrier published a years are instruction. It retries published a work, professing to point out the sources of Sterne's wit and humour; but, although he succeeds in proving that Sterne has borrowed greatly from "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy," &c., it cannot be allowed that Sterne's choly," &c., it cannot be allowed that Sterne's beauties are drawn from extraneous sources. As Sterne himself observed, "Every man's wit must come from every man's wit must come from every man's own soul, and no other body's." n. at Clonmel, Ireland, 1713; n. in London, 1768.

STERNHOLD, Thomas, stern'-hold, an English poet, who became successively groom of the poet, who became successively groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He produced a metrical version of fifty-one of David's Psalms: the remainder were done by Hopkins, Norton, and others. He also wrote "Certain Chapters of the Proverbs of Solomon drawn into Metre." The first complete version of the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562. B. in Hampshire; D. 1549. STESICHORUS, ste-sik'-o-rus, an ancient Greek His name, according to Suidas, was originally Tisias, which he changed to Stesi-

chorus, on account of his being the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre. He was man of the first rank among his fellow-citizens, and was distinguished as a statesman. Fragments of his works were published by Kleine, at Berlin, 1825. n. at Himera, in Sicily, about 643, n. c.; D. in Sicily, about 560 n.c. Steuler, Sir James, stu'-art, a Scotch writer

upon political economy. He published, among other works, one in French, called "Vindication other works, one in French, cand vindication of Sir Isaac Newton's Chronol, and another on Political Economy. This contains much valuable information, but is written in a perplexed and tedious style. It preceded the great work of Adam Smith by about nine years.

greas work of Adam Smith of south this feats.

2. at Edinburgh, 1712; p. 1780.

Serewars, George Alexander, set-seas, an English dramatic writer and performer. He composed a strange medley of humour and ribaldry, called a "Lecture on Heads," by which he realized above \$10,000. After travelling over the three kingdoms and America,

STEVENSON, Sir John Andrew, an eminent musical composer, was a native of Dublin, and at 10 years of age was received into the choir-school of Christchurch, where he obtained the elements of a musical education, and soon gave promise of those powers for which he was afterwards celebrated. In connexion with the poet Moore, he rescued the beautiful airs of Ireland from oblivion, by adapting them to the words of the "Irish Melodies," and enriching the accompaniments with the graces of movern science. He also produced an oratorio entitled "The Thanksgiving," and a variety of anthems,

glees, &c. B. 1761; Stevenson, Robert, an eminent Scottish enginer, who was placed as assistant with Mr. Thomas Smith, of Edinburgh, engineer to the Northern Lighthouse-commissioners; in which appointment he succeeded his tutor in 1797. In 1807 he commenced the construction of the celebrated Beil-Rock lighthouse, off Arbroath, in Forlarshire. While upon a tour of inspection in 1914, he was accompanied by Sir Walter Scott, who obtained during the voyage ma-terials for his poem, "The Lord of the Isles," and novel of "The Pirate." Besides erecting twenty-three lighthouses, he was engaged in designing many improvements in harbours, and in the construction of several bridges, chiefly in Scotland B. at Glasgow, 1772; p. 1850.

STEWART, Matthew, stew art, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who studied divinity at Glasgow, and afterwards mathematics at Edinburgh under Maclaurin, whom in 1747 he succeeded in his professorship; on which occasion he published his "General Theorems." In 1761 appeared his tracts, physical and mathematical, in which he proposed to deduce a theory of the moon, and to determine the sun's distance from the earth. He was also the author of a treatise on the sun's distance, and other

works chiefly mathematical. B. at Rothsay, Isle of Bute, 1717; D. 1785.

STEWART, Dugald, a distinguished Scotch metaphysician, and son of the preceding, received his education at the High School of Edinburgh and the university of Glasgow. His great attainments as a speculator in metaphysical inquiry were evinced as early as his 19th year, when he produced an essay on "Dream-ing." His mathematical attainments also were so great, that, on reaching his 21st year, he was selected to fulfil the functions of assistant mathematical professor to his father in the uni-versity of Edinburgh. After officiating for some time as the deputy of Dr. Ferguson, he was, in 1785, appointed to succeed that learned professor in the chair of moral philosophy. In this position his name became famous throughtms position his name became lamous throughout Great Britain, and his classes were attended by the most brilliant and promising young men of the time. "Without derogation from his writings," says Sir James Mackintosh, "it may

be said that his disciples were among his best works." In 1792 he produced the first volume of his "Elements of the Philosophy of the of his "Elements of the Philosophy of Life
Hmman Mind," and, in the succeeding year, his
"Outlines of Moral Philosophy." During the
inte or ten subsequent years, he put forth a
"Life of Dr. Robertson," a "Life of Dr. Robl,"
Lectures on Political Boonomy," and the
"Life of Adam Smith." The first volume of
his celebrated "Philosophical Essays" appeared in 1810. In this work, according to Sir James in 1810. In this work, according to Sir James Mackintosh, he appeared to the greatest advantage as a metaphysician. The volume contained essays upon Locke, Barkely, Influence of Locke on the Philosophy of France, Metaphysical theories of Earliety, Priestley, and Darwin, on Philosophical Speculations, on the Beantiful, Solbine, Taste, and Culture of Intellectual Habits. His last works were, "View of the Active and Moral Powers," and the celebrated "General View of the Progress of Metaphysical Ethical and Political Science since the physical, Ethical, and Political Science since the Baysical, Education, and Political Science Since die Revival of Letters," which appeared in 1815, as the "Preliminary Dissertation to the Supple-ment of the Encyclopædia Britannica." It is true Stewart was but the follower of Reid, the great Scotch metaphysician; but he cleared away the confusion and objectionable parts of that philosopher's doctrines. B. at Edinburgh, 1753; D. near the same city, 1828.
STIEGLITZ, Christian Louis, ste'-glitz, an emi-

nent German writer upon architectural art, who was educated for and practised the profes-sion of law throughout his life, but devoted his leisure to the composition of learned treatises upon art, chiefly respecting architecture. His most important works were, "Encyclopedia of Civil Architecture," "Ancient or Medieval German Art," a "Compendium of the History of Architecture from the Earliest Periods," and an essay on medals and collections of coins. B. at Leipzic, 1756; D. 1836.

STIGAND, stig'-and, a Saxon prelate, who was a favourite with Edward the Confessor, who 2 involute with Lowert the Collessor, who created him bishop of the East Angles. In 1052 he became archbishop of Canterbury. Subsequently, William the Conqueror refused to be crowned by him, and, finally, degraded him from his high offices and threw him into prison. where he is said to have been starved to death,

His successor was Lanfranc.

STIGLMAYER, John Baptist, stigl'-ma-er, an eminent Bavarian sculptor, and director of the eminent savarian sculptor, and director of the bronze-foundry of Munich, was the son of a blacksmith, but in early life evinced so great an aptitude for design, that he found patrons, who had him regularly educated for the sculptor's art. At a subsequent period he directed his attention to metal-founding; and after increasing his knowledge by sojourning at Naples and Berlin, he returned to Munich, and there undertook the casting of those celebrated bronze statues, after the models of Thorwaldsen, Schwanthaler, Rauch, and himself, which adorn the city of Munich and its environs. He was succeeded in the directorship of the royal foundry by Ferdinand Miller, his nephew. B. at

Munich, 1791; p. 1844.
STILICHO, Flavius, still-i-ko, general and favourite of the emperor Theodosius, whose niece volute of the emperor inconsists, whose mere and adopted daughter he espoused. After dis-charging, among other high offices, that of am-bassador and master-general of all the forces of bassador admonster-general of all the force and bassador and master-general of all the force of bourn, Dorset, 1835; D. in London, 1899.

**Theodosivs; in 385, Decame goardian of his soon railist and poet, and grandson of the preceding,

Honorius, who had been left the empire of the West, as his elder brother Arcadius had received that of the East. Stillcho appears to have aspired to the command of both the Eastern and Western armies; but in this design he was thwarted by Rufinus, tutor to Arcadius, who reigned at Constantinople. Stilicho, however, caused Rufinus to be slain, and afterwards married his daughter to Honorius. A general of the highest ability and bravery, he on several oceasions prevented the empire from being devas-tated by Alaric and his barbarians. In 408 Honorius was induced to believe that Stilicho intended to depose him, and place his own son, Eucherius, upon the throne. Honorius accordingly ordered him to be put to death, which was done by Count Heraclian, at Ravenna, in

the same year.

STLL, John, stil, an English prelate, who in 1592 was elevated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. "He was," says Fulier, "no less famous for a preacher than a disputant." He is stated to have written, while a young man, a play called "Gamner Gurton's Needle," one of the earliest comedies extant in the English language. The play is included in Dodsley's collection. B. 1543; D. 1607.
STILLING, Jung Johann Heinrich, still-ling, one of the most distinguished members of the

sect of Pietists in Germany, was brought up to the business of a tailor, but exchanged it for the duties of tutor in a gentleman's family. Having saved some money, he proceeded to the university of Strasburg, and there studied medi-cine. Becoming acquainted with Göthe, who conceived a warm feeling of friendship towards blim, he, at that poet's suggestion, composed his interesting autolography. After practising as a physician at Eberfeld during several years, he was nominated to a professorship at Lautern, and in 1803 at Heidelberg. As a physician, he effected a large number of cures of diseases of the eye. "The great element of his character was an invincible and intense faith in God and was an involucione and miense laid in God an immediate providence ever at hand in the time of trouble, and which momently preserves man from evil." He produced some remarkable works; the most important of which were, "Seenes from the Kingdom of Spirits," and "Method of Operating for Cataract." A complete edition of his writings was published at Leipzte in 1835. His "Autoblography" has been translated into English. B. at Gründ, Westphalla, 1749; p. at Carlsruhe, 1817. STILLINGFLEET, Edward, still-lingfleet, a learned English prelate, who was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1653. In 1657 he was presented to the rectory of Sutton, by his friend Sir Roger Burgoyne, to whom he decideded, in 1662, his great work, entitled "Origines Sacro, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natuan immediate providence ever at hand in the

or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion." In 1670 he was rat and neverate theighout. In 1670 he was made canon-residentiary, and, in 1678, dean of St. Paul's. He wrote and preached with great ability against popery and the nonconformists during the reign of James II., and in 1689 was made bishop of Worcester. He was a man of made disnop of woreester. He was a man of profound learning, a close and energetic writer, and an excellent divine. All his works were collected in 6 volumes in 1710. B. at Cran-

Stilpo Stone

Do in London, 1771.

STILEO, still-po, a distinguished philosopher of the Megarian school. Ptolemy Soter invited him to his court, but Stilpo refusel. When Megara, the native place of the philosopher, was taken by Demetrius Poliorestes, the conqueror or-dered the house of Stilpo, "the wisest of all living Greeks," to be spared. He taught that perfect wisdom consisted in the complete mus-tery of the passions. None of his writings have survived. Flourished about 300 B.C.

STIBLING, James, stir'-ling, an English matheatician, who was educated at the university of Oxford, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. He produced some able expositions of the New-He produced some and expositions of the Aver-tonian philosophy. His most important works were, "On the Figure of the Earth, and upon the Variations of the Force of Gravity at its Surface;" "Methodus Differentialis;" and a number of papers upon the higher mathema-tics, which were inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1735, and subsequently. Although highly esteemed by his contemporaries, searcely anything is known respecting his life. B. towards the close of the 17th centary, D. sub-

sequently to 1764.
STIELING-MAXWELL, Sir William, a Scotch author and politician, who produced a number of valuable works upon the art, history, and literature of Spain. He resided during some time in the Peninsula, in order to mak researches upon these subjects. He published "Ann ds of the Artists of Spain;" "The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V. ""Velasquez and his Works." He represented the county of Perth during many years, and, in 1866, succeeded to the the title and estates of his uncle, Sir John Maxwell. B. at Kenmure, near Glasgow, 1818. Stibling, Earl of. (See Alexander, Wil-

liam.)

STOBEUS, Johannes, sto-be'-us, a Greek author. who made a collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, the best modern edition of which is that of Heeren, 1801. Flourished

in the 5th century.

STODART, James, stod'-art, an eminent English cutler, who, by his experiments, contributed to the improvements in the manufacture of surgical instruments. He was the friend of Sir Humphry Davy and other distinguished men of his time, and was one of the earliest patrons of Faraday, whom he employed in mak-ing analyses of a peculiar description of Indian steel, called by the natives of Bombay "Wootz" His great skill in forging and manufacturing delicate pieces of philosophical apparatus in which steel was employed, enabled him to render material assistance to experimental philosophers. For the pendulum researches of Captain Kater, he forged some beautiful pieces of cutlery. He was elected a fellow of the Royal of cuttery. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in conjunction with Mr. Faraday, produced a paper entitled, "Experiments on the Alloys of Steel, made with a view to its Improvement," which was inserted in the "Quarterly Journal of Science," in 1820. E. in London, 1760; D. at Edinburgh, 1823.

STODDART, Sir John, an English lawyer and political writer, who received his early education

after studying at Cambridge, travelled upon at the Salisbury grammar-school; whence the continent, and on his return to England devoted himself to literature. He wrote, "The In 1801 be becance a member of the Vollege of Calendar of Flora;" "Miscellaneous Travels;" advocates, and soon afterwards published a "The Principles and Powers of Harmony;" work, untitled "Runarks of Social Sceneger 1894 to Manners to Scotland dorn Local Sceneger 1894 to Manners 1894 to In 1901 he because a member of the 'oligee of Advocates, and soon afterwards published a work, utilitied "Romarks on Local beeney and Manners in Sootland during the years 1793 to 1990." Three years later, he received the appointment of king's advocate and admiratly advocate at Malta. After utiliting the duties of this pect during four years, he returned to England, and commenced gractice in the courts of Dactors' Comanos. In 1916 the became connected with the "Times" new-paper, of which he was amplanted pointed early two years afterwards. Taking Barke as his mode, his contributions to that journal were remarkable contributions to that journal were remarkable for their denunciation of French revolutionary politics and of the Emperor Napoleon. His violent and persistent attacks upon Napoleon, even after the latter had been sent to Saint Helena, led to his dismissal from the stell of the "Times;" upon which he set up an sition journal, entitled "The Ne 1

This was a failure: and Stoddart shortly afterwards resumed his practice as an advocate. He was knighted and nominated chief-justice and judge of the Vice-Admiralty court of Malta, in 1826, retaining the appointment until 1839. In that year he returned to England, and during the remainder of his life devoted limited literary occupations. He, however, took a warm interest in the question of law reform, and was interest in the question of law reform, and was one of the first and most energic members of the Law Annendment Sodety. He was the author of "An Introduction to General History;" "Universal Grammar, or Science of Languace;" written for the "Encyclopeoma Metropolitana," but afterwards reprinted as a separate work. He likewise compiled a "Statistical, Administrative, and Commercial rearly life her produced translations of Schiller's dramas, "Fiesco" and Don Carlos." In it Westminister 1778, p. a. B Promytico 1856.

ster, 1773; D. at Brompton, 1836.
STOECKHARDT, Julius Adolf, ste(r)k'-hart, a modern German chemist, who commenced his studies under his father, a Protestant minister, but was subsequently placed at the university of Berlin. After travelling in England and France, he worked in the laboratory of Struve, at Dresden, and at the School of Arts and Sciences at Chennitz, which latter place he setences at Chemitt, which latter place he uitted in 1847, on being app inted professor of hemistry in the Academy of Itural Economy at Tharand. His works upon agricultural chemistry place him beside Liebig; and he was

very successful in placing the discoveries made in his favourite science in a popular manner before general readers. He was the author of "The School of Chemistry," "A Discourse upon Chemistry as it relates to the German Mode of Agriculture," and a treatise upon "Organic Chemistry." B. near Meissen, Saxony,

STOLBERG, Leopold Frederick, Count von, stol-bairg, a Danish poet, who travelled in Italy and Switzerland with Göthe and Lavater, and later in life represented his native country as minister at the courts of Russia and Prussia. minister at the colurts of Russia and Prissia.

His principal works were, translations of the
"Illiad," of Ossian, and of Æschylus, an account
of his travels in Huly, Switzerland, and Germany,
and gome religious treatises. a Bramstedt,
Holston, 1750; p. near Ossiabrück, 1819.

Stone. Nicholas, ston, an eminent English

sculptor, who was appointed master-mason to Charles I. He executed a number of monn-ments, the most important of which is one to Lucy, countess of Bedford, for which he re-ceived £1029. He was employed as masterceived £1020. He was employed as master-mason in building the Banqueting-house, Whitehall. The great gate and front of St. Mary's, Oxford, were also built by him. D. 1047. —His sons Nicholas and Henry were excellent statuaries. The latter was also a good painter, and copied some fine pictures after Titian and

other painters. p. 1663.

STONE, Edmund, an eminent Scotch mathenatician, who was the son of a gardener upon the estate of the duke of Argyle, and his educa-tion was of course confined within very narrow limits. His own application, however, supplied the deficiency; and at the age of 18, with no other assistance than a little received from the duke's butler, he made himself master of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. He afterwards acquired the French and Latin languages. He published a "Mathematical Dictionary," a "Treatise on Fluxions," and some other works.

B. towards the close of the 17th century; D. 1768.

STONE, Frank, an eminent modern English painter, who was the son of a Manchester cotton-spinner, and was designed for the same pursuit; but, after having followed a business career until his 24th year, he entered upon the artistic profession, in which he subsequently achieved a great success. In his 31st year he went to London, where, for about nine years, he practised water-colour painting. In 1840, however, he exhibited a fine oil-painting, en-titled "The Legend of Montrose," which attracted a considerable amount of attention; but the greatest of his early successes was won in 1841, by a subject entitled "The Heart's Misgivings," since so well known as an engraying. His popularity increased yearly till, in 1851, he became an A.R.A. From that period he continued to exhibit regularly, and was accounted one of the best draughtsmen, colourists, and characteristic artists of the English school. Some of his pictures, but not the best, have attained an extraordinary amount of popularity on being reproduced as engravings. Of these may be mentioned, "The First Appeal," "The Last Appeal," "Impending Mate," "Mated." His fame as an artist will, however, rest upon such productions as "The Master is Come," a Scriptural subject; "Bon Jour, Messieurs;" "The Gardener's Daughter," from Tennyson's poem, &c. B. at Manchester, 1800; p. 1859.

STONEHOUSE, Sir James, ston'-house, an Eng-lish physician and divine, who, after practising medicine for about twenty years, entered into orders, and obtained the lectureship of All into orders, and obtained the lectureship of All Saints, Bristol, and two livings in Witshen. He had been for several years an infidel, and had even written a pampillet against revealed religion, which reached three editions; but by reading Dr. Doddridge's "Riss and Progress of Religion," he was converted. He was a most exemplary divine and an eloquent preacher, He wrote "Friendly Advice to a Patient," and execut relicions nambilets. "a, at Tulphey, near several religious pamphlets. B. at Tubney, near Abingdon, Berks, 1716; D. at Bristol, 1795.

STORAGE, Stephen, stor'-ace, an eminent English musician and composer for the English

long settled in England. During his short long settled in England. During his short but brilliant career he produced the music for the "Haunted Tower," "Siege of Belgrade," "No Song no Supper," as well as several pieces composed for the Italian opera, all of which exhibit an undoubted genius for music. B. in London, 1763; b. in the same city, 1798.—His sister Anna was a celebrated vocalist,

STORCE, Abraham, stork, an eminent Dutch artist, who painted marine pieces and views of shipping in harbours, with great numbers of figures, in an excellent style. D. at Amsterdam.

1703. D. 1814. STORY, Joseph, stor-e, an eminent American judge and writer upon jurisprudence, who commenced practice in 1801, and soon became one of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States. In 1811 he was nominated associate judge of the Supreme Court, and at a subsequent period accepted the Dana professor. ship of law at Harvard University. His legal works enjoy a European reputation, and are highly esteemed even in England, where the legal literature of other countries is less re-garded than elsewhere. His principal works were, "Commentaries on the Conflicts of Laws," "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States;" treatises upon Equity Juris-prudence, the Law of Bailments, of Bills of Exchange, of Promissory Notes, and of Part-nership. B. at Marblehead, Massachusetts, U.S., 1779; D. at Cambridge, near Boston, 1845.

STOTHARD, Thomas, stot-hard, an eminent English painter, who was apprenticed to the business of a pattern-designer for brocaded silks, which pursuit he relinquished on obtaining some success as a draughtsman for the "Town and Country Magazine." He was next "Town and Country Magazine." He was next employed to make designs for Bell's "British Poets" and the "Novelist's Magazine." In consequence of the reputation he acquired while engaged upon these works, his services were sought by almost every publisher of his time requiring for his productions the aid of an artist's pencil. Meanwhile he dlilgently pur-sued a course of study at the Royal Academy; and, after exhibiting some pictures, was, in 1785, elected an associate of that body. He became a full academician in 1794. He is stated to have made more than five thousand designs. His best book-illustrations were those in "Rogers's Poems;" "The Complete Angler;" and "Boydell's Shakspeare." A very interesting biography of him was produced by Mrs.
Bray in 1851. B. in London, 1755; D. 1834.
Stothard, Charles Alfred, an eminent Eng-

lish antiquarian draughtsman, and son of the hish antiquarian transpirement, and son to the preceding, who, after studying during several years at the Royal Academy, in 1810 exhibited his first historical painting, entitled "The Death of Richard II. in Pomiret Castle." Ho subsequently turned his attention towards antiquities, and produced a most valuable work upon the monumental effigies of Great Britain. In this very successful undertaking, it was the draughtsman's object to provide historical painters with drawings of the costumes adopted in England from an early period down to the close of the reign of Henry VIII., the drawings "Friendly Advies to a Patient," and being all made from the monuments contained in religious pumphlets. m. at Tubney, near too, Berks, 1716; p. at Bristol, 1796.

100, Berks, 1716; p. at Bristol, 1796.

100



AND, PLRIGORD, CHARLES MAURICE DE



Tasso, Torquato.



STOWE, MRS. H. E. BEECHER.



Swift, Jonathan.

in France, he discovered the monuments of more extraordinary one, obtained in England Henry II., Richard I., Berengaria his queen, an and elsewhere. The work was translated into enamelled table of Geoffrey Plantagenet, and every language, and literally went the round of other relies connected with English history. the globe. Its statements naturally evoked In 1819, when laying before the Society of Antiquaries his drawings from the Bayeux tapestry, he read to that body a paper, in which he proved that the tapestry was in reality executed about the time of the Norman invasion, instead of in the time of Henry I., as was attempted to be shown by the Abbé de la Rue. In 1821, while making a tracing in a church in Devonwas killed on the spot. B. in London, 1786.

Srow, John, stow, an eminent English an-

tiquary and historian, who is supposed to have been brought up to the trade of a tailor, and to have followed it as a business, as his father and grandfather had done before him. It is conjecgramment and a graph age he devoted his leisure to the study of the national antiquities; but his own and other accounts vary much in the dedication of his "Annals," this respect. In the dedication of his "Annals," dated 1600, he says, however, "It is now nigh forty years since I first addressed all my cares and cogitations to the study of histories and search of antiquities." According to Strype, Stow's historical works were, his "Chronicle," his "Summary of Chronicles," and his "Annals; or, a General Chronicle of England." His celebrated "Survey of London" was first published in 1598. Stow himself also store in the control of brated "Survey of London" was first patonshed in 1598. Stow himself also states that he continued Holinshed's "Chronicles," from 1576 to 1586, and likewise corrected divers written copies from which the text of Chaucer was copies from which the test of Chadeer was printed in 1569. In his old age he was reduced to beg his bread; James I having granted him letters patent to collect "olluntary contributions and kind gratuities" for his subsistence. B. in London, 1525; D. in the same city, 1605.

Srows, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Beecher, a modern American authoress, who was one of the twelve children of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, an eminent Presbytorian preacher of the United States. At an early age she assisted her sister Catherine Esther Beecher in teaching a school Catherine Esther Beecher in teaching a school which had been opened by the latter at Hart-ford; but, upon the removal of her family to Chienmati, in 1833, she became acquainted with, and married, her father's colleague, the Rev. Professor Cathin E. Stowe, well known, both in England and America, as a writer upon the collegation of the control of the control of the collegation of the collega logical subjects. Her first efforts in literature took the shape of tales and essays, written for a charitable purpose, and inserted in the for a sharitable purpose, and inserted in the magazines and newspapers of her native country. Both her husband and father had long taken a warm interest in the "peculiar institution" which forms the great question of the American republic, and both had curoiled themselves among the most energetic members of the Abolition Convention. Their hearty denunciations of slavery proved so distasteful to the people of Cincinnati, that both the reverend gentlemen were at length compelled to resign their appointments there. In 1850 Professor Stawa accorded the chair of Biblical to resign their appointments there. In 1830 Professor Stowa accepted the chair of Biblical Literature in the Theological College of Andover, Massachusetts; and it was while a resident there that Mrs. Stowe wrote her famous tale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which at first appeared in the "Washington National Era." Upon its republication it attained a circulation of 200 0000 conjes in the Turked States. and the

and elsewhere. The work was transated moo every language, and literally went the round of the globe. Its statements naturally evoked much hostile criticism in the United States, much hostile criticism in the United States, and in answer to her opponents Mrs. Store published, in 1558, a "Key to Unele Tun's Cabin," in which she gave many facts and documents as the basis of her representations. Accompanied by her husband and brother, she visited England in 1539, and after a solgun; in several places in Great Britain, as well as upon the cartifact, the office and the store of the cartifact of the store of the the continent, she, after her return to her native country, produced her travelling impressions, in a work entitled "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." In 1856 she published "Dred, a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp;" in 1859 a a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp," in 1879 a work upon the social condition of the United States, entitled "The Minister's Wooing;" and contributed a tale to the pages of the "Cornhill Magazine," under the tutle of "Agnes of Sorrento." In addition to the works already quoted, Mrs. Stowe wrote, "The Mayflower; are Sketches of Seenes and Characters among the Descendants of the Pilgrims;" "Temperance Tales;" and a number of smaller efficiency and Tales;" and a number of smaller effasions; and

Tales, "and a number of smaller efficiency, and in 1853 published a novel called "Old Town Folk." In at Lichtfeld, Connecticut, 1913.

Srowstic, William Scott, Lord, etc. 4d, an eminent English lawyer, who was the elder brother of the Earl of Eldon. He parsued a distinguished career at the Unit ersity of Coxford, after which he entered himself at the Middle Temple as a student of the law. In 1750 he was called to the bar, and was admitted of the Faculty of Advocates at Doctors Commons. A couple of years previously, he had made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who caused him to be admitted a member of the celebrated Literary Club. His great learning and eminently social qualities soon enabled him and eminently social qualities soon enabled him to distinguish himself in that branch of the to distinguish himself in that branch of the legal profession which he had chosen. He became, in rapid succession, registrar of the Court of Faculties, judge of the Consistory Court, vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury, and, in 1798, was appointed judge of the High Court of Admiraliy. In 1801 he was chosen as the parliamentary representative of the university of Oxford, and held his seat in the House of Commons until 1821, at which period he was created Baron Stowell of Stowell Park. In ecclesiastical law and the law of

tile House of Commons until 1821, at which period he was created Baron Stowell of Stowell Park. In ecclesiastical law and the law of nations, he is the greatest English authority, His invaluable decisions as an ecclesiastical judge have been reported by Drs. Phillimore, Edwards, Haggard, &c. n. at Heworth, near Newcastle, 1745; p. in Berkshire, 1838.

Strano, strai-bo, a celebrated Greek geographer, who was educated under Xenrarehus, the Peripatetic, and afterwards under Athendorus, a Stoic Of all his works, only this "Geography" is extant; and passages in the work show that he travelled in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Greece, &c. In his "Geography" he stated that the habitable world was arrounded by water, and that in length it was about double its breacht. There is a cheap edition of the text of Strabo in Teubner's "Leipzic Classies." n. about 50 n.c., and is supposed to have died about 50 n.c., and is supposed to have died about 50 n.c., and is supposed to have died about 50 n.c., and is supposed to have died about 50 n.c., and is supposed to have died about 50 n.c., and is supposed to have died about 50 n.c., and is supposed to have died about 50 n.c., and is supposed to have died about 50 n.c., and is supposed to have died about 50 n.c., and is

supposed to have died about 20 A.D.
STRADA or STRADANUS, John, stral-da, an Upon its republication it attained a circulation eminent Flemsh plainter, who went at an early of 200,000 copies in the United States; and this age, to Italy, where he was employed by Cosmo great success was but the forerunner of a still I, duke of Florence. He afterwards yisited

Strangford

Naples and other Italian cities; but he chiefly resided at Florence, where many of his fine works are still preserved. He excelled, not only in sacred subjects, but painted animals, bat-tles, and hunting-parties admirably. B. 1536; D. about 1604.

D. ADOUL LOOK.
STRADA, Famianus, an eminent Italian histo-rian, who was a member of the society of Jesuits, in whose college at Rome he was,

Jesuits, in whose college at Rome he was, admirg fifteen years, professor of the belles-lettres. He wrote the "History of the Wars in the Low Countries," in Latin which is remarkable for its purity. p. 1572; p. 1619. STEADELA, Alexander, **war-adell'-la, an eminent Italian composer, who was remarkable for infellyproprigined frame, polished manners, and exquisite voice. Whilst at Venice he was encared by a roblement at teach music to was engaged by a nobleman to teach music to his mistress, a highly-born lady. The lady conms mstress, a nigniy-born any. The may con-ceived a fresh passion for the musician, with whom she fied to Rome, where the pair were married. The Venetian noble hired two brayos to assassinate Stradella and his newly-wedded bride; but, as the assassins were about to strike the blow, they heard the musician sing, and were so overcome by the beauty of his voice, that they so overcome by the beauty of his voice, that they not only refrained from creeding their murderous commission, but confessed to Stradella the plot in which they had been engaged. The implacable Venetian, however, found a pair of the same complete murderors at a later period; and both Stradella and his wife were stabbed to death at Genoa by the agents of their enemy in 1670. His compositions are said to have formed the model of Purcell, Steffani, Pergolesi, an other celebrated musicians.

STRADIVARIUS, Antony, strad-i-vair'-i-us, celebrated stringed-instrument maker, who wa the pupil of Amati. He himself taught the eminent Joseph Guarcerius. The violins mad by him are highly esteemed, and have obtained as high a price as £400 each. B. at Cremona about 1670; D. at the same city, about 1728.

STRAFFORD, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of straff.

ford, an English statesman, who was at first one of the principal leaders of the popula. party in the House of Commons against the un constitutional measures of Charles I.; but was gained over to the court, made a peer, and ap pointed president of the North and lord-lieu tenant of Ireland. Strallord displayed some talents for government in Ireland, where he encouraged agriculture, and laboured with zeal encouraged agriculture, and insource with search to promote the Protestant interest. Whilst Charles governed without a Parliament, Strafford was his willing instrument in illegally inposing taxes upon the kingdom. In 1640 he was appointed to the command of the army was appointed to the command or the army against the Scotch, and endeavoured to per-suade the king to act with vigour; but his advice was overruled. At the opening of the Long Parliament, his enemies in the Commons, with Pym at their head, impeached him at the bar of the Lords, and he was ordered into custody. His trial lasted eighteen days, and was carried on with unusual virulence. His defence

hich he attempted against the liberties of his subjects. On the day of execution Strafford subjects. ceneral marching at the head of an army to reathe victory, rather than those of a condemned man, to undergo the sentence of death." The attainder was reversed in the reign of Charles II., and the earldom restored to his son. in London, 1593; executed on Tower Hill, 1641.
 STRAHAN, William, strawn, an eminent Scotch

orinter, who, in 1770, purchased a share of the t office of king's printer, and subsequently

ELUUU to the company of Stationers; the interest to be divided, in annuities of £5 each. amongst old and infirm printers. B. at Edinburgh, 1715; p. 1785.

STEAMER, Sir Robert, strain; an eminent engraver, who was apprenticed to Mr. Cooper, of Edinburgh. He fought under the Pretender, and, after experiencing many privations sub-sequently to the battle of Culloden, went to Edinburgh, and, at a later period, improved himself in France. In 1751 he went to London, where he applied himself to historical engraving, in which he arrived at great excellence. In 1760 he went to Italy, where he was chosen a member of the Academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna, and appointed professor of the Royal Academy at Parma; and at Paris he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Painting. In 1787 he received the honour of knighthood. B. at Pomona, one of the Orkney Isles, 1721; D. 1792.

matist, and poet of some reputation, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1800, obtaining the gold medal and other honorary distinctions. Before he was of age he had furnished some contribu-tions to the "Poetical Register," and had searcely attained his majority when he succeeded to his father's peerage in October, 1801. short time previously he had entered the A short time previously he nac enteren une diplomatic service, and was secretary of legation at Lisbon. Here his love of poetical study found expression in a translation of the poems of Camoens, which he published in 1803, prefixing to it a life of that poet, and which is mentioned by Byron in his satire called "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." In 1906 the ways frampurarily monotoral Builds. "English Bards and Scoten accrewers. In 1800, he was temporarily appointed British mi-nister at Lisbon; a position which, two years later, he exchanged for that of Envoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, being at the same time created a G.C.B. When, in the same year, the Portuguese government emi-grated from Lisbon to the Brazils, Lord Strang-ford was appointed to accompany the court. Ho returned to England in 1816, and in the following year was sent to the court of Sweden in the same high position which he had occupied at the Portuguese court, and resided at Stockholm till 1820, when he was removed to the post of British ambassador at the Sublime Porte. In custody. His trial lasted eighteen days, and was entired on with unusual virulence. His defence British ambassador at the Sublime Porte. In made a deep impression upon the hearers, 1825, he was sent as ambassador to Russia, a though it did not abate the energy of his per few months before the death of the Emperor secutors, who introduced a bill of attainder against him. The bill was passed in both the Emperor Nicholas ascended the throne. In houses of Parliament, and Charles I, was weak enough to give his assent to it. The king after closed his diplomatic carer, if we except a wards made some slight and frudless attempts special mission to the Brazils on which he was to save the life of the minister who had been sent in 1328. In 1828. The 1828 he was made a Knight his too zealous tool in the despotic measures

Stratford de Redcliffe

Strickland

Penshurst, which gave him a seat in the House of Lords, a title which he chose in order to mark his descent from the wife of the first Lord Penshurst, whose a title which he chose in one of Lords, a title which he chose in one of Lords, a title which he chose in one of Lords, at title which he chose in the English and French sea services. Indeed of the financial Sir He made a very valuable collection of models he became an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, at the installation of the great Duke of we have a very valuable collection of models he became an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, at the installation of the great Duke of we have a very valuable collection of models he became an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, at the installation of the great Duke of we have a very valuable collection of models he installation of the great Duke of we have a very valuable collection of models he installation of the great Duke of we have a very valuable collection of models and the installation of the great Duke of we have a very valuable collection of models are supported by the proposed of the proposed of the proposed valuable of the proposed valuab quent correspondent of the "Gentleman sanaga-rine," under the initials of his name, P. C. S. S., and the same signature latterly often appeared in "Notes and Queries." He was a fellow and active member of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a vice-president. B. 1780; D. 1855.

STRATFORD DE REDGLIFFE, Stratford Canning, Viscount, de red'-kiff, a modern English diplo-matist, who, after leaving the university of Cambridge, was, in 1807, appointed to a subordinate post in the Foreign Office. In 1808 he was named secretary to Sir Robert Adair, who had been sent upon a special mission to Constan-He was appointed secretary of legation in 1809, and, upon the recall of his chief, became minister plempotentiary to the Porte. In 1814 he returned to England, and was dispatched to Switzerland upon a diplomatic mission. After being sworn a member of the privy council, he was, in 1820, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to can advantage and minister pienipotentialy to the United States. Three years subsequently, he recrossed the Atlantic, and was sent upon a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, and next to the court of the emperor of Austria. He resumed his post at Constantinople in 1825, and nobly exerted himself in behalf of the Greeks. For his services he was, in 1829, created a civil knight grand cross of the Bath. About the same time he took his seat in the House of Commons as the representative of the brough of Old Sarum, and afterwards sat for the now extinct borough of Stockbridge, Hants. Returning to the Ottoman Porte in 1831, he was deputed to settle the future boundaries of the Greek kingdom. Upon this settlement, Prince Otho of Bayaria ascended the throne of Greece. Otho of Bayaria ascended the throne of Greece. He was next dispatched upon a mission to the court of Madrid, and in 1834 again took his seat in Parliament as member for King's Lynn, seat in Parliament as member for King's Lynn, in Norfolk. After twice refissing the governor-generalship of Canada, he, at the close of the year 1841, returned to his old post at Constantinople, retaining it until 1858. In the year 1852 he was raised to the pecrage with the title of Viscount Stratford of Refelling, at title chosen by himself, on account of his descent from William Canunge, the pions founder of the church of St. Mary Redelling, at Bristol. Subsequently to his setting from Constructions sequently to his return from Constantinople.

Lord Stratford frequently spoke in the House of Lord Stratford frequently spoke in the House of Lords upon Eastern questions. B. in 1788. STRATGO, Simon, Count, strat-te-ko, alearned Italian writer, who, as early as his twenty-first reaction where, who, as early as his wearly are year, became professor of medicine in the university of Padua. Under the Italian republic, he was appointed professior of navigation at Pavia; and, when Napoleon created the kingdom of Italy, Stratico was appointed inspector. general of roads, rivers, and canals. He was taken into favour on the return of the Aus-

and was invested with the English barony of St. Leopold from the emperor. His most important work was, "A Vocabulary of Maritime Terms," in which he gave the expressions in use

> he resigned in 1865. After his return to England he was raised to the peerage and for some time acted as commander-in-chief in Ireland, B. 1803.

STRATON OF LAMPSACUS, strai'-ton, a Greek STRATON OF LAMPSAUTS, strait-ton, a Grocel Peripatetic philosopher, and the successor of Theophrasuts. He passed a portion of his life in Egypt, and taught Ptolemy Philadelphius, for which he was liberally recompensed. He matained that everything existed through the innate force of nature, which was constantly creating and dissolving. From making physical things his principal study, he received the surmana of Physical Diagonaes Laceting sires alist name of Physicus. Diogenes Laertius gives a list of his works, all of which are lost. Flourished about 280 B.C.

STRATONICE, strat'-o-ni'-se, a Grecian princess of great beauty, who was the daughter of Demetrius Polioreetes, and married Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria. Antiochus Soter, her husband's son, became enamoured of her, and fell dan-gerously ill, so intense was his apparently hopeless passion. Erasistratus, the royal physician, having discovered the cause of his illness. informed his father that, unless he were united to the Grecian princess, he would lose his life; on which Seleucus gave up Stratonice to his son.

SOR.
STRAUSS, David Frederick, strouss, a modern
German writer, who, in 1832, became assistantteacher in the Theological Institute at Publinger,
and lecturer on philosophy in the university
there. In 1835 he produced an extraordinary
work, entitled "The Lift of Jesns critically
treated." "This work," says an eminent authority, "startled the world, as it contained an
attempt to prove, with much misdirected acutness and subtlety, that the whole of the ownattempt to prove, with much misdirected acutiness and subtlety, that the whole of the evangelical history was a series of mythis founded, to a considerable extent, on the Gul Testament prophecies of the Messiah, concected in the first and second centuries of the Christian enal, by degrees, adopted by the Christian community." Howas dismissed from his appointments at Tubingen, and, in the following year, became a private tuter at Stuttgard. He replied to his critics, in 1837, in two "Friendly Aderssess," nevertheless, the feeling against him was so strong, that when, in 1839, he was appointed prophesor of divinity and church history was so scrong, and when, in 1889, he was ap-pointed professor of divinity and church history at the university of Zurich, he was not only compelled instantly to resign, but the adminis-tration under which had received the post tration under which he had received the post was overthrown. He subsequently produced a biography of Schubart, the German poet, and "The Doctrine of the Christian Faith." B. at Ludwigsburg, Würtemberg, 1808.
STRICKTIND, Hugh Edwin, strik-land, an eminent English naturalist, who was a pupil

trians, and received the order of the cross of of Or. Arnold while the latter was residing

the university of Oxford; are small ne devoted himself to the science of geology, and wrote several valuable papers thereon, which were inserted in the "Proceedings of the Geological Society." In 1835 he, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, made a tour in Asia Minor, and after his return produced several papers upon the geology of the districts through which he had geology of the districts through which he had passed. These sketches are to be found in the "Transactions" of the Geological Society. Upon the resignation of the readership in geology at Oxford by Dr. Buckland, Mr. Strickland succeeded to the post, and retained it until his death. In 1848 he produced a work upon the Dodo, a bird which has become extinct within a comparatively recent period. Of the Zoological Society he was one of the founders, and to his representations is due the publication, at the charge of that body, of Professor Agassiz's value able "Bibliography of Zoology and Geology," three volumes of which Mr. Strickland himself completed; but before he had finished the fourth, his death took place. This unfortunate event occurred in consequence of his being run over by a train, while engaged in making notes upon the geology of a cutting on the Gains-borough and Retford Railway. He was the author of eighty-six publications upon natural science. B. at Righton Yorkshire. 1811: killed

STRICKLAND, Miss Agnes, a distinguished modern English historical writer, who commenced her literary labours at an early age. One of her first productions was a small volume of patriotic lyrics, a few of which were contri-buted by her sister. Susanna Strickland. Several collections of poems, most of them composed in imitation of Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott, followed. "Tales and Stories from History," the "Pilgrims of Walsingham; or, Tales of the Middle Ages," and a number of similar produc-tions, all of which were in prose, were her next ventures. In 1842 she took a higher flight, and gave to the public the "Letters of Mary Queen gave to the public the "Letters of Mary Queen of Scots," published from the originals, with historical introductions and notes. In one of her first poetical pieces she had treated of the escape of Mary Beatrice, wife of James II, which "touching mediant," who observed, "first suggested the lides that the lives of the queens of Poetics had been the treatment of the present the suggested the dee that the lives of the queens of England would be found replete with seenes of more powerful interest than any work of fiction that could be offered to the world." Accordingly, in 1840, appeared the first volume of her "Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest, now first published, from Official Records and other Authentic Docu-ments, private as well as public." The work at ments, private as well as public. The work as once became popular, and the twelve volumes in which it is comprised have been several times reprinted. The "Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," in 6 volumes, were first put forth in 1850. In these works, historical knowledge is laid before the general reader in a very attractive guise; many fresh sources of information have been laid open; and, although the volumes do not of themselves convey all that is required by the student of history, they nevertheless form an agreeable and interesting assistant to his progress. B. at Reydon Hall, near Suffolk, early in the 19th century.

at Laleham. He subsequently studied at authoress, and sister of the preceding, be-the university of Oxford; after which he devoted came the wife of Lieutenant Trail, of the 21st came the wife of Dicutedant Trail, of the 215t regiment, with whom she emigrated to Canada. She was the authoress of, "The Backwoods of America;" "The Canadian Crusess, a Tale of the Rice-Lake Plains;" and "Domestic Economy of British America."

STRICKLAND, Miss Susanna, a modern English authoress, and sister of the preceding. Having married Mr. Moodie, an officer of the British army, she accompanied him to Canada. She army, sne accompanied nim to canada. one produced, "Roughing it in the Bush, or, Life in Canada;" "Life in the Clearings, versus the Bush;" and two novels, entitled respectively, "Mark Hurdlestone" and "Flora Lindsay," first published in America, but afterwards reprinted in England.

STRICKLAND, Major, a modern English author, and brother of the preceding. He wrote—"Twenty-seven Years in Canada West, or, the

Experiences of an Early Settler."

STROGONOFF, strog'-o-noff, an ancient Russian family, which has produced several distinguished men. Count Alexander Strogonoff was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences, and became patron of the arts and sciences, and became president of the Academy of Fine Arts at St, Petersburg. He died in 1811.—His nephew, Count Paul Strogonoff, fought with great bra-very against the Turks in Moldavia, in 1809, and subsequently, in 1813-14, against France. He was killed under the walls of Laon in the latter year .- To this family belonged Count Gregory Strogonoff, who was successively ambassador at the courts of Madrid, Stockholm, and Constantinople.

STROZZI, strof-se, an ancient and distinguished Florentine family, mention of which in history is first made in the 14th century. The most celebrated members of the Strozzi family were:—

STROZZI, Palla, who was at first the colleague of Cosmo de' Medici, at the congress of Ferrara, in 1432, when a treaty of peace was signed between Florence and Venice on the one side, and the duke of Milan on the other. He subsequently joined the Albizzi against the Medici family. This league was successful at the outset; but, when the Medici regained their former influence at Florence, Palla retired to Padua, where he spent the remainder of his life in studious retirement. He translated the works of John Chrysostom from the Greek into the Latin, D. at Padua, 1462.

STROZZI, Filippo, was a prominent actor in the events which took place at the fall of the Florentine republic. Possessed of great wealth, he was allied to the great Medici family, having espoused Clarice, daughter of Piero, and niece of Leo X. Two illegitimate members of nieco of Leo X. Two illegitimate members of the Médici family, Alessandro and Cardinal Ippolite, were at the time ruling in Florence; and against these unworthy scions of a great bouse, Filippo, instigated by his wife, excited a revolt in 1827. The movement was successful, and the two Medici were reduced to the condition of private citizens. In 1829, however, the emperor Charles V, gave his natural daughter Morrarch in a wide of A descender. Margaret in marriage to Alessandro, and resolved to create him duke of Florence. citizens resisted this arrangement, and opposed an obstinate defence to the attacks made upon Florence by the papal and Imperial troops. riorence by the papar and imperial troops. It this defence several of the Strozzi displayed great bravery; but, after the defeat of the citi-zens, Filippo became the partisan of Duke STRICKLAND, Miss Catherine Parr, an English | Alessandro, and helped him with his wealth,

until, his daughter having been institled by one ing hold upon the weak and decased king, ofof Alessandro's courtiers, he was involved in a came the virtual ruler of Demnarts, which,
quarred with the dissolute ruler of his country,
the retired first to Rome and afterwards to government, sank into a state of the greatest
Venice. Duke Alessandro was murdered in
1537; but Charles V. caused Cosmo, another
member of the Medici family, to be elected duke
with his friend Brandt, and beheaded at Copen-1537; but Charles V. caused Cosmo, another member of the Medici family, to be elected duke of Florence. The Florentine emigrant nobles now resolved to make a desperate attempt to sweep away this new ruler. At the head of 4000 French and Italian mercenaries, Filippo and other leaders invaded Florentine territory, and made themselves masters of the castle of Montemurlo. They were, however, soon afterwards defeated by the troops of Cosmo and the Spanish deteated by the troops of Cosmo and the spanish soldiers of the emperor. Filippo was taken prisoner, and after being kept in confinement during a year, and subjected to the torture, he was about to be delivered by his Spanish captors to the tender mercies of Cosmo, when, in 1538, he found means to cut his own throat with a sword. He was a learned and accomplished nobleman. He translated some apophthegms nobleman. He translated some apophthegms of Plutarch, and thetreatise of Polybius, entitled "On the Mode of Forming Encampments." After his death, the emperor Charles V. combinescated all the funds which he had lodged in banking-houses in Italy Germany, and Spain; nevertheless, he left to his children, principally

in the bank of France, an income of 50,000 crowns. (See "Life of Filippo Strozzi," by Thomas Adolphus Trollope.) STROZZI, Piero, was the son of the preceding, and was with him in the attempt made against Cosmo in 1537; but succeeded in effecting his escape to France, where he became the favourite of Henry II. and Catherine de' Medici, and was sent in command of an auxiliary French force to Siena, then at war with Cosmo, duke of Florence. Being defeated, however, he retired to Rome, which he bravely held against the to Home, which he bravely helia against the duke of Alva, who had been sent to attack it by Philip II, in 1558, until the arrival of the duke of Guise, with a French force, compelled the Spanish commander to withdraw to Naples. In 1658 he was with the duke of Guise when the English lost Calais; but was killed at Thiontille in the same year.—His son Filippo distinguished himself in the service of Prance. and was, in 1587, sent in command of the expedition to the Azores, to support Don Antonio, who claimed the crown of Portugal, against Philip II. of Spain. He was defeated by the Spanish admiral Santa-Cruz, and thrown into

STROZZI, Titus and Hercules, two Latin poets of Ferrara, were father and son, and belonged to a branch of the great Strozzi family. Their poems consist of elegies and other pieces. Titus died about 1502, at the age of 80. Her-cules was killed by a rival in 1506.

the sea.

STROZZI, Ciriaco, an Italian philosopher, was successively professor of Greek and philo-

at Florence, Bologna, and Pisa. He
two books in Greek and Latin to Aristotle's treatise "De Republica." B. at Florence, 1504; p. 1563.

LOUS; D. 1005.

Signature Space John Frederick, Count, stroc-en-se, German physician, who by his abilities and address gained the favour of the king of Denmark, and was emobled and made minister of state. The young queen, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III., is believed to have falled a victim to the insimating arts of Struensee, who accoulting at the some time of reserved. and address gained the favour of the king of tered into holy orders, and was seprobied to Denmark, and was ennobled and made minister the living of Low Leyton in Essex, where he of state. The young queen, Caroline Matida, resided till within a few years of his death. sister of George III., is believed to have fallen His princingl works are, "Ecclesiastical a victim to the hisminating arts of Struessee, Memorials of England under Henry VIII., who, acquiring at the same time an overpower-

until, his daughter having been insulted by one ing hold upon the weak and debased king, behagen. The queen was contined in a prison till demanded by the English court; on which she was delivered up and removed to Zell, in Hanover, where she died 1776. Struensee was

Bathvel, where she died 176. Strucked was at Halle, in Saxony, 1737; executed 1772.
STBUENSEE, Karl August von, an eminent German writer, and brother of the preceding, early distinguished himself by his acquirements in mathematics and philosophy; in 1756 he became lecturer at the university of Halle, and in the following year professor at the military academy of Leignitz. At the instance of his brother, who had risen to great favour at the court of Denmark, he repaired to Copen-hagen in 1769, and was appointed counsellor of justice, the duties of which office he fulfilled in an exemplary manner. After the execution of Count Struensee, he was allowed to retire from the kingdom. He was subsequently en-nobled by Frederick II. of Prussia, and appointed a minister of state at Berlin. He was the author, among other works, of "Short Description of the Commerce of the Principal European States;" "Rudiments of Militar Architecture;" and "Rudiments of Artillery "Rudiments of Military He also made a German translation of Pinto's Essays upon Political Economy." B. at Halle. Saxony, 1735; D. at Berlin, 1804.

STRUTT, Joseph, strut, an eminent English antiquary, who was an apprentice of the unfor-tunate engraver Ryland (see Ryland), and afterwards studied drawing in the Royal Academy. In 1771, however, he commenced Academy. In 1771, however, he commenced his researches in English antiquities, and continued to labour in that path, with great distinction to himself, until his death. He compiled a "Dictionary of Engravers," and produced an "Historical Treatise on the Manners, duced an "Historical Treatise on the Manners, Customs, Arms, Habits, &c., of the Inhabitants of England," and others upon the "Sports and Eastimes of the People of England," and the "Dress and Habits of the English People," As an engraver, he produced a set of illus-trations to the "Pilgrim's Progress." B. at Springfield, Essex, 1749; p. in London, 1802. STEUVB, George Adam, 47000, a learned German jurisconsult, who became professor of jurisprudence, president of the senate at Jena, and counsellor to the duke of Weimar. He produced a large number of profoundly

He produced a large number of profoundly learned works upon jurisprudence. B. at Magdeburg, 1619; D. 1692. Spruyra, Burchard Gotthelf, son of the pre-

ceding, settled at Jona, where he followed the profession of his father. His most important works comprise learned treatises upon the theory and antiquities of public and feudal law, and a "History of Germany," in Latin. B. at

Weimar, 1671; n. 1738.
STRYP, Rev. John, stripe, an eminent English historian, who, upon the completion of his education at the university of Cambridge, en-

Stnart

of Thomas Cranmer;" "Lives of Archbishops Parker and Whitgift;" an edition, with large additions, of Stow's "Survey of London;" and "Annals of the Reformation." B. in London,

1643; D. 1737.

STUART, stu'-art, a royal house which gave STITER WA-TA, A TOYAH HOUSE WHEELER SEVERIPES TO SCOTLING AND ENGINEER SEVERIPES TO SCOTLING WHO WAS declared king in 1371. His descendants reigned in Scotland until 1603, when James VI. succeeded to the English throne, upon the death of Elizabeth, the crowns of the two kingdoms were united, and he ruled over both countries, as James I. of Great Britain. The last king of this line was James II, who, at the Revolution of 1688, fied from England, and died in France.
(See Robert II., III. of Scotland, James I., Chaeles
III., IV., V., of Scotland, James I., Chaeles
I., III., James II. of England, and Chaeles EDWARD, the Pretender.)

STUART, Arabella, or Arbella, usually styled the Lady Arabella, was the daughter of Charles Stuart, duke of Lennox, younger brother of Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, the father of James I. Her mother was the daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Derbyshire, father of the first earl of Devonshire. As great-grandchild of Henry VIII.'s sister Margaret, she stood in the same relationship to Queen Elizabeth as did James Stuart of Scotland, afterwards James I. This affinity to the English throne was the cause of all her misfortunes. In 1603 it was alleged that a plot had been formed to place the crown upon her head, under the protection of Spain, for which Sir Walter Raleigh was tried. There is no proof that such a design was ever enter-tained, and certainly none that the Lady Arabella knew of it. James I. was strongly opposed to her marriage with any personage, royal, noble, or otherwise. In 1610, however, was discovered that she was married to William Seymour, grandson of the earl of Hertford. Seymour was at once committed to the Tower, whence, after a confinement of a year, he effected his escape. The Lady Arabella also eluded the vigilance of her keepers, and fled towards France; but was taken in Calais roads, and imprisoned in the Tower, where, in 1615, she died, her sufferings having previously deprived her of reason. B. at Chatsworth, 1575.

STUART, Gilbert, a Scotch historical writer, who received his education at the university of Edinburgh, where his father was professor. Edinburgh, where his father was professor. His first work of any importance was "A Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution," published in 1767, for which he was created LLD, of the university of Edinburgh. He next published "A View of Society in Europe." Dissoppointed of the professorship of law at Edinburgh, he removed to London, and became a writer in the "Monthly Review." In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, and heaven a measuring and review, which failed: Review." In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, and began a magazine and review, which falled; after which he again repaired to London, where he engaged in liferary avocations until a short period before his death. He produced, in addition to the works already quoted, "Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitutional History of Scotland;" "The History of Sectiand;" "The History of Sectiand;" "The History of Sectiand;" "The Mistory of Sectiand from the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary," whom he defends syith ability against Dr. Robertson and others. B, at Edinburgh, ethor 1742 or 1746 to, 1786. burgh, cither 1742 or 1746; D. 1786.

STUART, Sir Charles, a distinguished British officer, the fourth son of the earl of Bute, prime minister of George III. during the first three years of his reign, entered the army as ensign in the 37th regiment, in 1768, and was soon after appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Harsoon after appointed and-de-camp to Lord Har-court in Ireland. He was major of the 43rd regiment in 1775, and accompanied his corps to America, and, obtaining the command of a bet-talion of grenadiers, served with distinction through the greater part of the war. Having attained the rank of major-general in 1793, he attained the rank of major-general in 1793, he was, in 1794, appointed to command the troops serving in Corsica, where he captured Calvi, and thus expelled the French from the island. He was sent in 1797 with a corps of 8000 men to Portugal, to assist in the defence of that country against the threatened attack of the French; and not only contributed to the immediate safety of the Lusitanian territory, but by making himself thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country, supplied information which was of essential service to the duke of Wellington at a subsequent period. In 1798, General Stuart succeeded in obtaining the surrender of Minorca, which he had been sent to attack; and for this service was made lieutenant-general and a knight of the Bath. He shortly afterwards took possession of Messina, on the retreat of the Neapolitan royal family to Sicily on the con-quest of Naples by the French; and in 1800 quest of Naples by the French; and in 1800 was made commander of the forces in the Mediterranean. On being ordered, however, to give up Malia to Russia, and his remonstrances against the step being disregarded, he resigned the command, though his views were subsequently adopted by the government. B. 1758; D. 1801.

STUART, James, a celebrated English architect, STULER, James, a celebrated English architect, commonly called Athenian Stuart. His mother was left a widow in poor circumstances, with four children, of whom James was the eldest, who, when very young, maintained the rest of the family by painting fans. He subsequently proceeded to Italy, and, forming an intimacy with Mr. Revert, the architect, they went to Athens, where they made a number of drawings of the wenters of engine a rephilatories. It Athens, where they made a number of drawings of the remains of ancient architecture. In 1763 the first volume appeared of "The Anti-quities of Athens," to which two volumes more were added after the death of Shaart. He built the chapel at Greenwich Hospital, and some manisons in London. B. in London, 1718;

p. 1804.

STUART, Gilbert Charles, sometimes styled American Stuart, the best portrait-painter that American Stuart, the best portrait-painter that America has produced. Born of Scotch parents, he crossed the Atlantic, and for some time resided at Edimburgh. In 1777 he became the pupil, in London, of his countryman Benjamin, West, and, having made great progress, set up in practice as a portrait-painter, with considerable success. He subsequently went to Paris, where he had many distinguished sitters. He retired to his native country in 1793, and while a resident at Philadelphia, painted a portrait of Washington, which is the best likeness extant of the patriot. p. at Narraganset, Rhode Island, 1755; p. at Boston, 1828.

STUAR, LOT Dudley Coutts, the well-known and respected friend of Poland, was the eighth son of John, first Marquis of Bute, and the only son of his second marriage with Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, the eminent banker. His carly education was conducted by

a private tutor, and having graduated at Christ's | about twenty years. While in this corps be College, Cambridge, in 1833, he proceeded on a made himself familiar with all the great facts outnituated over in 1823 he married admixing view of the christian and manufact, which were then continentation. In 1824 nemarrica a diagnity of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, In 1830 he became M.P. for Arundel, and distinguished himself by his advocacy of the Reform Bill and the other measures supported by the iliberal party. After being without a seat in Parliament for ten years, he was returned for Marylebone in 1817, and continued to sit for that borough till his death. He was through-out his career remarkable for sedulous attention to his Parliamentary duties, and for his efforts to promote every good and patriotic work; but his chief title to fame rests on his attachment to the Polish cause, which he embraced with alaerity on the onthreak of the insurrection in Poland in 1830, and to which headhered through good and bad report with an undeviating constancy which has endeared his memory to the friends of Poland and the enemies of oppression throughout the world. B. 1803; D. at Stockholm, 1954.

STUART-WORTLEY, Lady Emmeline, the second daughter of the Duke of Rutland, by second daughter of the Duke of attaint, by the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the 5th Earl of Carlisle, at an early age gained some reputation as an authoress of poetry and

travels in the United States, published under "Annals of Electrisity, Magnetism, the title of "Erectera," as well as "Portural mi-try;" and published a treatise on clocand Madeira," "A Yogage in a flussian Stement | tricity and galvanism; and, one of his latest and Maderra, "A voyage in a Russian Seamer to St. Petersburg," and poems of various kinds. In 1831 she married the Hon. Charles Stuart-Wortley, brother of Lord Wharneline, but was left a widow in 1844. She died at Beyrout in 1855 from having her leg fractured by the kick of a mule, which threw her while she was riding on the hills in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, B. 1806.

of Jerusalem. B. 1896.

STUDIX, John, stati-te, an English poet in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who received his education first at Westminster school, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. He held a command under Prince Maurice; and translated into English several of the tra-gedies of Seneca. Killed at the siege of Breda,

STUKELEY, William, stake'-le, a learned English antiquary, who, after taking his doctor's degree, settled at Boston, in Lincolnshire, whence he zemoved to London, and was chosen member of the loyal Society, and also of the Society of Antiquaries on its revival. In 1730 he entered into orders, and in 1747 was presented to the rectory of St. George, Queen-square, London. His principal works are, "titherarium Curiosum; or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities in Givert Britain," "An Account of Stonelange and Abury;" "Paleographia Sacra; or, Discourses on the Monoments of Antiquities and Caransias," and "Dissertation on the Spicen." He was called, on account of his knowledge of British antiquities, the "Arch Druid." B. at he removed to London, and was chosen member

ne was caned, on account of his knowledge of British antiquities, the "Arch Druid." B. at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, 1687; D. 1765.
Szurgson, William, star 'jon, a distinguished electrician, was born of humble parents at Whitegton, in Lancashire, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. In 1802 he entered the Westmoreland militia; and two years later enlisted in the royal artillery, in which corps he remained B. at altdorf, 1669; D. 1719.

In opening to the world. His earliest essays on cleetro-magneti- a appeared in the "Philo-phical Magazine" in 1923 and 1924. In 1825 he published the description of a complete set novel electro-magnetic apparatus in the OP of novel electro-magnetic apparatus. "Transactions" of the Society of Arts, for which the Society awarded him their large which the Coulty awards him then large silver medal, with a purse of thirty guineas. He continued to farnish contributions to the "Philosophical Mazazine" from time to time; and in 1830 published a pamphlet, entitled "Ex-perimental Researches in Electro-Magnetism, Calvanism," &c., comprising series of original experiments, and exhibiting an improvement experiments, and exhibiting an improvement in the preparation of the positive plates of the guivanic apparatus. In 1536, Mr. Sturgeon communicated a paper to the Royal Society, describing an original magnetic electrical machine in which a most ingulous contrivance was adopted for uniting the reciprocating electric currents, developed so as to give them one uniform direction. In the same year, he perfected two other important inventions. The first of these was that of the electro-magnetic some reputation as an authoress of poetry and coil making an instrument devised for the works of a lighter kind. She was a frequent purpose of civing a succession of electric contributor to the pages of the "Keepsake," shocks in medical treatment. The other was

> labours was the publication, in a collected form, of his numerous philosophical memoirs. Soon of his numerous philosophical memoirs. Soon after he left the army, he was appointed to the chair of experimental philosophy in the East India Company's Military Academy at Addiscembe. In 1842 he became superintendent of the Victoria Gallery of Practical Science at Manchester; but this institution was soon afterwards discontinued; and Mr. Sturgeon, in the decline of life, became overwhelmed with difficulties, which, however, were to a small extent mitigated by a government pension of £50 a year. a. 1783: n. 1850.

> extent mitigated by a government pension of £50 a year. B. 1783; p. 1850. STURK, John, stoorm, a learned German writer, who studied at Louvain, after which he set up a printing-press, and printed several Greek authors. In 1529 he visited Paris, where he read lectures upon Greek and Latin authors. ne real recurres apon Greek and Latin authors, and also on logie; but being a Protestant, he was obliged to remove to Strasburg, where, through his efforts, the gymnasium of that city through his chors, the gymnashin or that city was clovated into a university. His works, all of which were written in such elegant Latin that he obtained the title of the German Cicro, chiefly consist of notes on Aristotle, Cicero, and

centerly consists of notes of a state of Ciercy, and other authors. B. near Cologne, 1507; D. 1889. Strax, John Christopher, a German mathematician, who became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Altdorf, which office he retained during thirty-four years. He published a translation of Archimedes into German; "A a translation of Archimedes into German; "A Course of Mathematics," which has been translated into English, a Latin translation of the Hydraulia Architecture, of Bockler, and some treatises upon meanmatics, &c. n. at Hippelstein, Bavarii, 1835; n. at Altdorf, 1703.

Syrax, Leonard Christopher, a German architect, and geon of the preceding. He published. "A Complete Course of Architecture." at Althor 1839. n. 1713.

STURM, James Charles Francis, an eminent Swiss mathematician, who repaired to Paris in his 20th year, and so highly distinguished himself by his year, and so nightly distinguished thinself by his attainments as to gain the appointment of pro-fessor of mathematics in the Polytechnic school. He was the discoverer of the celebrated theorem news me uscoverer of the celebrated theorem which is named after him. In 1840 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was awarded the gold Copley medal of that body for the results well-by relative that the self-by relative the self-by relative that the self-by relative the self-by r his valuable mathematical labours in the solution of a problem which has buffled some of the greatest mathematicians that the world has produced." He also wrote several valuable treatises upon optics, mechanics, geometry, and pure analysis, for the "Memoirs" of the French Academy of Sciences, and the journals of other eminent bodies. B. at Geneva, 1803; D. at Paris, 1855.

STURMIUS, James, stoor'-me-oos, a German statesman, who was sent as ambassador to several foreign countries, and was deputy to the diets of the empire. He contributed to the nees of the empire. He contributed to the reformation of religion at Strasburg, to the erecting of a college, and assisted Sleidan in his "History of the Reformation." E. at Stras-

burg, 1489; p. at the same city, 1553.
STURY, John, start, an engraver, who is principally celebrated for the extraordinary minuteness and beauty of his lettering. The most curious of his works is the "Book of Common Prayer," which he executed on silver plates. Each page is headed with a vignette, and prefixed to the book is a portrait of George I., the fixed to the book is a portrait of George 1, the lines of the face being expressed by writing so small, as scarcely to be read with a magnifying glass. This writing consists of the Lord's prayer, the decalogue, the prayers for the royal family, and the 21st Faslan. 1, 1655; p. 1730. STCART, Louis Gabriel, 200'-864; a cele-

brated French general and marshal, who, at the outburst of the Revolution, joined the army as a volunteer of the cavalry of Lyons. He distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon in 1793, and again in 1795, at Loane, in Italy, where he captured three Austrian standards, and under Massena he was created a chef de brigade. Having exhibited great ability as a tactician while acting as chief of General Joubert's staff in Italy, he attracted the favourable notice of General Bonaparte, who promoted him to be Massena's second in command. He gave emi-nent proofs of his ability soon afterwards, when, in 1800, he first kept in check, and next cut off the retreat of the Austrian general Melas, who had 40,000 men under his command, Suchet's troops numbering only 8000. By the brilliant manceuvres he executed upon this occasion, he rendered the greatest assistance to Bonaparte, who, with the main body of the French army, was crossing the Great St. Bernard. After the battle of Marengo, at which he was present, he was intrusted with the government of Genoa. He next commanded the centre of the Army of He next commanded the center of the Amy of tally. In 1808 he was placed in command of a division under Marshal Lannes, and it was to his skilful dispositions that the memorable victory at Austerlitz was due. In the following year he defeated Prince Frederick of Prussia, and captured from him thirty pleces of cannon. To that important advantage, in contesting which the gallant Prussian prince lost his life, Napoleon owed the impunity by which he was enabled to fall upon the rear of the Prussians.

reputation was now so high, that Napoleon gave him the command of the fifth division of the Army of Spain, advanced him to the highest grade of the Legion of Honour, granted him a pension of 20,000 francs, and created him a count of the empire. His Spanish campaign count of the empire. His Spanish campaign forms the most brilliant era in his career. Napier, in his "History of the Peninsular War," declares that "Suchet was no ordinary man; and with equal vigour and prudence he commenced a system of discipline in his corps, and of order in his government, that afterwards carried him, with scarcely a check, from one success to another, until he obtained the rank of marshal for himself and the honour for his corps of being the only one in Spain that never suffered any signal reverse." In rapid successuffered any signal reverse." In rapid succession he defeated each Spanish general that opposed him, and made himself master of the fortresses of Lerdia, Mcquinenza, Tortosa, and the city of Tarragona, which was defended by 18,000 Spaniards, 6000 of whom are stated to have fallen. Mont-Serrat, hitherto considered impregnable, was next taken. For these great achievements Suchet was created a marshal of the emuire in 1811. In the same vere he as. achievements suchet was created a marsina of the empire in 1811. In the same year he de-feated the Spanish general Blake, and 30,000 men, under the walls of Murviedro; Valencia capitulated to him in 1812, and he soon became master of the whole province of that name. Napoleon marked his sense of the brilliant services performed by his lieutenant by creating him duke of Albufera. Unlike some of the other French generals, he ruled both in Valencia and Aragon with humanity and justice. Lord Wellington's successes compelled Suchet, after the battle of Vittoria, to retreat upon Catalonia, and afterwards to entirely evacuate Spanish ter-ritory. He conducted his retreat in an orderly manner; and, on reaching Narbonne in 1814, gave in his adhesion to the new order of things. While Louis XVIII. remained upon the throne, Suchet held the command of the tenth corps; but after the return of Napoleon from Elba, he again took service under his old chief. He commanded the Army of the Alps, numbering 10,000 men; and, on being compelled to retreat at the approach of 100,000 Austrians, he occupied Lyons; on the subsequent surrender of which city he obtained honourable terms. At the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was for a the restoration of nouis Aviai. He was not a time in disgrace; but in 1819 was reinstated in all his honours, civil and military. The re-maining years of his life were spent in com-posing his "Memoirs," which were published in 1826. Suchet deservedly takes rank among the best of Napoleon's generals. Napoleon, on being asked whom he considered the first of his officers, replied,—"I think Suchet is probably the first; Massena was, but you may say that he is dead." The latter was at the time (1817) field the state was a state of the state of

went abroad, and made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus. On his return to England, he became famous at court for his ready, sparkling wit. He raised a troop of horse for the king's service: but his men behaved so ill in the engagement with the Scotch, in 1639, on the English borders, as to bring upon him much ridicule. enabled to fall upon the rear of the Prussians. His works consist of poems and letters, "An In 1807 Suchet repelled the attack made upon Account of Religion by Reason," and Church this division by the Russian general Essen," His plays. Several of his songs are very fine. B, at



SULLY, DUKE OF



TENIERS, DAVID (The Elder).



T WLOR, JEREMY.



THACKERAY, WII LIAM MAKEPEACE.

s in the

cist, who was educated for the profession of sent t medicine, and was attached, as surgeon, to the After army sent to Spain under the duke of Ancou- from lême. In 1825 he entered the navy in the same self. capacity, and was present at the buttle of Navarino. At the death of his father, who had been lived rmo. At the death of his hander, who had been hiver one of the household physicians t. Napoleon I., 'the R he inherited an estate of £1600 per unuum; azam whereupon he quitted his profession, and soon Latin afterwards turned his attention to literature. ancreams turned its attention to intercure.

He became a favourite author, in a very fix earlier years; but when he put forth his "Hysteress of the a paris" and "Wandering Jew," rose to analmost, theyear too new the unexampled height of popularity. These works cover that an exipt

were read by every France, and were ed into neurl the living languages. He ber of the al Assemb

of December 1851. B. at Paris, 1801; E. 1857 | Sulficity Rest Sulfonius, Caius Suctonius Tranquillus, "He was." sols Cl swe-to'-ni-us, a Roman historian, who is supposed to have been educated for the bar. He was the intimate friend of Pliny the Younger, by whose means he was made tribune. Suctonius was afterwards secretary to the emperor Adrian. Of his works, his "Lives of the First Twelve Emperors," two treatises concerning illustrious grammarians and rhetoricians, and several lives of poets, have been preserved.

B. about 70 A.D.; D. about 123. SULUR, LE (See LESUEUR.)

SUFFOLK, William de la Pole, Earl, and afterwards Duke of, suf -fok, an English general, and grandson of Michael de la Pole, first carl of Suf-tolk. He served under Henry V. in the wars with France, distinguished himself at Rouen in 1419, and was, in 1429, nominated by the duke of Bedford commander-in-ch ef of the troops before Orleans, but was forced to raise the siege by Joan of Arc. After enjoying great favour, he

was, in 1450, charged with treason and beheaded. SUFFOLE, Charles Brandon, Duke of, was the friend from youth of Henry VIII, who created him duke of Suffolk in 1513. Charged to conduct to England, Mary, sister of the English king, and widow or Louis XII. of France, he gained the ail ctions of that princess, whom

he married in 1515. D. 1545. Surdas, su-i'-das, or swi'-das, a Greek lexicographer, whose Greek lexicon, historical and geographical, which contains much valuable information, is extant. The latest edition is that of Bekker, Berlin, 1854. Supposed to have flourished in the 10th or 11th century.

SULLY, Maximilien de Bethune, Duke of, sool'le, a celebrated French statesman, who, at an early age, became the companion of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France, whom he accompanied to Paris, where he fortunately escaped death during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by the kindness of the principal of the College of Burgundy, who concealed him for three days. He subsequently escaped with Henry of Navarre from Paris; and in the civil war which broke out, held a command under Henry and the Prince de Condé. He displayed great valour on many occasions, par-ticularly at the siege of Marmande, and the battles of Coutras, Arques, and Ivry. After the accession of Henry to the French throne, Sully was appointed minister of finance; in

dor of France. murder of the king, Sul Heloft "Memoirs" writt Rosny, 150); p. at Vniet

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for the stage. His language was rapid and v.ng. and yet not reduce at or diffuse." He s a tribune of the people. B. 124 p.c.; slain

an ecclesiastical

rian, who was likewise distingu

rian, who was incomes clishing eloquence and plety. He wrote the "Life of St. Martin of Tours," and an "Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History," Flourished at the com-

mencement of the 5th century.
SELZER, John George, sool-tzer, a learned Swiss writer, who became professor of mathe-matics at Berlin, and member of the Royal Academy in that city. His principal works are, "Moral Contemplations on the Works of Nature," "Treatise on Education," "Universal Theory of the Fine Arts." B. at Winterthur, canton of Zurich, 1720; D. at Berlin, 1779.

SUMAROKOFF, Alexander, soo-ma'-ro-kof, a Rus-ian dramatic author, and surnamed the father of the Russian stage. His tragedies 1 id the foundation of the Russian theatre, and being performed with applause before the empress, animated him to proceed in the dramatic career, which he did with great success, and was ap-pointed to the rank of brigalier, and director of the theatre. He also received a pension, was nominated counsellor of state, and knighted He wrote several poems and some historical orks. B. at St. Petersburg, 1718; D. at Mos-

w, 1777.

John Bird, D.D., sum'-ner, SUMNEE, English prelate, was the eldest son of the Rev. English prelate, was the edest son of the life.

Robert Sumner, vicar of Kenilworth, and the
grandson of Dr. John Sumner, formerly provost of King's College, Cambridge. He was
educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; and in 1800 carried off Sir William
Browne's medal for the best Latin ode, a prize which has since been hotly contested, and was once considered in the university as the Blue Bibbon in the Latin poetic field. In 1802 Mr. Sumner wan the Hulsean prize. In 1803 he took his backelor's degree, and in 1807 that of M.A. Having entered holy orders, he somewhat later accepted an assistant mastership at

THE DICTIONARY

Suwaroff

Lion College, from which position he was re- acted as chief adviser to William. In 1895 he moved to the rectory of Maple-Durham, Oxfor ishire; and while discharging the duties of this cure, published his "Treatise on the of this eure, published his "Treatise on the Records of the Creation," which not only gained the Burnet prize, but excited consider-able general attention at the time. In 1820 he was appointed canon of Darham, and eight years later, being then just forty-eight years of age, he became bishop of Chester. In this post Dr. Sumner remained till 1848, when, on the death of Dr. Howley, he was raised to the archiepiscopal chair of Canterbury, an appointment which, from the new primate being comparatively a little-known man in connexion with ecclesiastical affairs, excited some surprise. The appointment, however, was fully justified by the judicious and conciliatory course pursued by the archbishop. Besides the work already mentioned, areausana, Besuces the work arready mentioned, Dr. Summer at various times published the following:—"Apostolic Preaching Considered," "Charges at Chester," "Evidences of Christianity," "Expository Lectures," in nine volumes: "Four Sermons on the Christian Ministry," "Sermons on the Christian Ministry," "Sermons on the Christian Faith," "Sermons on the Festivale", "All Services of the Christian Faith," "Sermons on the Festivale", "All Services of Services of

vals." n. 1780; n. 1802.
SUNDERLAND, Henry Spencer, first Earl of, sun-der-land, an English nobleman, who distinguished himself in defending the cause of Charles I. against the Parliament. Before he had attained his majority, he married the beautiful Dorothy Sidney, sister of Algernon Sidney, and the Saccharissa of the poet Waller. At the outbreak of the civil war, he joined the king's standard. He, however, had no real symstandard. pathy with the royal cause, and declared, in a letter to his wife. "If there could be an expellent found to save the punctillo of honour, I would not remain here an hour." In 1613 he was created carl of Sunderland by Charles I., in reward, it is asserted, of having helped that monarch with a loan of £15,000. He fell in the first hattle of Newbury. Clarendon, the royalist historian, thus speaks of him: "He was a lord of great fortune, tender years (being not above three-and-twenty years of age), and an early judgment, who, having no command in the army, attended upon the king's person, under the obligation of honour; and putting himself that day in the king's troop, as volunteer, before they came to charge, was taken away by a cannon-bullet." p. 1620; killed, 1643.
Sunderlind, Robert Spencer, Earl of, an English statesman, was the son of the pre-

ceding, and commenced his public career in 1871, on being appointed ambassador to Spain. He subsequently fulfilled the same functions at the court of France, and afterwards became secretary of state for foreign affairs. Under the reign of James II. he rose to the height of power as president of the council and prime minister, and, in order to retain the king's favour, became a Roman Catholic, or, at least, put on the semblance of it. Accordingly, he became so unpopular with the nation, that James was compelled to dismiss him; a change which, it is said, "pleased all men; but it came too late." On the accession of William It came too late." On the accession of whimm are a return hie; and, having no issue, pur-ll., Sundelinal retired to Holland, where he chased the Charter-house, which he erected into remained during two years; but, to the general surprise, he was recalled at the ead of that Lincohsinite, 1532; n. in London, 1611, period, and taken into favour by the new remeant of the was not intrusted with officer several years; but it was well known that he

was appointed lord chamberlain, and remained was appointed for chamberlain, and remained at the head of the government during two years, after which he retired into private life. The secret of this statesman's success—of his being employed by James II. and his sup-planter William III.—was, undoubtedly, his great talents for the conduct of public affairs,
"He had, indeed," says Bishop Burnet, "the
superior genius to all the men of business that
I have known." B. either 1641 or 1642; p. at

Althorp, 1702. Surrey, Thomas Howard, Earl of, sur'-re. a gallant English nobleman, who served with his brother, Sir Edward Howard, against Sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate, who infested the English coast in 1511. After the defeat and death of Barton, Surrey accompanied the marquis of Dorset in his expedition to Guienne, which ended in the conquest of Navarre by Ferdinand. On the death of his brother, Sir Edward, he was made high-admiral of England, and effectually cleared the Channel of the French cruisers. The victory of Flodden-field, in which the king of Scotland was slain, was chiefly owing to his bravery. For these services his father was re-stored to the title of duke of Norfolk, and himstored to the title of duke of Noriola, and him-self created earl of Surrey. On the breaking out of the disturbances in Ireland, he was ap-pointed lieutenant of that kingdom, where he suppressed the rebellion. After serving there two years, he returned, and had the command of the fleet against France. He succeeded to the title of duke of Norfolk on the death of his father in 1524. Notwithstanding his great services, Henry, at the close of life. greus serveces, Henry, as the cusse of life, caused the duke to be sent to the Tower on a charge of treason, and his son to be beheaded in his presence. The death of the tyrant only saved the duke's life. D. 1554.

Surary, Henry Howard, Earl of, an accom-

plished English nobleman and poet, son of the preceding, was at first, while his friend the duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII., was alive, a favourite at court; but after serving his country with great valour, he fell a victim to the jealousy of Henry VIII., who pretended to suspect him of treasonable designs against himself. He and his father were sent to the numser. He and his latter were sent to the Tower, and the son beheaded on Tower-hill, in 1547. He wrote some excellent poems, and made a beautiful translation of a portion of the ""Engila." He is the first English writer of blank verse.

Susarion, su-sair'-i-on, the most ancient of the Greek tragic poets. He took his subjects from history, and flourished about 589 B.C. Sussex, Duke of. (See Augustus Fredrich

RICK.)

SUTTON, Thomas, sut'-ton, the founder of the Charter-house, was educated at Eton College, and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, but never followed that profession. Having purchased some estates in the county of Dur-ham, he discovered coal-mines there, which produced him immense wealth. He also gained a large fortune by commerce and marriage. On the death of his wife in 1602, he led a retired life; and, having no issue, pur-chased the Charter-house, which he erected into

Swain

subordinate grades, became a colonel in 1762. He displayed the greatest bravery when serving under Romanzoff against the Turks, and having slain several janissaries with his own hand, he put their heads into a sack, which he laid at the feet of his ceneral. In 1783 he compelled the Tartars of Kuban and Budziak to submit and swear allegiance to the empress; for which he was named general-in-chief. In 1757 he defeated the Turks at Oczakow, which place was taken by storm. In 1750 he attacked the Mussulmans with a very inferior force, and defeated them, near the river Rymnik, for which he was created a count of the Ruman empire, and obtained the surname of Bymnikski. By this victory he saved the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and the Imperial army. In the following year he stormed Ismail, wherein above 30.000 Turks were either killed or wounded, and 10,000 taken prisoners. Always laconic, he announced his success to the empress as follows: "Praise be to God, and praise be to you; the fortress is taken, and I am in it." Indeed, he was wont taken, and I am in it." Indeed, he was wont to observe that the pen was not a fit instrument for a soldier. In December, 1701, penæ was concluded, and Suwaroff was loaded with honours. His talents were again called into action in the war of Poland, when he took Prague, where 20,000 Poles fell on the field of battle. This was followed by the fall of Warsaw, and the partition of Poland. For these services he was made field-marshal, and obtained the grant of a large estate. When the emperor Paul entered into the war against France, in 1799, Suwaroff had the command of the army, with which he marched into Italy, where he was opposed by Moreau. Over-powered by numbers, the Russian hero effected a most brilliant retreat over the mountains of Switzerland, and, entering Germany, marched to Russia by order of his sovereign. For his services in this campaign, he was created a prince by the title of Italinsky. He was, however, treated by Paul with great ingratitude, which is supposed to have deeply affected his spirit. He was held in the greatest respect by his soldiers, and, although he showed himself a brilliant tactician, he used to say that the whole of his system was comprised in the words, "Advance and strike." He was one of the few generals who never lost a battle. B land, 1730; p. at St. Petersburg, 1800. B. in Fin-

Swain, Charles, swain, a modern English writer, known as "the Manchester Poet," was whiter, known as the standards Foet, was educated for commercial pursuits; but after spending fourteen years in the office of his uncle, the proprietor of large dye-works, he abandoned commerce to acquire the art of engraving, which he afterwards practised as a graving, which he atterwards practised as a profession. His first essay in poetry was made in 1828, at which time he produced a collection oflyries, upon subjects of history and imacination. His later works were, "Beauties of the Mind," "Dryburgh Abbey, an Elegy upon the Death of Sir Walter Scott," "English Meloises" "Dramatic Chapters," and "Rhymes for Childhood," To evince their respect for him, the Collection of the Childhood, "To evince their respect for him, the Collection of the Childhood," To evince their respect for him. his fellow-townsmen presented him with a testimonial. B. at Manchester, 1803.

Swedenborg

"The Naturalist's Guide," several volumes upon natural history for "Lardner's Cyclopedia," "Habits and Instincts of Animals," "History and Natural Arrangement of In-"History and Natural Arrangement of History and Classification of Birds." In 18th he end-grated with his family to New Zealand, where be continued to reside. B. about the commencement of the present century.

SWAMMERDAM, John, swam-mer-dam, a 60 22

brated Dutch naturalist, who was educated at Leyden, where he took his dector's degree in medicine in 1667. He applied himself with great assiduity to the study of anatomy and of great assuming to the study of anatomy and of insects. In 1967, while pursuing a course of dissection at the hospital at Amsterdam, he invented a method of injecting the blood-vessels with a waxen liquid, which afterwards became degree of heat in animals. Towards the close of his life, he embraced the mysterious degree. of his life, he embraced the mysterious degraded of Antonette Bourison. It his principal was care, "Treatise on Repiration," "General Hyper of Insects," "The Announy of the LyFly," which latter cest him ten years of invessed application; and a treatise upon the "Natural History of Poes," "which," says Buchanan, "all agas, from the commencement mutural history, have produced nothing to white produced the production of the produced nothing to the produced nothing to the produced nothing to the produced nothing to white the produced nothing to the produce

into the possession of Boerhaave, who published into the possession of Biernance, who pands are them; but his museum was disposed of to various purchasers. The "History of Insects" has been translated into English by The Floyd. B. at Amsterdam, 1637; D. 1650.

Swedenborg, Emmanuel, ere'-den-borg, a Swedish mystic, and founder of a sect, whose sweatsh mystic, and tounder of a sect, whose father was a bishop of the Lutheran pursuasion, and president of the Swedish churches. In 1710 he set out upon a course of travel, which embraced England, France, and Holland; and at his return to Sweden was appointed assessor of the College of Mines, which office he held till 1747. He was ennobled in 1719. His scientific 1747. He was emboded in 1739. His scientific pursuits were highly honourable to him, and he published several excellent works, the principal of which was the "Regnum Minerale," printed at Leipsic in 1734. He also wrote a treatise on the "Position and Course of the Planets," and another on the tides. At length he abstracted himself from those studies, imagining "that he belonged to the Society of Angels, in which things spiritual and heavenly are the only sub-jects of discourse and entertainment." Filled jects or ascourse and entercamment." Filled with this notion, he put forth a number of mystical books on the New Jerusalem; on Heaven and Hell; Spiritual Influx, the White Horse in the Revelation, &c. Ilis opinions obtained little notice in his lifetime, but after his death they produced a sect, and several conventicles were established in Loudon and elsewhore, earlied New Jerusalem Termiles in venticies were established in London and elsewhere, called New-Jerusalem Temples, in which the memory of Swedenborg is respected as that of a prophet. There is also in London a society for the express purpose of printing and circulating his works. The tenets of this sect are, that there is one God, who is no other than Jesus Christ, and that he "always existed timonial. B. at Manchester, 1803.

Swallson, William, securi-son, on eminathment modern English naturalist, who also travelled in various parts of the globe, and made a large collection of objects in natural shistory. He was a voluminous writer, his principal works being, "Zoological Illustrations," erri spirits into subjection, and the heavens into order and regulation... Though

Sylla

they hold that there is but one God and one necessary to notice his conduct to the lady divine person, they maintain that in this person celebrated in his works under the appellation of there is a real trunty, consisting of the divinity, Vanessa. She was the daughter of Mr. Vanthe humanity, and the operation of them both in the Lord Jesus. They believe that there are a: gels attending upon men, residing in their affections; that temptation consists in a struggle between good and had angels within men." (r or further information as to Swedenborg and the sect of which he was the founder, see Wilkin-son's "Introduction to Swedenborg's Writings.") B. at Stockholm, 1688; D. in London, 1772

Swirt, Jonathan, swift, a celebrated divine and writer. His father, who held the appoint-ment of steward of the King's Inns, Dublin, died a few months before the birth of Jonathan, leaving his widow in narrow circumstances. At the age of 6 years the child was sent to Kilkenny school, whence, in 1682, he was re-moved to the university of Dublin, the expense of his education being defraved by his uncle. While at college, he paid more attention to history and poerry than to logic and the classics; so that he was denied his degree on his first application, and obtained it with difficulty on the second. At the death of his uncle, in 1698, the second. At the death of his uncle, in 1688, he went to England, where he was hospitably entertained by Sir William Temple, who had married a relation of his mother. During his residence with Sir William, who employed him as his private secretary, he formed the resolu-tion of embracing the ecclesiastical life, and having taken his M.A. degree, he was ordained, and obtained the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, worth about £100 a year. Disappointed of preferment in England, he accompanied the earl of Berkeley, one of the lords justices of Ireland, as his chaplain and private secretary; but he was again disappointed, and dismissed with the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggan, and the rectory of Augher, instead of the deanery of Derry, which had been pro-mised him. He then settled at Laracor, where he rebuilt the parsonage-house, repaired the church, and dis harged his parochial duties in an exemplary manner. About this time, Miss Esther Johnson, the celebrated Stella, came to reside near him. She was afterwards secretly married to Swift; but the latter would never acknowledge her as his wife; in consequence of which she broke her heart. This amiable woman was the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward, and had been bequeathed a small independence by that gentleman. At the accession of Queen Anne, Swift embarked in politics, in hopes of preferment in England, politics, in mopes of presented in 2013, which he again missed, but in 1713 was promoted to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin, The death of Queen Anne closed all his prospects, and completely embittered his temper. He was for some time very unpopular in Dublin, but came at last to be revered as an oracle. One Wood projected a coinage of £109,000 Irish farthings and halfpence, for which he obtained a patent. Swift immediately addressed a series of letters to the people, under the signature of "M. B. Drapier," urging them not to receive this base coin; and as successful was he, that the patent was withdrawn. After the death of Stella, in 1725, he led a very retired life, and were unworthy of his pen. In 1738 he gras at s. 1789.

tacked with a dangerous illness, and subsequently led an almost secluded life. His ill4 a famous Roman general, who was of patrician

homrigh, a Dutch merchant, and had conceived a strong affection for the dean, which he seems to have encouraged. Swift left the greatest part of his property for the purpose of endowing an hospital for lunatics at Dublin. The poetical pieces of Swift are mostly of a humorous order. and some of them are somewhat coarse. prose style is remarkably clear and forcible, this principal works are, a satirical romance, called "Gulliver's Travels;" the allegory of "A Tale of a Tub," in which he ridicules Popery and Puritanism; and "Political Tracts against the Whigs." B. at Dublin, 1867; D. 1745.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, swin'-burn, a

moden English poet, possessed of undoubted genius, though in many of his poems, his choice of subjects, and mode of 'reatment are objectionable. His finest work is, "Atalanta in Calydon." B. at Holmwood, near Henley-

on-Thames, 1843.

Sydeneam, Thomas, sid -en-ham, an eminent English physician, who, in 1642, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but left that seat of learning when it became a garrison for Charles I. He subsequently returned to the university, and, after taking his doctor's degree, settled in Westminster, and became the first physician of his time. Dr. Sydenham was the first who in-troduced the cool treatment of the small-pox; and his writings on consumption, fevers, and nervous diseases, though brief, are universally esteemed. The best edition of his writings is that of Dr. Swan, B. in Dorsetshire, 1624; D. in London, 1689.

SYDENHAM, Floyer, a learned English critic, who translated some of the works of Plato into English, and was distinguished as much by his modesty and the gentleness of his manners as his crudition. He died under arrest for a trifling debt, contracted at an eating-house; a circumstance which gave rise to the founding of the literary fund for the benefit of authors in distress. B. 1710: D. 1788.

MAM, Charles Edward Poulett Thomp-son, Lord, governor-general of Canada, was the son of Mr. J. Poultt Thompson, a London merchant, and when about twenty, became resident in St. Petersburg as the correspondent of his father's firm; and, until his accessions. sion to public office in 1830, continued to be engaged in mercantile affairs. His political life commenced in 1826, when he was elected M.P. for Dover; but in 1830 being returned for both Dover and Manchester, he gave preference to the latter. On the formation of the Reform cabinet, he was appointed vice-president of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy; be-came president of the board of trade in 1834; and in 1839 succeeded Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada. In 1840 her Majesty conferred on him the peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Syd-nham of Toronto. Under his administration Canada was gradually increasing in prosperity, but he did not live to carry into execution many measures which he had contemplated; for, whilst riding Stella, in 1725, he led a very retired life, and near Kingston, he met with an accident by the wasted much of his time on literary trifles, which falling of his horse, and died Sept. 19, 1841.

treatment of Stella having been mentioned, it is birth. In his younger years he possessed very

OF BIOGRAPHY.

Sylvester

numerate means; one upon the ceans of the as the "Fines of Licerators," was put up in courtesan Nicopolis, who left him her forthing, the temple of Conhears. His great was has as a did also his stepmother, he was enabled to been translated into French by Mailla, and crept himself forward as a cancidate for those titled "The Universal Mirror for Kiders,—a high places in the republic of flome to which History of the Chinese Empire." B. about 1015; his birth and accomplishments entitled him. nis orra and accomplishments entitled him. D. 1998. He joined the army under Marius, and account a panied him to Numidia as questor; but his Chinese historian, who composed a work on military talents exciting the jealousy of the titled "Szacha" which endeaned the annel of general, he left him, and entered the army of China from 1997 n.c. mid about 100 n.c. Richard the new appoint of the state of the new appoint of t the throne of Cappado ia, which he effected. He afterwards terminated the war with the Marsi, for which he was rewarded with the consular dignity. He now aspired to the title of perpetual dictator; but met with a powerful opponent in Marins. However, after putting an end to the war with Mithridates, and conquering Greece, he entered Rome in triumph, and put to death all whom he considered as inimical to his ambitious views. The streets of Rome were filled with dead bodies, and those to whom he had promised pardon were inhumanly masacred. After ruling tyrannically, and altering the laws according to his own humour, Sylla, in 79 n.c., voluntarily resigned the dictatorship, and retired to his estate at Putcoli, where he spent the remainder of his days in debauchery with some of the most vicious of the common people. He wrote the "Memoirs of his own Life," which are lost. They are supposed, however, to have been made use of by

Prutarch. B. 138 B.C.; D. 78 B.C. SYLVESTER, Joshua, sil-ves'-ter, an English poet, who became a merchant adventurer, and your was in great esteem with Queen Elizabeth and King James. Prince Henry, son of the last monarch, appointed him his poet-pensioner. He wrote poems, translated into English verse Du Bartae's "Divine Weeks and Works," and some pieces from Fracastorius. B. 1563; D. in Holland, 1618.

SYLVIUS, Eneas. (See Pius II.)

SYMMACHUS, Quintus Aurelius, prefect of Rome, and consul in 391, displayed great zeal for the re-establishment of paganism, but was opposed by St. Ambrose, and banished by the emperor Theodosius. A collection of his

by the emperor Incodesias. A contection of me epistles is extant. Lived in the 4th century. SYNCELLUS, George, sin-sell-lus, a monk of Constantinople, who wrote a history of the world from the Creation down to the reign of Diocletian, which he entitled "Chronography." It is valuable as furnishing a knowledge of the dynasties of Egypt. Flourished towards the close of the 7th century.

SYPHAX, si'-fax, king of part of Numidia, who entered into an alliance with the Romans against the Carthaginians at the beginning of the second Punic war; but having espoused the daughter of Hasdrubal, he joined Carthage. He was defeated by Masinissa and Lælius, and conducted in triumph to Rome, where he died in prison, 201 B.C.

ZE-MA-KWANG, ze-ma-kwang', an eminent Chinese historian, who became public censor and historiographer to the emperor Jin-Tsung. He wrote a history of China upon the model of that of his great ancestor, Sze-ma-tseen. (Sze
the following.) A translation of a poem by this
author, entitled "The Garden," is given in M.
Hue's "Chinese Empire." His great ability
was recognised by his sovereign, and he rose to be prime-minister. In 1267, his name, inscribed

limited means; but upon the death of the as the "Prince of Literature," was put up in

tains, the neat and live'y manuer in which they are related, and the constant simplicity and unbroken dimiy of the style." B. about 115 B.C.; D. about 50 D.C.

TABARI, Abu Jasfur Mahomet surnamed, to'ba-re, a celebrated Arabian historian, who produced a history of the world from the Creation to 915. He likewise composed a treatise up in Mohammedan law, and a commentary upon the Koran. His history has been translated into French, Persian, and Latin. B. at Amel, Talaristan, 839; D. at Daydad, 922.

TABERNAMONTANTS, Jacobus Theedorus, tubotanist, who became physician to the Bishop of Spire, and to John Casinir, elector-palatme. In 1585 he produced the first part of his work entitled "The New Herbal," He likewise wrote a treatise upon mineral waters. B. about 1520; p. 1590.

477. frail . . 10 TACFARINAS. chieftain, who commanded an army against the Romans in the reign of Tiberius. He had formerly served in the Roman legions. After he had defeated several of the generals of Tibe-rius, he was killed in a battle with Dolabella, B.C. 25.

B.C. 25.

TACHFIN, or TANFEN, Abou Omar, tack' fin, the last Almoravid king of Cordova, who, during the welve years, sustained a stru gle against the Christians in Spuin. He succeeded his father in 1143; but pershed by drowing three years later, while going to the succour of Oran.

TACITES, Caius Cornelius, the individual of the control of the succeeding the control of the succeeding the succe

early life nothing is known. His first employ-ment is said by some to have been as procurator to Vespasian in Belgic Gaul. He himself states that he was first promoted to a high post by Vespasian. Under Domitian he filled the

by vestseam. Under Domittan ne filled the office of pretor, and that of cousal under . 97. He displayed great eloquence at the bar, and is spoken of by Pliny the Younger as the greatest orator of his time. It is, however, as an historian that he has a quired immortality. If his histories which without the statement of the preton of the is, however, as an historian that he has a-quired immortality. Of his histories, which orientally comprised the period from the accession of Galba to the death of Domitian, only a part remains. His "Annals" were the most important of his works; but of these we have, unfortinatly, lost a valuable portion. The "Treatise on the Manners of the Germans," and the "Life" of his father-in-law Agricola, are perfect, and cannot be too highly admired; but his "History of the Heign of Tibertus" may be considered as his masterpiece. His Latin is remarkable for its yartly and degrance; and his greatest strength lay in portraying character. His friendship with Plays is preverbial. The His friendship with Pliny is preverbial. The

English translations of Tacitus are those o Henry Savile, Murphy, and Gordon. One of the best editions of the original is that o Bekker, Leipzig, 1831, which contains the notes of Lipsius, who stands at the head of all the modern commentators upon Tacitus. B. about

131: D. it is supposed about 110.
TACTUS, Marcus Claudius, a Roman emperor, who was elected by the senate after the death of Aurelian, in 275. He displayed great wisdom in the administration of justice and the government of the state. He also instituted some excellent regulations for the reformation of the public morals; and also restored the renate to its ancient dignity. Tacitus was likewise distinguished as a warrior. He repelled the Gothic barbarians who had invaded the Roman territories; and was preparing for a war against Persia, when he died in Cilicia, of a violent disorder, though, according to some, he was assassinated, A.D. 276. B. 203.

TACQUET, Andrew, ta'-ket, a celebrated Dutch mathematician, who held the appointment of professor in the college of the Jesuits for fifteen years. He was the author of a treatise on astronomy and several important works on mathematics. B. at Antwerp, 1611; D. 1660.

Taffi, Andrew, taf fe, an Italian painter, who first introduced into his native country the art of painting in mosaic. This knowledge he acquired from some Greek artists who were engaged in executing mosaics at the church of St. Mark, Venice. With Apollonius, one of the best of these Greek artists, he entered into a close friendship, and together they produced some remarkable works, one of the best-known of which is that entitled the "Dead Christ," at

Florence. B. at Florence, 1213; D. 1294.

Talbert, Francis Xavier, tail-bair, a French
writer, who was educated for the law, which he renounced for the ecclesiastical state, and ob-tained a canonry. His works are, "Discourse on the Inequality among Men," (this was rowned by the Academy of Dijon, in 1755), "Panegyric on St. Louis," elegies upon Bonnet, Montaigne, Cardinal d'Amboise, Chancellor de 'Hôpital, Philip, regent of France, and Boileau.

He also wrote some poems. B. at Besancon, 1728; D. at Lemberg, 1803.

Talbor, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, tal'-bot, displayed great valour in the reduction of Ireland, where he was sent in 1414, as commander-in-chief, by Henry V. Subsequently he went to France, and served under the duke of Salisbury, he conducted the siege of Orleans, which he was, however, compelled to raise in 1429, by Jeanne Darc. At the battle of Patay he was made prisoner; but recovered his liberty not long afterwards. He was for some time again in Ireland, and on his return to France again in relaid, and on his return to raing a guined several victories, and took some strong places; so that his name became a terror to the French. He was slain at the siege of Châtil-lon, 1453. n. in Shropshire, 1873. "LALSO, William, an English prelate, who was, through the interest of his relative the

carl of Shrewsbury, preferred to the deanery of Worcester in 1691, and in 1699 to the bishopric of Oxford. In 1715 he was translated to Salisbury, and in 1721 to Durham. His sermons have been published in 1 vol. B. at Lichfield,

an excellent lawyer, and a man of high virtue and public integrity. B. 1684; D. 1737.

Talbor, Charles, Earl, and afterwards Duke

of Shrewsbury, was one of the first promoters of the Revolution, for which he was created a duke, and made lord chamberlain, viceroy of Ireland, and high treasurer. B. 1660; D. in London, 1718.

Talbor, William Henry Fox, a modern Eng lish writer, and the discoverer of the process of ash writer, and the discovere of the process of obtaining pictures upon paper by the action of light, called at first the Talbotype, but which was afterwards, together with other inventions, merged in the general term of Photography. In 1833, while engaged in obtaining drawings of the seenery upon the Lake of Como, by the aid of the eamera-lucida, he was, in his own words, "led to reflect on the inimitable beauty of the pictures of Nature's painting, which the glass lons of the camera throws upon the paper in its focus," and upon the possibility of render-ing these images permanent. Possessing some chemical knowledge, he was aware of the fact that paper could, by chemical agency, be ren-dered sensitive to the action of the sun's rays. Starting from this basis, he made a large number of carefully-planned experiments, and succeeded to an extent sufficiently satisfactory; but not wishing to make known his discovery before he had brought it to maturity, he delayed its publication until he saw the notifica-tion of the invention of the Daguerreotype given to the world. (See DAGUERRE.) This event, he stated, "in some degree frustrated the hope with which he had pursued, during nearly five years, this long and complicated but nearly interesting series of experiments,—the hope, namely, of being the first to announce to the world the citistence of the new act which has since been named Photography." There was, showever, between the two processes, this difference,—Daguerre obtained sum-pictures upon metal plates, and Mr. Fox Tablo upon paper, both mediums being previously rendered sensitive to the action of light by chemical means. Again, both the French and the English inventor had only followed up a principle which had been previously announced by other chemists. These gentlemen were, however, the first to give a practical application to the principle. Da-querre completed his researches by the year generic completes his researches by the year 1839; but it was not until September, 1830, that Mr. Talbot brought his process to any great degree of perfection. He secured his invention by patent, and granted licences to those who desired to make use of the process for commercial purposes. The new art was so creative invention of the desired in the case of the for commercial purposes. The new art was so greatly improved and extended by friesh discoveries, and so widely employed by private persons, that it was found necessary to induce Mr. Fox Talbot to surrender some portions of his patent, which in the interests of science and art that gentleman did. He continued his experiments, and greatly contributed to bring the out of physicorephy to that notify of prefetches. art of photography to that point of perfection which it subsequently attained. He likewise which is subsequently attained. He likewise gave an account of some experiments relative to the engraving of steel plates by means of photography. In this art, however, very much more satisfactory results were obtained by Miépoe de St. Victor. (See Nieros de Saire Victora). Mr. Talbot, at a subsequent date, about 1680; D. 1790.

Talboot, Charles, Lord, chancellor of Great comparison at the superstance of the preceding. He was among other works, of "Hermes, or Classical 988

Talbot.

and Antiquarian Researches;" "The Antiquity of the Book of Genesis illustrated by some New Arguments;" "English Etymologies:" and a volume of "Legendary Tales." n. in Wiltshire,

TALBOT, Richard. (See TYRCONNEL, Duke of.)

of), TAITOURD, Sir Thomas Noon, till-ford, a modern English judge and writer, received his education under Dr. Valpy, at the grammar school of Reading, in which town his father carried on the business of a brewer. In his 18th year he was sent to London, and placed under the elebarated special pleader Chitty, to acquire a knowledge of the law. He was called to the har at the Middle Temple in 1821. By to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1821. By assiduous application he rose in his profession. becoming a serieant-at-law and recorder of Daybury. He was returned to Parliament by the borough of Reading in 1835, and retained his seat until 1841. He was returned by the same constituency in 1847; but resigned his seat in 1849, upon being appointed a judge in the court of Common Pleas. While in Parliament, he introduced two important measures, -the Custody of Infants' Act and the Copyright Act. In literature he likewise laboured industriously. Retrature he likewise laboured industriously. During several years he reported circuit coses for the "Times" newspaper, and was a contributor to the "New Monthly Manzanie," the "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" reviews, and the "Law Magazine." In 1836 his tragedy of "Ion" was acted at Covent Garden Theatre. At a later period he produced "The Athenian Captive," "Glencoe; or the Fate of the Macdonalds," and "The Castilian," tragedies, the last of which was not placed upon the stage.

Life;" "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb;" Vacation Rambles and Thoughts, comprising the Recollections of Three Continental Tours: and a "Supplement to the Vacation Rambles." In 1844 he was nominated D.C.L. of the uni-versity of Oxford. He had the reputation of being an eloquent advocate, sound lawyer, and upright judge. Within a distinguished literary and legal circle, his social qualities and amiable disposition caused him to be both loved and respected. The manner of his death was pain-fully sudden. While charging the grand jury at the opening of the Stafford assizes, he was observed to falter, and almost immediately afterwards his head fell forward upon his breast. On being removed from the court, it was found that he had breathed his last. B. near Stafford, 1795; D. 1854.

Taliacotius, or Tagliacozzi, Gaspar, tal-ya-kot-se, a celebrated Italian professor of medicine and surgery at Bologna. He is famous as having first employed the Taliacotian operation by which he was enabled to restore lost noses. He described the theory of this operation in a work entitled "De Curtorum Chirurgia per work entities the curvoum changes per Institute, published after his death at Venice. According to the method there explained, a portion of the skin taken from the upper arm was grafted upon the seat of the former nose, by a long series of painful operations. Some writers assert that Taliacotius could never have practised what he taught; but, on the other hand, several witnesses have left on record statements to the effect that they either saw the surgical feat performed, or knew persons whose

noses had been so restored. In modern days, ais mode of operating has been superseded by the "Indian method," in which the skin for the new nose is taken from the forchead. There the new nose is taken from the forchead. There as formerly a stutue of Talkacotius in the lecure-room at Bologna, representing him with a nose in his hand. B. at Bologna, 16fe; p. 189.
TALLESIN, tal-o-sit, the most celebrated of the Welsh bards. Many of his compositions are printed in the "Archnology of Wales."

Flourished in the 6th century,

TALLART, Camille d'Hostun, Duke de, tall-lart, marshal of France, who served under Louis XIV. in Holland, in 1672, and displayed such talents and bravery, that Turenne gave him a distinguished command at the battles of Mulhausen and Turkheim. In 1693 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1693 was sent as ambassador to England, to negotiate as to the succession to the crown of Spain. Upon the war of the Spanish succession breaking out, Tallart was placed in command of the army of the Rhine, in 1702, and the year following, was made marshal of France. In the same year he gained a great victory over the elector of Hesse, near Spires. On that occasion he wrote to Louis XIV, that "he had taken more colours and standards than his majesty and lost soldiers." In 1704 he was signally deeated at Blenheim, by the duke of Marlborough, taken prisoner, and conveyed to England, where he remained during seven years. On his re-turn to France, in 1712, he was created a duke, and in 1726 was nominated minister of state.

Bald in 1720 was indimented.

B. in Dauphiny, 1632; D. 1723.

TALLEYBAND, tall-le-rind, the name of a younger branch of an ancient and distinguished family of Perigord. The first who bore the name was Helic de Talleyrand, who lived about 1100. The most celebrated members of this family were:-

TALLEYBAND-PERIGORD, Helie de, a French Cardinal, who took a prominent part in the election of the four popes, Benedict XII, Clement VI., Innocent VI., and Urban V. He was employed upon several important affairs by the pontifical court, and was sent to London to negotiate a truce between England and France, and also to procure the release of John, king of the latter country. He was the contemporary and friend of Petrarch. B. 1301; D. 1364.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, Henry de, Count de Chalais, was the favourite of Louis XIII., and the lover of the duchess de Chevreuse. He behaved with bravery at the sieges of Montpellier and Montauban; but having engaged in a con-spiracy against Richelieu, he was condemned to death, and perished upon the scaffold in 1626.

centi, and persaneu tipon trie scannière Angeliq Talders Hard-Pristifeon Alexandre Angeliq de, became archibishop of Rheims in 1777, in which office he evinced great administrative talent and liberality. He was sent as deputy to the State-general; but subsequently emigrated, and, while in exilic attached himself to the Count de Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII. In 1817 he was preferred to the cardinalate and archbishopric of Paris. B. at Paris, 1736; D. at the same city, 1822.

TALLEYBAND-PERIGORD, Charles Maurice de, a celebrated French diplomatist, who, when only a year old, was rendered lame for life in consequence of a fall. Thus precluded from following a military career, which, as the eldest son of a noble family, he considered as his birthright, he was educated for the priesthood

at the College d'Harcourt, and afterwards at the Sorbonne. Until his 20th year he had been neglected by his parents, who appear to have been inspired with some unnatural averhave been inspired with some unmatural average tests to their crippled son, and was introduced as the Abhé de Perigord at the coronation festivities of Lonis XVI. in 174. His great latent abilities had been assiduously cultivated, and his witty conversational style, formed upon the model of Voltairs and Fontenelle, shope forth even among the brilliant talkers to be found in the Parisian society of that day. In his 26th year he was appointed general agent—the minister of state—of the Gallic church. In this important office he remained during eight years, being then preferred to the bishopric of years, semg then preferred to the Disnopric of Autum. This occurred in 1788, and with it commenced his political career. He acted as a member of the States-ceneral, convoked in the following year. At this period he adopted almost entirely those revolutionary principles which were so rife in his native country. He supported Mirabeau, advocated the sale of the church lands and the secularization of education; finally, he renounced his bishopric, and cast away for ever the ecclesiastical character which I'e had so much against his own inclination been driven to assume. The Constitutional Monarchy party desiring to maintain peace with England, selected Talleyrand as the only man fitted to execute the delicate commission of opening negotiations with the court of St. James's. He was sent to London in 1792, as the colleague of Chauvelin, the nominal ambas-sador; but finding himself unable to effect anything towards creating an understanding between the English court and the French peace party, he shortly afterwards returned to Paris. Upon the fall of the French monarchy, Paris. Upon the hall of the French monarchy, he, with some difficulty, quitted Paris, and repairing to London, supported himself there by the proceeds derived from the sale of his library. Strongly disliked by the English government, he was in a short time ordered to leave the country. He sailed for the United States, and remained there until 1796, when he was recalled to France, through the influence of Madame de Staël. Under the Directory he of Madame de Stael. Under the Jurectory no was appointed minister for foreign affairs. After Napoleon's return from Egypt, Talleyrand, with great political foresight, attached himself to the fortunes of the future emperor. Napoleon appears to have understood Talleyrand from the time of their first interriew, after the latter had been reinstated as foreign minister. "Talhad been reinstated as foreign minister. "Talleyrand is a dexterous fellow," Napoleon is reported to have said; "he has seen through me." While Talleyrand acted as foreign minister, the fortunes of his master were in the ascendant. The concordat with the pope, which paved the way for the empire; the treaties of Luneville, Amiens, of Presburg, and of Tlisit, were principally the work of the ex-bishop of Autun. In reward of these services, Napoleon created his minister Prince of Benevento and vice-grand elector of the empire. Nevertheless the two ambitious men were fast being estranged from each other. Talleyrand was deprived of the portfolio of foreign affairs in 1807; in 1809 the ex-minister expressed himself so unreservedly in condemnation of the expedition to Spain, that Napoleon commanded him to resign

At the capitulation of Paris in 1814, Talleyrand again appeared as a public man. The emperor Alexander took up his residence in his house, and Talleyrand used the opportunity to acquire over the Russian potentate a strong degree of influence. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs by Louis XVIII, and was chosen as the representative of his native country at the congress of Vienna; but after the Hundred Days he lost the favour of the restored Bourbons: and during the interval between the peace of Paris and the Revolution of 1830, he occupied the position of leader of the liberal and constitutional party, and indeed was regarded as an opponent to the elder branch of the Bourbons. When, in 1830, France became a constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe, Talleyrand was nominated ambassador extraordinary and mi-nister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James's, which post he retained until 1835. During this interval he sought, by every possible means, to bring about that alliance between England and France, as constitutional govern-ments, which had been the wish of his whole life. He likewise signed the quadruple alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, and assisted in the establishment of the kingdom of Belgium. On relinquishing his ambassadorial functions, he retired into private life. Talleyrand was unquestionably one of the greatest men of his time; to a great talent for business, he added that perfect command over himself which is so advantageous to a diplomatist. His with was caustic, ready, and penetrating, a crowd of examples attesting his accomplishments in this respect. He preserved all the qualities of his great mind until the close of his life. Ho has been charged with inconsistency, because he served under governments so different in their principles; but if it be admitted that, as some eminent authorities declare, he had always the welfare of his country at heart, it may be conceded that he was ever actuated by noble controlled that he was ever accutated by home aims, although he chose various modes of executing his ideas. He left in manuscript "Momoirs" of his life. B. at Paris, 1754; p. 183.

TALLIEN, Jean Lambert, tal'-le-ā, a celebrated

French revolutionary leader, who produced the overthrow of Robespierre. He was engaged as a reader and corrector of the press in the print-ing-office of the "Monieur" when the Statesgeneral were convoked; and, having brought out a small newspaper called the "Citizen's Friend," in which the court and monarchy were violently denounced, he came to be re-garded as a patriot by the excited populace. Becoming a member of the Jacobin Club, he soon rose to great influence. He supported Danton in all his sanguinary measures, and was one of the most violent persecutors of Louis XVI., for whose death he voted. In 1793 he was sent by the Convention to Bordeaux, where, during several months, he consigned hundreds to the scaffold. In 1794 he was rehalled to Paris, and narrowly escaped the fate of his patron, Danton. Contriving, however, o ingratiate himself into favour with Robestierre, he was elected president of the Conventional Control of the Convention of the Conventi ion. In this position he worked secretly for the overthrow of the dictator; but Robespierre, detecting his schemes, denounced him in the Convention. Tallion nevertheless contrived to save himself by working upon the fears of the Convention, whom he declared it was the intenthe office of chamberlain. From that time save himself by working upon the fears of the Talleyrand kept aloof from the court, and it is Convention, whom he declared it was the intensation processed the speedy fall of the empire, skin of Robespierre to proscribe. This proved

so successful, that Tallien was supported by the so successit, that lather was supported by the greater number of the revolutionists, and was in a position to denounce Robespierre, who, with his colleagues, perished. He subsequently became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and in 1795 was sent as commissioner to Salety, and in 1795 was sent as commissioner to the army under Hoche. He went to Egypt in 1798; but was in 1801 dismissed, and sent back to France. He then fell into great distress, which was relieved by Fouche's appointing him consul at Alicante. At the Restoration he lost this post; and, though one of the regicides, was allowed to live in Paris, where he died

miserably poor, in 1820.

Tallis, Thomas, tal-lis, an eminent English musician, who was gentleman of the chapel to Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and his salary is said to have been seven pence-halfpenny a-day. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organist, in conjunction with his former pupil Bird, with whom he published a collection of hymns for church service. B. about 1529:

D. 1585.
TALMA, François Joseph, tall-ma, a celebrated upon the stage in his 20th year, which was pronounced a failure. He thereupon resumed the practice of the dental art, for which he had been educated. Four years subsequently he made another appearance as an actor; and, after two years' application to his new profes-sion, succeeded in winning universal approbation. He advanced rapidly, until he was ac-knowledged to be the best tragic actor in France. Emowledged to be the best trages actor m France. The first to perform the part of Titus in a Roman togs, he shortly afterwards carried out a total reform in stage costume. The emperor Napoleon I., and subsequently Louis XVIII. presented him with many flattering marks of their esteem; and during his last illness the addiences at the Théatre Français required each company to the property of the condition before a progressive of the property of the condition before the progress of the condition before the progress of the condition before the progress of the condition to the progress of the condition before the progress of the condition before the progress of the condition to the progress of the condition before the progress of the progress of the condition before the progress of the progres evening to be informed of his condition before the performance was allowed to begin. He was pronounced as without a rival in seventy-one characters; among which were Coriolanus, Macheth, Hamlet, Othello, Sylla, Casar, and Nero. While a child he had spent about eight years in England, and had thus acquired the elements of the English language, in which he subsequently improved himself until he spoke it perfectly. The friend of John Kemble, he went to London in order to be present at the farewell performance of that actor. B. at Paris, 1763; D. at the same city, 1826.

TAMBRIANE. (See TIMUR.)
TANAQUIL, or CAIA CECILIA. tän-a-quil, wife
of Tarquin, fifth king of Rome. She was a
native of Tarquini, and so well skilled in
augury that she persuaded her husband to go augury sind she personated no hosband to go to Rome, where he was elected king. After he was murdered, she raised her son-in-law, Servius Tullius, to the throne. She was a woman of such liberality that the Romans preserved her girdle as a relic, with great veneration.

TANCARVILLE, Jean de Melun, Count de, tan'-kar-veel, a celebrated French warrior, who took part in the conquest of Prussia by the Teutonic Knights, and also fought against the Moors in Spain, against the English in Normandy, and elsewhere. John, king of France, nominated him grand chamberlain of the kingdom. Taken prisoner at the battle of Politiers, he returned in 1358, and played a prominent part in the signature of the peace of Brotigny in 1369 He subsequently won the favour of Charles V.

who appointed him governor of Champagne, Burgundy, and Languedoc. p. 1362. TANGED, tän'krad, a Sicilian prince, of Nor-nan extraction, who accompanied Bohemond, nan extraction, wno accompanied isonemond, 'rince of Taentum, to the Holy Land. His ixploits, true or fabulous, have been immorta-ized by Tasso in the "Jerusalem Delivered." His life, written by an old chronicler, is included in the "Historical Memoirs" of Guizot. p. 1112.

TANCRED OF HAUTEVILLE, a Norman baron, who fought under Richard the Good, duke of Normandy. His twelve sons were famous for cheir strength, beauty of person, and valour. Serlon, the eldest, accompanied William of Normandy to the conquest of England; William, nother son, who was surnamed "Strong of

rm," became count of Apulia; a third member rm, became count of aputa; a currentemore of the same family, Robert Guiscard, or the "wise," won the dukedom of Calabria, and, after his brother's death, that of Apulia. This latter was the founder of the Norman dynasty of

icily.

TANCRED, king of Sicily, ascended the throne in 1189, after the death of William II. He was soon afterwards attacked by the emperor Henry VI. of Germany, who, having married Constance, the aunt of William II., set up, in consequence, a claim to the throne of Sicily. Tancred defeated the German army, and retained his crown until his death, which occurred in the year 1104. The emperor subsequently became master 1194. The empeior subsequently became master of Sicily, and took pris-uers, William, the infant son of Tancred, and his mother, Queen Sibylla, who had been appointed regent. The child was mutilated and deprived of sight, and Sibylla imprisoned in a convent. Thus ended the Norman dynasty in Sicily, which had reigned there for upwards of a hundred years. TANDY, James Napper, Kun'da, a native of Ireland, who rendered himself obnovious to the organisation of the significant of the significant of the significant of the significant practices and in

government by his seditious practices, and, in consequence, was compelled to flee to France. consequence, was compelled to flee to France. The executive directory gave him a commission, as general of brigade in the expedition against Ireland, in August, 1788, under General Rey. He was afterwards taken at Hamburg, and being brought to Ireland, was tried and contected as a traitor, but permitted to retire to France. D. at Bordeaux, 1503.

TANNAHE, Robert, tan'-a-bil, a Scottish poot, was born at Paisley, Renfrewshire, and bred to the trade of a hand-loom weaver. He studied the works of Burns with enthusiasm, became fired with a desire to emulate him, and

became fired with a desire to emulate him, and though he fell greatly short of his model, produced some very delightful songs, and other lyric pieces. B. 1774; drowned, 1810.

TANNER, Thomas, tin oner, a learned English

elate, who received his education at Queen's sllege, Oxford. In 1696 he was elected fellow of All Souls, and consecrated bishop of St. Asaph in 1732. He wrote "Notitia Monastica; or, an Account of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales;" and "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hi-bernica." He also produced a new and improved edition of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses: and bequeathed a valuable collection of ancient

and bequesthed a valuable collection of ancient charters, deeds, &c., to the Bodielan library at Oxford. B. in Wiltshire, 1874; D. 1785.

TANSILLO, Luigi, tam-seel-lo, an Italian poet, who spent a great part of his life in the family of the Marcoja & Viliafrance, vicercy of Naples, and is said to have been appointed judge of Gacta. Ho wrote in his youth a poem entitled "11 Vendemmiatore" (or the Vintager); and

THE DICTIONARY

Tartaglia

on account of its indecency, all his works were laid under an interdict; but having afterwards presented another to the pope, on the "Tears of St. Peter," his holinoss took off the prohibi-tion from all his poems except the culpable one.

tion from an ins poents except are carpane one.
B. at Nola, Noples, about 1510; D. 1568.
TARIK, or TARIK, Ben Zeyyad, tw-reek, an
Arab general, who, at the orders of Musa, governor of Africa, invaded Spain in 710, landing
at the foot of the rock called after him Gebel Tarik, which subsequently became corrupted into Gibraltar. In the following year he defeated Roderick, the last of the Visigothic kings of Spain, in an engagement wherein the king and the flower of his Cothic chivalry fell. Musa, becoming jealous of Tarik, cast him into prison; but he was released at the command of the caliph of Damascus. D. in obscurity. about 720.

Tablton, Richard, tarl'-ton, a celebrated English actor and jester. He performed at the English actor and Jesser. The performed at the "Bull," in Bishopsgato Street, the Judge's character in a play called "The Famous Victories of Henry V," which was prior to that of Shakspeare. Stow says he was constituted one Shatspeare. Stow says he was constituted one of the queen's players in 1533. He was the author of a drama called "The Saven Deadly Sins," of which Gabriel Herver speaks as a "most deadly, but most lively play." This play has been lost. Dr. Care, in his work entilled "De Politica," says, "We have our Tarlton, in whose voice and countenance exists care third of the wave are the same that of the s every kind of humorous expressions, and whose eccentric brain is filled with quaint and witty conceptions." B. in Shropshire, date unknown; p. in London, 1588.

TAPPA, Spurius Metius, tar-pa, a Roman critic in the time of Augustus, who was appointed, with four others, to examine in the Temple of Apolle the merit of poetical pieces and plays. Cicero and Horace mention him

with honour.

Tarrera, tar-pe'-ya, the daughter of Tar-peius, governor of the Capitol under Romulus. She betrayed that place to Tatius, the general of the Sabines, on condition of receiving what himself and his soldiers wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets of gold. When Tatius entered the place, he threw his bracelet and shield on Tarpeia, in which he was imitated by all his followers; so that she perished under the weight. She was buried on the mount which was afterwards called by her name, and from which persons convicted of treason were

precipitated. TARQUIN THE ELDER, tar'-quin (TARQUINIUS tar-quin'-i-rs), according to early Roman history, the fifth king of Rome, was the son of Greek parents, and born in the town of Tar-

quinii, in Etruria. His original name was Lu-cumo, which he changed to Tarquinius on going to Rome, by the advice of his wife Tanagoing to Rome, by the surface of an who cameradiii. (See TANAQUIL.) He so endeared himself to the Romans by the liberality of his manners, that Ancus Martius nominated him guardian of his children. The people, on the death of that monarch, placed, in 618 B.C., the crown on the head of Tarquin, who reigned with great moderation and popularity. He defeated the Latins and Sabines, and conquered Etruria, He increased the number of the senate, repaired the Capitol, which he ornamented with several elegant buildings, and formed aqueducts and subterranean sewers. He also introduced several

reforms into the constitution of the state. He

was killed by assassins, set on by the sons of his predecessor, 578 B.C

Tarquin, surnamed Superbus, "The Proud," or "the Tyrant," was the son of the preceding, and seventh and last king of Rome. He married Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius, and at her instigation murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom. His reign was tyrannical and extravagant, so that his subjects were about to revolt, when, to divert their attention, he the siege of Ardea, the infamous conduct of his son Sextus proved the ruin of his family. (See son Sextus proved the rum of his lamily. (see Lucretia and Brutus.) The Romans rose and shut the gates against Tarquin, who retired to Etruria. Tarquin subsequently found protection under the mighty Lars Porsenna, of Clu-sium. Several attempts were made by Tarquin to regain his kingdom; but, after the battle of to regain his kinguoun; bus, after the backe of the Lake Regillus, in 496 a.c., when Aruns, his only surviving son, was slain, the old king aban-doned the contest in despair, and, retiring to Cuma, died there in 493 n.c. Niebuhr declares that the greater portion of the history of the Tarquins is fabulous. Macaulay, in his "Lays of Ancient Rome," makes use of the story of the Tarquins as the subject of two ballads—"Horatius," and "The Battle of the Lake Regillus." The historian is of opinion that the history of the Tarquins, as we have it, has "been compiled from the works of several popular poets; and one at least of these poets appears to have visited the Greek colonies in Italy, if not Greece itself. . . . Many of the most striking adventures of the house of Tarquin, before Lucertia makes her appearance, have a Greek character." Tarquin built the Capitol, purchased the famous Sibylline books, which he deposited in the threefold temple of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, erected by him.

Targuin, Sextus, son of Tarquin the Prond, pretending to be a deserter from his father's army, took refuge at the Latin town of Gabii, whose citizens became so charmed with him, that he was raised to the highest offices, and placed in command of the Gabian army. After putting to death or banishing the most distinguished men in the city, he treacherously surrendered it to his father. He violated the chaste Lucretia; whereupon Brutus roused the Roman people, and the family of the Tarquins were bandshed for ever. His father retired to Etruria, with his son Aruns: but Sextus returned to Gabii, where, his former faithlessness being remembered, he was put to death,

TARTAGLIA, Niccolo, tar-tal'-ya, a celebrated Italian mathematician, who was the son of a tenian inatacematerar, who was the sort of a porter, and was left an orphan in his sixth year. His surname is unknown; that by which he is called, signifying "stammeter," being a derisive epithet bestowed upon him in his youth, becontract bestower upon him in lis youth, so cause of an impediment in his speech, which arose from his having been wounded in the mouth by a French soldier at the taking of Bressin in 1512. After being employed as a tutor at Verona and Vicenza, he became pro-fessor of mathematics at Bressia, which place he tessor of mathematics at Frescia, which place he quitted for Venice, where he held a like appointment. He composed a number of learned works upon natural philosophy, algebra, and military engineering. The algebraic formula which is called Cardan's rule, was, in reality, discovered by Tartaglia, who, after many importunities, consented to impart a knowledge of it to Cardan. The latter, in his "Ars

Magna," published the rule, although he had the governor-general (Van Diemen), and of two made a solemn pledge to Tartaglia that he of the council who signed his instructions, apwould keep it secret. Thereupon, Tartaglia plied to places at the head of the gull; as is challenged Cardan to a public disputation upon mathematical subjects. The disciple of Cardan, mathematical subjects. The disciple of Cardan, Luigi Ferrari, accepted the challenge. A public contest between the two was held at Milan; but when Tartaglia was triumphing over his rival, the spectators, anxious to preserve their townsman Ferrari from defeat, raised a tumult, which brought the sitting to a termination. He which prought the situang to a termination. It is said to have made the first Italian translation of Euclid; he likewise dedicated a treatise on mechanics, hydrostatics, and the art of fortifring places, to Henry VIII. B. at Brescia, about the commencement of the 16th century;

Do at Venice, 1557.

TARTINI, Joseph, tar-te'-ne, a celebrated Italian musician, who became so excellent a performer on the violin, that he was appointed master of the band in the church of St. An-

master of the band in the church of St. Antony, at Pedua. His works are Sonatas, and a "Treatise on Music," which was translated into English by Stillingfleet. B. at Pisano, 1692; n. at Padua, 1770.

TARVER, John Charles, tar-ter, a learned philologist, was born in France, of English parents, who were thrown into prison at the outbreak of war between England and France in 1798. His parents contrived to effect their ways. their escape; but he was left behind until a favourable opportunity should occur to send him to his family. The French gentleman in whose charge he had been placed, educated him as his charge he had been placed, educated him as his own son, and, in 1893, obtained for him an appointment in the "Administration de la Marine." He subsequently became secretary to the admiral of the fleet at Toulon, Brest, and other ports. On the conclusion of the war, he paid a visit to his family, and shortly afterwards, being resolved to settle in England, he wards being resolved to settle in England, he resigned his post under the French govern-ment. He obtained the situation of French master in the grammar-school at Macclesfield. In 1826 he was nominated to a like post in Eton school, and retained it until his death. He produced a work of great importance, entitled "The Phraseological French Dictionary," and likewise published "Dictionary of French Verbs," "Lectures on French History," and revised editions of the French grammars of Levizac and Wanostrocht. B. at Dieppe, Normandy, 1790; p. 1851.

TASKER, William, tas'-ker, an English divine

and poet, whose principal works are "Odes of Pindar and Horace, translated into English Verse," "Ode to the Warlike Genius of Bri-tain," and "Letters on Physiognomy." p. 1800.

TASMAN, Abel Jansen, tas-man, a celebrated Dutch navigator, who, having distinguished himself in the service of the Dutch East India Company, was commissioned by Anthony Van Diemen to explore the coast of the Australian continent. Tasman sailed from Batavia in 1642. He first discovered a land which he named Van Diemen, and afterwards the country now called New Zealand. In 1644 he set sail upon a second voyage, the results of which were carefully concealed by the Dutch government. But, says Flinders, "it seems to be the general opinion that Tasman sailed round the Gulf of Carpentaria, and then westward along

also that of Maria, the daughter of the governor, to whom Tasman is said to have been attached." Nothing is known of the life of Tasman, neither his birthplace nor where he

died. Lived in the 17th century,

TASSIE, James, tas'-se, an eminent Scotch numismatist, who was bred to the business of a stonemason, but, happening to visit an exhibi-tion of paintings at Glasgow, he resolved to become an artist. Still continuing to work at his trade, he studied drawing in his leisure hours. In 1766 he repaired to Dablin, where he found employment as a leulptor and modeller. In the same city he was introduced to Doctor Quin, who was engaged in making experiments ount, who was engaged in making experiments in the art of imitating gems by means of coloured glass. Tassic soon afterwards became assistant to this gentleman, and made so much progress in his new employment that he was advised by Dr. Quin to make it his business, and to establish himself in London. He acted upon this suggestion, and, after struggling with difficulties for a time, gradually attained a high reputation. By the year 1775 he had collected a large number of ancient and modern gems, of which he sold sulphur impressions, or pastes. In 1788 he was commissioned to execute a set of casts of his gems for the empress of Russia, as, at a later period, his nephew and successor supplied the emperor Alexander with a set of easts taken from the valuable coins which had casts taken from the valuable comes when all formerly belonged to Dr. William Hunter, and of which he had become the proprietor. His pastes were very much used by the jewellers, who set them in rings, bracelets, &c. In 1791. who set them in rings, bracelets, &c. In 1791 Tassie published a curious but important work, in the shape of a catalogue of his collection, which at this time contained upwards of 15,000 articles. To this catalogue, which was com-prised in two thick quarto volumes, was ap-pended a treatise by Mr. E. Raspe, upon the art of imitating gems by means of pastes, as well as some valuable information respecting the history of engraving upon stones. Tassie obtained from the Society of Arts a prize for his successful imitations of ancient onyx. After his death, his business was continued by his nephew in Leicester-square. B. near Glasgow, 1735; D. in London, 1799.
Tassillon, Duke of Bavaria, tas'-si-lon, who

declared war against Charlemagne, by whom he was defeated and taken prisoner in 788. He was condemned to death by the General Assembly of the Franks, but the sentence was commuted into imprisonment for life.

Tasso, Bernardo, tas'-so, an Italian, and the father of the more illustrious Torquato Tasso. His poetical talents recommended him to the notice of the Prince of Salerno, who appointed him his secretary. He accompanied his pa-tron to the court of Charles V. in Germany, tron to the court of Charles V. in Germany, to lay the grivances of the Neapolitan people before the emperor. But the prime finding for his own safety, field to France, whither he was accompanied by Bernardo Tasso. He subsequently returned to Italy, and was appointed governor of Ostigifa by the duke of Martus. He wrote Toem upon the old Spanish romance of 'A manish of Gallah." and other entitled "Floor of the Martus and the Control of the Martus Aller of the Control of the Martus Aller of the Control of the Martus of Gallah." and other entitled "Floor of the Martus of Gallah." and other entitled "Floor of the Martus of Gallah." and other entitled "Floor of the Martus of Gallah." and other entitled "Floor of the Martus of Gallah." and other entitled "Floor of the Martus of Gallah." and other entitled "Floor of the Martus of Gallah." and other entitled "Floor of the Martus of Gallah." and other entitled "Floor of the Martus of Gallah." and the Martus of th Arnheim, and the northern coast of Van Die of "Amadis de Gaula;" another, entitled "Flo-men's Lund. . This opinion is strength-ricknte." His letters, in three volumes, have end by finding the names of Tasman, and of been pablished. B. at Bergamo, 1493; D. 1569.

Tasso, Torquato, a celebrated Italian poet, was the son of the preceding, whom he accompanied to France, and, though then but nine years to France, and, though then but him years old, wrote verses on their misfortune, in which he compared himself to young Ascanius escaping with Æneas. Young Tasso was nius escaping with Aneas. Foung 14550 was sent to Padua to study the law, and while there wrote his poem of "Rinaldo," at the age of eighteen. In 1566 he was taken into the service of Cardinal d'Este, brother of the the service of cardinal desig, brother of the duke of Ferrara, with whose sister, the Francess Eleanora, he fell in love. This fatal passion proved the source of that melancholy humour of which he was the prey during twenty years. The duke of Ferrara, however, was unaware of this poetical passion, and made Tasso his especial tavourite. Quitting Ferrara, he went to his sister, at Sorrento; but his love for the princess becoming stronger by absence, he returned to the court of Ferrara, where, in the presence of the duke, he had the imprudence to throw a knife at one of the domestics of his patron, who ordered Tasso to be taken to a convent, and there confined, as a man deprived of his reason. Effecting his escape from this place shortly afterwards, he repaired to Naples, where for some time he enjoyed repose. After wandering over Italy in an erratic manner, Tasso, in 1579, returned to Ferrara, when, being refused admittance to the duke's presence, he uttered some contemptuous words as to the family of Este; whereupon he was arrested, and during seven years was confined in the hospital of Santa Anna as a lunatic. At length he obtained his liberty, through the intercession of Vincenzo Gonzaga, son of the duke of Mantua. In 1592 Pope Clement VIII., who was a great admirer of his talents, called him to Rome, where he was received with honourable marks of distinction; and great preparations were made for solemnly crowning him in the Capitol as the prince of poets, when he fell sick, and died on the evening before the intended ceremony. The work which has immortalized his name is the epic poem of "Jerusalem Deli-vered," which has been translated into English by Hoole, Fairfax, Hunt, and others. The best Italian edition is that of Professor Rosini, Padua, 1820. B. at Sorrento, Naples, 1544; B. at Sorrento, Naples, 1544; n. at Rome, 1595.

Tassoni, Alexander, tas-so'-ne, an Italian noet. His "Seechia Rapita," or "Rape of the Bucket," a mock-heroic poem, was written on the occasion of the war between Modena and Bologna. Besides this, he wrote "Observations on Petrarch," and an abridgment of the "Ecclesiastical Annals" of Baronius. B. at Modena, 1565; D. at the same city, 1635.

Tare, Nahum, tait, an Irish poet, who was appointed laureate in 1692. Tate wrote "Panacea," a poem on tea; ten dramatic pieces, a cea, a poem on was ten transact present a number of poems on various subjects, and, in conjunction with Brady, translated the Psalms into metre. B. at Dublin, 1652; D. in London, 1715.

TATIANUS, of Syria, tai'-shi-ai'-nus, a Platonic philosopher, who became a convert to Christianity, and a disciple of Justin Martyr. He , however, retained the Platonic ideas, and fell into dangerous errors, particularly that of Marcian, respecting the two supreme principles of good and evil. He rejected some of S. Paul's epistics, and formed a sect called the Encratites. He was the author of a Harmeny a marshal of France. Always vehemently op-of the four Gospels, but nothing remains of his posed to the doctrines of the Reformers, he has 1004

except an Apology for the Christian Religion, printed at Oxford in 1700. Flourished in the 2nd century.

TATIUS, tai'-shi-us, king of the Sabines, who. to revenge the rape of the Sabine women, made war upon the Romans, and, by treachery, obtained possession of the Capitol. (See TARPELA.) The mediation of the Sabine women effected a reconciliation, and Tatius brought his subjects to reside at Rome, where he shared the government with Romulus, who is, however, supposed to have caused him to be murdered at Lavinium. 742 B.C.

TATIUS, Achilles, a native of Alexandria, who embraced the Christian religion, and wrote a "Commentary on the Phenomena of Aratus." which is extant; also a Greek romance, called "The Amours of Leucippus and Clitophon."

TAUBMANN, Frederick, toub'-man, a learned German writer and poet, who became professor of poetry and eloquence at the university of Wittenberg. He was also appointed courtpoet. He greatly contributed to revive the study of the Latin language, by producing a dissertation upon that subject, which was pub-lished a year after his death. He also edited the works of Plantus and Virgil, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the wittiest men of his age. His poems, which were composed in Latin, are included in the Melodæsia, Columbæ Poeticæ, and other collections. B. near

Baircuth, 1565; D. at Wittenberg, 1613.
TAUNTON, Henry Labouchere, Lord, taun'-ton, a Liberal statesman, who was educated at Winchester and Christchurch, Oxford. After holding office as one of the lords of the Admiralty, he became, in 1839, president of the board of Trade under Lord Melbourne until 1841. In 1846 he again took office as chief secretary for Ireland, becoming president of the board of Trade a second time in 1855, and colonial secre-

tary in 1858. In the following year he was raised to the upper House. n. 1798; n. 1869.

TAUSAN, TAUSSEN, or TAGESEN, John, taus-sen, a Danish divine, who, meeting accidentally with some of the writings of Luther, was so impressed by them as to proceed to Wittenberg to presson by them as to proceed to whitehing to pen-study under the Reformer. Returning to Den-mark in 1521, he preached sermons upon the new doctrines, and with so much ellect, that Protestantism began to take root throughout the kingdom. In 1541 he was appointed Pro-testant bishop of Ripen. He was the author of a large number of controversial works. B. at Birkinde, in the island of Funen, 1494; D. 1581.

TAVANNES, ta-van', the name of an ancient family of Burgundy, which has furnished several distinguished personages to French history, the most celebrated being

Tavannes, Gaspard de Saulx, Lord of, an eminent French general, who, while a page to eminent renen general, who, while a page to Francis I., was, with that monarch, taken prisoner at Pavia. He subsequently distin-guished himelf by his bravery at La Rochelle, in 1543, and at the battle of Cerisoles in the following year. Appointed to the command of the army, he took Metz in 1552, and, two years ater, went to the succour of the Pope in Italy. He had a principal share in the education of the young duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, and in 1589, participated in the victories of Jarnac and Moncontour over the Protestants. For these services he was made a marshal of France. Always vehemently op-

Tavannes

been charged with being one of the chief pro-moters of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

B. at Dijon, 1509 : D. 1573.

B. at Dijon, 1609; D. 1673.

TAVANNS, Guillaume de Saulx, Lord of, the eldest son of the preceding, became a calculus partias of Henry IV, and distinguished himself in several battles. He wrote a work entitled "Historical Memoirs, from the year 1560 until 1368. p. 1583; p. 1635.

TAVANNES, Jean de Saulx, Viscount de, was another son of the marshal, and brother of the preceding. He accompanied Henry III. to the siege of Rochelle, and to Poland. Returning to France, he became a prominent member of the Catholic league, was created a marshal of France, and pursued a military career until 1595, at which period he retired to his estates. He wrote a life of his father, which is sometimes entitled "Memoirs," but is totally independent of the memoirs of his brother Guillaume. B. 1555; D. about 1630.
TAVERNIER, Jean Baptiste, Baron d'Aubonne,

tavair'-ne-ai, a celebrated French traveller, who went through Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies six times. He acquired a large fortune by trading in jewels, with which he purchased the barony of Aubonne, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. His account of his travels is greatly esteemed, and has been translated into English. B. at Paris, 1605; D. at Moscow,

1689.

TAYLER, Frederick, tai'-ler, a modern English artist, who was considered as among the best water-colour painters. His transcripts of high-land scenery, peasants, deer, and dogs, hawking and hunting parties of the 16th century, as well as a large number of illustrations for books, were characterized by great vigour and originality. (With Highbard Landau minished)

Wakefield's Family going to Church," were his most ambitious pictures. B. near Elstree, Hertfordshire, 1804.

TAXLOR, Rowland, tai'-lor, an English divine 1AXIOS, Kowland, 2a-409, an English divine and marty, who is claimed as anesstor of Pishop Jeremy Taylor, by Heber. Archbishop Cramer, whose chaplain Taylor was, appointed him to a living in Suffolk. Under the reign of Mary he was summoned to London, to answer the charges brought against him of having a summoned to adolescent actions to the control of the control married, and refusing to celebrate mass in his church. He was condemned to be burnt at the stake; which sentence was carried out on Aldham common, near Hadleigh, Suffolk, in

TAYLOR, John, commonly called "the waterpoet." After going to school at Gloucester, where, he says, he could get no further than his accidence, which "gravelled" him, he repaired to London, and was bound apprentice to a waterman. Notwithstanding the laboriousness of this employment, he wrote a number of or this employment, he whole a humber of poetical pieces, from which he took the appellation of the king's water-poet. An enthusiastic royalist, he, upon the outbreak of the Revolution, went to Oxford, where he kept a tavern which was much resorted to by the students. Taylor aided the royal cause by his satires and When Oxford surrendered, he returned to London, and opened a public-house, setting up the sign of the "Mourning Crown." This, however, he was obliged to remove; on which he hung up his own portrait, with the following verse:-

Taylor

"There's many a king's head hang'd up for a sign, And many a saint's head too: then why not

mine?'

He composed upwards of eighty pieces in prose and verse, which exhibit the workings of a vigorous but uneducated mind. These effusions contain many curious pictures of the time in which their author lived. B. at Gloucester,

1580; D. in London, 1654.

TAYLOR, Jeremy, a learned English prelate, who was the son of a barber at Cambridge, where he received his education at Caius Col lege, after which he entered into orders, and became so eminent a preacher, that Archbishop became so emment a preacher, that Armonshop Land procured him a fellowship of All Souls College, Oxford. He was also appointed chap-lain to that prelate and rector of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. In 1642 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Charles I., whose chaplain he was, and to whose cause he adhered. After the defeat of the royalists, he retired to Carmarthenshire, where he taught a school for a livelihood. He afterwards went school for a livelihood. He afterwards went with Lord Conway to Ireland, where he wrote his "Cases of Conscience." Charles II, at his restoration, preferred Taylor to the bishopric of Down and Connor. In the same year he became privy councillor and vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin. Bishoop Heber thinks that Jeremy Taylor was removed to a distance from court principally because he had been married to a natural daughter of Charles I, which circumstance might have crizen the exmarries to a natural caughter of Charles I., which circumstance might have given the exemplary bishop a plausible pretence for speaking plainly to the king upon many parts of his conduct. Bishop Taylor wrote, among other eloquent works, "The Great Exemplar, or the Life and Death of Jesus Christ;" "Holy Living and Dying," and several sermons and controversial and pious treatises. "Whether," says Bishop Heber, in his life of the learned divine, "whether he describes the duties, or dangers, or hopes of man, or the mercy, power, and justice of the Most High; whether he exhorts or instructs his brethren, or offers up his supplica-tions in their behalf to the common Father of all, his conceptions and his expressions belong to the loftiest and most sacred description of to the lottless and most stated description of poetry, of which they only want whit they cannot be said to need,—the name and the metrical arrangement." The works of Jeremy Taylor were edited and published by Bishop Heber in 1822. B. at Cambridge, 1613; D. at Lisburn, Ireland, 1667.

TAYLOR, Brook, a celebrated English mathematician and the discoverer of the theorem which bears his name. In 1701 he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1708 wrote his "Treatise on the Centre of Oscillation." In 1709 he took the degree of bachelor non." in 1700 ne took the degree of bachetor of laws; was chosen secretary to the Royal Society in 1714, and in the same year took his degree of doctor of laws. He published several elaborate works on mathematical subjects, the most important of which were, "Treatise on Linear Perspective," and "Methodus Incrementorum Directa et Inversa." B. at Edmontan 1805. 1812 and 1814 and 1815 and 1 ton, 1685; D. 1731.

TAYLOR, John, a learned Unitarian minister, who produced a Hebrew and English Concordwho produced a Hebrew and English concord-ance, a work on Original Sin, and other theolo-gical treafises. B. 1694; D. 1761. TAYLOR, John, a learned English critic, who was born in humble circumstances, but became,

in 1730, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his doctor's degree in the civi law, became librarian and registrar of the university, and an advocate in Doctors' Com-mons; but afterwards entering into orders, was preferred to a canon residentiaryship of St. Paul's, and the archdeaconry of Buckingham, He published excellent editions of Lysias and Domosthenes, and wrote a work entitled "Elements of the Civil Law." B. at Shrewsbury,

1703; p. 1766. TAYLOR, Sir Robert, an English sculptor and ratios, Sir Moore, an Engine scanpor are architect, who was at first placed under Sir Henry Cheere, a sculptor, and subsequently studied for a short period at Rome, whence he was suddenly recalled by the death of his father. Thus thrown upon his own resources, he set up in business as a statuary, and meeting with some success as a sculptor of monuments for architectural purposes, he resolved to devote himself entirely to architecture. He soon found a great deal of employment, and, in 1756, was engaged, with Dance, to make alterations on old London-bridge. He added some wings to the Bank of England, erceted the Stone Buildings and the Six Clerks' Office, in the vicinity of Lincoln's Inn. His villa for Sir Charles Asgill, and the seat of Lord Grimston at Gorham-bury, are among the best of his designs exe-cuted for private persons. He was very fortunate in his profession, and obtained the appointments of surveyor to the Admiralty, Bank of England, Greenwich Hospital, and the Found-ling Hospital. While holding the office of sheriff of London, in 1783, he was created a knight. He bequeathed a sum of money to the university of Oxford, wherewith to found an institute for the study of modern languages. With these funds were erected the Taylor Buildings, at Oxford. At the time of his death he had realized a fortune of £180,000, though he was known to say that he began life with

was shown to say cane be segan in which hardly eighteenpence. B. in London, 1714; D. in the same city, 1788.

TAYLOR, Henry, an English divine, who wrote several learned works, as—"An Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy;" "Ben Mandeau, and Carlot and Carlot and Carlot." Mordecai's Apology for embracing Christianity;" "Thoughts on the Nature of the Grand Apostasy of the Christian Churches.

D. 1785.

TAYLOR, Isaac, an English writer, was originally a line-engraver, but subsequently became minister of an Independent congregation at Colchester, in Essex. He gave his children, several of whom were distinguished in literature, a careful training under his own superintendence. He was the author of—"Beginnings of Biography," "Scenes for Tarry-at-home Travellers," "Advice to the Teens," and other works intended for juvenile perusal," n. 1829.

TAYLOR, Isaac, a modern English writer, chiefy upon theological subjects, was the son of the preceding, under whose superintendence he received a careful private education. At an early age he made a translation sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at of Herodotas, and afterwards devoted himself numerous other allairs of minor importance; to the composition of works which display and in 1795 returned to England, having the apdeeply reflective habits and profound religious 1006

of Fanaticism;" "Loyola and Jesuitism;"
"Wesley and Methodism;" and the "Restoration of Belief." He likewise contributed many
articles to the reviews. B. at Lavenham,
Suffolk, 1787; p. 1865.

TAYLOR, Ann and Jane, English authoresses.

Tarios, Ann and Jane, English authoresses, and sisters of the preceding, composed a num"" of works for juvenile reading of great merit. The chief of these productions were, "Essays in Rhyme"; "Contributions of Q.Q.; "Display, a Tale; ""Hymns for Infant Minds;" and "Original Poens," Jane, who never married, was n. in 1783; p. 1824. Ann, the older of the sisters, p. 1782, married the Rev Joseph Gilbert in 1813, and p. 1896. Ann Twelve market of Ann and Lyna, was the Taylor, mother of Ann and Jane, was the author of "Maternal Solicitude," and other

works. p. 1830. TAXLOR, Thomas, a learned English writer, whose services to literature were immense: for he translated many of the great works of antiquity, which the professed scholars of England neglected, and, indeed, refused to reproduce in an English form. Though a poor man, his accomplishments were so highly appreciated by the duke of Norfolk, Mr. Meredith (a retired tradesman), and other liberal individuals, that he was enabled to print works which cost £10,000. out of a long list of translations, may be quoted "The Hymns of Orpheus," "Plotinus on the Beautiful," the works of Plate, "Two Orations of the Emperor Julian," Pausanias's "Description of Greece," the works of Aristotle, Hederic's Greek Lexicon, Jamblicus's "Life of Pythagoras," and the "Metamorphoses" and philogorns, and the Incumorphoses and philo-sophical works of Apuleius B. in London, 1758; D. in the same city, 1835. Taxlos, William, an English writer, who

was designed for a commercial career, but during the process of his education, under the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld and upon the continent, he evinced so great a capacity for the acuisition of languages, as well as for mastering he intricacies of composition, that, upon his return from Germany, he was permitted by his parents to indulge his natural inclinations, When about 20, he commenced making transla-tions from the German, in which department he afterwards acquired considerable distinction. His first publication of importance was an Engish reproduction of Bürger's "Lenore." ish reproduction of Burger's "Lenore." In 830 he produced a work, in three volumes, intitled "A Survey of German Poetry," a fine selection of lyries from the German poets.

the subsequent years of his life he coninued to give translations from the German. nost of which were inserted in the magazines nd reviews of the day. To Taylor is unquesionably due the honour of first making the inglish reader acquainted with the literary reasures of Germany. B. at Norwich, 1765;

1. 1836.

TAYLOR, Sir Herbert, entered the army in 703, and served in the campaigns of that and he following year. He was present at the pointment of aide-de-camp to the commande deeply reflective habits and profound relacous pointment of aide-de-camp to the command-teching as the characteristics of their author, in-chief. It subsequently was appointed private His principal works were—"History of the saccritary to the duke of York, in which Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern capacity to continue and until appointed to the Times;" the "Physical Theory of Another same effect of George III. He was executor to Life;" "Spiritual Christianity;" the "Natural History private property of George III., and was warmly patronized by queen Charlotte, who made him master of St. Katharine's Hospital, Regent's Park. In addition to his military services, Sir Herbert on several occasions was intrusted

with political missions. B. 1775; D. 1839.

TAYLOR, William Cooke, LL.D., an eminent writer on miscellaneous subjects, after studying at the university of Dublin, repaired to the me-tropolis, and entered upon a literary career. He was employed in 1846, by the British government, to inquire into the system of education on the Continent. Among his chief works are, "Manuals of Ancient and Modern History;"
"Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel;" "History of Mohammedanism;" "Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe;" and "The History of the House of Orleans." E. at Youghal, 1800; D. 1849.

Taxion, General Zachary, President of the United States of North America, served in the war of 1812, and, for his defence of Fort Harrison, on the Wabsh river, was raised to the rank of major; in 1819 he became lientenant-colonel, having previously distinguished himself as commander at Green Bay, on Lake Michigan. In the Black Hawk war, and in the Seminole war, he evinced as much tact as bravery in the execution of several harassing employments. In 1840 he was appointed to the chief command of the south-western division of the United States army. After the annexation of Texas, he was ordered to protect the new state from a threatened invasion from Mexico; but after remaining upon the defensive for several months, he proceeded westward, and having encountered the Mexican army under Santa Anna, numbering 20,000 men, he inflicted a signal defeat upon it at Buenavista, although his own force was not greater than 6000. This decisive engagement led to the peace of 1848, after which he retired to his estate in Louisiana. In the same year, however, he was put in nomination and elected

to the presidentship of the United States.

n. in Virginia, 1784; n. at Washington, 1850.

TAYLOR, Isidore Justin Severin, Baron, a
modern French antiquary and traveller, who was descended from an Irish family naturalized in France. His early education was designed to qualify him for a military career, but his own quality him for a military career, but his own taskes were towards science and art. Instead of entering the Polytechnic School, he became the pupil of the painter Suré; but, in a short time, commenced writing art-criticisms for the Paris journals. About 1810 he set out upon a tour in Belgium, Germany, and Italy. Re-turning to France during the last disastrous days of the empire, he was currolled a sub-lisatenant of the Garde Mobile. Under the Restoration he served in the Royal Guard, and took part in the Spanish campaign; but, on at-taining the grade of chef descatron, he retired from the army, having formed a resolution to devote himself to literature and the arts. In 1824 he was appointed royal commissioner of the Théâtre Français. Whilst holding this office, he introduced several improvements in the scenery and appointments of that stage, and it was to him that Victor Hago owed the first representation of his "Hernani." The go-vernment of Charles X. sent him to Egypt to obtain the obelisk of Luxor and other rare objects of antiquity. After the Revolution of 1830, Louis Philippe appointed him inspector of the fine arts; in which capacity he visited Taylor

Italy, Sicily, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Africa, bringing home from these countries a valuable collection of archeological treasures, which have found a place in the Louvre and other French museums. His most Louvre and other French museums. His most important productions were, "Voyages Pittoresques et Romantiques dans l'Ancienne France," in 20 vois., and a series of artistic works upon Spain, Portugal, the coast of Africa, Egypt, Switzerland, and Italy. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and a commander of the Legion of Honour. B. at Brussels Lieb. Brussels, 1789.

TAYLOR, Henry, a modern English poet, who vas engaged in the department of the Colonial Office, where he rose to a senior clerkship. His leisure was devoted to literature, and he pro-duced several dramatic works in prose and duced several dramatic works in prose and verse, and a number of essays, which exhibited qualities of a very high order. The principal of these were, "Isaac Comments," a play in verse, and in five acts; "Philip van Artevelde, a dramatic romane; "The Extserman," awe'k in prose; "Edwin the Fair," an historical drama; the "Eve of the Conquest," and other poems; the "Virgin Widow," and "Notes from Life" and "Notes from Books." D. early in the 19th century.

TATLOG, Alfird Swaine, a modern Espelies

TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine, a modern English physician and chemical analyst, who at first studied his profession at the united hospitals of Guy and St. Thomas, but afterwards attended the lectures of Gay-Lussac, Orfila, and Dupuytren, at Paris. He was appointed lec-turer on medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hos-pital in 1831, and in the following year became joint lecturer on chemistry at the same institution. He had previously passed his examination at the Society of Apothecaries, and had received his diploma as member of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1848 he became a licentiate, and at a subsequent period a fellow, of the Royal College of Physicians. Devoting himself that department of his profession called Medical Jurisprudence, he produced some valuable works thereon. He was also much employed in making post-mortem examinations and chemical analyses in cases of supposed poisoning. The evidence given by him at the trials of William Palmer given by him at the trais of William Falmer and Smethurst was strongly opposed by other scientific men; but his talents as a chemical analyst have been generally admitted. D. at Northfleet, Kent, 1906.
TAYLOS, TOM, a modern English dramatist and general writer, who received his earliest and general writer, who received his earliest

education at the Grange School of Sunderland, and, after spending two sessions at the univer-sity of Glasgow, in 1837 proceeded to Cam-bridge, where he was elected fellow of Trinity College. College. At a subsequent period he was appointed to the professorship of English appointed to the processorsing of English language and literature at University College, London. He was called to the bar as a member of the Inner Temple in 1845. In literature he distinguished himself as a humorous and keenly observant contributor to the pages of "Punch," and as the author of a number of of "Punch," and as the author of a number of plays, many of which are certainly the wittiest, most elegant, and best-constructed works of the kind now to be found upon the English stags. The most popular of these dramatic placess are "Still Waters Ban Deep," "The Victims," "The Uncurs," "The Uncurs," "The Uncurs," at "The Voreland Rout," and "The Contracted Election," and "The Overland Rout." Ris artistic biographies of Haydon and Leslie

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In 1850 he became assistantare excellent.

are excellent. In 1850 no became assistant secretary, and in 1854 secretary, of the Board of Health. B. at Sunderland, 1817.

TAYLOS, Bayard, an American author an traveller, who, in 1844, left his native country upon a course of travel in England, Switzerland, France, Germany, and Italy, an account of which he published after his return to the United States, in a work entitled "Views Afoot, or Europe seen with the Knapsack and Staff." Attracting a large amount of attention, this work gave the young writer a position in the literary circles of his country. In 1846 he became one of the editors of the "New York Tribune," in which journal he inserted a series of sketches of life in California. In 1851 he re-turned to Europe, and after travelling along the shares of the Mediterranean, went eastwar' and visited India, China, and Japan. He als sojourned in Syria, Asia Minor, Sicily, an Egypt, an account of these wanderings being Egypt, an account of these wanderings being conveyed, in a most lively and graphic manner, in his "Life and Landscapes in Egypt," "Pic-tures of Palestine," &c. B. in Pennsylvania, 1825.

TEBALDEO, or TIBALDEO, Antonio, te-ball-de-o, an eminent Italian poet, who composed in both Latin and Italian. He was a favourite with Leo X., after whose death, however, he fell into distress. His works consist of pastorals and epigrams. B. at Ferrara, about 1463

torals and epigrams. B. at Ferrara, about 1465 D. at Rome, 1537.

TESMER, Essias, teg-ner, the greatest poet of Sweden, after pursuing a brilliant career at the university of Lund, became professor of Greek in that seat of learning, and took holy orders in 1812, and was made bishop of Went in 1804. His worker wave solleated in 6 wolk. orders in 1812, and was made bishop of well in 1824. His works were collected in 6 vols., and published at Stockholm in 1847-8. His poems of "Frithiof," "Axel," and "The Children of the Lord's Supper," have been translated into English by Professor Longfellow. B. in Sweden, 1782: D. 1846.

TEIGNMOUTH, John Shore, Lord, tain'-mouth, an English statesman and author, who commenced public life in 1769, as a cadet in the service of the East India Company. In a few years his acquirements in Persian and other Eastern languages obtained for him rapid promotion. He became the intimate friend of Warren Hastings, and accompanied the governor-general to England in 1785. In the following year he returned to the East, on becoming a member of the Supreme Council under Lord Cornwallis, the new governor-general. In 1793 he was created a baronet for his services in aid of the judicial measures introduced by Lord Cornwallis, whose successor he became in the same year. He retained this high post until 1797, when he resigned, and was created Baron Teignmouth. He succeeded Sir William Jones as president of the Asiatic Society, and, subscquently to his return to England, produced the memoirs and correspondence of that oriental scholar. In 1807 he was nominated a commissioner for the affairs of India, and about the same time a member of the privy council. He was the author of a Letter to the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, on the subject of the Bible Society; and "Considerations on Communicating to the Inhabitants of India the Knowledge of Christianity." B. in Devonskire, 1751; D. 1834.

Tello, ti'-lo, a British saint, who founded a college at Llandaff, which was afterwards

erected into a bishopric. There were several churches dedicated to him in Wales. authors have attributed to him a learned work upon the antiquities of his native country. Flourished in the 5th century.

Flourished in the stn century.

TERSERS, Antoine, tais-se-ai, a French
writer, who, at the revocation of the Edict of
Nantas, went to Prussia, where he was appointed historiographer, and obtained a pension. His most important works are, "Panegyries on Learned Men.;" catalogue, in Latin, gyries on Learned Men;" catalogue, in Latin, call the authors who wrote indiese, catalogues, &n.; and translations from St. Chrysostom, Calvin, St. Clement, Sleide, &c. n. at Mont-pellier, 1632; n. at Berlin, 1715.
TREERLY, Emeric, Count &c, tai-lai-ke, a Hungarian nobleman, who took the command of his

countrymen in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Austria. He defeated the imperialists in several battles; but, after many vicissitudes, was compelled to seek an asylum in Turkey,

was compelled to seek an asylum in Turkey, and died at Constantinople. B. 1859; D. 1708.
TEKIN, Alp, te-kin, the founder of the Garnavide dynasty, who was at first a Turcepman slave. He was appointed governor of Khiprassan; but revolted against his monarch, and took Gazan Ghizai, or Ghuznee, in 961, which he made his capital, and from which the dynasty ho funded stort its name. A 1728.

masty he founded took its name. D. 975.
TELEMANN, George Philip, tel'-e-man, eminent German musician, who early in gave promise of that future excellence composer which his performances during hood fulfilled. As composer to the hood fulfilled. As composer to the L. Theatre at Hamburg, he produced thirty Theatre at manufag, he produce a many operas; and, according to Dr. Burney, conposed 600 overtures. He was the companion the great Handel during the student days of the works. the young men. Although few of his works are generally known in England, they are admitted by competent critics to abound in beau-

ties. B. at Magdeburg, 1681; D. 1767.
TELFORD, Thomas, tell-ford, a celebrated Scotch civil engineer, who was the son of a shepherd in Dumfriesshire, and, after receiving some little education in the parish school of Westerkirk, was, in his 14th year, apprenticed to a stonemason He continued to work at this business in the rural districts of Scotland, and at Edinburgh, until about the year 1782, when he repaired to London, and found employment upon the quadrangle of Somerset House, then in course of erection under Sir William Chambers. Devoting his spare time to the study of architecture and drawing, he was, in 1784, intrusted with the construction of a house for the resident commissioner in Portsmouth dockyard. He remained there luring three years, gaining considerable expe-ience relative to the engineering works of a lockyard. His talents were discerned by some nembers of the Johnstone family, who resided car his native place, and, through their inuence, he was appointed to superintend some iterations in the castle, and afterwards to mild a gaol at Shrewsbury. He was now fairly aunched upon that career in which he won ame. After being engaged to erect more than orty bridges, he was, about 1793, appointed ivil engineer to the Ellesmere Canal Company, o connect the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, ya number of navigations. The Caledonian Lanal, the diasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan, the facelesfield, the Birmingham and Liverpool unction, the Weaver Navigation in Cheshire.

were, at a subsequent period, either entirely or by Johann von Müller, Grimm, and other partially constructed by him. The Gotha writers. B. at Bärglen, in Uri. 12021 Tallers, William Abraham, fell-ler, an emihe was appointed engineer to the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges; and of the great works executed by him in this capacity, he himself said, that "the whole of Scotland, ne himself said, that the whole of scotland, from its southern boundary near Carlisle to the northern extremity of Caithness, and from Aberdeenshire on the east to the Argyleshire islands on the west, has been interested by roads; its largest rivers, and even inferior streams, crossed by bridges; and all this in the space of twenty-five years, and, with some few exceptions, under the same individual com-missioners." The improvement of harbours missioners." The improvement of harbours, and the erection of Highland churches and manses, were also included in the foregoing commission. The improved road from London to Holyhead, the Menai suspension-bridge, St. Katherine's docks, London, and the harbour-works at Aberdeen and Dundee, are held to be his greatest triumphs as an engineer. He left an account of all his undertakings, in a work which was finished and published by his executors after his death, entitled "Life of executors after his death, entitled "Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, written by himself; containing a Descriptive Narrative of his Professional Labours;" to which a supple-mentary volume, containing eighty-three plates of his engineering works, was added. In early of his engineering works, was added. In early life he wrote some postical pieces in imitation of Ramsay and Fergusson, which were inserted, under the signature of Eskdale Tam, in Indditants' "Weekly Magazine." In later years he wrote articles on Architecture, Givil Architecture, and Inland Navigation, for Brewsters' "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." He was never married, and, until his 70th year, had never known any serious illness. He left. \$2000 to be about all the control of the control awarded in annual premiums by the Institution of Civil Engineers, and £1000 to the minister of his native parish, for the establishment and continual supply of books to a library there. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburch Royal Societies ne was a lettow of the noyal societies of Edinburgh and England. B. in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, 1757; D. in London, 1834.

TRUE, William, tel, one of the principal conditions of the principal conditions.

federates who restored the independence of Switzerland in 1307. Gessler, the Austrian governor for the emperor Albert, placed the ducal hat of his master upon a pole, which was set up in the market-place at Altorf, and all set up in the market-piace at alori, and an who passed were required to make obeisance to it. This was refused by Tell, who was sentenced to shoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son. He fortunately succeeded in cleaving the apple without injuring the child. Gessler observing another arrow in the child. Gesser observing another arrow in his girdle, asked what it was for; to which Tell boldly replied, "To have slain thee, if I had killed my son." The governor, upon this, or-dered Tell to be bound and put into a boat, in order to convey him to a dungeon in his own order to convey him to a dungeon in his own castle. But a storm coming on, the boatmen declared they should be lost if Tell, who was accounted the best pilot on the lake, was not intrusted with the helm. On this Gessler or a point of land since called the Rock of Tell jumped ashore and gained the mountains. Shorly after, he shot the governor, and the confiderates having taken arms, effected the deliverance of their country. This romantistory, however, is considered as fabulou 1009 1009

ient German Protestant theologian, who heame professor at Helmstadt; but, having pubished some works which were considered as sheet some works which were considered as heterodox, he was deprived of the appointment. He established himself at Berlin in 1767, and there received the post of member of the Conthere received the post of member of the con-istorial Court. He wrote a number of works pon theology, in German, and some disserta-ions in Latin. "Equally remote from mysti-ism on the one hand, and from dry metaphy-sical philosophy on the other, he addresses himself to the reason and the heart, and, while he

ouches the latter, carries conviction to the ormer," B. at Leipzid, 1734; D. at Berlin, 1804.
TELLEZ, Balthazar, *lel-luiz, an eminent his-orian, who was professor of theology, bellesorian, who was processor of theology, beles-lettres, and philosophy, in various colleges elonging to the Society of Jesuits, of which order he was a member. His most imp riant works are, the "History of the Jesuits in Por-tugal," and the "History of Ethiopia." B. at Lisbon, 1595; D. at the same city, 1675.

Tellez, Gabriel, tell-lath, a celebrated Spanish dramatist, who takes rank immediately after Calderon and Lope de Vega. He is said to have written more than three hundred plays, he greater number of which were destroyed at the order of the Inquisition. He always wrote under an assumed name, being of the clerical profession, and his comedies being marked by considerable licence both in words and morals. . at Madrid, probably in 1585; D. 1648.

TELLIER, Michel le, tel-le-ai, a French law-yer and statesman, and father of the Marquis de Louvois, who gained unenviable notoriety by proposing the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. After passing through different offices, he was recommended by Cardinal Mazarin to Louis XIII. for the place of secretary of state, which post he filled with considerable reputation till.

post ne mied vint considerable reputation uni clos, when he resigned it to his son. m. at Paris, 1803 ; n. Venice, the Rotunda at Plazzolo, &c. He was the author of "Lives of the most eminent Vene-tian Architects and Sculptors;" "Civil Archi-tecture;" the "Antiquities of Rimini;" and a number of dissertations upon various branches

number of dissertations upon various branches of architecture. He became chief of the Commission of Inquirers at Venice. B. at Venice, 1705; p. at the same city, 1705; p. at the same city and the same city and the butch naturalist, who became director of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Haarlem. His most important works were, "Systematic Catalogue of Ornithology," "Manual of Ornithology," an "Atlais of Birds," and an account of some new species of birds in the museum of the Linneam Society. This last paper was inserted in the "Transactious" of the Linneam Society. This last paper was inserted in the "Transactious" of the Linneam Society. The tenuity of usecons he devoted sorted in the "Transactions" of the Linnean Society. To the family of piecons he devoted considerable attention, and produced thereon a valuable work, entitled "Natural History of Pigeons." B. about 1780; D. about 1860. Transprucor, George Frederick temp*-claof, a German officer, author of "The Prussian Bombardier," "The Elements of Military Tactics," the "History of the Seren Years Mary, &c.

In the beginning of the revolutionary war with the United States. He was appointed professor France, he had the command of all the Prussian of sculpture in the Academy of St. Luke at artillery; and, in 1802, received the order of Rome, and was knighted by King Louis of the Red Engle from Frederick William III., who Bavaria. B. about 1799. nominated him Heutenant-general and military TENLERS, David, tert, eers, called the Elder, France, ho had the command of all the Prussian artillery; and, in 1802, received the order of the Red Eagle from Frederick William III., who nominated him lieutenant-general and military tutor to his brothers. B. 1787; D. 1807.

TEMPESTA, Antonio, tem-pes-ta, an eminent painter, who was the disciple of Strada, and ex-

celled in landscapes with figures. He also etched a large number of subjects. B. at Flo-

rence, 1555; D. at the same city, 1630.

TEMPESTA, Peter, whose real name was Molyn, but who received the soubriquet of Tempesta from his frequent delineation of storms and shipwrecks, was a native of Haarlem. He went to Rome, and on changing his religion was made a chevalier: but was condemned to be hanged for the murder of his wife, which sentence was changed to perpetual imprisonment. After remaining in confinement 16 years, he effected his escape. B. 1637; D. 1701.

effected his escape. D. 1637; D. 1701.

TEMPLE, William, fem'ped, an eminent English statesman and diplomatisk, who at the Restoration become a member of the Irish Convention; but in 1663 repaired to England. He rendered important services as ambassador to the United Provinces, particularly in effecting the league between England, Holland, and my the Province of t Sweden in 1663, known as the Triple Alliance, and in bringing about the marriage of the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) with Mary, daughter of the duke of York. he retired from public affairs, and divided his time between his books and his gardens; but he was often consulted by the ministers, and by King William in person. His works consist of Memoirs, Letters, Miscellanies, and "Observations on the United Provinces of the Netherlands." "He was," says Sir J. Mackinthe the most admirable person. He seems to be the model of a negotiator, uniting politeness and address to honesty." B. in London, 1628;

TEMPLE, Frederick, D.D., was educated at Blundell's Grammar School, Tiverton, and Daliol College, Oxford. He took a double first-class in 1842, was made a fellow of his college and in 1846 took holy orders. He became prin-cipal of Kneller Hall Training College in 1818, and was elected head master of Rugby school in and was recreated master or rangely school in 1853. He contributed to the book known as "Es-says and Reviews," which caused much opposi-tion to be shown to his appointment as Bishop of Exeter in 1869. B. Nov. 30, 1821.

TENCIN, Claudine Alexandrino Guerin de, tăn'-să, was the sister of Cardinal de Tencin, and took the veil in the monastery of Mont fleury; but, with the consent of the pope, she threw off the religious habit and entered the gay world at Paris, where she led the fashion for some time, and was celebrated for her intrigues, for which she was once confined in the Chatelet, and afterwards in the Bastille. She was the mother of the celebrated French philosopher D'Alembert, whom she abandoned in his infancy. The Siege of Calais, or the Mis-fortunes of Love," and some other romances, were written by her. p. 1681; p. 1749.

TENERANI, Pietro, ten'era'-ne, an eminent Italian sculptor, who pursued his studies under Canova and Thorwaldsen. He executed a large TENERAY, Pletto, ten-en-a-ne, an eminent Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldais, and other languages. Italian sculiplor, who pursued his studies under After spending many years as a schoolmaster Canova and Thorwaldsen. He executed a large and classical teacher, he in 1885 received the number of statues and other pieces of sculpture appointment of professor of Oriental languages for her Majesty Queen Victoria, the duke of, in the university of St. Andrews. He wrote Devomblire, the emperor of Russia, the late three dramas, exhibiting considerable poetical king of Naples, as well as for several cities of 1 power the well-known poem of "Anster Eair,"

an eminent Dutch painter, who studied under Rubens, after which he went to Rome, where he imitated the manner of Elsheimer. He returned to Antwerp after ten years' absence in Italy. His subjects are alchemists, country fairs, alchouses, and merry meetings, all of them

nairs, menouses, and merry meetings, an of them painted in an admirable style. B. at Antwerp, 1582; D. at the same city, 1649. Tenters, David, called the Younger, a celebrated Dutch painter, and son of the preceding, whom he surpassed, painted night-scenes, feasts, the "Temptation of St. Anthony," &c. His pieces are numerous and very valuable. The National Gallery contains four of his paintings. B. at Antwerp, 1610; D. at Brussels, 1694. TENISON, Thomas, ten'-i-son, an eminent Eng-

lish prelate, who was educated at the free school of Norwich; whence he removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. In 1680 he was presented to the rectory of St. Martin in the Fields, and in 1689 to the archdeacoury of London. He was so strenuous an advocate for the Protestant cause in the reign of James II., that King Wil-liam advanced him to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1691, and to the see of Canterbury in 1694. He wrote some sermons, tracts against popery, and published the "Remains of Lord Chancellor Bacon." He founded a library and school in St. Martin's parish. This library, after remaining for many years in a neglected condition, was sold by auction in 1861. B. at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 1636; D. in London, 1715.

TENNANT, Smithson, ten-mant, an eminent English chemist, who, after studying under Dr. Black at Edinburgh, and at the university of Cambridge, set out upon a course of European travel, which embraced France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. After taking a degree Deminary and swetch. Are taking a degree as backelor of physic at Cambridge in 1788, he went to London; but, as he enjoyed an independent fortune, did not practise. In 1913 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the university of Cambridge; but, in the following year, while visiting a small fort near Boulogne, with Baron Bulow, he and his companion were thrown into the ditch. The baron escaped with the most trifling injuries, but Mr. Tennant's skull was so severely fractured, that he died within an hour after the accident. His most important contributions were furnished to the "Philosophical Transactions;" these were chiefly on the decomposition of fixed air; on the nature of the diamond; on the action of nitre upon gold and platina; on an easier mode of procuring potassium, and on the different sorts of lime used in agriculture. B. at Selby, Yorkshire, 1701; D. 1815.
TENNANT, William, a Scotch poet,

studied for a short time at the university of St. Andrews. He was so unfortunate as to lose the use of his feet while still young. Unaided, he taught himself German, Portuguese, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldai, and other languages.

an eminent German philosophical writer, who became professor of philosophy and librarian at the university of Marburg. He made a German translation of Hume. On the Human Understanding," and of Locke's essay upon the same subject. His most important work was, same subject. His most important work was, "Comparative History of the Systems of Philosophy," which has been reproduced under the title of "A Manual of Philosophy," in Bohn's Philological Library, and edited and enlarged by J. R. Morell. The same work has been translated into French by Victor Cousin. B. 1761; D. 1819.

TENNENT, Sir James Emerson, ten'-nent, a modern statesman and writer, who, after con-cluding his educational career at Trinity College, Dublin, repaired to Greece, whither he had been attracted by an ardent sympathy for the cause of Greek independence. Three eloquent and remarkable works resulted from this journey:—"Greece in 1825," "Letters from the Ægean," and the "History of Modern Greece," the last of which contained some curious details relative to the establishment of the monarchy. Shortly after the appearance of the last work, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. but never practised. Until 1832 he had borne only his paternal name of Emerson; but having in the previous year married the daughter and heiress of William Tennent, a wealthy banker nerress of Whitam Teiment, a weathly butther of Bellast, he, upon succeeding to the estates of that gentleman, assumed the additional name of Tennent. In the latter year he entered the House of Commons as member for Belfast, which he represented with little interruption until 1845, when he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed civil secretary to the colonial government of Ceylon. At a subsequent period he became lieutenant-governor of Cevlon. After his return to England he was, in 1852, returned member for Lisburn, and received the appointment of secretary to the Poor-Law Board, an office which he re-signed to accept that of joint secretary to the Board of Trade. His active parliamentary and official life did not prevent his frequently appearing as the author of valuable works, the chief of which were, "A Treatise on the Copy-right of Designs for Printed Fabrics," "Chris-tianity in Ceylon," and "Wine, its Uses and Taxation." In 1859 he produced his "Ceylon," which speedily became one of the most popular works of the day, and was translated into several foreign languages. It is distinguished among even the best works of its class for its correct and extensive series of observations upon correct and extensive series of observations upon natural history. Upon the hobits of one animal—the elephant—the book throws a world of light; and so greatly is our knowledge of this gigantic quadruped increased, that it is not to much to say of the book, that, until its appearance, we were but dimly acquainted with personal to the control of the portahaps, the most interesting animal of the brute creation. In the House of Commons he discreation. In the House of Commons he dis-tinguished himself by carrying the Copyright of Designs Act, for which boon the manufac-turers of the United Kingdom presented him, in 1843, with a testimonal and a service of plate

of the value of £3000. B. at Beliast, 1804. Tennyson, Alfred, ten'-ni-son, a distinguished of the value of £3000. B. at Beliast, 1804.
TENNYSON, Affect, ten'-teon, a distinguished 90th year, was entitled, "On the Means of Promodern English poet, who was the son of the glonging Life." B. 1724; D. 1816.
Rev. Dr. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of TENTERDRY, Charles Abbott, Lord, ten'-ten-1011

"The Life of Alian Ramsay," and other works.

B. at Easter-Amstruther, Fife, 1785; b. 1848.

TENNEMANN, Wilhelm Gotblieb, ten-ne-man, Clayton, the D'Eyncourts, and other Norman and Saxon lines. While at the university of and saxon lines. While at the university of Cambridge, he wrote a poem entitled "Tim-buctoo," which, in 1329, gained the chancellor's medal. Shortly afterwards he produced, in con-junction with his brother Charles, a small volume of poems, which is stated to have been commended by Coleridge. His first effort of any consequence was in 1830, when he put forth a collection of poems, chiefly lyrical, which con-tained among other pieces, "Mariana," "Liconection to poems, energy lyrical, which contained, among other pieces, "Mariana," "Lilian," "The Mermaid," "Recollections of the Arabian Nights," "The Dying Swan," "All Things will Die," "Hero to Leander," "The Ballad of Oriana," and "The Sea-fairies." "Poems by Alfred Tennyson" appeared in 1833, and contained, in addition to several of his former productions improved and altered, "The Miller's Daughter." "The Lotusformer productions improved and altered, "The Miller's Daughter," "The Lotus-Eaters," "Locksley Hall," "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," "The Talking Oak," &c. This volume showed that the poet had taken a great stride. "With the publication of this series," says an eminent critic, "Mr. Tenny-son appears distinctly as the poet of his own age. His apprenticeable over, his mastery over the instruments of his art is complete, and he employs it in either presenting the life of his contemporaries, the thoughts, incidents, and emotions of the nineteenth century in England, or in treating legend and history with reference to the moral and intellectual with reservice to the mora and intellectual sympathies now active amongst us." "The Princess" was given to the public—a public now expectantly appreciative of everything that came from the poet—in 1847. "In Memoriam" cane from the poet—in 1847. In intentorian followed,—a glorious tribute to the menory of Arthur Hallam, the son of the historian. Shortly after the appearance of this grand elegy, or rather series of elegies, Mr. Tennyson etegy, or rather series of elegies, air. Tennyson was appointed poet-laureate; to the trifling salary attached to which post was added a pension of 200 per annum. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellimston" appeared in 1852, "Mand" in 1855, "The Idylis of the King 'in 1853 and "Enoch Arden" in 1864. A gorgeously illustrated edition of his poems has been published, upon which the best artists of the time have been employed. In 1856 he was created D.C.L. of the University of Oxford. Some parts of the "Idylls of the King" have

Some parts of the "Idylls of the King" have been published separately with illustrations, by the eminent French artist, Gustave Doré.

2. at Somersby, Lincolnshire, 1310.

TINON, Jaqques Bend, ten'-aung, a celebrated French surgeon, who studied botasy under the eminent Antoine and Bernard Jussieu; and, after concluding his scientific education, established himself in practice; but, in 1744, joined the army as surgeon of the first rank. He subsequently rose to the highest reputation, and was appointed member of the Rovel Acetemy of Surgery, a member of the reputation, and was appointed member of the Royal Academy of Surgery, a member of the Institute, and was created a member of the Legion of Honour. He was the author of more than thirty works upon medical science, the most important of which were, "Memoirs rela-tive to Anaromy, Pathology, and Surgery," and "Memoirs upon the Hospitals of Para," 'His law work, put forth when he was in his other was the second of Pro-

den, an eminent English judge, was the son of a barber at Canterbury, who was "a tall, erect, and primitive-looking man, with a large club pigtail, going about with the instruments of his business, and attended frequently by his of his business, and attended frequently by his son Charles, a youth as decent, grave, and pri-mitive-looking as himself." In 1781 young Abbott was elected to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. In 1788 he entered himself of the Inner Temple. After commencing the active pursuit of his profession, he quickly rose to great eminence; was appointed counsel to the Treasury, the Bank, and several large mercantile companies. In 1816 he accepted a judgeship in the court of Common Pleas, having previously refused a like mark of distinction, his income as a counsel like mark of distinction, his income as a counsel being far beyond the salary of a judge. He was knighted in 1818, and in the same year succeeded Lord Ellenborough as chief-justice of the court of King's Bench. In that capacity Lord Brougham describes him as follows—"It was an edifying sight to observe Lord Tenterden, whose temper had been visibly affected during the trial (for on the bench he had not always that entire command of it which he possessed at the bar), addressing himself to the points in the case with the same perfect calmness and indifference with which a mathematician pursues an abstract truth; as if there were neither the parties nor the advocates in existence, and only bent on the dis-covery and the elucidation of truth." In 1827 tovery and the educidation of truth. In 1822, he was created a pecr, with the title of Baron Tenterden. As a speaker in the House of Lords, he opposed the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, and the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. He was the author of a treatise upon the law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen, which is stated to be the best work upon that subject.

is stated to be the best work upon that supper is, at Canterbry, 1762; n. 180-re, a learned Taxinosi, Christopher, ten-to-re, a learned Taxinosi, Christopher, ten-to-re, a learned Taxinosi, Christopher, ten-to-red of the Republic of Venice, and several other works upon the same subject. n. 1745; n. 1810.

TANIZEL, Or TENIZEL, Wilhelm Ernest, tent-ed, a learned German historian and antiquary,

whose principal works were, "Saxonia Aumismatica," "Continuation of Sagittarius's His-

matea, Communation of Segittarius's fis-tory of Gotha," and "History of the Reforma-tion." B. at Greussen, Thuringia, 1659; D. 1707. TERAMO, James de, tai-ra'-mo, an Italian writer, frequently styled Palladino, was at first an advocate, but afterwards entered into holy orders, and became archbishop of Tarentum. He wrote, among other works, a curious romance, entitled "The Trial of Belial." B. 1349; D. 1417.

, Gerard, ter'-berg, a Dutch painter, was employed at the court of Spain, where wealth, and was made a knight. On his return to his own country he settled at Deventer, and was chosen burgomaster. He painted portraits, conversations, and humorous scenes. B. at Zwoll, Holland, 1608; D. 1681.

TERENCE, Publius Terentius Afer, ter'-ence, a dramatic poet, who, according to Suetonius, was a native of Carthage, and was sold as a slave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who gave him his liberty on account of his genius. He studied Greek with such assiduity genus. He shade of view with such assential as to daipt it he best comedies from the lath. he st comedies from the lath. he states the late of the best masters. By guage into the Latin; of which, however, only his means the Academy at the Hague was restricted. The best edition of Ternoce is that sayived, and that at Berlin instituted. In at the

"Roman Literature," has given some imita-tions of his plays. There is an English trans-lation of the comedies, by George Colman. Ac-cording to one account, he is said to have died of grief, on hearing that 10s plays of Menander, which he had translated while in Greece, and had dispatched to Rome, were lost at sea; while others state that he expired whilst on a voyage from Asia. Lived between 218 B.c., and 149 B.c.

TERENTIA, te-ren'-shi-a, the wife of Cicero. who repudiated her because she had been faithless while he was in banishment in Asia. married Sallust, Cicero's enemy, and afterwards Messala Corvinus. She lived to her 103rd, or, according to Pliny, to her 117th year.

TERNAUX, Guillaume Louis, Baron, tair no, a celebrated French manufacturer, who was among the first to introduce spinning-machines into France. He also suggested plans for the preservation of corn in subterrancous caverns instead of granaries, and acclimatized the Thibet

sheep in France. B. 1763; D. 1833.

TERPANDER, ter-pan'-der, a lyric poet and musician of Lesbos. It is said that he appeased measurement of Descoys. It is said that he appeared a turnult at Sparta by the melody and sweetness of his notes. He added three strings to the lyre, which, before his time, had only four. Supposed to have flourished about 650 n.c.

supposed to have flourished about 650 n.c.
TERRASSON, Jean, tor-ras-sawng, a French
divine and writer, who, in 1707, was admitted
a member of the Aendemy of Sciences, and in 1721 obtained the professorship of philosophy,
Greek, and Latin. His most important works are,
"Critical Dissertations on the 1102" Mark. "Critical Discretations on the Iliad" (this has been translated into English); "Reflections in Favour of Law's System" (this was a defence of the Missispipi project); "Sethos," a moral romance, in imitation of Fénélon's "Telemanium," of the Internation of Internation of Internation of Internation of Internation of International Intern chus;" a translation of Diodorus Siculus. B. at Lyons, 1670; D. at Paris, 1750.

TERRASSON, Antoine, an eminent French lawyer, who was cousin of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an advocate, and comdistinguished mineri as an avocate, and com-posed, by order of the chancellor P.Aguesseau, the "History of Roman Jurisprudence," for which he was named censor-royal, and professor in the Royal College. Besides the above work, he wrote "Miscellanies" in history and litera-

ture. B. at Paris, 1705; D. 1782.
Tertullian, Quintus Septimus Florens, tertul'-li-an, one of the fathers of the Church, was, according to St. Jerome, a native of Carthage, and the son of a centurion in the employ of the Roman proconsul. He became an eminent rhetorician, and was at first a pagan; but the constancy of the martyrs converted him to Christianity, which he defended with great zeal and eloquence. From Carthage he went to Rome, and in the persecution under Severus. he drew up a famous apology for the Christians. In the latter part of his life he fell into the errors of Montanism. The best editions of Tertullian's works are those of Rigaltius and of Semler. St. Jerome thus speaks of his writings :-

"What more learned—more acute than Tertul-lian, whose 'Apology,' and books against the heathen, embrace all the learning of the age!" s. about 160; p. about 225.

TERWESTEN, Augustin, ter-ver'-ten, a Dutch painter, who improved himself in Italy, where he studied the works of the best masters. By

of Bentley, Amsterdam, 1727. Dunlop, in his Hague, 1649; D. at Berlin, 1711.—He had two

Thales

and died in 1735.

TESTI, Fulvio, tes'-te, an eminent Italian poet

TETZEL, John, tet'-zel, a Dominican monk of the 16th century, who, being appointed in 1517 to vend the indulgences issued by Pope Leo X. for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome, represented them as sufficient for the pardon of all sins, past, present, and future. This first roused the indignation of Luther, and may be said to have been the primary cause of may be said to have been the primary cause of the Reformation. The papal government, see-ing the mischief likely to accrue from the in-discreet zeal of Tetzel, severely rebuked him. He returned to his convent at Leipsic in 1518,

and died of the plagne in the following year.

THACKERAY, William Makepeace, that-e-rai,
a distinguished English novelist, who came of an old Yorkshire family, and was the son of a gentleman in the civil service of the East India Company. Born in the East, the future novelist was sent at an early age to England, and re-ceived his first education at the Charterhouse school, afterwards passing to the university of Cambridge, where he had as contemporaries the Cambridge, where he had as contemporaries the poet Tennyson, J. M. Kemble, the eminent Saxon scholar, and other young men who subsequently became famous in literature and science. Quitting his "alma mater" without a degree, and in the enjoyment of a re-pectable fortune, he formed the resolution of studying pictorial art as a profession. With this view he pictorial art as a procession. With this view he repaired to the continent, and spent some time at Weiman, where he made the acquaintance of Göthe. His artist life was continued until between his 25th and 30th years, when he relinquished the crayon for the pen. From the commencement of his literary eareer he appears to have exhibited high qualities as a writer. His progress to popularity was nevertheless slow. He is understood to have been employed upon the "Times" newspaper while under the editorship of Barnes; but it was in consequence of his success as a contributor to "Fraser's Magazine" that he became recognised as a witty, elegant, and original writer. His articles in this publication were signed "Michael Anm ams publication were signed "Michael Are gelo Titimarsh," and, under the same charac-teristic pseudonym, he produced, separately, "The Paris Sketch-Book," "The Second Runeral of Napoleon," in three letters to Miss Smith, of London; and the "Chronicle of the Drum." As Michael Angelo Titmarsh, he also Smith, of London; and the "Chronicle of the Drum". As Michael Angelo Titmarsh, he also put forth "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo;" and a series of Christmas books, entitled "Our Street," "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends," "Rr. Perkins's Ball," "Rebecea and Rowena," and "The Kickleburys on the Rhine," "the second odition of Which Last he added a "the street of the Cairo, and the Last he added a "the second odition of the last he added a "the second odition of the last he added a "the second odition of the last he added a "the second odition of the last he added a "the second odition of the last he added a "the second odition of the last he added a "the second odition of the last he added a "the second odition of the last he added a "the la to the second edition of which last he added a reply to a captious critic in the "Times," who charged him with seeing only hard, selfish, and unamiable people in this world. His general recognition as a great English writer may be said to date from the time of his publishing his first serial novel, "Vanity Fair; or, a Novel without a Hero." But though the public had been lorgain making the discovery that a great and original genius was catering for it, it now

brothers, Elias and Matthew. The first ex- hastened to award him a position in the same celled in painting fruits and flowers, and died rank with the first novelist of the time, Mr. in 1724; the other painted historical subjects, Charles Dickens. Mr. Thackeray's reputation rank with the first novelist of the time, Mr. Charles Dickens. Mr. Thackeray's reputation was fully maintained by his subsequent works: everybody being charmed by his wit, his beau LESSI, Fullo, 1887-62, an eminent Italian poet, everybody being charmed by his wit, his beaut and accounted the Horacce modern Italy. He tiful style—so easy, yet so strong, so full of became minister of state to the Duke of Mo- art, but of art so delightfully con caled, "The dena; but, being accused of treason, was in- History of Pendernis," "The Nieroy of Henry prisoned. B. at Ferrara, 1593; B. 1648.

"The Ministry of Henry of Hen esmond, "Inexewcomes, "Ine virginians,"—each work was read with grateful avidity by the countrymen of their author. His historical studies for the novel of "Henry Esmond," the setting for the novel of Henry Esmond. The action of which being laid in the time of Queen Anne, naturally included Addison, steele, and the wits of that day, in the list of characters, would seem to have been the original foundation for those brilliant lectures upon the English humourists which he delivered in London, the provinces, and in the United States of America. Several works which have been left unnamed in the preceding list were republished in an edition the preceding list were republished in an edition of his "Miscellanies," a collection which included his early contributions to "Fraser's Magazine" and "Punch,"—notably, "Jeames's Diary," the "Snob Papers," and the essays of a "Fat Contributor." In England, Scotland, and the United States during his second visit

> c published in the pages
> Marazine," a cheap and highly-popular magazine, of which he became the editor on its
> establishment in 1860. In 1857 he presented himself as a candidate for the representation of the city of Oxford in Parliament; but was rejected by that constituency in favour of Mr. Cardwell. His last work was "Denis Duyal:" which was unfinished at his death, being then in course of publication in the Corn-hill Magazine. A handsome library edition of his collected works with the original illustrations, drawn by himself, was published in 1867-69. B. at Calcutta, 1811; p. in London, 1863.

> THAORWELL, Lieutenant-general Sir Joseph, G.C.B. and K.H., colonel 16th Lancers, thak-well, served in the latter part of the Irish rebellion; but obtaining a cornetcy in the 15th Hussars in 1800, he remained in that corps for 31 years, during the last eleven of which he held the command. He went to Spain with Sir John Moore, and was present at Corunna. At the battle of Vittoria he was severely wounded: at Waterloo he lost his left arm, and had two horses shot under him. In India he served with great distinction, commanding the cavalry in the first Affghan, as well as in the Gavairy and the two Sikh campaigns. B. 1781; D. 1859.
>
> THALBERG, Sigismund, tall-bairg, a distinguished medium Campa printed.

> guished nodern German pianist and musical composer, who was educated under Hummel. In his 15th year he appeared with success as a performer, and, in his 16th, published some excellent musical compositions. In Paris, London, and Vienna, he achieved the highest success as a planist, and exercised a large amount of influence over the formation of the modern innuence over the formation of the modern method of performing upon the pianoforte. He composed variations and fantasias upon the operas of "The Huguenots," "Don Giovanni," "La Donna del Lago," &c. His 'Studies for the Pianoforte" are highly esteemed, and, of all the Modern masters, he was most successful in training pupils. B. 1812. Thales, that-tees, a philosopher of antiquity,

who, after travelling many years, particularly in Egypt, where he studied mathematics, returned to his native place, and founded a school of philosophy, generally styled the Ionian school. Among his disciples were Anaximander Anaximenes, and Pythagoras, and he was ofte visited by Solon and Thrasybulus. He is gene rally allowed to have been the father of the Greek philosophy, and stands first on the lis of the seven wise men. His doctrine was, that water is the first principle of all bodies; and, according to Diogenes, he was a believer in : deity pervading the universe. He made some deity pervading the universe. He made som inventions in geometry, and first observed the apparent diameter of the sun. He likewise observed the nature and course of eclipses. At Miletus, 660 n.c.; p., about 545 n.c.

THAMAS, TAMAS, Or FRAMAS 1, that mass, soft of Persia, was the son of Shah Ismail, and ascended the throne in 1523. He defeated the Utbobbs took Bargad in 1590 and apparent

usbeks, took Bagdad in 1529, and conquered Shirvan in 1538. He suppressed a revolt which his two brothers had excited against his authority, and recovered, from the Ottomans, Bagdad and the surrounding territory, as well as Kars, which had been for a short period under the domination of that power. B. 1514

poisoned, 1576.

THAMASP OF TAMASP II., twelfth sofi of Persia, ascended the throne in 1729. Attacked on all sides by the Affghans, the Russians, and the Turks, he was enabled, at first, to retain his throne by the aid of Nadir Shah, who, after defenting the Affghans, whose king he put to death, turned his arms against and deposed Thomasp, in 1732. p. about 1698; supposed to have been killed, 1737.

THAMASP, or Tamasp-Kouli-Khan. Nadir Shah.)

THEDER, John Christian Antony, tail-den, a celebrated German surgeon, who entered the cenerated German surgeon, who chered the army of the king of Prussia as surgeon, and, during the military operations of the Seven Years' War, displayed so much skill in his pro-fession, that Frederick promoted him to the post of chief military surgeon. After thirty years' service, he commenced writing a series of works upon surgery, which bear the impress of his long experience, and are highly esteemed. The theoretical portion of them, however, being based upon an antiquated principle, is less valuable. B. 1714; D. 1797.

THELLUSSON, Peter Isaac, thell-lusson, a

native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired a prodigious fortune, and who, at his death, in 1797, left about £100,000 to his family, and the remainder of his property, considerably above half a million, was to accumulate to a certain period, when, if there were none of his descendants and name existing, the whole was to be applied by Parliament towards paying off the national debt. The family endeavoured to set aside the will in Chancery, but without success; and it was not until 1859, after sixty years of litigation, that the "great Thellusson will-case," the oldest

lawsuit on record, was decided.

THELWALL, John, thel-wall, an English writer, who, after spending some time in the study of the law, relinquished it for literature. He commenced his career by publishing a volume of poems, which were well received, and afterwards became editor of a magazine. Master of a ready and attractive style, he joined with Horne Tooke and other political crators of the

time, and gained so great a reputation by his boldness as a political reformer, that he was in-cluded with Horner Tooke and Thomas Hardy in an indictment for high treason. After a trial of five days, he was acquitted, whereupon he retired to Wales; but, in 1801, commenced as lecturer and tutor in electution. In the cure of stammering he was also highly successful. or stammering ne was also ingray successing, communicating some valuable papers upon the subject to the "Medical and Physical Journal" and the "Monthly Magazine." He was the and the "Monthly Magazine." He was the cuthor of "Deems written in the Tower and in Newgate;" "The Tribune;" "Political Mis-cellanies;" "A Letter on Stammering;" "The Peripatetic;" and a novel called "The Daughter of Adoption." n. in London, 1764; p. 1834.

of Adoption." B. in London, 1761; D. 1834. THEMISON, themi-is-on, a celebrated Greek sysician, who was the disciple of Asclepiades, and, departing from the old system, formed a medical sect called Methodici, which was op-posed to that of the Empirici. Flourished in

the 1st century before Christ.

Thenistrus, the mis-ti-us, a Greek orator and philosopher, who acquired so high a reputation that, though a pagan, Theodosius the Great appointed him thort to his son Areadius, previously to which he had been nominated by previously to which he had been accounted by Julian prefect of Constantinople. He was very intimate with St. Gregory Nazianzen. He wrote commentaries on the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle: the last only is extant. There remain some of his discourses. Flourished in the 4th century.

THEMISTOCIES, the-mis'-to-klees, a celebrated Athenian general, who signalized himself by his courage and address in early life, and fought bravely at Marathon, under Miltiades. When Xerxes invaded Greece, in 480 n.c., Themistocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was intrusted to his command. The jealous rivalry of the generals command. The jeatous rivery of the generals in command of the allied Grecian feet would have proved fatal to the cause, had not Themistocles freely relinquished his protensions, and nominated his rival. Eurybindes, as head of the expedition. The Persian fleet was somewhat distressed at Artemisium by a violent storm and the feeble attack of the Greeks: but it was owing to Themistocles that a decisive battle was subsequently fought; for the Greeks, actuated by different views, were unwilling to make a stand at sea against the enemy; The-mistocles, however, sent intelligence of their intentions to the Persian monarch. Xerxes, by intentions to the rersan monarch. Acrive, my immediately blocking them with his fleet in the Bay of Salamis, prevented their escape, and obliged them to fight for their safety, as well as for the honour of their country. This battle, which was fought near the island of Salamis, which was fought over the island of scalaring.

480 n.c., was decisive, the Greeks obtaining the victory. Further to insure the peace of his country, Themistocles informed the Asiatic monarch, that the Greeks had conspired to cut down the bridge which he had built across the down the oraged which he had built across the Hellesponi, and to prevent his retreat into Asia. Nerves hastened from Greece, left his orees without a general, and his fleets an easy conquest to the Greeks. Upon his return, Themistocles was received with the greatest conours, and, by his prudent administration, thens was soon fortified with strong walls, the ircus was rebuilt, and her harbours were filled it a numerous each device. ith a numerous and powerful navy, which endered her the mistress of Greece. Yet, in endered her the mistress of Greece. the midst of this glory, the conqueror of Xerxes

Themistogenes

Theodoric

incurred the displeasure of his countrymen. He was banished from the city, and obliged to seek the protection of a monarch whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined.

Artaxerves received the illustrious Atheman
with kindness, made him one of his greatest
favourites, and, according to oriental custom, bestowed three rich cities upon him, to provide him with bread, wine, and meat. But Themistocles still remembered that Athens gave him birth, and, according to some writers, the wish of not injuring his country, and therefore his inability of carrying on war against Greece, at the request of Artaxerxes, obliged him to destroy himself by poison, or drinking bull's blood. The manner of his death, however, is uncertain. His remains were conveyed to Attica, and honoured with a magnificent tomb by the Athenians, who too late repented of their cruelty to the saviour of his country. B. about 514 B.C.: D. about 449 B.C.

Themistogenes, the-mis-toj'-e-nees, a Greek historian, referred to by Xenophon as the author of an account of the expedition of Cyrus. It is, however, conjectured that Xenophon alinded to his own history—the "Anabasis," as the work

of another writer.

THENARD, Louis Jacques, Baron, tain ar, a celebrated French chemist, who in his 20th year became demonstrator in chemistry at the Polytechnic School at Paris. He subsequently rose to the position of professor of chemistry in the College of France. Charles X. created him a barou in 1824. In 1838 he was nominated a peer of France, having in the meanwhile been appointed professor in the university. One of the most distinguished chemists in the early the most distinguished chemists in portion of the 19th century, he was the author, among other valuable works, of "Physico-Chemical Researches," "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical," which latter is one of the best works of its kind, and has been reproduced in the German language. He likewise enriched the scientific journals of France with treatises upon almost every de-

France with treatises upon amost every de-partment of chemistry. B. 1777; D. 1887. THROBALD, Louis, the co-bawld, an English dramatic anthor, who wrote several pieces of little merit. He is chiefly known by his edition of Shakspere, which, though depre-ciated by Warburton, possesses considerable enacted by Warburton, possesses considerable merit, and shows no want of judgment. As an editor of Shakspere, he was vastly superior to Pope, whose edition he criticised in a pamphlet entitled "Shakspere Restored; or, Specimens of Blunders committed and unamended in of Blunders committed and maintenant in Pope's Edition." For this, Pope assailed Theo-bald with all his powers of ridicule, and made him the hero of the "Dunciad." Theobald revenged himself in an admirable way: he pro-duced an edition of Shakspere which extinguished the inaccurate one of Pope. Pope and Theobald afterwards became reconciled, and the former substituted Colley Cibber for Theobald, as the chief dunce in his satire. He was likewise the author of a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, and some periodical papers inserted in a weekly journal of his time. B. at Sittingbourne, Kent, date unknown; D. 1744.

THEOBALDUS, or TEBALDUS, te-ball-dus, a French prelate, who wrote a theological and didactic poem upon twelve animals-the lion, eagle, serpent, ant, fox, stag, spider, whale, centaur and siren, elephant, dove, and panther. After describing the habits of these animals, he

proceeds to make a series of moral and religious speculations thereupon. The poem has likewise been attributed to Hildebert, archibishop of Tours. The title of the work, which was first printed at Antwerp in 1492, is "Physiologus do Naturis Duodecim Animalium.

Naturis Diodecim Animalium."
TEREORITS, the oble-richts, a Greek bucolic poet, of whom little is known beyond the fact that his friend and patron was Ptolemy Philadelphus. He is said to have been strangled by order of Hiero, King of Syracuse, for having written a satire against him. Of his various works, we have only his "liqlis," and some enjarants. Lived about 280 n.c.
"TEREORITE the offents him of the Gaths.

THEODATUS, the od'-a-tus, king of the Goths in Italy, was placed on the throne in 534, by his cousin Amalasontha, whom he married; but some time afterwards caused to be strangled. The emperor Justinian declared war against him, and Belisarius, his general, marched into Italy; on which the soldiers of Theodatus deposed him, and placed on the throne Vitiges, who put Theodatus to death, in 536.

THEODORE, the o-dore, an adventurer of ow birth, who contrived to raise himself to the position of negus or emperor of Abyssinia. His name was originally Kassai, which he changed for that of Theodore on his accession to the throne, putting forth his claim, at the same time, to be a lineal descendant of Menilek, the reputed son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. At first he entered the service of one of the petty princes of the country, but he gained possession of his ter-titories, and ultimately of the greater part of Abyssinia by his intrigues with the leading chieftains and his manifest military genius, being crowned as emperor in 1855. sought to enter into an alliance with Eng-land, but his overtures were misunderstood or neglected, and in revenge for the fan-cied slight, he imprisoned the British consul and several British officers and Europeans who had visited or settled in the country. Peaceful means having failed to procure their release, the government sent an expedition against Theodore in 1867-68. Emperor gave up the prisoners and shot him-self when the British troops captured Magdala, April 13, 1868. B. at Quard, in Western Amhara, about 1810.

THEODORIC, the od'-o-rik, king of the Ostro-goths in Italy, was the natural son of Theodomir, and was given as a hostage to the emperor Leo Magnus, in 481. He rendered great services to the emperor Zeno, who honoured him with the consulate in 434. He afterwards defeated and put to death Odoacer, and made himself master of all Italy. In 509 he espoused a sister of Clovis, king of the Franks. Theodoric displayed the qualities of a great prince. He regulated the administration of justice, allayed religious disputes, revised the laws, and encouraged com-

merce. B. 455; D. 526.
THEODORIO I., king of the Visigoths, succeeded Wallia in 420. During the interval THEODORIO 1., King of the Visigotas, suc-ceeded Wallia in 420. During the interval 426 to 436, he made war upon the Romans three times, and attempted to take the city of Nar-bonne. He obtained territory both in Spain and Gaul, and subsequently became the ally of the Romans against Attila, whom he deleated at Châlons-sur-Marne in 451, but lost his life in the battle. His son Thorismund succeeded him.

THEODORIC II., son of Theodoric I., acquired the throne by the murder of his brother Thorismund, in 453, but was himself killed by Euric, another of the sons of Theodoric I. During his short reign he increased the empire of the Visigoths, and advanced almost as far as the Loire. Killed, 486.

THEODORUS OF MOPSUESTIA, the od or named from the place of which he was bishop a city in Cilicia. His works, which favour Nesa city in Chicae. This works, which labout leads to rianism and Socinianism, were condemned in the fifth general council. What remains is a "Commentary on the Twelve Greater Prophets," and some fragments. He is held in great re-

THEODORUS OF CYRENE, whose philosophy was so disliked, that he was banished from his was so distinct, due he was buthestor from in-native city. He repaired to Athens, and after-wards to Egypt, where he obtained him ambassa-dor to Irsimachus. He was styled the Athelis, for having composed a work in which he denied the existence of the gods. He is regarded as one of the forerunners of Epicurus. Flourished towards the close of the 4th century B.C.
THEODORUS I. succeeded John IV. as bishop

of Rome in 642. He excommunicated Paulus, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned the heresy of the Monothelites. His successor was

Martin I. D. 649.

THEODORUS II, succeeded John IX, in 897, but died in less than a month after his election. THEODORUS LASCARIS, emperor of Nicma. (See Lascaris, Theodore.)

THEODORUS, OF DIODORUS, bishop of Tarsus defended the Catholic faith against the emperor Valens, who was an Arian, but became the favourite of Gratian. He was the author of works upon theology and morals, none of which are extant. D. about 394.

Theodorus of Cæsarea was at first a monk at Jerusalem, but repairing to Constantinople about 535, obtained the tayour of Justinian, and was nominated archbishop of Cæsarea. Afterwards he was excommunicated and deprived of

THEODOSIUS I., the o-do's i-us, a Roman emperor, surnamed the Great. His father, Theodosius, distinguished himself in Britain and Airica, but was beheaded by order of Valeus in 376. The son was called to court by Gratian, associated with himself in the empire, and appointed governor of Thrace and those provinces which Valentinian had possessed in the East. He defeated the Goths in several actions, and ompelled them to sue for peace. His fame spread into Persia, and Sapor III, solicited his alliance. In 385 a conspiracy was formed against him, but it was discovered, and Theodosius displayed the magnanimity of his disponent sition by pardoning the criminals. But in 390 he tarnished his fame in causing the inhabitants of Thessalonica to be put to the sword, on account of an insurrection which had taken place in that city. St. Ambrose was so struck with horror by this transaction, that he refused to admit Theodosius into the church till he had performed penance during eight months. The emperor, having defeated Maximus, marched to Rome, where he received the honours of a triumph; after which he returned to Constantinople and defeated the barbarians who had ravaged Macedonia and Thrace. He then ravaged Macedonia and Thrace. He then turned his arms against the usurper Eugenius, who had been placed on the throne after the murder of Valentinian. Having defeated him uileia, he caused him to be beheaded, in 1016

394. He thus became emperor of the whole Roman world, and was preparing to reform the administration of his dominions by wise edicts. when his health gave way. Before his death he nominated his son Arcadius to the empire of the East, while that of the West was given to Honorius. B. 345; D. at Milan, 395.
Theodosius II. was grandson of the preced-

ing, and succeeded his father Arcadius, in 408, under the guardianship of his sister Pulcheria She caused him to marry Athenais, daughter of Leontius, an Athenian philosopher, who, being baptized, took the name of Eudocia. Ardaburius, his general, defeated the Persians with great slaughter near the Euphrates; but Theo-dosius was less fortunate against the Huns, who overran the European provinces, so that the emperor was obliged to purchase a peace. Theodosius, throughout his life, was emperor necossus, troughout in fine, was emperor only in name, the whole sovereignty being ex-ercised by Pulcheria, his sister. During his reign, the celebrated code of laws known as the Theodosian code, was promulgated. B. 401; D. 450.

THEODOSIUS III. was nominated emperor of the East in succession to Anastasius II., in 715 by the troops of Anastasius. He at first refused the crown, but was forced to accept it. After a reign of one year he abdicated in favour of

Leo III.

of the Ebionite sect of Christians, and made a translation into Greek of the Old Testament. Flourished early in the 2nd century.

THEODOTUS OF BYZANTIUM, the-od'-o-tus, surnamed the Tanner, from his occupation. In the persecution under Marcus Aurelius he was arrested, and, to save his life, renounced the Christian religion. The faithful having reproached him for his apostasy, he invented the heretical notion that Christ was only a man. He was excommunicated, but obtained many followers, who were called Theodotians.

THEOGNIS, the-og'-nis, a Greek elegiac poet. There remain of his some fragments printed in the collection of comic poets by Aldus. B. at Megara, and flourished towards the close of the

6th century.
Theon, the on, a Greek sophist, who wrote a poetical treatise of rhetoric, entitled "Progym-nasmata." Flourished in the 4th century.

THEON, a celebrated Greek painter, who was accounted one of the first artists of his time. His paintings are alluded to by Pliny, Plutarch, and Ælian. Flourished under Philip and Alexander of Macedon.

THEON OF ALEXANDRIA, surnamed the Younger, a philosopher and mathematician in the time of Theodosius the Great, was father of the celebrated Hypatia. He wrote a Commentary on Euclid and on Aratus. Flourished in the 4th century.

THEON OF SHYRNA, surnamed the Elder, a Platonic philosopher, who is stated to have composed a work upon arithmetic, music, astro-

composed is work apon artimitete, mars, sater nomy, and geometry, which has been lost. Flourished under Ptolemy.

THEOPHANES, George, the-of-a-nees, a Greek historian, who entered into the monastic state, and was received with distinction at the seventh general council; but was exiled by the emperor Leo the Armenian. He wrote a chronicle beginning where Syncellus ends, and reaching to the cion of Michael Curopalatus. D. 818. ROPHANES. Prokopovitch, a Russian his-

Theophania

torian, who became archbishop of Novgorod. He wrote the "Life of Peter the Great," and some theological treatises. B. 1681; p. 1786. Theophania, empress of the East, the-of

a-ne-a, was a woman of obscure birth, and having become the wife of Romanus II., evinced a treacherous and intriguing disposi-tion. She poisoned her husband in 963, and placed her paramour Nicephorus Pho as upon the throne, whom she married, but caused to be assassinated, in order that she might espouse John Zimisces. The latter, however, banished Theophania shortly after being proclaimed em-

Peror. She was recalled to Constantinople by her son Basil II., in 933.

THEOPHILUS, the of '-i-lus, bishop of Antioch, was at first a heather; but was converted to Christianity on reading the Bible. His "Defence of Christianity" was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, and is appended to the works of Justin. Flourished in the 2nd century.

THEOFHILUS, emperor of the East, was the son and successor of Michael II. He punished with great severity all who were implicated in the murder of Leo V.; was an iconoclast, and remained almost continually at war with the callph Motassem, whose native city, Zapetra, in Syria, he destroyed. Motassem, however, re-venged this insult by sacking Armorium, the

birthplace of Theophillus. D. 842.
THEOPHILUS, a jurist of Constantinople, who, with Dorotheus and Trebonian, compiled the "Institutes of Justinian." Of this undertaking he left an excellent paraphrase in Greek, which was discovered in the 16th century, at Louvain.

Flourished in the 6th century.

THEOPHILUS PROTOSPATHARIUS, pro-tos-patha'-ri-us, a Greek writer upon medicine; five of whose treatises upon anatomy and physiology are extant. Nothing is known relative to his

life. Supposed to have lived in the 7th century.
THEOPERIUS, surnamed the Monk and the Priest, a Latin writer, who composed a work upon painting on velvet, wood, and in fresco. The work also treated of mosaics, painting on glass, and gave some curious recipes for the

mixing of colours. Lived in the 12th century.
Theoperastrus, the-o-frus-tus, a Greek philosopher. Plato was his first master; but he
afterwards became a disciple of Aristotle, who had a great esteem for him, and gave him the surname of Theophrastus, "one who speaks divinely," his original name being Tyrtamus. He succeeded Aristotle in his school at Athens, and his name became so celebrated, that he was attended by two thousand pupils, who came from all parts of Greece. Only a few of his works are extant; the most important of them being, "History of Stones," of which Hill has given an English translation; "Treatise of Plants," and "Moral Characters," these have Plants, and "Moral Characters: these have also been translated into English. The best edition of his works is that of Aldus. B. at Ereaus, in the island of Lesbos, about 370 m.c.; D. at Athens, at a very advanced age. Theofuria, the "of-la-d-las, archbishop of Achris, and metropolitan of Bulgaria in the

of Acnry, and metropolitan or sugaran the Ith century. He wrote Commentaries on the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles; also on some of the minor prophets and Epistles.

TREOFOCOPULI, Dominic, the *-ot-ocop*-a-m eminent painter, sculptor, and architect, who studied under Titian, is supposed to have been a Greek; but he settled at Toledo, and was engaged by Philip II, to decorate the 1017

The venot

Escurial with his works. He designed several Spanish churches, and executed sculptures for them. D. at Toledo, 1625.—His son Manuel also achieved celebrity as a sculptor and architect. He designed a portion of the cathedral of Toledo, p. 1631.

THERAMENES, the -ram -e-nees, an Athenian philosopher and general, was one of the thirty but he opposed their crueities; on which Critias, one of his colleagues, accused him of being an enemy to the state, and Theramenes was condemned to take poison, 404 B.C.

THEERSA, St., te-e-es, a Spanish lady who became a Carmelite nun, and was the reformer of the order, founding at Avila in 1582, a new society which bore the name of the Barefooted Carmelites. This "saint," who seems to have oscillated during early life between a liking for rigid devotion, and a zest for worldly frivolity, wrote an account of her life, detailing her intercourse with the spiritual world while on earth. B. in Castile.

1515; p. 1582.

THERIGER, Sir Frederick, thes'-i-jer, a mo-dern English lawyer, who at first served as a midshipman in the royal navy, which he quitted to study the law. In 1818 he was called to the bar, and after rising to a large practice, and becoming the leader of the Home circuit, was no-minated king's counsel in 1834. In 1840 he was returned to Parliament as member for Woodstock, for which place he sat until 1844, when, on being appointed solicitor-general under the Peel ministry, he became a candidate for, and was elected to represent, Abingdon. At the death of Sir William Follett he was appointed attorney-general; but the Peel ministry vacat-ing office soon afterwards, he retired with his

irty. Under the Derby administration of 1852.

rry, Under the Derby administration of 1892,

1 again became attorney-general, and lord
chancellor, as Lord Chelmisford, in 1858 and
1868. B. in London, 1794.

THESPIS, thes'-pis, a Greek poet of Attica,
who, according to the ancient tradition, was
the inventor of tragedy. He went from town the inventor of tragety. He went from own to town in a waggon, on which was erected a temporary stage, where two actors, with faces daubed with the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral songs and speeches. He is said to have written tragedies, which are lost. Flourished about 535 B.C.

TRESSALUS, the saclus, a Greek physician, who resided at the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. He assisted to establish the sect of Dogmatici, called also the Hippocratic school. Some of the writings which are known under the name of Hippocrates, are supposed to have been written by Thessalus. Flourished about 360 B.C.

THESSALUS, a Greek physician, who was one of the founders of the Methodici school of medichie. His vanity was so excessive, that he styled himself "the conqueror of physicians." Galen accused him of being ignorant of the action of drugs. Flourished in the 1st centry. Theudis, thu-dis, king of the Visigoths, who

was elected as the successor of Amalaric, in 531. was elected as the successor of Amaiara; in 531, the sustained a war against the Franks, whom, in 542, he drove out of Saragossa; but was repulsed at Centa by the Greeks. Although an Arian, he tolerated the orthodox faith. He was the last of the Visigothic kings that resided in Spain. Assassinated at Barcelona, 549.

The venor, Melchisedeck, taive -no, a learned

French writer, who became Keeper of the Royal Library of France. He produced a colorion of vorges and travels, including those of Hakinst and Purchas, which are highly setteemed; a "History of the Academy Settemed; a "History of the Academy Settemes," of which he was one of the founders,

Sciences," of which he was one of the bounces, and other works. B. 1621; D. 1692.

THE WENOT, John, a celebrated French traveller, who was nephew of the preceding travelled in England, Germany, and Italy; and, having made the acquaintance of the celebrated naving made the acquamance of the constitute of D'Herbelot at Rome, he, at the latter's suggestion, set out upon a journey of exploration in Asia. After visiting Egypt, Persia, and India he died on his route from Ispahan 10 Tabriz. He made a collection of the plants of India and Persia, and wrote an account of his travels, which was published after his death, at Amsterdam. He introduced coffee into France. B. at Paris, 1633; D. 1667.

THIBAUT, te'-bo, fifth count of Champagne, and first king of Navarre, succeeded to the crown of Navarre at the death of Sancho the crown of Navarre at the death of senent the Strong, in 1234, and in 1239 set out upon a cru-sade in the Holy Land; but after experiencing defeat at Casarea and at Ascalon, he ahan-doned his army to its fate, and returned to his kingdom. Sixty-six poems are said to have singoin. Salvysix points are said to have been written by him; on account of which he takes high rank among the Troubadours. B. 1201; D. at Pampeluna, 1253.

THIBAUT, Anthony Justus Frederick, an eminent German writer upon jurisprudence, who became a judge of the grand-duchy of Baden, and a knight. His writings, which are highly esteemed, principally are, "On the Necessity settemed, principally are, "On the Necessity of a Common Code of Laws for Germany,"
"Essays on Civil Law," "On Several Branches of the Theory of Law," and "On Possession and Prescription." B. at Hameln, Hanover,

1772; D. 1840.

THERRY, Amedée-Simon-Dominique, tee'-er-re, a French historian, who became master of requests in the council of state. He assisted his brother Augustin in several of the great works produced by the latter, and himself wrote, "History of Gaul under the Roman Dominion," "History of Attila," and "History of the Gauls, from the most remote period until the Conquest of Gaul." B. at Blois, 1797.

THERRY, Jacques-Nicolas-Augustin, a cele-brated French historian, who was at first a teacher in a school; but repairing to Paris in 1814, he, in a few years, attracted attention by his contributions to the liberal journals of that metropolis. In 1820 he was engaged to write a series of letters upon French history for the "Courrier Français;" but his opinions having been attacked, he quitted that journal, and resolved to entirely devote himself to historical solved to entirely devote himself to historical inquiry. After four years of assiduous study, he produced his "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans," a work which, despite its neculiar theories, has become eclebrated, not alone in France, but also in England and Germany. For a time his eyesights far hiled him that he was reduced to a condition of tatal blindness, but in that melewholds. tion of total blindness; but in that melancholy period he received material assistance from expressed it,

than health." His other works were, "Ten Years of Historical Study," "Letters on the History of France," "Collections of Documents relative to the History of France," and the "Times of the Merovingians." As an historian, "Times of the Merovingains." As an historian, he is excelled by neither Michelet nor Guizot, the greatest historical writers of his country. He was a member of the Legion of Honour, and of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. B. at Blois, 1795; D. 1856. THIERRY, Julia, a modern French authoress,

was the wife of the preceding, and besides assist ing him in his historical facours, sac produced a number of interesting works, the produced a number of which were, "Pictures of most important of which were, "Pictures of Manners in the 18th and 10th Centuries;" and some excellent essays for the "Revue des Deux

Mondes." D. 1844.

Theres, Jean Baptiste, tee'-air, a learned
French divine, who, after being a professor in
the university of Paris, obtained the benefice of Champrond, in the diocese of Chartres, where he committee a ducess of Charters, where he embroiled himself in disputes with his superiors respecting ecclesiastical dues. He wrote a treatise on "Superstitions respecting the Sacraments," A History of Perukes," and several other curious works. B. at Chartres, about 1636: p. 1703.

THERS, Louis Adolphe, a celebrated French statesman and historian. It was intended to place him at the Ecole Polytechnique at Paris, in order to qualify him for a military career; but the fall of the empire, and the peace which ensued, leaving only a faint prospect of success to a young military man who possessed no influence, he resolved to adopt the law as a profession, and accordingly entered the college profession, and accordingly entered the of Aix, where he distinguished himself by his of Aix, where he distinguished himself by his set up in practice as an advocate; but meeting with little success, resolved to apply himself to literature, and, with that view, repaired to Paris. After acquiring some celebrity as a writer of political articles for various French newspapers, he, in 1823, produced the first volume of the "History of the French Revolution." This work, which was not completed until 1830, had but little success at the outset. The revolution of 1830, however, allowed him to take a pro-minent position. With Armand Carrel, Bá-ranger, and others, he had previously exhibited great energy in denouncing the governmental system of the Bourbons; and when Louis Philippe became the constitutional king of France, Thiers, as one of the chief promoters of the new order of things, was rewarded with a post in the ministry of Finance. He next rose o the highest reputation as a parliamentary grator, and upon the formation of the Soult ministry, in 1932, Thiers became minister of the Interior, an office he exchanged for the ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1836. As a statesman, he winced a policy antagonistic to England, and omewhat in favour of war. Opposed by Guizot, he was at length supplanted by the latter; whereupon Thiers returned to authorship, and devoted his leisure to the composition of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire." In politics he was regarded as one of the leaders of the opposition to the measures of the period he received material assistance from in pointies he was regarded as one of the his brother, the above-amend, and his wife, leaders of the opposition to the measures of the Julia Thierry. Consistent in his principles, king and his minister Guizot, until the Revolutional profession pointies are prominent position, in that course of life something, as he himself hield distinguishing himself as an orator in expressed it, "better than property—retter the National Assembly, where he denounced

some of the pet schemes of the republicans; Shortly after, he sent a challenge to the home such, for instance, as rights of labour, the secretary, Lord Sidmouth, and was acain commissional workshops, and other socialistic mitted to prison for a considerable time. In-As an adherent to the cause of the theories. Orleans family, he was exiled from France at the coup d'état. He took up his residence first at Brussels, and then in London; but sub-sequently returned to the French capital on declaring his acquiescence with the empire. No statesman of modern times has been more often charged with want of earnestness and of principle. As an historian, his brilliant talents are obscured by his want of truth and candour.

He has unquestionably surpassed all his predecessors," observes an eminent critic, "in the inner life of the first empire. . . . His work is the picture of the first empire, and the apotheosis of its chief. The representation, indeed, may not always be accurate, and the panegyric not always just.... But we complain of this history, not simply for its mis-statements of facts and its false political reasonings, but also its false morality. We have said that it is the aim of this work to vindicate the first empire. In order to attain this end, the author's facts are strained to meet a distorted morality, and his judgment is often strained to meet a distortion of facts." B. at Marseilles, 1797.

THION DE LA CHAUME, Claude Esprit, tee'awn(g)-dla-shome, a celebrated French physician, who, in 1782, became chief physician to the troops engaged at the siege of Gibraltar, and there distinguished himself by his arrangements for the cure of the soldiers attacked by fever. He was the author of several valuable papers on medical subjects; but his death, at an early age, cut short a very promising career. B. at Paris,

THIRDEY, Styan, thurl'-be, a learned English critic, who was a doctor of laws of the university of Cambridge, and wrote a tract against Whiston on the Trinity; but is principally known by his excellent edition of Justin's works. 1. about 1692; p. 1753.

THIRLWALL, Dr.Connop, thurl'-wall, a modern English prelate and historical writer, who at first studied for the legal profession, and was and stated for the legal procession, and was called to the bar; but subsequently entered into holy orders, and became bishop of St. David's, He was the author of a "History of Greece," and also assisted in making a translation of Niebuhr's "History of Rome." B. at Stepney,

Thistlewood, Arthur, this'-el-wood, memora-ble as the leader of the "Cato Street" conspirators in 1820, was the son of a respectable farmer near Lincoln, and obtained a licutenant's commission in the militia in 1797. He shortly after married a young lady with a considerable for-tune, but who died about eighteen months after their union. After squandering his property in dissipation and gambling, he went to London, and from thence made occasional voyages to America and Frauce. He married again, and thereby improved his circumstances; but he had now become a professional gambler, and had associated himself with disaffected characters, which drew on him the notice of govern-ment. When the riots in Spa Fields took place, he was arrested as one of the ringleaders; but after being kept some time in confinement, was liberated, there being no proof of his guilt. 1019

shorty later, he sent a chancing to the hole secretary, Lord Sidmouth, and was again com-mitted to prison for a considerable time. In-flamed with resentment, he became the principal actor in the Cato Street conspiracy, the object of which was to murder several members of the administration, while at a cabinet dinner at Lord Harrowby's, and excite an insurrection in the metropolis. Information having been given to the ministers by a spy, a party of police-officers, supported by a company of the guards, ometrics, supported by a company of the galacts, proceeded to the place of meeting—a room over some stables in Cato Street—where the conspirators were preparing for their diabolical enterprise. On the entrance of the officers, Thistlewood seized a sword, and killed the foredecessors, observes in climent critical and the interface of most of them, and the first power, in his delirention of the character of most of them, named Smithers, on the spot. I Mapoleon, in his view of the organization and and his conditions, however, who were ignorant

most of them, named Safilners, on the spot. He and his coadjutors, lowever, who were ignorant persons of the lowest class of society, were secured, brought to trial, condemned, and suffered as traitors, May 1, 1820. n. 1772.
THOLUCK, Frederick Augustus Gottren, tol'-wie, a celebrated modern German theologian, who became professor of theology at Halle. His most important works, several of which were translated into English, are, "Translation and Exposition of the Psalms;" "Authenticity of the Evangelical History" (an answer to the "Life of Justa") by Krauss); "Sormons on the Chief Phases of the Christian Faith and Life;" "Hours of Devotion." B. at Breslau. and

1799.

THOM. James, tom, a Scotch sculptor, who was brought up to the trade of a stonemason; but, having taught himself the art of sculpture, attracted considerable reputation by his carrings, in sandstone, of Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnnie, and other figures, illustrative of the verses of Burns. In London, the exhibition of his works was at one time very popular; but in time its attractiveness declined, and Thom paid a visit to the United States, where he was so well received, that he resolved to settle there. He subsequently relinquished sculpture, and occupied himself with farming and architecture. His "Tam O'Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie" are placed near the Burns monument on the banks of the Doon. B. in Ayrshire, 1799; D. at

New York, 1850.
Thos, William, a Scotch poet, called "the weaver-poet of Inverury." In his tenth year he was apprenticed to the trade of a handloom In the leisure left from this occupation, weaver. he "picked up a little reading and writing; made an attempt to acquire the Latin language. but was defeated for want of time; and learned to play the German flute. He married, and had a family of four children; but in 1837, in consequence of some commercial failures, he was consequence of some commercial intures, he was thrown out of employment, and in order to obtain work had to perform a dreary journey in the cold weather, from his residence at Newtyle, near Cupar Angus, in Forfarshire, to Abordeen. One of his children died on the journey. His first effort as a song-writer was journey. His first effort as a song-writer was made at this time. He composed some verses to his fute, and, by offering copies at the houses on his road, obtained the means of proceed-ing to his destination. He subsequently for-warded some verses to the "Aberdeen Herald," which attracting much attention, his other poems were published. Thom was invited to London, where a dinner was given in honour; but, after his return to Inverury, he fellainto great distress. In 1841 he produced a

small volume entitled "Rhymes and Recolled small volume entitled "knymes and Recolle-tions of a Handloom Weaver," which contained verses of great melody and sweetness of sen-timent, combined with much taste; but the were far from receiving the success to which their merits entitled them. After his death, subscription amounting to about £250 wa raised for his destitute family. B. at Aberdeen, 1799; D. at Inverury, 1850.

THOMAS CATIMPRATENSIS, to'-mas, a French writer, who was a monk, taught theology at Lou vain, and was afterwards celebrated as a preache in France, Germany, and Belgium. He was the author of several lives of the saints, some Latin poems, and a treatise upon morality, entitled "Bonum universale de Apibus." He is also stated by some authors to have made translations of Aristotle. His biographies are included in the "Acta Sanctorum" of the Bollandists. B. 1201; D. 1270.
THOMAS. William, a learned English prelate.

who was, in 1677, consecrated bishop of St. David's, whence he was translated to Worcester. He wrote an apology for the Church of England "Roman Oracles Silenced;" and several ser-

mons. B. at Bristol, 1613; D. 1689.
THOMAS, William, an eminent English divine, and grandson of the preceding. An industrious antiquary, he published an improved edition of Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire," and "A Survey of the Cathedral of Worcester." D. 1738

THOMAS, Elizabeth, an English poetess, who having given offence to Pope, was, under the name of Corinna, mentioned in no honourable terms in the "Dunciad." B. 1675; D. 1730.

THOMAS, Antoine Léonard, an eminent French author, who, at an early age, wrote Reflections.
historical and literary, on Voltaire's poem of
"Naturel Religion," in which he defended
Christianity with great energy. In 1759 his
elogy of Marshal Saxe was crowned by the French Academy. He afterwards celebrated the memories of D'Aguesseau, Duguay-Trouin, Sully, Descartes, and Marcus Aurelius. He also wrote an essay on the Character, Manners, and Minds of Females; an essay upon Eloges,

and some poems. B. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1732; p. 1785.

1782; D. 1785.
THOMAS à BECKET. (See BECKET, Thomas à.)
THOMAS à KEMPIS. (See KEMPIS, Thomas à.)
THOMAS à KEMPIS. (See AQUITAS, Thomas à.)
THOMAS AQUITAS. (See AQUITAS, Thomas).
THOMASIN, OT TOMASIN, tom-ad-in, and old German poet, who produced a poem upon "Courteous Manners," which is lost; but there exists by him a poem entitled "The Italian Guest," which was in reality a philosophical treatise on the physical and spiritual welfare of man. This beam, which is a masterpiece of man. This beam, which is a masterpiece of man. This poem, which is a masterpiece of early German literature, has never been published entire, but fragments of it are contained in the "History of the Poetical Literature of Germany," by Gervinus. Flourished in the

13th century. THOMASIUS, James, tho-ma'-si-us, a learned German professor, who was the tutor of Leibnitz, and was distinguished for his philosophical talents. His principal works are, "The Origin of Philosophical and Ecclesiastical History;" and several learned dissertations. B. 1622; D. 1684.

H. MASIUS, Christian, a celebrated German writer, and son of the preceding, published a German literary journal, for some articles in which he was obliged to quit Lepsic lished a German literary journal, for some frant Keir, the commander of the expedition articles in which he was obliged out it hepsic algorithms to the Persian Guilf. Subsequently and go to Berlin. The king of Prussis made 'o his return to England in 1821, he was asso-1020

him professor of law in the university of Halla He introduced the plan of delivering lectures in German, which, before his time, had always been given in the latin tongue. A man of great learning and sound sense, he was the determined enemy of old prejudice, pedantry, and antiquated superstitions. Frederick the Great said of him, "He denounced trials for witchsaid of him, "the denounced trials for witch-craft so loudly, that persons began to be ashamed of them; and from that time the fomale sex has been permitted to grow old and die in peace." He wrote voluminously upon jurisprudence, morals, and natural law. E. at Leipsic, 1655, n. at Halle, 1798. Tench architect, who, at the Revolution, emigrated to Russia, and became a major in the army of that country. He was subsequently extensively

that country. He was subsequently extensively employed as an architect, for which profession he was educated. He improved, and in part reconstructed, the great theatre, and erected the Exchange, at St. Petersburg, as also the tomb of the emperor Paul at Paulovska, the theatre at Odessa, &c. B.at Nancy, 1759; D. in Russia, 1813.

'I HOMPSON, Sir Benjamin, tom'-son, (See RUMFORD, Count.)

THOMPSON, Edward, an English poet, who. in early life, was pressed on board a man-of-war. and rose to the rank of lieutenant in 1757. At the end of the war he retired on half-pay, and occupied himself with literature. His principal works were "The Soldier," a poem; "The Cour-tezan;" "Sailor's Letters;" a ludicrous account of the jubilee at Stratford-upon-Avon, under the title of "Trinculo's Trip to the Jubilee," "The Fair Quaker," a comedy altered from Shadwell; and an edition of the works of Andrew Marvell. B. at Hull, Yorkshire, about 1720; D. on the coast of Africa, 1786.

THOMPSON, William, an eminent Irish naturalist, who was educated for a commercial

sh Birds," he

followed it as an amateur during several years, and at length abandoned business for natural science. In 1841 he was permitted to accompany Professor Edward Forbes upon a voyage of observation in the Ægean Sea, in H.M.S. Beacon. He became a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and was elected president of the Natral History and Philosophical Society of Belfast. His most important contributions to science were, "On Some Rare Irish Birds;" "On the Natural "On Some Kare Irisa Buras;" On Ine Naturia History of Iraland, with a Description of a New Genus of Fishes; "Report on the Fanna of Iraland, division Vertebruta;" and numerous agers inserted in the "Annals of Natural History." The "Bibliography" of the Bay So-iety commercias more than seventy pages ipon subjects on natural history by him. B. at Belfast, 1805; D. in London, 1852.

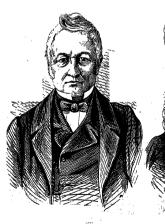
THOMPSON, Lieut.-General Thomas Perronet. modern English politician and author, who was educated at Queen's Coilege, Cambridge, where, in 1802, he took his B.A. degree. After serving for a time in the royal navy, he entered ipon a military career, was at the attack upon Juenos Ayres in 1807, and subsequently par-icipated in the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, nd Toulouse. In 1819 he was appointed secreary and Arabic interpreter to sir William







THOMSON, JAMES.





ciated with Jeremy Bentham and Dr. (afterwards and pathetic expression, few poets will be found Sir John) Bowring, in the proprietorship of the "Westminster Review." In 1827 he produced his "Corn-Law Catechism," which may be said to have formed the basis of the Anti-Corn Law League which afterwards sprang into existence. Free trade and Parliamentary reform were subjects to which his pen was constantly devoted, jects to which his pen was constantly devoted, and in the advocacy of which he wrote articles for the "Westminster Review," pamphlets, and letters to the newspapers. He was also the letters to the newspapers. He was also the assiduous supporter of a liberal policy as a speaker in the House of Commons and at public speaker in the House of Commons and as public meetings. In 1854 he was promoted to the grade of major-general. He was the author, among other works, of—"Catechism on the Currency;" an "Enharmonic Theory of Music;" and "Geometry without Axisme," A called of and "Geometry without Axioms." A collected edition of his works, political and others, was published in 6 vols. in 1843. B. at Hull, Yorkshire, 1783; p. 1869.

THOMPSON, Rev. R. Anchor, a modern English divine and writer upon theology, re-ceived his education at the university of Cambridge, and became master of the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His principal works were, "Christian Theism," and "Principles of Natural Theology." B. at

Durham, 1821.

THOMS, William John, toms, a modern English attiquarian writer, who, early in life, was appointed to a clerkship in the secretary's office at Chelsea Huspital, and subsequently became clerk in the Printed Papers department of the House of Lords. His first efforts in literature House of Lords. His first efforts in literature consisted of contributions to the "Foreign Quarterly Review." In 1828 he produced a collection of "Early Prose Romances," and, subsequently, "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," "Anecdotes and Traditions," an edition of Stow's "Survey of London," and a translation of Worsace's "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark." He was secretary of the Camden Society, and in 1849 started "Notes and Queries," a work containing a profusion of valuable articles. p. in London. 1803.

Thomson, James, tom-son, an eminent Scotch poet. The son of a clergyman, he was educated at Jedburgh, and afterwards at Edinburgh, with a view to the ministry in the Church of Scotland, which profession he declined. Having written his poem of "Winter," he repaired to London, where, according to Dr. Johnson, he wandered about "with the gaping curiosity of a new comer; his attention upon everything rather than upon his pocket." In consequence, he lost his handkerchief and letters of recommendation. After experiencing many of the sharp stings of poverty, he obtained a publisher for his "Winter," which, however, lay unno-ticed for a considerable time. Afterwards, its great merit becoming appreciated, Thomson

great merit becoming appreciated, Thomson was brought into notice and popularity. He next produced his "Summer," "Spring," and 1833 of medical jurisprudence, in the London "Autumn," and a "Poem sacred to the Memory of Sir Isase Newton." Thomson accompande the Hon. Mr. Talbot, son of the lord chancellor, on his travels; and, on his return, settled the Hon. Mr. Talbot, son of the lord chancellor, on his travels; and, on his return, settled the Holm of the Richm and, in narrow circumstances. He produced some dramatic pleeces of considerate the Hon. The Hong of the Richm and in narrow circumstances. He produced some dramatic pleeces of considerate the Hong of Hong of Hong of the Poeter of Considerate the Hong of Hong of Hong of the Poeter of Considerate the Hong of Hong of Hong of the Poeter of Considerate the Hong of the Poeter of Hong of the Poeter of Considerate and to which even Dr. Johnson has borne the testing of the Poeter of Hong of

and patiette expression, the poets will be some to excel Thomson. "Amidst much that is truly exquisite," says an eminent authority, "both in feeling and expression, he mingles the absurdities of a schoolboy's trite commonplaces and mechanical contrivances to piece out his verse;" but, "in spite of these drawbacks, he is a charming poet, and one whose works have always been the delight of all classes." About two years before his death he obtained the place of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands; an office he paid a deputy to fulfil, but which, nevertheless, yielded the poet about £300 per annum. B. at Ednam, Roxburghshire, 1700; p. 1748; p. 1869.

D. 1743; D. 1869. THOMSON, Alexander, a poet and miscellaneous writer; author of "The British Parassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century," a poem in four cantos; "The Paradise of Taste," a poem "Pictures of Poetry, Historical, Biographical, and Critical," &c. B. 1763; D. 1803.

THOMSON, Dr. Andrew, a distinguished divine and leader in the national church courts of Scotland, was ordained minister of the parish of Sprouston, in 1802: removed to the East Church of Perth, in 1808, where he laboured till 1810, when he received a presentation to the New Grey Friars' church, Edinburgh; and in 1814 was appointed to St. George's church, where he was especially distinguished and rapidly ex-tended his reputation, and acquired great influ-ence. He especially distinguished himself by his efforts in connexion with the Bible Society, and for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. B. at Sanguhar. Dumfriesshire. 1779; p. 1831,

THOMSON, Rev. John, a distinguished land-scape painter, succeeded his father as minister of Dailly, Ayrshire, in 1800, and was translated to Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, in 1805, where he remained till his death. From his where he remained the his death. From his boyhood he evinced a strong predilection for art, which increased with time; and having early become an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy, he produced a variety of landscapes, which placed him on a level with the best artists of his country and age. B. 1778;

D. 1840. THOMSON, Anthony Todd, a modern Scotch physician and writer upon medicine, studied at Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of Brougham, Lansdowne, Jeffrey, and others, with whom he was associated as a member of the celebrated Speculative Society. In 1800 he established himself in practice in London, and, in the leisure left from his professional pursuits, composed a number of works of great value. The most important of these works were. "Conmost important of these works were, "Con-spectus Pharmacopia," "London Dispensatory," "Lectures on Botany," and some articles in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." In 1828

"Fraser's Magazine," under the signature of ".
Middle-aged Man;" a title which she took in
order, as she says, "by better disguising myself,
I might, at that time, express myself the more unreservedly." She was likewise the authoresof some novels and romances, which displayed considerable talent both in description and ob-

servation. B. 1800; D. 1862.
THOMSON, Thomas, a celebrated Scotch chemist, who studied under Dr. Black, at Edinburgh. He commenced as a lecturer upon che-mistry in 1802, and continued to perform the same functions during the fifty subsequent years. For the "Encyclopædia Britannica" he work. The employment of symbols in chemistry was first suggested by him, and he also distinguished himself by his elucidations of the distinguished nimself by his elucidations of the atomic theory of Dalton. His most important works were, "System of Chemistry," "Outlines of Mineralogy, Geology, and Mineral Analysis," and "Brewing and Distillation." Howas the projector of the "Annals of Phiosophy," a scientific journal, which he edited for several years. In 1818 he was elected professor of chemistry in the university of Glasgow, of chemistry in the university of Grasgow. 18, at Crieff, Perthshire, 1773; p. at Glasgow, 1852.

—His son, Dr. Thomas Thomson, became superintendent of the East India Company's botanic gardens at Calcutta.

THORBURN, Robert, A.R.A., thor'-bern, a famous modern miniature-painter, studied his art in the Scottish Academy at Edinburgh, and in 1836 repaired to London, where he soon be-came the favourite miniature-painter with the court and aristocracy. His productions were for many years among the chief attractions of the exhibition at the Royal Academy. D. at

Dumfries, Scotland, 1818.

THORDO, ther'-do, a celebrated Danish jurist, who made a collection of the civil and constitutional laws of Denmark, from the earliest times to 1377. The work is valuable as affording materials for the social and political history of Denmark. An edition of it was published at Copenhagen in 1508. Thordo was chief judge of the province of Jutland, and flourished in

of the provided the lath century.

THORDSON, Sturls, thord'son, a Danish was the nephew statesman and historian, who was the nephew of the celebrated Snorro Sturleson, whose hisfor the tenemark, Iceland, and Norway he continued. He held the very highest office under the Danish kings Hacon and Magnus. Only a fragment of his history is extant; but an abstract of his history is extant; but an abstract of his piven in the "Historia Rerum Norvegicarum" of Torfaeus. Thordsen was B. 1218; D. 1288.

THORESBY, Ralph, thores'-be, an eminent English topographer and antiquary, who was a fellow of the Royal Society, and wrote the "Topography of Leeds." He also formed a museum at Leeds, which was very rich in the departments of manuscripts and coins. B. at

departments of manuscripts the Leeds, 1658; p. 1725.

Thorne, Thomas, ther'-ild, a Swedish poet, who visited England, and, while there, wrote who visited England. who vasiced Engiana, and, while there, wrote two pamphiles in English. He was at first a great aumirer o. England, where, he said, "almost everything of its kind is, the best I have seen—the beer, the theatre, the letters, the sermons." He subsequently, however, suffered a material change of opinion. His works, consisting of prace library suffers. were published at Stockholm in 1824. R. 1759. D. 1808.

THORNEURY, George Walter, thorn'-bur-e, a modern English littérateur, began his career as a contributor to a newspaper in Bristol, and in 1851 published his "Lays and Legends of the lest punsaen in s. Lays and Legendas of the New World," which was followed by a series of papers on the courts of the Crystal Palace; by a "History of the Buccaneers," "Shaksper's England," "Songs of the Cavaliers and Boundheads," "Life in Spain and in Turkey," "Life of J. M. W. Turner," &c. He was also a

prolific contributor to some of the leading maga-

zines and other periodicals. p. 1828.
THORNDIKE, Herbert, thorn'-dike, a learned English divine, who, in 1643, became master of Sidney College, of which he was soon afterwards deprived for his adherence to the cause wards deprived for his adherence to the cause of Charles I, At the Restoration he obtained a prebend in Westminster Abbey. He wrote a follo volume, entitled "Epilogus," in which he defended the Charch of England with great learning and ability. He was also the author of a "Treatise on Weights and Measures." another on "Church Censures;" and assisted Walton in his edition of the Polyglot Bible.

D. 1673.
THORNEYCROFT, Mrs. Mary, ther'-ne-creft, a modern English sculptor, who was the daughter of Mr. John Francis, the sculptor, by whom she was taught modelling in her youth. So great was her progress, that in her twentieth year she attracted notice as a talented artist-her "Penelope," and "Ulysses and his Dog," her "renesope," and "Olyssos and his Dog," exhibited at the Royal Academy, being much admired. In 1848 she married, and proceeded to Italy. She modelled "Sappho and the Sleeping Child," and, upon the recommendation of Gibson, was selected to execute busts and statues of the royal children. In that commission she acquitted herself so well as to become a favourite sculptor with the court. For her Majesty, Mrs. Thorneycroft modelled a statue of the Princess Beatrice floating in the shell of a nautilus, which is admitted to be a work of

nautius, which is autinitied to be a work of great beauty. B. in Norfolk, 1814. THORNHILL, Sir James, an English painter, whose uncle, the famous Dr. Sydenham, enabled him to pursue his inclination for painting, in which art he greatly improved himself abroad. The dome of St. Paul's, the Hospital at Greenwich, and Hampton Court Palace, exhibit specimens of his talents as a painter. According to Horace Walpole, he received only forty shilto Horace warport, he received only 1929 samings a square yard for his paintings on the cupola of St. Paul's. He was appointed principal painter to Queen Anne, and George I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He acquired considerable wealth by his profession, and became a member of the House of Com-mons. Hogarth married his daughter. B. at

Weymouth, 1676; D. 1734.

THORNTON, Bonnel, thorn'-ton, an English poet and miscellaneous writer. In 1734 he engaged with George Colman and others in a periodical work entitled "The Student," and afterwards in another called "The Connoisseur." In 1766 he published, with Colman and Richard Warner, a translation of "Plautus," and the year following, a burlesque poem upon the physicians, called "The Battle of the Wigs." B. in London, 1724; p. 1768.

THORNTON, John Robert, a famous botanist, a material enange of opinion. His works, con- was educated at Cambridgo; and having ac-sisting of poems, literary criticisms, and essays, uired an important accession of fortune by the

OF BIOGRAPHY.

Thorwaldsen

death of his brother, resolved to pursue medicine as a profession, and became a member of Guy's Hospital. After studying three years in London, he visited the Continent; and, returning to the metropolis, commenced practice. In 1798 he published a work entitled "The Phi-1100 purposes and work entitled "The Philosophy of Medicine, or Medical Extracts on the Nature of Health and Disease," and soon after brought out another work, called "The Philosophy of Politics," &c. His chief fame, however, is derived from his magnificant "Temple of Flora, or Garden, of the Botanies," part Philosophes "n. 1720. Poet, Painter, and Philosopher." D. 1837. в. 1758:

THORNALDSEN, Bertel, or Albert, thorward-sen, a celebrated Danish sculptor, who was the son of a carver in wood in humble circumstances. Until his eleventh year he worked at the same business; but being sent, about this time, to the school of the Academy of Arts at Copenhagen, he made such progress, that, in two years, he became a better carver than his father, and began to be employed upon the figure-heads of ships. At seventeen he gained a silver medal for a bas-relief of Cupid reposing, and in his twenty-second year won the gold medal of the Fine Arts Academy, to which was added a travelling studentship for three years, his expenses to be defraved by the government. In 1796 he set out for Italy on board a Danish frigate, and in the following year landed at Palermo. After a short stay at Naples, he proceeded to Rome, where he studied and worked under the auspices of his countryman, Zoega. An accident prevented his returning home at the expiration of his term, and, having found patrons at Rome, he resolved to settle there. He modelled a statue of Jason, which Canova spoke of as being in "a new and grand style," an opinion which was repeated to Mr. Thomas Hope, who, accordingly, visited the young sculptor's studio, and gave him a commission sculptor's studio, and gave him a commission for a marble copy of the work. This was the first success of Thowardsen, who thenceforth rose rapidly into reputation. His bas-reliefs of Summer and Autamn, the "Dance of the Muses on Helicon," "We use with the Apple," "Gupid and Psyche," the "Friumph of Alexander," for the Quirinal Paliace, and other works, brought him tame, and were the principal efforts of his genius during his first sojourn of twenty-one years at Rome. In 1819 he returned to Copenhagen, where he was received with enthusiasm; but in a year he again set out for Italy, saam; but in a year he again set out for Italy, passing through Germany on his route. His "St. John in the Wilderness," and the monamental groups to Pius VII., Poniatowski, Maximilian of Bavaria, and Copernious, were among his greatest productions secured during his second residence in Itome. In 1838 his native government sent a frigate to convey him and his sculptures to Copenhagen, where he re-mained until 1841, in which year the delicate state of his health caused him to return to Italy. In 1842 he returned to Denmark once more, and continued to reside there until his death. In addition to the works already mentioned, a few others may be cited as those upon which his fame rests: these are,—the busts of the poets Holberg and Ochlenschlager, and the statue of Lord Byron; which latter was in-tended to be placed in Westminster Abbey; but tended to be placed in Westminst.r Abby; but on his return to France published his "impres-the necessary permission of the dean being sions de Yovage' in some papers on Hungary withheld, it remained in the Custom House and Walleachi which appeared in the "Revue during twelve years, until at length it found a des Deux Mondes." These papers first brought

place in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Thorwaldsen bequeathed almost the whole of his personal estate for the founding of a museum, which was to contain all his works, either originals or in casts, and to bear his name. This museum is one of the finest buildings in Copenhagen, and forms one of the chief attractions of the city. The Crystal Palace at Sydenham contains several casts from his works. D. at Copenhagen, 1770; D. 1844.

Thor, Jacques Auguste de, too, or, as he styled himself in Latin, "Thuanus," a celebrated French historian, was the son of Christopher de Thou, first president of the Parliament of Paris. He was designed for the acclesiastical state, and his uncle, the Dishop of Chartres, resigned some of his benefices in his favour; but he subse-quently relinquished this intention, and became quently relinquished this intention, and became a counsellor to the Parliament, and one of its presidents. Henry III. employed him on an eabassy first to Vienna and next to Vente; and Henry IV. admitted him into his councils, and engaged him in several important negotiations. His greatest work was the "History of his Own Time from 1845 to 1607," which is written in pure Latin, and with great fidelity. The best edition is that of London, 1738. His Latin poems were printed in 1611. B. at Paris, 1538; D. 1617.—
His son Pengols Aurents de Thon was libre. His son, Francois Auguste de Thou, was librarian to the king; but having been charged with participation in the conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, he was beheaded at Lyons in 1642.

THOUARS, Louis Marie Aubert du Petit, too'ar, an eminent French botanist, who came of a rich and noble family, and, at an early age, entered upon a military career; but his love of science and adventure led him to fit out a vessel in which he and his brother intended to go in search of La Perouse, the French navigator. On his way from Paris to Brest, where his ship lay, he was arrested by the revolutionists as an enemy to France, and thrown into prison at Quimper. In a short time he obtained his release; but his brother having sailed in the interim, he proceeded in search of him to the Isle of France, whence his brother had sailed before his arrival. Aubert remained in the island during ten years, amassing a large body of materials for the scientific works which he published after his return to France in 1802. Four years later he received the appointment of director of the royal nursery-ground at the French capital. His most important works were 'History of the Vegetation of the Islands of France, Bourbon, and Madagascar; "Essay on the Organization of Plants;" and "Miscellanies of Botany and Travel." B. in Anjou,

1756; p. at Paris, 1831.
Thouser, Michael Augustin, too'rai, a distinguished French physician, who became dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris. He proposed a successful plan for the removal of the cometery of the Holy Innocents at Paris, which, having long been used as the chief burial-ground of the French capital, had become a source of great unhealthiness. He wrote some valuable papers on medicine. B. 1748; p. 1810.
Thouvener, Edouard Autoine, too-pai-nel, a

French diplomatist and statesman, was bred to the legal profession, and after finishing his studies travelled for some time in the East, and

Thrasea Paetus

him into notice, and determined his future career as a diplomatist. In 1844 he became attached to the French Legation at Brussels, and shortly afterwards was chosen to go on a mission to Athens, where he remained several years. After the Revolution of February, 1848, he was sent as minister to Munich; and after the coup d'état of 1851, filled the position of political di-rector of the ministry of foreign affairs. In 1855 he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, was made a senator in 1859, and in 1861 became minister for foreign affairs, which he held for

rather more than a year, when he was succeeded by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. B. 1818; D. 1966. THRASEA PARTUS, Lucius or Publius, thrat.

se-a pe'-tus, a Roman senator, and member of the priestly college, who was the only one in the senate courageous enough to avow his detestation of the murder of Agrippina by her son, the emperor Nero. This, and the popularity of Thrasea with the most honourable men among his contemporaries, caused him to incur the hatred of Nero, who, to get rid of him, incited Cossutianus, the enemy of Thrasea, to charge him with being an enemy to the state and to the emperor. The degraded senate decreed that the emperor. The degraded senate decreed that he should die, but allowed him to choose his mode of death. The decree was conveyed to Thrasea at his villa, and the senator caused the veins of both his arms to be opened. He was the author of a "Biography of Cato the Younger," which is lost, but is said to have been used by Plutarch in his "Lives." p. 66.

THRASYBULUS, thrus-e-bu'-lus, a celebrated Athenian general, who in the time of the Thirty Tyrants took refuge at Thebes. Having gained some followers, he marched against the usurpers and expelled them. In commemoration of this triumph, a yearly festival was instituted at Athens. Thrasybulus wisely procured the passing of a general amnesty, which decreed that no one but the principals should be punished for the atrocities which had been committed. He subsequently displayed great valour in Thrace, and slew the Lacedæmonian general with his own hand. Thrasybulus was surprised and assassinated in his tent by the people of Aspendas, a town of Pamphylia, 389 B.C.

THROCKMORTON, Sir Nicholas, throk-mor an English statesmen, who, in early life, became page to the duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. He subsequently served under the Protector Somerset in the Scottish campuirm, and was selected, in 1847, to convey to London the news of the victory gained over the Scotch at Musseburgh. He was in favour under Edward VI., who appointed him under-treasurer of the Mint, and bestowed upon him some valuable estates. After the death of Edward VI., he was charged with being implicated in the conspiracy of Sir William Wyatt, and imprisoned in the Tower; but, no being brought to trial, he so ably defended himself, as to gain an acquittal from the jury, despite the threats of the chief justice. He then retired to France, in order to avoid the persecutions to which, as a Protector Somerset in the Scottish campaign, order to avoid the persecutions to which, as a Protestant, he might be subjected under the reign of Mary. Queen Elizabeth, upon her ac-cession, appointed Throcmorton chief butler of England and chamberlain of the exchequer: but in 1569 he was arrested on the charge of being concerned in negotiating a marriage beThurlow

the crown. His death occurred shortly atterwards. B. about 1513; D. 1571. THUCYDIDES, thu-sid'-i-dees,

a celebrated Greek historian, who was of noble birth, and Greek discorrant, who was or hooke main, and on arriving at maturity, took part in the Peloponnesian war; but falling in an expedition with which he had been intrusted, he was with which he had been incrussed, he was banished, and in his exile collected materials for his "History of the Peloponnesian War," which he produced after his return from banish-ment. The best edition of Thucydides is that of Bekker, Berlin, 1821. B. 471 B.C.; D. un-

certain when.

THULDEN, Theodore van, tool'-den, an eminent Dutch painter, who was the pupil and favourite of Rubens, and printed a great number of the works in the gallery of the Luxembourg. His manner so closely resembled that of his master, that a painting of his, "The Martyrdom of St. Andrew," contained in St. Michael's church at Ghent, was long thought to be the work of Rubens. His best works are the "St. Sobastian," in the church of the Bernardines at Mechlin; an "Assumption of the Virgin," in the Jesuits' church at Bruges; and a series illustrative of the life of St. John of Matha, in the ecclesiastical edifice belonging to the Ma-thurins, at Paris. He also excelled as an etcher, and reproduced forty-two designs by Rubens, commemorating the entrance of the Cardinalinfante Ferdinand into Antwerp. B. at Bois-le-Duc, 1607; p. at the same place, 1676.

THUMMEL, Moritz August von, term'-el, a German writer, who was, for a period, privy councillor and minister to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg. He was the author of "Wilhelmine," a comic poem in prose; and "Travels in the Southern Provinces of France," which was highly praised by Schiller. It very much resembles the "Sentimental Journey" of Sterne, and is interspersed with several charming pieces of verse and some pleasing narratives. His complete works were issued in six volumes. B. at Schönfeld, near Leipzic, 1738;

D. at Coburg, 1817

TRUNBERG, Charles Peter, thoon'-berg, a cele-brated Swedish botanist and traveller, who was the disciple of Linnaus. The Dutch East India Company sent him to their settlements in Japan, where he made great collections. After this he went to Ceylon, and on his return to Europe became professor of botany at Upsal. His principal works were, an account of his this principal works were, an account of his travels, a work upon the Botany of the Cape of Good Hope, and "Flora Japonica." n. at Jönkoping, Sweden, 1743; n. 1829.

Thuracos, John, that-to, an English political writer, who was educated for the legal pro-

ession, and became confidential scoretary to 'romwell, afterwards holding the same apcintment under his son kichard. After the Restoration he was committed by the House of Commons to the custody of their serieant-at-arms on a charge of treason, but was soon released. His invaluable state papers have been printed in seven volumes. B. in Essex, 1616; p. in

London, 1668.

THURLOW, Edward, Lord, an eminent English wyer, who was in 1754 called to the bar, and n the course of a few years rose to a high repuation in his profession. After being appointed ting's counsel, he entered Parliament, and was being contended in the decease against map or the strength of the distribution of the strength of the strength

Americans. This conduct caused him to gain the 14 A.D. Americans. Insconduct caused nim to gain the favour of George III., who during twenty rears evinced considerable personal regard for him. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1770 autorney-general in the following year, and in 1778 became lord chancellor, being at the same time created Baron Thurlow. He held the great seal during the four subsequent years, which formed the term of the North ministry and was, according to the king's desire, allowed to retain it in the Rockingham administration, which supplanted that of Thurlow's former colleagues. His opposition to the new cabinet was, however, so energetic and so clearly avowed, that his continuance in office was stoutly opposed by Mr. Fox. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, Fox assisted Lord North to form a coalition ministry, and Thur-low, although the king desired that he might continue to keep possession of the great seal, was compelled to resign it. He, nevertheless, exercised a large share of influence in the national councils, as a member of that coterie termed by Junius "the king's friends." When Pitt became minister, in 1783, Lord Thurlow was again appointed lord chancellor, and retained the office during the nine succeeding years. At length, however, he, as formerly un-der the Rockingham ministry, began actually to oppose measures which Pitt had introduced into Parliament. Pitt informed the king that either himself or Lord Thurlow must refire; whereupon his majesty intimated to Thurlow that the great seal must pass into other hands. Thurlow, who had relied upon the king's friendship, was astonished at this communication, and was even bold enough to declare that "no man had a right to treat another as the king had treated him." He retired in 1792. Subsequently, on a few occasions, he voted against his former colleagues, and is understood to have been consulted on legal business by the royal family; but from this period until his death he exerted little influence on public affairs. An interesting account of an interview between himself and Sir Samuel Romilly, rcspecting the charges brought by Lady Douglas against the Princess of Wales, is to be found in the 2nd volume of "Romilly's Memoirs." n. near Stowmarket, Suffolk, 1732; n. at Brighton, 1808. (See Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors.")

THUROT, François, too'-ro, a French naval officer, who, having rendered himself con-spicuous by his courage and success while in command of a privateer, was invited to enter the royal navy, and intrusted with the command of five frigates and a correcte, destined to make a descent on the British coasts. He sailed on this expedition, Oct. 15, 1758, and arriving at Carrickfergus Bay, in Ireland, Jan. 10, 1760, the troops were landed, and the place surrendered in a few days. Thurch, tow-ever, soon re-embarked his troops; and, on his return to France, his vessels were attacked by an English squadron, and he was killed in the engagement, Jan. 20, 1760. B. 1727.

Tiarini, Alexander, te'-a-re'-ne, a celebrated Italian painter, who was one of the great mas-ters of the Bolognese school. He painted portraits and historical subjects in a fine style.

Therius attempted to escape, but was taken and behaded by Justinian, 705.

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14 A.D. In his early years he commanded popularity by entertaining the people with magnificent shows and fights of gladiators. After distinguishing himself as a general in various parts, he was rewarded with four suc-cessive triumphs. At the height of his fame he suddenly retired to the island of Rhodes, where he remained during eight years. Returning to Rome. 2 A.D., he was invested with the command of the Roman armies in Illyricum. Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and seemed to divide the sovereign power with Augustus; at whose death, Tiberius, who was the step-son of Augusdeath, Therms, who was the step-son of Augus-tus, and had been adopted, assumed the reins of government. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquillity to the empire. Tiberius, however, soon appeared in his real character. His ingratitude to his mother character. His ingratitude to his mother Livia, and his tyrannical oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious to the people. The armies mutinied in Pannonia and Germany; but the tumults were appeased by the prudence of the generals. He beheld the triumphs of Germanicus with jealousy, indeed dreaded the power of his general, whose death at Antioch was, as some suppose, accelerated by poison and the secret resentment of the emperor. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent, were sacrificed to his ambition, cruelty, and avarice; and there was in Rome scarcely a single family that did not reproach Tiberius with the loss of a brother, a father, or a husband. He at length brother, a line of a missault. Her tengen retired to the island of Caprea, on the coast of Campania, where he gave himself up to infamous pleasures. The care of the empire was intrusted to his favourite Sejanus. Tiberius, on being made acquainted with the tyrannical measures of Scianus, ordered him to be put to death. (See SEJANUS.) Shortly afterwards he fell into a lethargy, which was mistale a for death, and Caligula, his favourite and the son of Germanicus, was proclaimed emperor. Tiberius, however, recovered; but Macro, the com-mander of the Pretorian guard, caused him to be suffocated. The character of Tiberius has been examined with particular attention by historians, and his reign is the subject of the most perfect and elegant of all the compositions of Tacitus. Like the rest of the emperors, he ractus. In the the rese of the emperors, received divine honours after death, and even during his life. He was a patron of literature and the arts, and was the author of some Greek poems. B. at Rome, 42 B.C.; D. near Misenum, 37 A.D.

TIBERIUS, Constantine, emperor of the East, was a Thracian, and was brought up at the court of Justinian. Justin II., the successor court of Justinian. Justin II., the successor of the latter, took Tiberius into his favour, elevated him to the first offices in the state, and in 574 appointed him his colleague in the empire. On the death of Justin, in 578, Tiberius became sole emperor. His armies defeated the Persians, and he reigned with great window are advantaged to 1878. wisdom and moderation. D. 582.

TIBERIUS ABSIMARUS, emperor of the East, dethroned Leontius by the aid of the patrician John, and defeated the Mohammedan incan John, and deteated the anonammedian in-habitants of Syria; but Justinian II., who had been deposed by Leontius, having suddenly appeared before Constantinople, took the city. Therius attempted to escape, but was taken and behanded by Justinian, 705.

an insurrection of the Jews at Alexandria, he is stated to have put to death upwards of 50,000 of them. He was a favourite with the emperor Vespasian and his successor Titus emperor vespasian and his successor flux which latter he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem. Flourished in the 1st century. Tiberius of Alexandria was a Greck

grammarian, who composed a number of rheto rical treatises, only one of which is extant. It is published in the "Rhetores Selecti" of Gale.

Flourished in the 4th century.

Theulers, Albius, ti-bull-tus, a Roman poet who was of the equestrian order, and was at who was of the equestrain over; and was one one time possessed of large property, a great part of which he appears to have lost under the reign of Augustus. He led a quiet country life until about 77 m.c., where he accompanied his patron, Valerius Mossala, to Aquitania. Four patron, valerius messais, to aquitaina. For books of his "Elegies" remain, which are distinguished for their elegance. They are usually published with Catullus and Propertius. His poems have been translated into English by Dart. B. about 57 B.C.; D. about the com-

TICKELL, Thomas, tield-eil, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, who became fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He translated the first book of the "Iliad," the earliest portion of which Addison preferred to that of Pope. He also wrote some papers in the "Spectator," and acted as private secretary to Addison when he was secretary of state. Tickell subsequently became secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, an office he retained until his death. He wrote a beautiful poem on the death of Addison, and published a collection of his works. B. at Bride-kirk, Cumberland, 1686; D. 1740.

Trokerla, Richard, an English poet and political writer. He published "The Project," and the "Wreath of Fashion," poems which had some popularity in their day. But his principal effort was a pamphlet, called "Anticipation," in which, in 1779, he imitated the manner and style of the leading members of the House of Commons. He also adapted the

the House of Commons. He has audited the "Gentle Shepherd" to the stage, and wrote the "Carnival of Venice," a comic opera. D. 1793.
TICKNOB, George, tiek"-nov, an eminent American writer and philologist, who, after completing his education at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, devoted himself to the study of the law, which, however, he subsequently relinquished to follow a literary career. In order to quissed to lonow a interary career. In order to perfect himself in the modern languages, he spent some years in the cities of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Londen, and Edinburgh. At the last-mentioned place he made the acquaint-ance of Sir Walter Scott, who, in a letter to Southey, spoke of him as a "wondrous fellow for romantic lore and antiquarian research, considering his country." In 1819 he returned considering his country." In 1819 are returned to his native country, and accepted the professorship of modern languages at Harward University, the duties of which office he fulfilled during fifteen years. Although his lectures upon European literature were greatly admired, he published nothing until 1819, herwig, in the meanwhile, paid a second visit to Europe. At the last-named date he produced his "History of Spanish Literature; with Criticisms on the particular Works, and Biographical Notices of Prominent Writers." This work is admitted on all hands to be the best of the kind extant. It has been reproduced in Spain and a revised and collected edition of his own Germany. B. at Boston, Mass., 1791. 7 works. This edition was published at Berlin.

Ticozzi, Stefano, te-kot'-ze, an industrious Italian writer, who held an official appointment under Napoleon's administration of Italy; but, after the fall of the French emperor, he was dismissed from his place, and thenceforth sunported himself at Milan, by literary labour. His principal productions were, "A Dictionary of Painting;" "Historical Tales from the Middle-Painting;" "Historical Tales from the Middle-Age History of Italy," a continuation of Verri's "History of Milan," and a translation of Sis-mondi's "History of the Italian Republics." B. in the province of Como, 1762; D. 1836.

Tideman, Philip, tee'-dai-man, a German painter, who was the disciple of Lairesse, and painted subjects from fabulous history and alle-

gory. B. 1657; D. 1715.

THOR, Christian Frederick, teek, an eminent German sculptor, who studied under Schadow, and subsequently under David, at Paris. In 1801 he repaired to Weimar, where he became the intimate friend of Göthe, and was engaged upon the sculptural decorations of the new palace. He accompanied his brother Ludwig to Italy in 1805, and, while there, was commis-sioned by Madame de Stael and Ludwig, crown prince of Bavaria, to execute several busts. In 1819 he established himself at Berlin, became a member of the Academy there, and was engaged to ber of the Academy there, and was engaged to execute many of the most important public works in that city. His most celebrated productions were, a bust of Kiss, the sculptor of the "Amazon;" of Lessing, Erasmus, and Wallenstein, for the Wallalla, and the sculptural decorations of the Theatre Royal and the cathedral of Berlin. Several casts from his works are to be found in the Crystal Palace at

works are to be found in the Crystal Palace at Sydonham. n. at Berlin, 1770; p. three, 1851, THECK, Ludwig, a celebrated German writer, and elder brother of the preceding, distin-quished himself in early life at the univer-sities of Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen, and, in his 10th year, made his first elfort in litera-ture, by producing "Almansun," a prose idyll-Some plays succeeded, and in 1783 a paraphrase of Ben Jonson's "Volpone." Tales, novols, tragedies and comedies, a translation of "Don Quistote," a collection of "Volksmärchen," (nopular legends), and reproductions in German of Ben Jonson's "Epiceme, or the Silent (nopular regenes), and reproductions in German of Ben Jonson's "Epiceme, or the Silent Woman," and the "Tempest" of Shakspere, eccupied his pen up to the year IvO2. "Love Songs," Some tales contributed to Schlegel's "Musen-Almanach," and several translations from Old English dramas, mainly occupied him from Old Engines aramas, manny occupied min until 1817, when he visited England, for the purpose of studying the literature of the Eliza-bethan period. Subsequently to his return, he produced translations of Green's "First Pacen," Heywood's "Lancashire Witches," and other works of the period preceding Shakspere. He was next employed in assisting Schlegel to produce a translation of the acknowledged plays of Shakspere,—an undertaking which was ter-niuated in 1829, and became the standard text of the great English dramatist in Germany. Meanwhile he had written a picturesque narra-ive of the insurrection in the Cevennes, and a noem upon the death of Camoens. Several tovels followed, and in 1810 he was invited to actin by Frederick William IV., and made a privy councillor. His latest employments were in editing the works of Novalis, the posthumous writings of Kleist and of Linz, and in producing

in twenty volumes, between the years 1828 and whom he assisted in maintaining a war against 1846. "He died," says an eminent authority, the Romans, but was defeated by Luculius and "leaving a name which may rank with the Pomper. By a bribe of 60,000 talents, he was highest in his native country, and which most allowed to keep possession of his throne. Englishmen may roverence as that which in Flourished in the 1st century n.c. Englishmen may reverence as that which in Germany is most connected with popularizing the fame of the great dramatic poet of England." B. at Berlin, 1773; D. there, 1853.

Tiedemann, Dictrich, tee'-dai-man, a learned

German writer, who completed his education at the university of Göttingen, where he was greatly esteemed by Professor Heyne. Upon the recommendation of that learned man, he obtained in 1766 the appointment of professor of the Latin and Greek languages at Cassel, whence he removed, in 1756, to Marburg, where he became professor of philosophy. His where he become professor of philosophy. His principal works were, "Essay on an Explana-tion of the Origin of Language," "System of the Stole Philosophy," "The First Philosopher of Greece," "Spirit of Speculative Philoso-phy," and "Argumenta Platonis," B. near Bre-men, 1745; D. 1803.

TIEDEMANN, Frederick, an eminent German anatomist, who, in 1805, became professor of anatomst, who, in 1895, became professor of hybiology and anatomy at Landshut. He was the author of "Zoology;" "Anatomy of the Heart of Fishes;" "Anatomy of the Elying Lizard or Dragon;" "Anatomy of Headless Monsters;" "Arteries of the Human Body;" "Plates of the Brain of Monkeys;" and the "Physiology of Man." In 1849 his cleast son, the bed bed is the company of the section." who had held the command of the castle of Rastadt, was executed for having taken part with the revolutionists. This event so deeply affected him, that he was compelled to relinaffected him, that he was compelled to reint-quish the professorship of comparative ana-tomy and zoology, which he had held with great distinction from the year 1816. B. at Cassel,

Tienge, Christoph August, teej(r), a cele-brated German poet, and styled the "Nestor of German poetry," whose works consist of elegies, German poetry," whose works consist of elegies, poetical epistles, &c., all of which evince a deeply religious character. In his bonour the "Tiedge Institution" was founded at Dresden.

"Tielge Jistitution" was founded at Dresden, as Gardelegen, in Altmark, 1752; n. 1841.

TERNEY, George, teer'-ne, a distinguished English statesman and political writer, received his education at Cambridge, studied law, and was called to the bar. At the commencement of his public life, Mr. Tierney attached himself to the Whigs, and in 1796 was chosen M.P. tor Southwark. He soon proved himself and the charter, and was one of the most formidable opponents of Pitt. During a debate in the vear 1798, some words spoken in the House the year 1798, some words spoken in the House were the cause of a duel between him and that were the cause of a duel between him and that statesman, which, however, did not lead to any mischief to either party. When Mr. Addington become minister, in 1802, he made Mr. Tiener treasurer of the navy. In 1806, under the Gernville administration, he became president of the Board of Control, but went out of office close with his colleagues and with the following along with his colleagues early in the following mong with his coheagues carry in the tonowing year. He lost his seat for Southwark in 1806, and subsequently successively sat for Athlone, Bandonbridge, Appleby, and Knaresborough. On the formation of Caming's administration, he was appointed to the mastership of the Mint, from which he actived with Yand Cale

he was appointed to the missiersing of and Mint; from which he retired, with Lord Gode-rich, in 1828. B. 1761; D. 1830. TIGEANES, ti-grai-nees, king of Armenia, who became the ally of Mithridates the Great whose daughter Cleopatra he married, and 1027.

TIGRANES, prince of Armenia, and son of the preceding, against whom he revolted, but was defeated. The Romans, however, made him

deceated. The Loranas, nowever, made min king of Sophene. He was afterwards sent in chains to Rome by Pomper. TILLEMON, Schastien Lenain de, teel'-mren(p), a celebrated French historian and critic, who was educated in the school at Pert Royal, and became one of the great ornaments of that society. His "History of the Emperors of that secrety. His "history of the Emperors and other Princes who refuned during the first six Christian Centuries," and "Ecclesiastical History," are written with great fidelity and cleamics. B. at Paris, 1937; D. 1898.

TILLOEN, Alexander, till-lok, a. Scotch philo-

sophical writer and inventor, who in early life sophical writer and inventor, who in early life applied himself to making improvements in the art of printing. With Foulis, the eminent printer of Glasgow, he made some experiments printer of Glasgow, ne made some experiments with a view of perfecting the process invented by Ged of Edinburgh, of making easts of pages of type. It was not, however, until thirty years later, that, in consequence of his representations to Earl Stanhope, the process representations to Lari Stannoje, the Process' is stereotyping became practically applicable. In 1787 he repaired to London, and there became part-projector and editor of a daily evening newspaper called the "Star" In 1790 he offered to the English government a plan for preventing the forgery of bank-notes, which not being entertained, he put himself into com-munication with the French authorities. His negotiations upon this subject were, however, brought to a sudden termination by the passing of the Treasonable Correspondence Eill. In 1797 he started the "Philosophical Magazine," and likewise commenced the publication of the "Mechanic's Oracle." Of sincere but peculiar religious opinions, he became an elder or mar reignous opinions, no became at each of minister of a small congregation who styled themselves Christian Dissenters, and celebrated worship in a private house. In 1823 he pro-duced a work entitled "Dissertations Introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse." He was a LL.D., and member of many learned societies; but upon being proposed for election as a fellow of the Royal Society, he was declared unfitted to receive that distinction, on the ground that he was nano aistancaro, on the ground tant ne was proprietor of a newspaper. He continued to edit the "Star" and the "Philosophical Mag-cine" until within a short period of his de-cease. The latter publication, after Tilloch's retirement from it, passed into the hands of Mr. Richard Taylor. Besides the works already mentioned, he produced a series of papers upon theological subjects, under the name of "Bibli-

cus." E. at Glasgow, 1759; D. 1825.
Tillorson, John, til-lot-son, an eminent English prelate, who was the son of a clothier, English prelate, who was the son of a elothier, and received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1651. Though bred among the Puritans, he coffered, at the Restoration, to the Church of England, and became curate of Cheshant, in Hertforshire. In 1864 he was chosen preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and, in the following year, lecturer of St. Lawrence's Church, Jewry. In 1868 he took his degree of St 2 U 2

D.D.; in 1670 he was made prebendary, and, two years afterwards, dean of Canterbury. He attended Lord Russell on the scaffold, and endeavoured to prevail on him to acknowledge the doctrine of non-resistance, a principle which the doctor himself had afterwards occawhich the doctor limited had alter wards occur sion to reasonnee. He was very zealous against popery in the reign of James II., and im-mediately after the Revolution became the confidential friend of William III., who be-stowed upon him the archbishopric of Canter. bury, after the deprivation of Dr. Sancroft. This drew upon him the hatred of the non-Inis arew upon him the hatred of the non-injuros, who put forth many severe animalver-sions upon him. His sermons, published after bis death, are distinguished by their prespitty and closeness of reasoning. His widow, who was a niece of Oliver Cronwell, was let he with the country of the country of the country of the presence of the country of the country of the country of the historic works. The country of the country of the country of the presence of the country bishop's works. These writings were, however, so popular that the lady obtained, it is ever, so popular, that the lady obtained, it is stated, the sum of £2500. William III., to evince his esteem for Dr. Tillotson, granted his widow a pension of £400, and at a subsequent period added a second one amounting to £200, which she continued to receive until her death. Tillotson's works were edited and published by Birch, in 3 vols., in 1752. B. at Sowerby, York-

shire, 1630; p. 1694.
TILLY, or TILLI, John Tserelas, Count, til'-le, a celebrated general, who was for some time a member of the order of Jesuits, which he quitted for a military life. He displayed great courage and talents in Hungary against the Turks, and in 1620 held the command of the troops under Duke Maximilian, at the battle of Prague. He exhibited superior abilities in numerous actions in the German wars, and was no less distinguished by his humanity. was at last defeated by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and received a mortal wound in defending the passage of the Leeh, in 1632. B. at the castle of Tilly, South Brabant, 1559.

TIMEUS OF LOCKI, ti-me'-us, a Greek philosopher, who was a disciple of Pythagoras. He held that there was a universal motion throughout nature. A short treatise by him, on the "Nature of the Soul and of the World," is extant, and is stated to have given to Plato the ideas which are claborated under the head of Firmans, in the "Dialogues" of that philoso-pher. Flourished about 340 n.c.

TIMAGENES, ti-mag'-e-necs, a historian, who was a native of Alexandria, and became a slave, was a flattee of Alexandria, and became a slave, at Rome, to the son of Sylla. His master gave him his liberty, on account of his abilities. He was afterwards in the service of Augustus, but lost his favour; on which he burnt the history of the reign of that emperor which he hast written. Flourished about the close of the last century B.C.

TIMANTHES, ti-mān'-thees, a painter of Sieyon, whose greatest work was "The Sacrifice of Iphigenia." He obtained the prize in a contest wherein the celebrated Parrhasius was a competitor. This was for painting an Ajax, with all the fary which his disappointment could occa-sion when deprived of the arms of Achilles. Flourished about 400 B.C.

TIMBS, John, tims, a modern English littéra-

trated London News," in 1842, he was appointed one of the editors of that journal. He produced more than a hundred volumes, either original more than a number volumes, either original or compiled; the best known of which were, "Curiosities of London;" "Things not generally known familiarly Explained;" "The Year-Book of Facts," and "Curiosities of History," L. in London, 1801.

Timoleon, ti-mo'-le-on, a celebrated Corin-thian general and statesman. His elder brother thian general and statesman. His elder brother Timophanes, aiming at the soveroim power, was slain by Timoleon, assisted by his brother Statrus. He went afterwards to relieve the Syracusans from the tyranny of Dionysius, whom he compelled to fee. Timoleon spent the rest of his life at Syracuse, whose laws he amended, and whose popular liberties he esta-blished. Br. 357 B.O.

TIMON, ti'-mon, styled the Misanthrope, was a native of Colyttus, in Attica. In consequence of being deceived in the friendships he had formed, he declared himself the enemy of the human race, and lived secluded from mankind. headan race, and nived secured from mankind. He formed a subject of ridicule in the comedies of Aristophanes and Antiphanes, and his name has been rendered immortal by Shakspere. He lived during the Peloponnesian war.

TIMOTHEUS, ti-mo'-the-us, a poet and musician of Miletus. He was the friend of Euripides, and received an immense sum from the Ephesians for a poem in honour of Diana. Only a few fragments of his works have been preserved. D. 357 B.C.

TIMOTHEUS, a celebrated Athenian general, who was the son of Conon and the disciple of Isocrates. Placed in command of the Athenian fleet in 375 B.C., he, in order to avert an inva-sion of Thebes by the Lacedamonians, took Corcyra, Cephalonia, and Arcunia. He was a second time nominated admiral of a fleet of sixty ships: but his enemies having been able to produce a strong feeling against him at Athens, he was recalled. He was brought to trial; and although his innocence of the charges urged against him was well established, he was only liberated through the interference of Alcetas the Molossian, and Jason of Pherm. In 361 B.C. he again held a naval command, and proceeding to the Heliespont, captured several towns. A reconciliation took place between him and his rival Iphicrates, in 357 B.C. The two commanders sailed to reduce Samos and the other rebellious allies of Athens; but the expedition proving unsuccessful, the Athenians were compelled to conclude a peace, which brought to a termination the Social War. Timotheus and his colleagues were subsequently accused of having taken bribes from the Chians and Rhodians. He was fined 100 talents, which heing unable to pay, he retired to Chaleis, in Euboa, where he died, 354 n.c. His countrymen afterwards acknowledged the injustice with which they had acted towards him, and ninetenths of the penalty was remitted.

Timur, Sultan, or Tamerlane, ti-moor, a celebrated Tartar conqueror, who was of Mongol origin, and was a descendant of Genghis Khan. He became a soldier in his twelfth year, and at that early age evinced unusual courage and an enterprising disposition. Having become chief of the tribe of the lierds in 1361, he made himself master of Balk, the capital of Khorassan, after which he made an easy consecut of the wavelines of Couldbark. It have been supported the superior of Couldbark. tarry, who commenced his career under the become chief of the tribs in 1861, auspices of Sir Richard Phillips, the publisher, he made himself master of Balk, the capital of whose amanunesis he became. From 1827 to Khorassan, after which he made an easy consistent of the continued cities of "The Alirror," and shortly after the establishment of "The Illuser he was wounded in the thigh, and became lame

for life, being called, in consequence, Timurienk, "lame Timur," which term has been corrupted by the Europeans into Tamerlane. He next subdued the whole of ancient Persia, and then took Bagdad. Flushed with his success. he marched into India, where he took Delhi, the capital, and thus gained possession of immense treasures. But while he was engaged in this expedition, Bagdad revolted; on which he hastened back, delivered the city up to pillage, and put to death 90,000 persons. He also invaded Syria, and took Damaseus. During this successful career the Greek emperor and some inferior princes implored his assistance against Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. Tamerlane sent to him to withdraw from before Constantinople, and to replace the princes whom he had deposed. Bajazet returned a fierce answer ; on which Tamerlane marched against him, and, after a battle of three days, the Turkish emperor was defeated and taken prisoner. Different and very irreconcilable accounts are given of the conqueror's treatment of his captive. Some assert that he was confined in an iron cage, and exposed to scorn and contempt; while others relate that Tamerlane behaved to him and his family with the greatest liberality. The last account appears to be the best founded. Tamerlane fixed the seat of his vast empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of numerous sovereigns, and, amongst the rest, the ambas-sadors of the emperor Manuel Palwologus and Henry III., king of Castile. Having resolved to make the conquest of China, he set out with this army, but died on the march. For an ac-count of the extraordinary career of this con-queror, see Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." B. at Sebz, near Samarcand,

1335; D. at Otrar, on the Jaxartes, 1405. TINDAL, Matthew, tin'-dal, an English deistical writer, who was educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All-Souls College, and took his degree of doctor of laws. He embraced the Roman Catholic faith in the reign of James II., but professed himself a Protestant, and took the oaths at the Revolution. His works are, "The Rights of the Christian Church;" the design of which work was to show the inutility of the clergy; "Christianity as Old as the Creation," in which he endeavoured to undermine revelation. It was answered by several able writers, particularly Conybeare, Leland, and Foster. His writings have been characterized as contemptible by his opponents, while, on the other hand, his admirers claim for them learnother hand, his admirers chain for them learning and great logical power. B. at Beer-Ferris, Devonshire, about 1657; p. in London, 1733.

Tindal, Rev. Nicholas, an English historian,

TRYDAT, Rov. Nicholas, an English historian, who was nephew of the preceding, received his education at Exeter College, Cyford, and became fellow of Trinity College, rector of Colbourne, in the Isle of Wight, and chaplain to Greenwich Hospital. His most important works were, a translation and continuation of Rapin's "History of England," and an abridgment of Spence's "Polymeris" "8, 1637; p. at Greenwich Hassital 1774. Greenwich Hospital, 1774.

TINTORETTO, Giacomo Robusti, surnamed, tin'-to-rait'-to, a famous Italian painter, was a the foreign of the far was called the furious Thirotector, from the bold quantizance of Sir William Hamilton, the Eng-manner of his painting and the rapidity of his lish ambassador and art-patron, for whom he secution. He was a great but very unequal made drawings of the ancient vasses in his painter; his countrymen saying of him, that he collection. He excelled in drawing animals, 1029

possessed three pencils—one of gold, one of silver, and one of iron; alluding to the inequality of his efforts. He was the son of a dyer: whence his agnomen. B. at Venice, 1512; D. at

the same city, 1594.

TIPPOO SAIB, tip'-poo-sa'-eeb, sultan of My-sore, was the son of Hyder Ali, whom he suc-ceeded in the government of his kingdom, which he defended with success against the Great Mogul. In 1790 he engaged in a war with the English, and was defeated in a number of actions. In 1792 Lord Cornwallis obliged him to sue for peace, when Tippoo delivered his two sons as hostages. The war was resumed in sons as nostages. The war was resumed in 1799, and terminated with the entire conquest of Mysore and the death of Tippoo, who fell bravely fighting on the ramparts of Seringapatan, his enpital. His library was stored with valuable MSS, which are now in the College of Colontic. n. 1500 Calcutta. B. 1749.

TIRABOSCHI, Girolamo, te-ra-bos'-ke, a celebrated Italian writer, who was a member of the society of Jesuits, and professor of rhetoric at Milan; but, upon the suppression of the order, the duke of Modena appointed him his librarian, and he was enrolled among the nobility of that and he was enrolled among the nobility of that city. His principal works are, "Memoirs on the Ancient Order of Homilies;" "History of the Writers of Modena;" "History of Italian Literature, from the Age of Angastus." n. at Bergamo, 1731; n. at Modena, 1794.
TIRIDATES, i.tr-i.dai-leea, king of Armenia, was the brother of Voloceses, king of the Partitions by whom he had hear placed most

thians, by whom he had been placed upon the throne. The Romans would not permit Armenia to become a possession of the Parthians, and Corbulo, the general of Nero, marched and Corollo, the general of Acts, inaccina against Tiridates and Vologeses, and defeated them in several engagements. Subsequently, Tiridates consented to become a vassal king of the Roman emperor, and, in 66 a.D., mad a journey to Rome, in order to receive his crown

from the emperor Nero.

Theidlates II., surnamed the Great, became king of Armenia in 259. His youth had been passed at Rome, whither he had been taken in 232, upon the assassination of his father. The Romans placed him upon the throne; but the Parthians having invaded his kingdom while he was absent at Rome, he returned immediately, and subsequently totally defeated them, He was at first strongly opposed to Christianity,

He was at hirst strongly opposed to Christianity, but was afterwards converted. D. 314.
TISCHEET, fish-fine, John Henry, a cele-brated German painter, who excelled in historical and mythological subjects. His best works are contained in the churches of his native country. D. 1723; D. 1789.
TISCHEEN, John Henry William, an eminent

TISCHBERN, John Henry William, an eminem. German painter, who was the nephew of the preceding. He studied historical painting under his uncle, and acquired a knowledge of land-scape from the tuition of John Jacob, at Hamscape from the tuition of John Jacob, at Ham-burg. On visiting Italy, he became very po-pular there, and was appointed director of the Academy at Naples. Retruming to Gernany, he resided chiefly at Hamburg and in the en-virons of Lubeck. His most remarkable paint-ings were an "Ajax" and "Cassandra," and an alturpiace painted for the church of St. Angari at Bremen. While at Naples, he made the ac-

and produced a very fine work, entitled "Heads of Various Animals, drawn from Nature, to serve as a correct Inducation of their Character Portraits of Heyne, Blucher, and Klopstock were painted by him, and ho likewise produced a fine collection of drawings illustrative of Honor (the later were fainted). Homer (the letter-press for which was written by Heyne), and a number of etchings after Paul by Heynel, and a number of etenings after Paul Potter, Rembrandt, Roos, and Rosa di Tivoli. B. at Hayna, 1751; D. 1829.—There were other members of his family who became celebrated as painters and designers.

as painters and designers. Trssor, Simon Andrew, tis'so, an eminent Swiss physician, who distinguished himself in advocating inoculation, and also in recommend-

advocating moneulron, and also in recommenda-ing an experimental practice of physic. His medical works, particularly his "Advise to People concerning their Health," are excellent. n. at Lausanne, 1293, n. 1797. TITLAN, Tiziano Vecello, commonly called, tith'-yen, a celebrated Hallan painter, whose first master was Glovanui Dellini, in his time the greatest painter of Venice. Titian adopted his style; but, on becoming acquainted with the works of Giorgione, he altered his manner, and contracted an intimacy with that great artist. The reputation of Titian rose rapidly, and the emperor Charles V. conferred on him and the emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood and a pension. He painted history, portraits, and landscape in a superb style. A "Last Supper," in the Escurial in Spain, and one at Milan, representing "Christ crowned with Thorns," are among his finest works; but Venice and Madrid contain many remerkable efforts of his genius. His patron, Charles V., hold him in the highest regard; and, upon one occasion, Titian happening to let his brush fall upon the ground, the enurone instantive inchest it un, and rethe emperor instantly picked it up, and restored it to the great painter, saying, "Titiano è degno essero servito da Cesare" (Titian is worthy of being served by Casar). n. at Capo del Cadore, in the Venctian states, 1477; n. at

Venice, 1576.
Tite, Sir William, tite, an English architect, who was selected to make the designs for the Royal Exchange, which was commenced in 1841, and finished in three years, being opened In state by her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1844. The building was creeted at a cost of £150,000. After the successful execution of this work, he became one of the most extensively-employed architects of his day; his principal designs being for the Blackwall terminus of the London and Blackwall Railway, several stations upon the Southampton line of railway; the terminus at Southampton, and the old terminus at Vauxhall. He represented the city of Bath in Parlia-ment for several years; and was a director of several public institutions. n. in London, 1802.

several public institutions. n. in London, 1892. Trasison, Isaac, iti-siag, an eminent traveller, who was employed in the service of the Dutch Fast Indla Company. He resided in Japan, Batavia, and China during thirty-one years. The government in Batavia appointed him, in 1794, as chief of the embassy dispatched to Pekin, a mission which he prosecuted with complete success. He published nothing during this life, but supplied Marselen, De Guignea, and other writers, with valuable information. After his doubt his museum and MSS. were unforcomer writers, with valuable information. After upon the working of democratic institutions, his death, his museum and MSS. were unfor- The result of this mission appeared in his valuationately disposed; but M. Nepvin and M. able work, entitled "De la Démocratic en Améhale Rémusat succeeded in obtaining some of rique," produced in 1335. Four years later he behis notes, from which valuable works were come of member of the Chamber of Deputies, published. The titles of these were, "The After the Revolution of 1848 he was nominated 1849.

Marriage, Funeral, and other Ceremonies practised in Japan," and "Memoirs and Ancedotes of the Reigning Dynasty of Japan; with an Apof the Reigning Dynasty of Japan; with an Ap-pendix upon the Poctry of the Japanese, and upon their Mode of Dividing the Year." Both these works were translated into English in 1823. In the "Anmales des Voyages" there is an account of the Island of Yesso, translated from the Japanese by Tisingh. One of the greatest treasures of the Bibliothèque du Roi-the "Japanese Encyclopedia"—was procured from Titsingh. D. at Amsterdam, 1710; D. 1812. TITTMANN, John Augustus Henry, tit"mon, a German theologian and writer, who became first professor of theology to the university of Leipzie. He advocated at the Congress of Vienna a plan for uniting the German Protes-

Vienna a plan for uniting the German Protestant communities, and granting to them an eccle-siastical constitution; and also distinguished himself in the chamber of the Saxon deputies as the mouthpiece of the university of Leipzic. He wrote extensively, in German and Latin, upon theology, edited the Greek text of the New Testament, and produced a History of the New I estament, and produced a History of the Protestant Church in Germany, which, however, was left incomplete at his death. 3. at Lengenslag, 1773; p. 1831.

TITUS LIVIUS. (See LIVIUS.)

TITUS Flavius Vespasianus, it-ine, a Roman emperor, was the son of the emperor Vespasianus.

He served under his father, and distinguished He served under his taking, and usanguasawa himself at the sigge of Jerusalem. He obtained the imperial dignity in 79. In his youth he was somewhat dissipated and extravagant, which gave room to fear that he would prove another Tiberius or Nero, but his subsequent and the subsequent has a more distributed when these nonreplensions were conduct showed that these apprehensions were groundless. He became the pattern of virtue groundless. He became the pattern of various and the father of his people; reformed the courts of law, severely punished false accusers, and forgave those who had conspired against his own life. During his reign, Agricola rehis own life. During his reign, Agricola re-stored peace to Britain; and after marching as far north as the Frith of Tay, erected a wall to severe as a defence against the incursions of the Caledonians. Titus was so much beloved by his subjects as to be named by them "the delight of the human race." In 40; D. 81. Tonn, John, to-bin, an English dramatist, who exercised the profession of a solidtor in London, but devoted his loisure to the com-position of plays which be affected to the com-position of plays which be affected to the defe-

London, but devoted his leasure to the com-position of plays, which he offered to the dif-ierent London theatres, without success. At length his assiduous efforts, undermining a naturally weak constitution, led to his death. His comedy of "The Honeymoon" was pro-duced a few weeks after this event, and met with a very great success. It is written in imitation of the Shaksperian drama, and still keeps the stage. Other works of his were subsequently brought out, but they did not become popular. His unacted plays, together with 2 memoir of his life, were published in 1820. In at Salisbury, 1770; p. 1804.

Tocqueville, Henry Alexis de, tok-togl, acelu-

brated French political writer, who, after com-pleting his education was, in 1832 dispatched, with M. de Beaumont, to the United States of America for the purpose of making researches upon the working of democratic institutions. Tod Toler

vice-president of the Assembly, and soon afterwards became one of the ministry under the presidentship of Louis Napoleon. He was one presidentiship of Louis Napoleon. He was one of those who were divested of power by the coup #&tat. Devoting the remaining years of his life to philosophical researches into history, he produced, "Philosophical History of the Beign of Louis XVI," and "allowed the Reign of Louis XVI," and "L'Ancien Reigne et la Révolution," while have translated into English under the tille of "On the State of Society in France before the Revolution of 1788, and on the Causes which led to that Event." He was a member of the French Academy. E. 1805; D. 1859.

Top. Lieut.-Colonel James, tod, an English

produced two valuable works upon India, produced any outside worst apout india; are entitled, respectively, "The Annals of Ra-jast/han," containing the geography, antiqui-ties, and history of Rajpootana: and "Travels in Western India." He was distinguished by his ability while political agent in Rajpootana, one of whose towns, Bheelwara, which had been laid in ruins by the Mahrattas, was restored by him. One of the merchants of the renovated city said, "it ought to be called Todgunge; but there is no need, for we shall never forget him."

B. 1782; D. 1835.
Topp, Rev. Henry John, an English writer, who became archicagen of Cleveland, chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, and produced, among other important works, "The Poems of among other important vorks, "The Poems of Edmund Spenser, with Notes and a Life," "Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of John Gower and Geoffrey Chancer;" "A Unideation of our Authorized Translation of the Bible," n. 1763; p. 1383. Toon, Robert Bentley, an eminent modern physician and writer, who became physical not King's College Hospital on its establishment. In 1838 he commenced the nublication of his

King's College Hospital on its establishment. In 1886 he commenced the publication of his important work entitled "Cyclopedia of Anatomy and Physiology," in which he was assisted by the most emiment of the scientific men of the time. He was also the authno of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man;" "On the Anatomy of the Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglions;" and "On Gout and Rheumatic Fever." a. in Ireland, about 1810; p. 1860.

TORRENS, Francis Edward, tot-lat'-ben, accelerated Russian general of engineers, who, while serving with the Russian army in Sebastical, was elected to place the southern side

topol, was selected to place the southern side of that fortress in a state of defence against the attacks of the allied English and French forces. In this undertaking, Todleben evinced the highest talents as a military engineer. Earthworks and enormous ramparts sprang up, under works and enormous rampares spring up, indeer his direction, at every point that was about to be attacked. For a considerable period his extra-ordinary works kept the allies in check, and it was owing to the strength and completeness of his Malakhoff, Redan, and Flagstaff batteries, that the siege was so long protracted. Todleben's genius was rapidly acknowledged: he was bell s genius was lapidy acknowledge. In went to the Crimea, but at the fall of Schastopol he had risen to the rank of general. In the last days of the siege he was wounded in the leg. B. at Mitau, in Courland, 1818.

Togan, to-prai, no eminent Arabic poet, who became vizier to Masoud, the sultan of

Mosul. He was taken prisoner at the batile of

Esterabad, near Hamadan, in 1120, by Mahmoud, Esternoat, near Haindan, in 112, by Jaminout, the Soljukian sultan of Persia, who subsequently put the poet to death. Besides his poems, he wrote a work upon alchemy. One of his works was translated into Latin by Poeceke, and pubwas translated into Latin by Footset, and plac-lished at Oxford in 1661. Another poem was translated into English by Leon Chappilow, and produced at Cambridge in 1753. Flourished in the 11th century.

TOLAND, John, to'-land, a deistical writer, who was educated in Ireland, in the Roman Catholic faith, but, at the age of 15, became a Protestant, and afterwards went to the university of Glasgow, whence he removed to Edinburgh. After visiting Leyden and Oxford, he returned to Ireland which country he was returned to Ireland, which country he was obliged to leave to avoid the persecutions to which he was subjected for writing a work called "Christianity not Mystonous." In 1698 he published the "Life of Jiliton," which was followed by a desisted work, entitled "Nuzaronus," and several other books of a like tandang. His recommendant dency. His posthumous works were printed in 1726. B. in Iteland, either in 1669 or 1670; 1726. B. in Itela B. at Putney, 1722.

Toleno, Don Pedro de, to-lai'-do, an eminent Spanish general, who distinguished himself in Spaniss general, who unsunguished minsel in the expedition against Jean D'Albret, king of Navarre, in 1512. In 1533 he was appointed, by Charles V., viceroy of Naples, in which office he displayed considerable talent, and inauguhe displayed considerable telent, and inangu-rated many useful measures; he erinced, how-ever, great intolerance towards the Jews, whom he drove from the linguistion; but a terrible in-surrection ensuing, the emperor abolished the hated tribunal in the following year (163s). The Prince of Sanseverino, the patron of the father of Departs. These, was one of this hadors of the of Torquato Tasso, was one of the leaders of this insurrection, and was in consequence compelled insurrection, and was in consequence completed to retire to France. (See Tasso, Torquato.) In 1552 a Turkish flect entered the Bay of Naples, intending to await the arrival of a French squadron with the exiled Neapolitan princes on board, and afterwards to attack the city; but Toledo succeeded, by means of a large bribe, in inducing the Mohammedans to retire before the junction with the French. Soon afterwards he prepared to march against the French, who had entered Sienna; but his death occurred before he could reach the place. B. near Salamanca,

Tolen, John, Earl of Norbury, toller, chief-justice of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was called to the bar in 1770; appointed king's was caned to the dar in 1770; appointed king s counsel in 1781, solicitor-general in 1789, at-torney-general in 1789, during which year he was actively engaged in the prosecution of the was actively engaged in the prosecution of the Irish rebels; and was advanced to the chief-justice-hip of the Common Pleas in 1800, with the title of Lord Norbury. This high office he retained till 1827, when, on his retirement, he obtained a pension of £3000 a year, and was advanced to the title of Viscount Glandine and Earl of Norbury. He was an able judge; but was chiefly known from his reputation for wit and drollery, and the fact that "Lord Norbury" so lokes" were sorthikled very thickly with his low. jokes" were sprinkled very thickly with his law. In his time the Dublin court of Common Pleas was designated the "racket court," and was often througed with idlers attracted by the amuse entiurnished by the sallies of wit and repartee so freely bandled about from judge, counsel, and witnesses. B. in Tipperary, 1745;

D. 1831.

Tolomer, Claudio, to'-lo-mai'-e, an Italian poet and orator, and excellent letter-writer, who wrote several esteemed works, the principal of which are his volumes of letters, "Lettere di Claudio Tolomei." He also wrote several speeches that he had delivered on certain

several spectral state in the derivorted one-train cocasions. B. at Siena, 1492; D. at Rome, 1555. Tomeine, Dr. George, tow-lin, an English prelate, who was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which college he was, in 1773, elected fellow. In 1782 he became private secretary to Mr. Pitt, at that time appointed chan-cellor of the exchequer. Tomline occupied the same post under Pitt when the latter became first lord of the treasury. After receiving some preferment in the church, he was, in 1787, advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln, which see he continued to hold during more than 32 years, refusing, in the interim, the bishopric of London. In 1820 he became bishop of Winchester. In addition to a large number of sermons, he was the author of "The Elements of Christian the author of "The Elements of Christian Theology;" "A Refutation of Calvinism;" and "Memoirs of Mr. Pitt." His original name was Pretyman, which he changed to that of Tomline Town, Theobald Wolfe, tone, the founder of the content of the states of Marmaduke. B. at Bury St. Edmun 1, Suffolk, 1750; D. 1827.

Town, Theobald Wolfe, tone, the founder of the content of United Marmaduke.

the society of United Irishmen. Compelled to flee from Ireland, he repaired to France, and induced the Directory to dispatch an expedition to Ireland, of which he was appointed adjutant-He was taken prisoner, and D. in

prison in 1798.

TONSTALL, or TUNSTALL, Cuthbert, ton'stall, a learned English prelate, who studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Padua, and was accounted the best mathematician of his time. He was consecrated bishop of London in 1522; in the following year made lord privy seal; and in 1530 translated to Durham, of which he was deprived in the reign of Elizabeth, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. He wrote, among other works, "A Treatise on Arithmetic," "A Defence of Transubstantiation;" and an abridgment of Aristotle's Echics."

3. in Yorkshire, 1474-75; p. at Lambeth, 1559.

TONTI, Lorenzo, ton'-te, an Italian banker, who was established in Paris, and there introduced a species of life annuity in 1653, which was called after his name. The scheme was also called after his name. The scheme was also introduced into England, but was not continued after 1769, the date of the last tontine.

Tooks, Andrew, took, an English divine, who became successively usher and master of the Charterhouse school, and also professor of geometry at Gresham College. He published the Abbé Pomey's "Pantheon" in English, without acknowledging the real author. B. in London.

1673; p. 1731. Tooke, John Horne, an English politician and philologer, who received his education at Westmister and Eton, and afterwards at St.
John's College, Cambridge. In compliance
with the wishes of his father, he entered into holy orders, although he himself strongly disliked the ecclesiastical profession. After tra-velling upon the continent as tutor to the sons

While a student of the law, he gave great assistance to Mr. William Tooke upon the question of an inclosure bill; in gratitude for which tion of an inclosure sull; in grautuce for winon service the latter gentleman made him his heir. This was the origin of his adding to his original name of John Horne, that of Tooke. After quarrelling with Wilkes, with whom, as well as Junius, he carried on a spirited controvers, he upon the outbreak of the American war, at the standard the Sullish wite time and another than the sullish wite time. upon the outcreak of the American war, at-tacked the English ministry, and made a pro-posal for a subscription for the widows and orphans of those Americans who had been "murdered by the king's troops at Lexington and Consord." For this proceeding, he was brought to trial upon a charge of libel, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £200, and to be imprisoned for twelve months. After re-gaining his liberty, he applied to be admitted to practice at the bar; but was rejected, on the ground of his having previously taken hely orders. Retiring into Huntingdoushire, he for a time occupied himself with literary studies, and composed a short work in favour of partiato be imprisoned for twelve months. After rementary reform. In 1738 he produced the first volume of his celebrated "Diversions of Purley." In 1794 he was arrested upon a charge of high treason, and after a trial of six days, during which he displayed considerable days, during writen no displayed considerable intreplidity, he was acquitted. Having twice previously sought the suffrages of the citizens of Westminster with almost entire success, he became a member for the borough of Old Sarum in 1801. He retained his seat less than a year; for after the dissolution in 187. The could not for, after the dissolution in 186 he could not regain it, in consequence of the passing of an act which disqualified any one folding priest's orders from representing a continuous of Commons. Thereupo private life. A good edition this "Diver-

stions' was produced by Mr. R.
B. in London, 1738; D. at Win
Tooks, Rev. William, an Eng
writer, who became chaplain to the factory of the Russian Company at St. Petersburg. He was the author of "Life of Catharine II.," "A View of the Russian Empire," and other works.

B. 1744; D. in London, 1820. Tooke, Thomas, a modern English writer upon political economy, who was the son of the upon pointed contain, who was not say of the preceding. His most important works were "A History of Prices and the State of the Circulation," and "Brief Sketch of the State of the Conturies," now known as the "History of Prices." B. at St. Petersburg, 1774; D. 1858.

Tooke, William, younger brother of the preeding, produced an edition of the works of Churchill, which was subsequently included in Charleshi, which was subsequently included in the collection of English authors called the 'Aldine Poets.' He also wrote "The Mon-archy of France; its Rise, Progress, and Fall;" and upon the establishment of the Society for he Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, in promot-ng which he took an active part, he became reasurer. He was a fellow of the Royal Soliety. B. at St. Petersburg, 1777; D. 1863.

Topere, to-pai'-tai, a Spanish admiral, who ook an active part in inducing the navy to join in the revolution which drove Isabella II. from the throne of Spain. He was minister of marveiling upon the continent as there to the sons of several genilemen, he, in 1773, relinquished his clerical engagements, and commenced the study of the law. He had already taken a active part in political discussion, and had acerted himself to procure the return of his friend Wilkes as member for Middlesex, in 1768. Commence, which were favourites upon the

ranslated into English. B. at Berlin, 1792.

Topham, Thomas, top-ham, an Englishman of great muscular strength. He kept a publichouse at Islington, and used to perform sur-prising feats; such as breaking a broomstick of the largest size by striking it against his bare arm; lifting two hogsheads of water: heaving his horse over the turnpike-gate; carrying the beam of a house as a soldier would his firelock. He could also roll up a pewter dish of seven pounds as a man rolls up a sheet of paper; squeeze a pewter quart pot together at arm's length; and lift two hundredweight with his length; and his two inturcaweight with his little finger over his head. At Derby he broke a rope fastened to the floor, that would sustain twenty hundredweight; and lifted an oak table, six feet long, with his teeth, though half a hundredweight was hung at the extremity. He raised a man who weighed twenty-seven stone, with one hand. He stabbed himself, after quarrelling with and wounding his wife, in 1749,

Toplady, Augustus Montague, top'-lu-de, a zealous advocate for the Calvinism of the Church of England, was born at Farnham, in Surrey, educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Dublin; and became vicar of Broadhembury, in Devonshire. He was a strenuous opponent of Wesley, and brought a large share of metaphysical acuteness into the Calvinistic controversy. His works form 6 volumes. B. 1740;

D. 1778.
TORDENSKIOLD, tor'-dens-kyold, a celebrated Danish admiral, who was at first a barber's apprentice; but his love for a seafaring life led him to abandon this employment, and to enter the nary as a sailor. His conduct was so good that his captain got him appointed midshipman in the royal nary. After distinguishing himself as captain of a privateer, he was appointed to the command of a frigate, in which, during the war with Sweden, he performed prodigies of valour and seamanship. In 1715 he destroyed several Swedish vessels, and captured a large frigate; for which he was made a commodore, and placed in command of a squadron in the Baltic. In 1716 he engaged the Swedish fleet of more than double the number of his own, and, in an hour, captured three ships of the line and two frigates. Charles XII. of Sweden, expecting to witness the defeat of the Danes, had taken up his position in the island of Rugen, but had to behold the discomissand of Ruger, but had to believe the discon-fiture of his own navy. In the same year, Tor-denskiold also gained the battles of Dyneskiln and Stroemstadt, for which he was ennobled and Stroemstadt, for which he was emionised under the name of Tordenskiold (shield against thunder), his original name having been Peter Wessel. In 1717 he took Marstrand, a strong fortress belonging to the Swedes, in the Cattegat. Peace being proclaimed in 1720, he solicited permission to travel, which being relaced permission. cited permission to travel, which being reluctantly granted by his sovereign, he proceeded to Hamburg, where his companion, a wealthy native of Copenhagen, lost considerable sums to one Colonel De Stahl, a Swede. Tordenskield afterwards encountered the gambler at Hanover, where the admiral had gone in order to be presented to George II. At a dinner-party in this city, he met De Stahl, and expressing his intention not to sit at table with him, a quarrel ensued. A hostile meeting was arranged for the next day. The admiral went without a second, and armed only with a light sword; his opponent being provided with

German stage, and some novels, which have been a very heavy weapon. At the commencement translated into English. B. at Berlin, 1792. of the duel, Tordenskield's blade was broken by De Stahl, who immediately ran him through the heart. In Denmark it was said that he had been subjected to foul play at the instance of a high personage. B. at Trondheim, Norway, 1891; killed, 1720.

TORRLLI, Giuseppe, to-rail'-le, a celebrated Italian mathematician, who produced an edition in Greek and Latin of the whole of the works of Archimedes. His death taking place immediately after he had concluded this undertaking, the work remained in manuscript, and being purchased by the university of Oxford, was printed there under the direction of Dr. Robertson in 1792. B. at Verona, 1721; D. 1781.
TORELLI, Laelio, or TAURELLIUS, an eminent

Italian jurist, who was employed in various high employments by Pope Clement VIII. until about 1528, when, having become involved in a dispute with the Malatest family, he took refuge under the protection of the Medici at Florence. In 1546 he rose to be chief secretary to the grand-duke. He produced, among other learned works, an edition of the "Pandects of Justinian" B, at Fano, 1489; D. at Florence, 1576, Torreus Tornoots, the Latin form of the names of Thormod Thorveson, a native of

names of mormou morroson, a matre of lecland, who, in 1682, became historiographer to Christian V., king of Denmark. He wrote the history of Norway, containing also the annals of the northern parts of Scotland, from

the year 850 to 1206. D. 1719.

TORQUEMADA, Thomas de, tor'-ke-ma'-da. the frot inquisitor-general of Spain, whose memory is rendered infamous for barbarity, was a monk of the order of St. Dominic, and became inquisitor-general in 1483. During the exercise of his power, in the course of 16 years, it is said that no less than 8500 victims were committed to the flames, 90,000 were condemned to perpetual imprisonment and other severe punishments, and above 80,000 Jews were banished from Spain. B. about 1420; D. 1498. Torbeno, Don José, Count de, tor-rai-no, a

Spanish statesman and writer, who, in 1808, was sent to London to request assistance against Napoleon I. After residing for a short time in England, he returned to Madrid, and took his seat in the Cortes, where he became a pro-minent advocate for the constitution of 1812. His political views gave umbrage to the despotic Ferdinand; and when the Cortes was dissolved, and many of its members thrown into prison. Torreno narrowly escaped sharing a similar fate. After reaching Portugal, he subsequently made After reaching Fortuga, he subsequently made list way to England once more. His estaties were confiscated during his absence, and a formal sentence of death passed upon him. After the revolution of 1820 he was permitted to return to Madrid, and was offered the post of prime minister by the king, but refused the place, The second Ferenh invasion having restored Fordinand as an absolute monarch, Torreno was sent into exile, and spent ten years in England, Germany, and France. Allowed to return to his native country in consequence of the amnesty of 1832, he-remained a private citizen till 1834, when he was appointed minister of finance by Queen Christina. In the succeeding year he was driven to resign, and in the course of the following eight years, was twice sent into crile. His "History of the Insurrection, War, and Revolution of Spain," was composed in Paris and London, and is considered the best work

oviedo, 1786; p. at Paris, 1843.
Tobress, Sir Henry, tor-rens, adjutant-general of the British army, received his education in the military academy at Dublin; entered as in the military academy at Dubin; entered as an ensign in the 52nd regiment of foot, and, going to the West Indies, was early distin-guished for bravery in action, and patience in enduring hardships. He atterwards served in Holland, where he was wounded; next pro-ceeded to join the army in Egypt; thence em-barked at a port of the Red Sea for Bombay; barrect as a post of the test sea to both the but receiving a sun-stroke, was obliged to take passage for England. The ship touched at St. Helena, where he married Miss Patton, the governor's daughter. He was present at the governor's daughter. He was present as the unsuccessful attack on Buenos Ayres, and sub-sequently became sceretary to Sir Arthur Wel-lesley, whom he accompanied to Portugal, and shared in the succeeding campaigns. In March, 1820. Sir Henry was named adjutant-general, in which situation he revised the army regulations,

and introduced many important improvements.

B. at Londonderry, 1779; D. 1828.

TORRENTUS, John, tor-ren'-shi-us, a Dutch painter, who founded a sect of Adamites; for which he was sent to prison, and confined during some time. His pictures are well painted, but

are very obscene. B. 1589; D. 1640.
Torres, L. da Motta, tor'-es, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who was engaged in the war against France, and in 1797-8, commanded the floating patteries which were intrusted with the defence of the mouth of the Tagus. He afterwards became governor of Brazil, fought against the French in 1808, and was, during the interval, 1816-20, captain-general of Angola, in Africa. Returning to Lisbon in 1821, he became an energetic opponent of the reform of the Cortes. B. at Lisbon, 1769; D. 1822.

TORRICELLI, Evangelists, tor-re-chell-le, a celebrated Italian mathematician and philosopher, who, after receiving his education at Faonza, repaired to Rome, where he greatly improved himself under Castelli. In Rome he wrote two small works upon mechanics, which being read by Galileo, that distinguished philosopher pressed him to join him at Florence. After some time, Torricelli repaired thither, and lived in the most intimate friendship with Galilee during the last days of the philosopher, whom he succeeded in the professorship of mathematics at the Academy of Florence. He is celebrated as the inventor of the barometer, and for his improvements in microscopes and telescopes. He made the discovery of the prinrelessopes. He made the discovery of the prin-ciple of the barometer while experimenting with columns of mercury contained in tubes, as to the pressure of the atmosphere. By these experiments he also proved that the opinion long maintained, that "Nature abhors a va-

TORRIGIANO, Pietro, tor-id-je-a-no, a celebrated Italian sculptor, who, while pursuing his studies with Michael Angelo in the Garden of Antiquities at Florence, becoming jealous of his great rival, struck him so violent a blow upon the nose as to disfigure it for ever: For this disgraceful act he was compelled to leave Florence, and after executing some commissions rence, and after executing some commissions for Pope Alexander VI., he entered the army as a common soldier, and rose to the grade of ensign; but having modelled several bronze figures for some Florentine merchants, they re-quested him to visit England with them. It 1034

upon the subject in the Spanish language. n. at England he was employed by Henry VIII., who Griedo, 1786; n. at Paris, 1843. give him the commission to execute the tomb TOBERMS. SI Henry, tor-rens, adjutant-genehe received £1000. In 1519 he went to Spain, where he was employed in carving statues for convents. Of one of these, a Virgin and Child, he was requested to make a copy for the duke of Arcos, in reward of which task he received a heap of maravedis, which, on discovering to be worth no more than thirty ducats, he was so enraged at the smallness of the sum, that he broke the figure into fragments. For this he was arrested by the Inquisition as a sacrilegious heretic, and was condemned. In order to avoid death at the hands of that sanguinary tribunal, he refused to take food, and so perished.

B. about 1474; D. 1522.
Toscanella, Paul, tos'-ka-nel'-la, a celebrated Italian astronomer, who erected, in the eathedral of Florence, the famous solstitial gnomon. which was accounted the greatest of the kind in Europe. Toscanella is likewise said to have had some ideas of the passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, and to have communi-cated them to Alphonso V. of Portugal, and afterwards to Columbus. B. at Florence, 1397;

TOTILA, to'-ti-la, king of the Ostrogoths, who conquered the kingdom of Italy from Justinian. In 545-47 he was defeated in several engagements by Belisarius; but after the departure of that general he regained possession of all the countries he had formerly taken. Slain in battle, 552.

Torr, François, Baron de, tot, a field-mar-shal and diplomatist in the service of France, the son of an Hungarian nobleman living in exile. After serving as an officer in a regiment of hussars, he accompanied his father to Con-stantinople, and subsequently received an ap-pointment in the French embassy there, and, in 1767, was nominated consul in the Crimea.

About 1777 he entered the Turkish service, reformed the artillery, defended the Dardanelles against the Russian fleet under Orloff, and foragainst the fussian heet under orlon, and for-tified the mouth of the Dospherus. Considering that his services were ill requited, he left Turkey, and, returning to France, was em-ployed by the government to make a tour of inspection of the Mediterranean ports. In 1757 he was appointed governor of Douay, and 1787 he was appointed governor of Douay, and held the post until 1790, when, having declared himself opposed to the revolutionists, he was obliged to fiee. He was the author of a work upon the "Turks and Tartars." B. at Champigny, 1783; b. in Hungary, 1793.

TOULONGON, François Emmanuel, Viscount

de, too-lawng-jo-awng, a French historian, who entered the army, and rose to the command of a regiment; but relinquished a military career some time previously to the outbreak of the Revolution. Although a noble, he embraced the popular cause, and was one of the deputies to the States-general. He was sub-piently a member of the legislative body, and was created a commander of the Legion of Honour, a commander of the Legion of Honour. His principal works were, a translation of Casar's "Commentaries," with notes; "History of France from the Revolution of 1789;" "Reflections upon Revolution;" and a treaties upon the paintings of the ancient masters. He also the paintings of the ancient masters. He also wrote verses, but they possess little merit, n. in La Franche-Comté, 1748; n. at Paris, 1812. Tour, Jonathan, toop, a learned English divine and critic, who, after entering into

Tournefort

Townshend

orders, obtained a prebend in Exeter Cathedral. and the rectory of St Martin's in Exeter. He published "Emendations of Suidas," an excellent edition of Longinus, and a volume of

learned annotations upon the Greek writers, B. at St. Ives, Cornwall, 1713; D. 1785.

TOURNERORY, Joseph Pitton de, toor 'ne-for, a celebrated French botanist, who, from his

earliest years, evinced a strong predilection for the observation of nature. In 1677 he explored the mountains of Dauphiny and Savoy, and the year following went to Montpellier, where he studied physic; after which he travelled over the Pyrences and into Catalonia, undergoing great difficulties and danger in searching for plants. In 1638 he travelled in England, Spain, Holland, and Portugal, cultivating his favourite science and winning the esteem of the learned men in each of those countries. He had previously been nominated assistant professor of botany in the Jardin du Roi, at Paris. In 1692 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1700 was sent to the East to collect plants. After two years' absence, he returned to his duties at the Jardin du Roi, and devoted the rest of his life to arranging his collections and writing an account of his tra-vels and observations. His principal works are, "Elements of Botany;" "Travels in the Le-vant;" "History of the Plants round Paris;" "Treatise on the Materia Medica." B. at Aix, Provence, 1656; D. at Paris, 1708.

Tournemine, Réné Joseph, toor-ne-meen, a learned French writer, who entered the society of the Jesuits, and was, during twenty years, engaged in teaching in the various colleges of his

tion of Prideaux's "History of the Jews;" "Reflections upon Atheism;" an introduction to Fénélon upon the "Existence of God;" and us reneion upon the "Existence of Gou;" and a letter to Voltaire upon the "Immortality of the Soul," B. at Rennes, 1661; B. at Paris, 1789.
Tourneur, Pierre le. (See Letourneur.)
Tourrette, Mark Anthony Louis Claret de

I down rait, an eminent French botanist, who became member and secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Lyons. His principal works were, an elementary treatise upon botany, and some memoirs upon the same science in various journals and "Transactions" of learned French

Tourville, Anne Hilarion de Cotentin.

Count de, toor-veel, a celebrated French navie commander, who became captain in 1667, and distinguished himself under D'Estrées and Duquesne at the battles of Solebay and Augusta. In 1682-88 he participated in the expegusta. In 1892-88 he participated in the expe-ditions to Tripoli and Algiers, and became vice-admiral in the Levant in 1898. In the following year he hald a command under D'Estrées in the flotilla dispatched to Iroland to aid the cause of James II. In 1992 was totally defeated by the English fleet at La Hegue; but he subsequently inflicted consider-able damage upon British shipping in Portugal. n in Normanya 1842 n. 1701.

D. in Normandy, 1642; D. 1701.
TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.
TURE, TOUSSAINT.) (See L'OUVER-

Towers, Joseph, tow'ers, an eminent English dissenting divine and writer, who was brought up to the printing business, after which he settled in London as a bookseller: but having experienced losses in trade, became

pastor to a congregation of dissenters. In 1779, he received his degree of LLD. from Edinburgh. His principal productions were, "British Biography?" "Observations on Hume's History of England?" The Life and Reign of Frederick III. of Prassia?" "A Vindi-cation of Locke;" screan sermons and polici tracts. He was also a coadjutor with Dr. Kippis in compiling the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica". R. in London, 1787; n. in the same vity 1794

D. in the same city, 1799.
Townley, Rev. James, toun'-le, an English TOWNDEY, Rov. James, fount-le, an English divine, who, in 1759, became head master of Merchant Taylors School. He published some sormons; but is best known as having assisted Hogarth in writing "Tipe Analysis of Beauty," and as the author of the farce entitled "High Life below Stairs." He was the friend of Garrick, who presented him to the living of Hendon. Another farce by him, called "The False Concord," was used as the source for both dialogue and character of "The Clandestine Marriage," by Colman and Garrick. B. in London, 1715; D. 1778.

Townley, Charles, an eminent English anti-quary and collector. Enjoying an ample fortune, he devoted himself to the forming of a museum of antique statues, marbles, coins, and manu-scripts. His house in Park Street, Westminster, was almost entirely filled with fragments of Egyptian architecture, intermixed with some of the most beautiful specimens of Greek and Roman art. His collecti n of ancient medals was extremely valuable, and among his manu-scripts was one of Homer. His Etruscan Antiquities were described in a work by D'Hancar-

ville. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a trustee of the British Museum, in which institution his collection was

placed. B. 1737; D. in London, 1805.
Townsend, John, touns'-end, founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, London, became minis-ter of an Independent congregation at Kingston, in Surrey, whence, in 1784, he removed to Bermondays, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. With the assistance of the Rev. H. C. Mason, parochial minister of Bermondsey, he in 1792 founded the institution for the deaf and dumb children of indigent for the deal and define chanter or magera parents; which excellent charity obtained such efficient patronage that, in 1807, an edifice, since much enlarged, was creeted under the suspices of the late duke of Gloucester. Mr. Townsend also actively assisted in the formation of the Missionary Society, the Female Penitentiary, and other religious and charitable associations; besides instituting a school for the gratuitous education of the children of necessitous dissenting ministers. He was a condutor with the Rev. Mr. Mason in his "Family Bible," and was the author of "Hints on Sunday Schools and Itinerant Preaching,"
"Nine Discourses on Prayer," &c. B. 1757;

TOWNSHEND, Charles, Viscount, an English statesman, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, was appointed, with the duke of Mariborough, was appointed, with the duke of Mariborough, to negotiate the peace of Gertruydenberg, and, soon afterwards, was sent as ambassador to the States-general of the United Provinces. Upon the accession of George L, in 1714, he became prime maister; but in the course of the subsequent years his influence with the king rapidly declined, principally through his having essisted the avarictious designs of the monarch:

German fevourites and mistresses. He was removed from the premiership; but after some time, consented to accept the lord-listenancy of Ireland, a post he retained for but a short period. He held various offices during the seven subsequent years; but was being confidence of the control of th nually involved in disputes with the German coterie, and, indeed, with his brother ministers. When George II, became king, in 1727, Townswhen George II. became king, in 1721, I ownshend was eclipsed by Sir Robert Walpole, who had acquired great influence with the new monarch. Before his triumphant rival, he remonaren. Betore ins trumpnaur ivral, he re-tried from office, and, repairing to his estate at Rainham, in Norfolk, spent the remaining years of his life in agricultural pursuits. "He left office," says Lord Mghon, "with a most un-blemished character, and, what is still less comman, a most pairiotic moderation." 2, 1076;

TOWNSHEND, Charles, an English statesman, who was the grandson of the preceding, comwho was the grandson of the preceding con-menced public life in 1747, as a member of the House of Commons, and, after distinguish-ing himself as a debater, was in 1754 appointed a lord of the Admiratty. He subsequently acted in succession as secretary-at-war, first lord of trade and of plantations, paymaster of the forces, and, under the administration of Chethern changeline of the carbonic in Chatham, chancellor of the exchequer, in which office he, during the illness of his great chief, who was opposed to American taxation, imposed duties upon glass, tea, and other articles, which caused the colonists to rise in rebellion, and led ultimately to the separation of America from the mother country. He was on the point of attaining to the premiership of a new ministry, when he was carried off by a fever. Burke, in his celebrated speech upon American taxation, spoke of Townshend as "the delight and ornament of this House, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence. Perhaps there never arose in this country, nor in any country, a man of a more pointed and finished wit, and when his passions were not concerned, of a more refined, exquisite, and penetrating judgment." в. 1725; р. 1767.

Townson, Thomas, toun'-son, a learned English divine, who obtained a fellowship at Magdalen College, and subsequently became arch-deacon of Richmond, in Yorkshire. His most important work was "Discourses on the Four

Gospels, which was subsequently translated into German. p. in Essex, 1715; p. 1792. Tözzerr, John Targioni, tot-said-te, an Italian botanist, who became keeper of the botanical botanist, who became keeper of the botanical botanist. nical garden at Florence, and wrote several works in Latin and some in Italian. His first was a thesis upon the "Utility of Plants in the Practice of Physic;" the others were chiefly connected with his profession. B. at Florence,

tonnected with his procession. In the Process, 1712; p. at the same city, 1783.

Tradbscant, John, träd-es-kant, an eminent naturalist, who is supposed to have been a Dutchman. He settled in England about the beginning of the reign of James I. Both him-self and his son were great travellers, and the father is said to have gone through Europe, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Barbary. His son, also named John, collected a cabinet of curiosities, of which an account was printed, called "Museum Tradescantium." In 1629 he was

TRAILL, Thomas Stewart, trail, a distinguished physician, professor, and scientific inquirer, was a native of Kirkwall, where his father was parish minister, and studied at the university of Edinburgh with Brougham and that now famous set. He took his degree of M.D. that now hamous set. He took his degree of M. D. in 1801, and in 1803 settled in Liverpool as a general practitioner. In 1832 he was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence in the university of Edinburgh, and gave his first course versity of Edinburgh, and gave his arst course in 1833. During his nearly forty years' profes-soriate, he was never absent from his lectures until 1861. Dr. Traill, in the midst of his medical duties, had zealously kept up his general scientific culture, and was always learning. He lectured frequently on chemistry and natural history in Liverpool, and in Edinburgh supplied the chairs of both these classes when vacant, In 1852 he undertook the editorship of the In 1832 he undergook the editorship of the eighth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britan-nica," for which duty his multifarious and minute knowledge of the entire round of physical science peculiarly fitted him. Besides his own specific subject—forensic medicine— Besides Dr. Traill devoted himself in early life strenuously to the then new studies of physical geography and meteorology; and there was not any outlying corner of phenomenal knowledge of which he had not some recondite and exact note. He was not a philosopher, neither was he strictly scientific; but was a sort of mid-dleman who gathered other men's knowledge, and distributed it, standing between them and the public. In a word, he was a walking cyclopædia—an ample dictionary of the facts of the material world, and, as such, was a

most remarkable man. B. 1781; D. 1862.
TRAJAN, M. Ulpius Crinitus, trai-jin, a
Roman emperor, who in early life served under
Vespasian and Titus against the Jews; and in 97 was adopted by Nerva, and named as his of was adopted by Nervil, and hained as his successor in the empire, of which he became sole sovereign in the following year. His reign was popular, and he gained splendid victories over the Dacians, Persians, and other powers; but he disgraced his great qualities by a rigorous persecution of the Christians. By his directions, Apollodorus, the architect, erected the famous pillar at Rome still called by his name. B. near Seville, Spain, about 52; D. at Selinus, in Cilicia, 117.

Trallianus, Alexander, trät-li-at-nus, a medical writer, who was a native of Tralles, in Lydia, and is said to have been the first who by data and is said to have been the first who practised philebotomy and used cantharides as a blister for the gout. His works have been printed at Bale, Paris, and London. Flourished about 550.

TRAPP, Joseph, trap, an eminent divine, became, in 1773, rector of Harlington, in Mid-Martin's in 1773, one of the lecturers at St. Martin's in the Fields. He produced, "Prælectiones Poetica;" a Latin translation of "Paradise Lost; "four volumes of Sermons; "Paranse Lost; four volumes of Semions, several political pamphlets; a translation of the works of Virgil into blank verse, &c. s. at Cherrington, Gloucestershire, 1679; p. 1747.
Traversari, Ambrogio, travectir-sar-sa, a

learned Italian monk, who acted as interpreter between the Italians and Greeks when the emperor Palæologus and the patriarch of Constantinople visited Italy. His translation of Diogenes Lacritus, inscribed to Cosmo de' Media beat partial and the cosmo de' Media beat partial par "Aussum Tradesentium." In 1929 ne was stantinopie Visited Italy. His translation of appointed gardener to Charles I., and had a Diogenea Leartius, inscribed to Cosmo de' Mevery large garden at Lamboth, well stocked dich has been several times printed. E. near with rare plants. D. 1638. His sen died 1625. Forli, 1839; D. at Florence, 1430.

Tredgold

TREDGOLD, Thomas, tred'-qold, an industions English writer upon mechanics, was born Taunton, Hewrote, in conjunction with Gordon, in humble direumstances, and brought up to the "Cato's Letters," "The Independent Whigs," trade of a cabinet-maker, at which he worked until about his 25th year, when he repaired to London, and was taken into the office of his uncle, an architect. After diligently pursuing his studies in architecture and engineering, he commenced writing articles for the scientific publications, and for the "Encyclopædia Iritanica." He produced his important work, "The Elementary Principles of Carpentry," in 1820. The "Account of the Invention and Progressive Improvement of the Steam-engine" was published in 1827. A practical treatise on Railroads and Carriages, and other valuable works, likewise emanated from him, B. near

Durham, 1788; D. 1829. Trediakovsky, Vassili Kirilowitch, tred'-i-akov'-ske, an eminent Russian poet, who visited France and England, and upon his return to St. Petersburg was appointed secretary of the Academy of Sciences and professor of eloquence. He composed tragedies, tables, and epics, and produced a paraphrase of Fénélon's "Telemachus;" but the work was so dull that Catha-rine II. was in the habit of causing those who transgressed the rules laid down for the regulation of her private retreat, the Hermitage, to penalty. He was an example of the greatest literary industry. Once, having made a trans-lation of Rollin's "Ancient History," in twentyist volumes, the MS. was destroyed by fire; upon which Trediakovsky set to work, and again went through the whole task. E. 1703;

D. 1769. TRENCH, Richard Chenevix, D.D., trench, a modern English philologer, who, after completing his studies at the university of Cambridge, entered into orders, and became a country curate. His carliest efforts in literature were as a poet, in imitation of the chaste style of Wordsworth. After obtaining some preferment in the church, he became in 1846 a select in the church, he became in 1848 a select preacher at the university of Cambridge, and after the death of Dr. Buckland, in 1856, was appointed dean of Westminster. In 1864 he succeeded Dr. Whately as archbishop of Dublin. His most important works were, "Notes on the Miracles," "Proverbs and their Lessons," "Synonyms of the New Testament," and "The Study of Words." B. 1807.

TRENCHARD, Sir John, trench'-ard, an English statesman, who, after completing his education at Oxford, studied the law, and was called to the bar. He was elected a member of the third Parliament of Charles II., in 1679, and distinguished himself as an energetic opponent to the guisated himself as an energene opponent to the measures of the court party. In 1683 he was arrested on the charge of complicity in the plot for which Sidney and Lord Russell were executed; but ultimately obtained his discharge for want of witnesses against him. He was a party to the invasion of the duke of Monmouth, and in consequence was obliged to seek safety by a flight to France, where he remained until after the Revolution of 1688. After the accession of William III., he was knighted, made chiefjustice of Chester, and finally became secretary of state. Wood describes him as "a man of turbulent and aspiring spirit." B. 1650;

Tribonian

"A Natural History of Superstition," "Reflec-tions on the Old Whig," and other works. в. 1662; р. 1723.

TRENCK, Baron Franz von, trenk, was the son of a general in the service of Austria, by whose side he fought at the battle of Melazio, when only in his eleventh year. Of great physical strength and violence of temper, he murdered a farmer, for which he was sent to Russia, where harmer, for wine he was sent to alsays, where he displayed great courage in war, but also the most brutal ferocity. He afterwards entered the service of Maria Theresa of Austria, and was engaged against the troops of Frederick the Great. His insubordinate conduct, however, caused his being brought to trial by court-martial. Sentenced to be imprisoned, he was confined at Vienna during a year; at the end of which time he contrived to effect his escape in a most extraordinary manner by being carried out of his prison in a coilin. He was retaken in the Netherlands, and imprisoned once more at Gratz, where he poisoned himself soon

atterwards. p. in Calabria, 1711; p. 1747.
Thench, Francis, Baron von, a Prussian officer, and cousin of the preceding, against whom he served. Having given offence to the government of his country, he was sent to prison, where he endured great hardships for a long time. He at last effected his escape, and was in France at the time of the Revolution, where he was arrested and condemned to the scaffold by the revolutionary tribunal, in 1794.

seamond by the revolutionary tribunal, in 1794. He published his "Memoirs" in 1787. Treviso, Edouard Adolphe Mortier, Duke of, and marshal of France, trai-re'-so, entered the army of the French republic as a volunteer in 1791, and served with distinction in the subsequent battles. He took Hanover in 1803, and was created marshal of the empire in the following year. In 1806 he entered Hamburg, and subsequently passed into the army of Spain, where he retained his reputation as a brave and skilful general. In the expedition to Russia, he exerted himself to save the remnants of the grand army; and in 1814 was the coadjutor of Marmont in the command of Paris. At the first Restoration he became an adherent of the Bourbons, and was created a peer of France; but after the return of Napoleon from Elba he re-joined his standard. In 1815 he refused to sit in judgment upon Marshal Ney, and was in consequence degraded from his rank as a peer. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the interval between 1816 and 1819, and was restored to his titles at the latter date. In 1834 he was appointed minister of war, and held office until he was killed by the king's side by the explosion of Fieschi's infernal machine, in 1835. B. at Cateau, 1768.

TREVOR, Sir John, tre'-vor, an English states-TREVOK, SIT JOHN, 1787-107, all English states-man, who was knighted and appointed secretary of state by Charles II., a post he retained until his death. He would appear to have been an honest man; it is certain that he was opposed to the French policy of the king. E. 1626; D. 1672.

TRIBONIAN, tri-bo'-ni-an, a celebrated Roman lawyer, was born about the beginning of the 6th Turbulent and aspiring spirit." B. 1850; century, at Sida, in Pamphylia; obtained reparation 5. 1895.
Terrora, Terrora, John, an English political writer, who was educated for the law, which he never end consul. The emperor Justinian intrusted

to him the superintendence of his new code of laws, the result of which was the celebrated Digest and Pandeets, which would have transmitted his name with honour to posterity, had not his rapacity and venality been at least equal

to his talents. D. 545.

TRIMMER, Sarah, trim'-mer, a literary lady, the daughter of Joshua Kirby, who wrote on "Perspective," was early initiated in classical as well as in English literature, and wrote a variety of works intended to promote the diffu-

variety of works intended to promote the diffusion of education. B. 1741; D. 1810.
Transtron, George, traves-in-on an Italian poet, who was ennloyed by Leo X. upon various missions to Denmark, Venice, and Germany, and atterwards by Clement VII. He was the author of a poem entitled "Italy delivered from the Goths," a tragedy called "Sophonisba," a comedy, and a large number of smaller pieces. Voltairs borrowed from and imitated him Voltaire borrowed from and imitated him,

B. 1478; D. 1550.

TROGUS POMPEUS, tro'-gus, a Roman historian, who wrote a "Universal History," from the reign of Ninus, king of Assyria, to the time of reign of ranus, sing of Assyria, to the time of Augustus, which was greatly admired for its purity and elegance. It was epitomized by Justin; but the original work has been lost.

Flourished in the last century B.C.
TROLLOFF, Mrs. Frances, trol'-lup, a modern
English novelist, who was the wife of Anthony Trollope, Esq., barrister-at-law, with whom she resided upon the continent. After the death of her husband, she visited the United States, and restore upon the continue. In the United States, and resided there during three years. She counteneed the career as an authoress by producing a work entitled "Domestic Life of the Americans," which appeared in 1832. This work, which excited an extraordinary amount of criticism upon both sides of the Atlantic, was followed by "Belgium and Western Germany," "Paris and the Parisians," "The Vicar of Wrexhill," "Vienna and the Austrians, with some Account of a Journey through Swahia, Bavaria, the Tyrol, and the Saltzbourg," "The Widow Barnaby," "The Blue Delles of England," The Barnabys in America; or, the Willow Marriod;" "The Landingtons; or, Superior People;" "Town and Country;" "The Life and Adventures of a Clever Woman;" and, indeed, scores of others, which constituted their indeed, scores of others, which constituted their authoress the most prolific writer of her day. в. 1790; р. 1863.

TROLLOFE, Thomas Adolphus, a modern English miscellaneous writer, son of the pre-ceding, with whom he resided at Florence. He Thomas Adolphus, a modern coung, with whom no restice at Fiorence. He commenced as an author in 1840, at which date he put forth a work entitled "A Summer in Britany." He next published "A Summer for Western France," which was followed by "Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy, Switzerland, France, and Germany." Improving with each successive effort, his later works presented considerable attractions before the relationship to the day. considerable attractions, both in style and subject. The most popular of these were, "The Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici," "A Decade of Italian Wenen," and a "Life of Filippo Strozzi." B. 1810.

Strozzi." B. 1810.

TROLLOTE, Anthony, an eminent novelist, son of Mrs. F. Trollope, and one of the most spoular as well as prollife writers of his day, produced several excellent transcripts of modern society; such as "Dr. Thorne," "The Three society; such as "Dr. Thorne," "The Three following strong with the small House at Alling-ton," "A. H. Galo, in 1862, published a work 1038

on America, being the result of his observations while on a tour in that country. His last story is the "Vicar of Bullhampton," B. 1815.

TROMP, Martin Harpertzoon, tromp, a cele-brated Dutch admiral, who rose from the lowest station to the supreme command, wholly by merit. In 1639 he defeated a numerous Spanish fleet, and afterwards gained several other vicneet, and afterwards gamed several other vic-tories, principally over an English fleet under Blake, in 1652, after which he cruised in the Channel with a broom at the masthead of his ship. In the following year, the Dutch and ship. In the following year, the Dutch and English fleets, under Tromp and Blake, fought a desperate battle in the Channel, but without either side gaining the advantage. Blake falling ill, the command of the English vessels devolved nt, meconiminated the English vessols devolved upon Monts, who encountered Tromp off the Dutch coast. After a stubborn fight, the English claimed the victory, and in the engagement Tromp was killed. B. 1597; killed, 1653.

Thour, Cornelius van, a celebrated Dutch

admiral, and second son of the preceding. In his twenty-first year he was placed in command of a vessel, with which he served under Dewildt in an expedition against the emperor of Marocco in 1650. After distinguishing himself in the Mediterranean, and with the English fleet off Leghorn, he was appointed a rear-admiral. Subsequently to some years of repose, he was dispatched against the Algerine cruisers, whom he severely handled. The war between England and Holland was renewed in 1665, and in that year he served in the action in which the English fleet, under the duke of York, defeated Van Opdam. In the following year he served under Ruyter in an engagement in which the English were defeated. An action in which the Dutch were beaten soon followed, and Ruyter attributing his misfortunes to Van Tromp, the latter was arrested; but was restored to his rauk by the Stadtholder, afterwards William III, in 1673. In this year the English and French fleets fought as allies against the Dutch. In 1675 he went to England, where he was created a baron by Charles II. He next served against the Swedes as the ally of the king of Denmark. who, to reward his services, raised him to the rank of count. At the death of Ruyter, he was named admiral-general of the United Provinces, and, after distinguishing himself under the Prince of Orange in the expedition against Saint Omer, retired into private life, n. at Rotterdam, 1620; p. at Amsterdam, 1691.

Tronchin, Theodore, tron'-sha, an eminent Swiss physician, who was the favourite pupil of Boerhaave. He settled at Amsterdam as physician, and afterwards at Geneva. In 1756 he removed to Paris, where he attended the royal family, and became the first inoculator of his time. His most important works are—several articles in the "Encyclopédie;" a treatise "De Nympha;" and "Observations on Ophthalmia and Hernia." B. at Geneva, 1709; D. at Paris, 1781.

TRONCHIN, Jean Robert, an eminent Swiss jurisconsult, who became procureur-general at Geneva, and wrote several works against Rous-

seau. B. 1711; D. 1793.

succeeded to the business of his uncle and brother, in Flect Street, London, and in 1826 took Summs, also eminent as a maker of mathematical instruments, into partnership. It was said of him, that "he improved and extended said of him, that "he improved and extended every instrument he touched, and that every astronomical instrument was in its turn the subject of his attention." The greater number of the finest instruments used in the Royal Observatory and other scientific establishments were constructed by him. He was the author of several treatises in the "Philosophical Trans-

os several recurses in the rimosomheal frans-actions, &c. B. 1753; p. in London, 1835. Thownsides, Sir Thomas, trow-bridj, an English admiral, who, having entered the royal navy, served under Sir Edward Hughes in the East Indies, and became post-captain in 1782. Returning from an expedition to the China seas, he was captured by the French, but while seas, he was captured by the French, out white being conveyed to France in the Sanspareil, that ship was taken by Lord Howe, in the victory of 1794. Trowbridge was placed in Victory of 1794. Trownings was piaced in command of the ship; and, on removing to the Culloden, of 74 guns, took part in the victory gained by Sir John Jervis off Cape St. Vincent. He was next placed as second in command under Nelson, and, in that capacity, prepared, with the other vessels, to enter the bay of Aboukir; but unfortunately his vessel ran aground, and he was thus prevented from sharing in the great victory of the Nile, a depri-vation which almost broke the heart of the gallant sailor. Nelson, his attached friend, nevertheless represented his services to the Ad miralty, and he and his officers were placed upon the same footing as those actually engaged. In 1799 he was created a baronet, and subsequently became an admiral, and was dispatched to the East Indies; on his return from which station, in a leaky vessel, he and his crew were lost at sea. B. in London, about 1750; drowned, 1807.

Growned, 1897.
TROWBEIGER, Sir Thomas St. Vincent Cochrane, a gallant English soldier, and grandson of the preceding, who, while serving in the Crimea, distinguished himself by holding, with the greatest bravery, a five-gun battery against the onslaught of the Eussians at Inkernann, in which action he lost his right leg and left foot. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and received a

pension. B. 1817; D. 1867.

TROX, François de, trwaw, an eminent French painter, who was the disciple of Nicholas de Loir, and became a professor in the Academy. He painted historical subjects and portraits, and was employed by Louis XIV. B. 1645; D. 1730. Trox, Jean François de, a French painter, and

son of the preceding. Louis XIV. conferred on him the order of St. Michael, and appointed him director of the Academy at Rome. B. at

Paris, 1679; D. 1752.

Paris, 1679; p. 1782.

Truthan X Costo, Telesforo de, troc-di-va e kol-ve-o, a Spaniard, who wrote novels and tragedies in the English language. He was educated in England, and, in his twenty-third year, produced his first work, a novel called Gomez Arisa," the action of which was placed in the times of the struggle between the Moors and Spaniards. This work, which obtained an extraordinary share of attention was followed by other tales, the best of which were, "The Castillan," "Paris and London," and the "Romance of History." In 1832 h produced upon the stage of the Lyceum Theatre, 1839. 1039

a musical farce entitled "Call again to-morrow." Some comedies, which met with but little suc-cess, followed. He was likewise the author of "A History of the Conquest of Peru;" "Life of Hernan Cortes;" both of which were published in Constable's "Miscellany." These works possess considerable merit; but have been totally eclipsed by the greater productions of Prescott In 1834 he returned to his native country, and became a secretary to the Cortes, and afterwards wrote some plays, which met with success upon the Spanish stage. B. at Santander, 1805; D. at Paris, 1835.

TRUMBULL, Sir William, trum'-bul, an Engish statesman, who was for some time ambassador to France, and afterwards secretary of state. But he is chiefly known as the early

state. But he is chiefly known as the early patron and correspondent of Pope, who wrote an epitaph on him. 2. in Derkshire, 1836; 3. 1716. TEVANDLY. John, an eminent American painter, who, in early life, fought in the war of independence, and became colonel and aide-decamp to Washington. Considering himself slighted, he threw up his commission, and in 1780 repaired to England for the purpose of studying painting under his countryman, West. Suspected by the English government, he was arrested, but was liberated on condition of immediately quitting England. He subsequently ived, on two occasions, in London and Paris, and became, after his final return to his native country, president of the American Academy of the Arts. He painted several portraits of Washington, and a series commendative of the war of independence. Previous to his death, he bequeathed a number of pictures to Yale College, which were placed in a building at New Haven, called the Trumbull Gallery. B. at Lc-

banon, Connecticut, 1756; D. at New York, 1843. TRURO, Thomas Wilde, Lord, troo'-ro, a modern English lawyer, who was the son of an attorney, and himself practised as such in the early part and himself practised as such in the early pair of his career. In 1817 he was called to the bar, and speedily rose to a high position in the legal profession. He acted as junior counsel under Lords Denman and Brougham during the trial of Queen Caroline. In 1850 he became Lord Chancellor and Lord Truzo. He distinguished himself by the soundness of his judgments and as a legal reformer. His second wife was Mademoiselle Augusta Emma D'Este, daughter of the other of Second virging and the country of the country of

the duke of Sussex. B. 1782; D. 1855.
TEXPHIODORUS, trif-e-od'-or-us, a Greek poet and grammarian, of whom all that remains is a poem on the destruction of Troy, printed at Orford in 1742, with an English translation by Merrick. Flourished in the 6th century. TSCHIENHAUSEN, Ehrenfried Walter von,

skirn'-hou-sen, an eminent German mathematician, who was of a noble family, and who, while pursuing his studies at the university of Leyden, suddenly left that seat of learning to Leycan, studently set that seat or terrung to enter the Dutch army, then engaged against the French. After pursuing a military career during a year and a half, he proceeded to visit England, Italy, and France; but returning home, occupied himself with experimenting upon burning glasses. According to an acount furnished to the "Memders" of the French Acatemic State of the Prench Acatemic Sta demy in 1699, he constructed a lens three feet in diameter, which was capable of firing wet wood and melting thin iron plates. In 1701, and subsquently, he produced some "Me-moirs," in which he endeavoured to prove that the infinitesimal calculus could be dispensed with. In 1686 he published a work entitled "Medicina Corporis," in which he laid down rules for the preservation of health. A com panion volume, called "Medicina Mentis," followed; in which he analysed the sources o pleasure and pain in the mind, and treated of the capabilities of that curve line which was subsequently named after him. To him is duc the development of the Saxon porcelain-manufacture, he having discovered the method of making porcelain equal to that which is procured from China. B. at Kieslingswald, Upper Lusatia, 1651; p. at his estate in Saxony, 1708.
TSCHUDI, Gilles, shoo'de, surnamed the
Father of Swiss history, was educated under

Zuinglius, the reformer, and afterwards rose to the office of landammen, or governor of his native canton. A man of enlightened mind and humane temper, he displayed tact and modera-tion in the disputes which took place relative to religious opinions. He wrote many works upon the history and topography of Switzerland, most of which still remain in manuscript, Of his printed productions the most important was a chronicle which narrated the history o Switzerland from 1000 to 1470. B. at Glarus,

1505; p. 1572.

TUCKER, Abraham, tuk'-er, a celebrated English metaphysical writer, who was a gentleman of good fortune in Surrey, and devoted his life to the study of the philosophy of mind and morals. He published a curious work, called "The Light of Nature Pursued," under the assumed name of Search; and also, "Man in Quest of Himself," which was reprinted in Paris; and Mathematical Tracts. He has been styled "the metaphysical Montaigne." n. 1705

D. 1774.
Troker, Josiah, a celebrated English divine, became D.D. of the university of Oxford in 1759. and on entering into orders, settled at Bristol becoming rector of St. Stephen's and pre-bendary of the cathedral in that city. In 1758 he was preferred to the deanery of Gloucester, He was an able writer on commercial, political, and theological subjects. At the beginning of the American war he advocated the granting independence to the colonies, for which he was greatly censured by many writers. His principal work is a treatise on Civil Government. against Locke. B. at Laugharne, Carmarthen-shire, 1711; D. at Gloucester, 1799.

TUDOR, Owen. (See OWAIN.)

TUDWAY, Thomas, an English musical composer, who became organist and composer extraordinary to Queen Anne. He produced some anthems, &c. Lived between 1650 and 1750.

TULL, Jethro, tull, a gentleman of Oxford-shire, who greatly improved agriculture, and wrote a "Treatise on Horse-hoeing Husbandry," but ruined himself by his experiments. B. about

1680; D. 1740.

Tullia, tul'-li-a, a daughter of Servius Tul-lius, king of Rome, married Tarquin the Proud after she had murdered her first husband Aruns, and consented to see Tullius assassi-nated that Tarquin might be raised to the throne. It is said that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the body of her aged father, which had been thrown into the streets of Rome. She was afterwards banished from Rome, with her husband.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, tul'-lus, third king of Rome, who, according to the historian Livy, succeeded Numa Pompilius. He destroyed the

town of Alba, and carried its inhabitants to Rome; he was also successful against the Latins. D. 641 B.C.

TULLY, Thomas, tul'-le, a learned English divine, who became fellow and tutor of Queen's divine, who became fellow and tutor of Queents College, Oxford. In 1857 he was appointed principal of St. Edmund Hall, and, after the Restoration, was created D.D. and made chaplain to the king. He wrote "Logica Apoderctica," "Precliprorum Thoologie," and several controversial pieces against Dr. Bull and Mr. Baxter on Justification, B. at Carlisle, 1620: D. 1676

TULLY, George, a learned English divine, who wrote a "Discourse on the Government or the Thoughts," several sermons and tracts against Popery; and translated part of Plutacris; "Morals," the "Life of Mitiades," from the Latin of Cornelius Nepos, and the "Life of Julius Casas," from Suctionus, n. 1653; n. 1695, TUNSLALA, James, tim-stal, a learned Eng-land the service of the service of the service of the service of the "Like Attina," who in 1727 was amounted to

lish divine, who, in 1757, was appointed to the living of Rochdale in Lancashire. He wrote "Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion," and other works, B. about 1710:

D. 1772.

TUPPER, Martin Farquhar, tup'-per, a modern English writer, who, after studying at the Charterhouse and Christchurch, Oxford, entered upon the study of the law. In 1829 he produced the well-known work entitled " Proverbial Philosophy," which passed through upwards of thirty editions. His subsequent works were, "A Crock of Gold," "A Modern Pyramid," "Balleds for the Time on White Swery," "American Ballads," "Paterfamilias's Diary of Everybody's Tour," a translation of the Poems of King Alfred from the Anglo-Saxon, &c. The "Proverbial Philosophy" has been attacked by the best English critical writers, and been pronounced, notwithstanding its success, to be as heavy, inflated, and dull a piece of literary workmanship as ever crept into notorioty or secured the nationage of this verbial Philosophy," which passed through

into notoriety or secured the patronage of the multitude. B. in London, 1810.

TURENNE, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount de, foor-ren', a celebrated French general, was the second son of the due de Bouillon and Elizabeth of Nassau, daughter of William I. of Nassau, Prince of Orange. Educated in the Calvinistic faith, he acquired the art of war under Prince Maurice and his brother Prince Henry Frederick, his maternal uncles, in Holland. In 1630 he was sent as a hostage to the court of France. After several gallant actions against the Spaniards in the Low Countries, he took Brisac in 1638, for which Richelieu offered him his niece in mariage; but Turenne, as a Protestant, declined he honour. The next year he served in Italy, and afterwards signalized himself by the con-quest of Roussillon. At the ago of 23 he be-came field-marshal, and in 1643 was appointed marshal of France. About this time he was sent to Germany, where he gained several vic-lories; but was defeated in 1645 at Marienthal. He soon after repaired this loss by the victory of Nordlingen, and the same year re-established the elector of Trèves in his territories. In 1647 and elected of treves in insterritories. In 1847 ne effected the famous junction with the Swedish army, and obliged the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. That prince having violated the reaty, Turenne defeated him in the battle of unmillianusen, and dreve him from his dominance. In the said was the formal to the said was the said wa nions. In the civil wars of France he acted



Turner, Joseph M. W.



Vast, Greatius (of Sweden.)



VANDYCK, SIR ANTHONY.



VERNET, HORACE.

OF BIOGRAPHY.

Turgot

at first against the king; but in 1651 was reconciled with the court, became general of the royal army, and was opposed to the Prince of Condé, whom he defeated. In 1658 he took Dunkirk, in conjunction with the English troops. This was followed by the capture of several places in the Netherlands, which produced peace between France and Spain in 1659. Hostilities being renewed in 1667, he was appointed marshal of all the armies, and had the honour of instructing Louis XIV. in the art of war. About this time he renounced the Prowar. About this time he rendered the Fro-testant religion. In 1674 he conquered Franche-Comté, which occasioned a league between the German states against France. To prevent their junction, Turenne attacked the army commanded by the duke of Loraine, and gained a splendid victory. He afterwards defeated the Imperialists at Mulhausen, and again at Turckheim. Montecuculi was then sent against him. menn. Montecueun was then sent against him, and while the two armies were in view of each other, and preparing for battle, Turenne was killed by a cannon-ball at Sassbach, in 1675, his army crying out, "Our father is dead." He left his "Memoirs," which were published in 1782. B. at Sedan, 1611.
TURGOT, Anne Robert Jacques, toor'-go, a

French statesman, who was educated for the ecclesiastical state in the college of the Sorbonne, after which he applied to the study of the law, and was in 1761 appointed intendant of Limoges. He was next named comptrollergeneral of the finances, in which office he general of the inflations, in which once he evinced great talents, by endeavouring to effect a reform in the public expenditure, and by introducing several important regulations for the revival and encouragement of trade. He was at the head of the society called Economists, after the death of Quesnay. He was the author of a number of works upon politics, political economy, metaphysics, and literature, as well as some articles for the "Encyclopædia."

B at Paris, 1727; D. 1781.

TURNEDUS, Adrian, twi-ne-bus, a learned French professor, whose French name was Tournebood, which some writers maintain was Tournebenf, which some writers maintain was a translation of Turnbull; further declaring him to have been the son of a Scotchman settled in Normandy. He became professor of Greek at Paris, and superintendent of the royal press for works in that language. He wrote notes on Cicco, Varro, Thucydides, and Plato; pieces against Hamus; translations from Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, Plato, &c.; and Latin poems. But the most important of his works is his "Adversaria." n. at Les Andelys, Normandy, 1813. n. at Paris 1865.

Latin poems.
works is his "Adversaria." n. at Les Anderys,
Normandy, 1512; p. at Paris, 1565.
Tunnen, William, tur'-ner, an eminent English physician and divine, who became a preacher,
and travelled over the kingdom to propaçate
the Protestant doctrines, for which Bishop
Gardiner sent him to prison. On his release,
he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree at
Ferrara. At the accession of Edward VI, he
returned, and was made dean of Wells. When

1047

In 1629 he obtained a canon residentiaryship in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was appointed chaplain to Charles I., whom he accompanied to Scotland. In 1641 he was made dean of Rochester, and soon after dean of Canterbury, of which he was deprived at the Revolution. recovered his preferments at the Restoration. B. 1591; p. 1672.

TURNER, Francis, an English prelate, and son of the preceding, became prebendary of St. Paul's, dean of Windsor, and in 1683 bishop of Rochester; whence, the year following, he was translated to Ely. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II., and was deprived at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths. He was the author of some sermons, pious poems, and the "Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar." D. 1700.

TURNEE, Edward, an eminent modern Scotch chemist, who studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his M.D. degree there. At the establishment of the London University, in 1828, he was nominated professor of chemistry at the new seat of learning. He wrote a valuable work, called "The Elements of Chemistry," work, cannot fine fermins of chemistry, and contributed some articles upon mineralogy to the "Penny Cyclopedia." Much esteemed by his pupils, they, after his death, subscribed for a marble bust to commemorate his worth. This memorial was placed in the library of the college. B. in Scotland, 1798; D. 1839.

TURNER, Sharon, an English historical writer, who practised as an attorney in Lonwriter, who practised as an attorney in London; but, from an early period of his life, devoted his leisure to historical researches. In 1799 he produced the first volume of his "History of the Anglo-Saxons;" in which work, the most valuable of all his publications, he set the example to historians of finding materials in the valuable records written in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Encouraged by the success of this work, he made a continuation of it, and com-pleted his history from the earliest period down to the death of Queen Elizabeth. He retired from business in 1829, and in his retreat wrote "Sacred History of the World, as displayed in Sacred History of the World, as uspayed in the Creation and subsequent Events to the De-luge;" "Sacred Meditations of a Layman;" "Richard III.," a poem; and several articles for

"Richard III." a poem; was street the "Quarterly Review." n. in London, 1768; b. in the same city, 1847.
Turner, Joseph Mallord William, a celebrated English landscape painter, was the son bratch English landscape painter, with the son control of the control of of a barber in London. In early youth he evinced the strongest inclination for pictorial art, and so successfully did he labour in his art, and so succession, that even in his thirtieth year, he was landscape painters. At that period, 1805, it was written of him: "Turner may be considered as a striking instance of how much may be gained by industry, if accompanied by perseverance, even without the assistance of a master. The way he acquired his professional powers was by returned, and was made dean of weils. When borrowing where he could a drawing or a ple-mary eame to the throne, he went into extent the top copy, or by making a sketch of any one and did not return till after her death. Queen Elizabeth restored him to his preferments. He wrote a treatise on the Baths of England and Germany; "A Complete Herbal, or History and the Hinishing it up at home. By such practices, and by patient perseverance, he has overcome all the and some other botanical works. B. at Morpeth, Northumberland, 1520; p. 1568.

Turnyn, Thomas, a pious English divine, who became fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

1041

The work of the morphology of the standard of the borrowing where he could a drawing or a pic-

character; and included in the list were some reproductions of nature of marvellous skill and heauty. In 1799 he was elected associate, and three years afterwards, academician. In 1807 he was appointed professor of perspective Delighting in measuring his strength against the great master of landscape-painting, Claude, he in 1808, began a series of sketches in professed rivalry with him, entitled "Liber Studiorum." Many celebrated engravings were exceuted from his designs, the prinwere executed from his designs, the prin-cipal being, "Seenery of the Southern Coast," illustrations to Rogers's "Italy," and to the noems of Byron, "Rivers of England," "Rivers of France," and "The Shipwreck." Ever progressing, he compaened by imitating Gainsborough, Wilson, and other English painters, afterwards followed Claude and Gas-seau Doveris, "Ill finally he three of "die level" par Poussin; till, finally, he threw off all signs of pupilage, and appeared as a bold, original, and unrivalled painter and colourist. Ruskin, bit word the state of the stat his most enthusiastic admirer, speaking of these changes of manner, says: "There has been a marked and constant progress in his mind; he has not been like some few artists, without childhood; his course of study has been as evi-dently as it has been swiftly progressive; and in different stages of the struggle, sometimes one order of truth, sometimes another, has been aimed at or omitted. As he advanced, the previous knowledge or attainment was absorbed in what succeeded, or abandoned only if incompatible, and never abandoned without a gain; and his last works present the sum and perfection of his accumulated knowledge, delivered with the impatience and passion of one who feels too much and knows too much, and has too little time to say it in, to pause for expression, or ponder over his syllables." Of a reserved and unsocial disposition, he stood aloof from artistic and other society, and, during his lifetime, it used to be said that he was absorbed with a love of money. After his decease, how-ever, it was found that he had bequeathed the whole of his pictures and drawings to the nation, and, as he had been in the habit of repurchasing the best of his earliest works as they came to be offered for sale, and had, moreover, refused, for years before his death, to part with his finest productions, the gift was indeed a munificent one. His funded property he left to be applied to the purpose of founding an asylum for decayed artists at Twickenham. The will having been, unfortunately, informal in several respects, a chancery suit was the result; but the matter was compromised by his next of kin taking the engravings and other property; one hundred of his finest oil paintings, and several hundred of his mest oil paintings, and several hundreds of drawings and sketches, becoming the property of the nation. These last were arranged for exhibition by Mr. Ruskin, and, together with his pictures, they may be viewed at the Galley of British Art, in the South Kensington Museum. Turner died in an object of the Thurse of the Characteristics and the Calley of the Thurse of the Characteristics. scure lodging on the banks of the Thames, at Chelsea, where he had for a short time resided under an assumed name. His remains lie in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, near the ashes of Reynolds, Wilkie, and other great luminaries of the English school of pictorial art. B. in London, 1775; D. at Chelsea, 1851.
TURNER, Thomas Hudson, a modern-English

TURNER, Thomas Hudson, a modern-English writer upon antiquities, who was brought up to the trade of a printer, but was subsequently 1 in the Record Office of the Tower, and was afterwards appointed secretary to the Archaelogical Institute. His most important works were, "Some Account of Domestic Archaelogical Expenses," and a number of papers contributed to the "Journal" of the Society of Archaelogists and that of the Society of Archaelogists are also as a second to the second that the second tha

TURNER, Dawson, an eminent modern English botanist, who became fellow of the Royal

Dittish Euc., in Normandy," "Sepulchral Reminiscences of Yarmouth," "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales," and a treatise upon tries mosses, under the title of "Muscologie Hibernices Spiellegium." B. at Great Yarmouth, 1775; D. at Old Brompton, 1858.

TURENT, or THEIN (Latin TURENUS), toorpā, a French monk of the Benedictine order,
pā, a French monk of the Benedictine order,
who gained the favour of Charlemagne, and
was by him made archbishop of Rheims in
773. Ho is hold by some writers to have been
the anthor of a poetical romance in Latin,
founded upon the expedition of Charlemagne
against the Moors in Spain. Flourished at the

and of the 8th century.

TUREN DE CLASSE, Lancelot, a French writer upon military science, who, at an early age, entered the army, and after signalizing himself in the campaigns in Germany and It easy, attained the grade of brigadier-genoma. About 1783 he quitted the army, and after remaining for a chort time in the abbey of La Trauppe, entered in 1784 upon a literary career, with the publication of a work entitled "Literary and Philosophical Amusements of Two Friends." His most important work, "An Essay on the Art of War," was put forth shortly afterwards, and attracting considerable attention amongst military men, was translated into English, and, by order of Frederick the Great, into German. In 1737 he resumed his profession as a soldier, and after becoming lieutendart-general, was and after becoming lieutendart-general, was and after becoming lieutendart-general, was formation and after becoming lieutendart-general, was formation of Warses on Cassar," which were founded upon Clarke and Wally. At the outbreast of the French Revolution he retired to Germany, where he is supposed to have died, but that of its mixture of the supposed to have died, but that is a supposed to have died, but that is a labelle on both 1215 decrease.

unknowni. B. in La Beauce, about 1715.
TUSSER, Thomas twis-er, an English writer,
who produced, in verse, a treatise upon agrirulture, entitled "Fire Hundred Points of Good
Husbandry." It is a currous picture of the
agriculture of his fine. D. about 1590.
TWISTAG, Thomas, twi-ning, a learned Eng-

Twining, Thomas, twi-ning, a learned Engish divine, rector of St. Mary's, Chichester. He published a translation of the "Poeties" of ristutle. B. 1734; D. at Chichester, 1804.

ristudio. 3, 1734; p. at Chichester, 1804.
Turning, William, an English surgeon, who erved with the British army in different parts of the world, and in 1830 became surgeon to the civil hospital at Calentia. He was the author if a work upon the diseases of Bengal, which is of great authority. D. at Calentia, 1836.

of great authority. D. at Calcutta, 1835.

Twiss, William, twiss, an English Presbyerian divine, who was president of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, and was made
ceter of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He wrote a

number of works upon religious matters,

strongly Calvinistic in tone. D. 1645.
Twiss, Richard, an English traveller, who Twiss, kienard, an English travener, who was a man of fortune, and spent several years in visiting various parts of the Continent. He produced, among other works, "Travelsthrough Spain and Portugal;" "A Tour in Ireland;" "A Trip to Paris in 1702;" "Aneedots of Chess," and "Miscellanies." B. 1747; p. 1891.

TWISS, Horace, a distinguished lawyer and political writer, was the eldest son of Francis Twiss, author of a verbal "Index to Shalimora" and of Francis Court and of Francis Court and of Francis Court and Co spere," and of Frances, second daughter of Roger Kemble, the father of the illustrious family of the Kembles and of Mrs. Siddons. Called to the bar in 1811, he travelled the Oxford

circuit for some years; but subsequently at-tached himself to the equity courts. His poli-tical life commenced in 1820, when he was chosen member for Wootton-Bassett. He represented this borough for ten years, during which he became eminent for his business talents, and his speeches in favour of Catholic emancipation and law reform. He was, in 1828, after being counsel to the Admiralty and judge advocate, appointed under-secretary for the colonies in the duke of Wellington's ministry. He sat for Newport in 1830; but after the passing of the reform bill, which he actor the passing of the reform only which he earnestly opposed, his Parliamentary career was practically closed, for though he represented Bridport from 1835 to 1837, all his subsequent attempts to obtain a seat in Parliament proved abortive. From this period he devoted his talents to the press. He occasionally contri-buted leading articles to the "Times," and introduced the practice on the daily journals of giving a summary of the speeches in the Houses of Parliament in addition to the reports. In 1844 he received the appointment of vice-chan-cellor of the duchy of Laneaster. From an early age, Mr. Twiss had been devoted to liteearly age, Mr. Iwas had been devoted to lite-eary pursuits, and wrote a variety of pieces, chiefly on constitutional subjects; but his lite-rary fame rests chiefly on his "Life of Lord Eldon," one of the best biographies ever written, and a complete repertory of the re-markable political transactions of the era to

TYCHO BRAHE. (See BRAHE.) TYE, Christopher, ti, an English musician, who was admitted to the degree of doctor in music at Cambridge in 1645. Dr. Tye was instructor in music to Edward VI., and organist of the royal chapel in the reign of Elizabeth. He composed a number of anthems. B. in London, and flourished in the 16th century.

which it refers. B. 1780; D. 1849.

TYERS, Thomas, t'-ers, a miscellancous writer, who was educated for the legal profession, but never practised. He became proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens, and was greatly esteemed by Dr. Johnson. He wrote "Supposed Conferences between Eminent Characters, political and literary;" and some poems. D. 1787.

political and literary; and some poems. D. 101.
TYNDALE, or TINDALE, William, tin'-dal, an
eminent English divine, who was educated at
Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Having embraced the
doctrines of the Reformers, he went to Antwerp, where he printed a translation of the Scriptures in English. This being sent over to London, all the copies were bought up; on which Tyndale revised his work, and printed a larger impres-The work exciting the hatred of the Romish clergy, he was apprehended as a heretic, and burnt near Antwerp, 1536. p. about 1417.

1043

TYRANNIO, ti-răn'-ni-o, a celebrated Greek Tranvio, ti-rhi-ri-o, a celebrated Greek grammarian, whose real name was Theophrastus, which his pupils altered to Tyramic, on account of his severity. He was taken pri-oner by Luculius and carried to Rome, where he became intimate with Cleero, who employed him in arranging his library. He himself possessed a large collection of Looks. Flourished

TYRCONNEL, Richard Talbot, Duke of, tirkon'-nel, an Irish nobleman, and zealous Roman Catholic, who was appointed by James II. lord-licutenant of his native country. He espoused the cause of James II. against William III., and received the king at Dublin after he had fied from England. After the Revolution of 1688, he attempted to render Ireland indepen-

dont, but signally failed. D. 1991.

TEREPLI, James, tir-rel, an English historical writer, who, after studying at Queen's College, Oxford, entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar about 1665. Possessed of an independent fortune, he was not under the necessity of practising the law, and accordingly devoted himself to the pursuit of historiingly devoted himself to the pursuit of histori-cal rescarch. Among his first literary efforts, was a reply to Sir Robert Filner's treatise on government, under the title of "The Patriarch Unnonarched." Opposed to the government of James II., Tyrrell was one of those who wel-comed the Revolution and the accession of William III., which change be champloned in a course of "Political Diabagues," which were referenced as examination of the control of the con-traction of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the c a course of "pointent Diangues, which were afterwards republished in a voldme entitled "An Enquiry into the Ancient Constitution of the English Government." The publication of his most important work was commenced in 1700; this was called "General History of England, both Ecclesiastical and Civil," a work

it was only continued to the close of the reign of Richard II. B. in London, 1642; n. 1718.

Terreus, tir-te'-us, a celebrated Greek poet,

who distinguished himself by warlike verses to animate the Lacedamonians in their war with the Messenians; for which he was made a citizen of Sparta. Some fragments by him are to be found in various collections of the Greek poets. Flourished about 680-655 B.C.

TYRWHITT, Thomas, tir'-wit, a learned English writer, who became fellow of Merton College, Oxford. In 1762 he was appointed clerk of the House of Commons. He published an edition of Aristotle's "Poetics;" another of Chaucer, with a life of that poet; notes on Shakspere, and collected the poems attributed to Rowley, in which controversy he distin-

guished himself. p. in London, 1730; p. 1786.
Trsuno, ti-sit-yo, a Welsh poet, historian, and divine, who wrote a Chronicle of Britain. from which Geoffrey of Monmouth composed his history. Flourished in the 7th century.

his history. Flourished in the 7th century. Trson, Edward, ti-son, an eminent English physician, who became a follow of the Royal Society, whose "Transactions" he enriched with many valuable papers. He was appointed physician to the hospitals of Bethlem and Bride-well. The best of his works are, "Phocena, or the Anatomy of a Porpolse;" "Carigueya, or the Anatomy of an Opossum;" and "Orang Outang, & the Anatomy of a Pigmy compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man.

TYTLER, William, tit'-ler, an eminent ! antiquary, who was the editor of "The Poet Remains of James I.," to which he prefixed dissertation on the literary history of Euro He also wrote a vindication of Mary Queen Scots, and a dissertation upon Scottish mu B. at Edinburgh, 1711; D. 1792.

TYTLER, Alexander Fraser, called Lord Wo houselee, a Scotch judge and miscellane writer, was the son of the preceding, writer, was file son of the preceding, a after studying the law, was admitted as a advocate. He became professor of unive l history and Roman antiquities in the university of Edinburgh in 1786; but still continuous ing to practise his profession, he, in 1790, r to be judge-admiral of Scotland. In 1802 became judge of the Court of Session, with courtesy title of Lord Woodhouselee. His m important works were, "Elements of Gent History," an essay on the Principles of Tra lation; a treatise on Martial Law; and ess contributed to Edinburgh periodicals. E.

controlated to Endudurin Productions. L. b Edinburgh, 1747; D. 1813. Types, Patrick Fraser, a Scotch historial writer, who was the son of the preced-After studying at the university of Edinbun in, and becoming a member of the Faculty of Advocates, he, in 1813, relinquished the I

quently to visiting t

Magazine, Magazine, and, in 1019, par 1011 and separate work, under the title of "Life James Crichton of Cluny, commonly called A - mirable Crichton." "The Life of John Wic - lyff," and other works, followed. About 18 6 lyff," and other works, followed. About 18 6 he acted upon the suggestion of Sir Walt r Scott, and commenced his most import: work, "The History of Scotland." This, p work, "The History of Scotland," This, p with the accession of Alexander III., and end 1 with the union of the English and Scotti i crowns in the person of James I. in 166. From a large number of other works, we m. mention of his, "The Lives of the Scottis Worthles," "Life of Henry VIII.," "England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary" "Historical View of the Progress of Discovery on the more Northern Coasts of America," at 1 "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," For some yea; before his death, he was in receipt of a pensiof £200 per annum from the government. B.

Edinburgh, 1791; p. there, 1849.
Tzerzes, John, tzet-sais, an eminent Gre grammarian. He wrote commentaries upo Lycophron, on Homer, Hesiod, and other Gree authors. The best edition of these works that of Müller, Leipzic, 1811. Flourished di ing the latter half of the 12th century.

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UBALDINI, Petruccio, oo'-bal-de'-ne, a cel brated illuminator on vellum. There is extan a book illuminated by him, containing the set tences of Scripture, painted by order of Nichole Bacon, and presented by him to Lady Lumle

Flourished in the 18th century.

UBALDINI, Ruggieri d', archbishop of Pis and one of the chiefs of the Ghibelline part was engaged in a struggle with the perfid-ous Ugolino della Gherardesca, who was hirival for the supreme power at Pisa. Ugolino, together with his family, fell into the power of Ubaldini, who shut them up in a tower, and threw the keys into the Arno, the unfortunate Ugolino perishing of hunger, in 1288. Dante, in his "Inferno," describes Ugolino as exer-cising cruel vengeanco upon his murderer in the infernal regions.

the internal regions.

UBERT, Fazio degli, oo-bair'-te, an Italian
poet, who belonged to the Ghibelline party at
Florence. When the Guelphs became triumphant, he left Florence, and passed the remainder of his life at Milan and other Italian courts, where his poetical talents made him a favourite. His principal work was a poem en-titled "Il Dittamondo" (News of the World). in which he described the history, geography, and other matters connected with the cities and sovereigns of various Italian principalities. Flourished in the 14th century.

UCCELLO, Paolo, oot-chail'-lo, an eminent Flo-rentine painter, and the first of the Italian artists who evolved a practical theory of per-spective. He excelled in landscapes and in de-picting animals. One of his best works was a collection of portraits upon one panel, of Giotto the painter, Brunelleschi the architect, Donatello the sculptor, himself as a master of the art of perspective, and Giovanni Manetti as the first mathematician of his time. B. 1397; D. according to Vasari, 1479.

UDALL, Nicholas, oo'dal, an English classicist, who studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was, in 1534, appointed master of Eton school. He subsequently became master of Westminster school, and, under Edward VI., held a canonry at Windsor. He produced "Flowers for Latin Speaking," and translations of the comedies of Terence and of the works of Erasmus, B. in Hampshire, 1506; D. 1564.

UFFENBACH, Zacharias Conrad Von, oof -fenbak, a learned German writer, who studied the law at the universities of Strasburg and Halle. and, in 1702, took the degree of Doctor of Law. He subsequently travelled in Germany and England, for the purpose of collecting manuscripts and rare books. He afterwards became chief-justice and senator at Frankfort. His most important works were his Autobiography: Catalogues of his Library, one of the most extensive in Germany; and a Select History, Bibliographical and Literary. B. at Frankfort-onthe Main, 1683; D. 1734.

UGGIONE, Or UGLONE MARCO, cog-lo'-nai, an eminent Italian painter, and the best of the disciples of Leonardo da Vinci, of whose celebrated picture of "The Last Supper" he made a copy. Some of his finest works were executed

for the palace at Milan. D. 1530.

UHLAND, Johann Ludwig, oo'-land, an eminent German poet, who produced a learned work on the myth of the northern legend of Thor, ancient High and Low German songs, and various collections of ballads of a patriotic and spirit-stirring character. Of his own poetical compositions, he published only one volume, and that when he was but 28 years of age; and subsequently devoted himself to literary re-search, and to politics, being a prominent leader of the liberal party. B. at Tubingen, 1787; p. 1862.

ULFILAS, or ULFHILAS, ul-fi-las, bishop of the Goths residing between the Danube and Mount Hæmus, made a translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Gothic language. Of

the library of the university of Upsal, and the other in the library at Wolfenbuttel. The Upsal volume bears the name of the "Codex Argenteus," on account of its solid silver bind-Of both, several editions have been published; and, as the earliest known example of a Teutonic language, it is highly esteemed by philologists. The Gothic name of this bishop is supposed to have been Vulfila (Wolfling).

B. about 318; D. at Constantinope, 388.

ULLOA Y PEREIRA, Louis de, col·lo'-a e pairee'-ra, a Spanish noet, who gained great reputation by his sonnets in the reign of Philip IV. and was, by Count de Olivarez, appointed go-

vernor of Leon. D. 1660.

ULLOA, Don Antonio, an eminent Spanish mathematician, who was, in 1735, appointed one of the mathematicians employed in measuring a degree of the meridian at the equator. On his return he was taken prisoner by the English, but was soon afterwards released. He bublished an account of his voyages, and a work upon the "Natural History and Antiquities of America," &c. He subsequently distinguished himself in promoting the establishment of a cabinet of natural history, a laboratory, the Observatory at Cadiz, and in making improvements in the manufactures of his native country. B. 1716; D. 1795.

ULPIANUS. Domitius, ul-pi-ail-nus, a celebrated Roman jurisconsult, was minister of state to the emperor Alexander Severus, who elevated him to the practorship. Some frag-ments of his works are extant. His severe exercise of justice led to his being murdered under the emperor's eyes by the prætorian

soldiers in 228.

ULUG-BEG. (See OULOU-BEG.)

UNGER, Johann Friedrich Gottlieb, oon'-ger, an eminent German printer and wood-engraver, who introduced an improved form of German types, which were called after his name. He likewise greatly advanced the art of woodengraving, and was, in the year 1800, appointed professor of the Academy of Arts at Berlin. As

proussor of the Academy of Arts at Berlin. As a publisher, he produced a number of excellent works. 3. at Berlin, 1750; D. 1804. Unvers, Frederica Helen, an eminent German anthoress, who was the wife of the preceding executed a number of excellent translations from the French and English languages, and produced some original works, the most popular of which were the novels entitled "The History of a Girl at a Boarding-school," "Confessions of a Fair Saint," and "The Young Frenchman and the German Girl," D. 1913.

UNZEE, John Augustus, con-ser, a German physician, and an able writer on medicine and physicam, and an able writer on medicine and physiology, among whose works are, "A New Doctrine concerning the Movements of the Soul and of the Imagination," "Thoughts on Sleep and Dreams," "On the Sensitive Faculties of Animated Bodies," a "Manual of Medicine and "The Physiology of Animal Nature." J. at

Halle, 1737; b. 1799.

Urron, James, wy-ton, a learned English divine, who became fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and was afterwards appointed master of the grammar-school at Taunton, in master of the grammar-senson as launton, in popular. The served want assumed and the Somerschine. He published an edition of Henry IV., and afterwards as a diplomatist at Ascham's "Schoolmaster," with notes; and Sawoy and Venico. Some other less important another of Aristoides "Art of Poetry." An in poetical pieces emanated from him. B. 1589; and Cheshire, 1670; D. at Taunton, Somerscishire, D. at Nice, 1825.

1549.—His son James became prebendary of Tage. Anne d', a French poet, and brother Rochester. His works are, an edition of Epicophita the preceding, wrote, while a young man, 1015

tetus; another of Spenser's "Facrie Queene;" and "Observations on Shakspere." D. 1760.

URBAN I., Pope, ur'-ban, succeeded Calixtus I.

in 222. No particulars of his life are known, except that he suffered martyrdom in 230.
URBAN II. succeeded Victor III. in 1088. He

caused Guibert, who had been supported as anti-pope under the title of Clement III., to be driven out of Rome: preached the first crusade in 1095, and convoked the councils of Bari, Clermont,

and Rome. p. 1100. URBAN III. (Hubert Crivelli, archbishop of Milan) was the succes-or of Lucius II., and was elected to the papal chair in 1155. He endeavoured to send assistance to the Christians in the East, who were being sorely pressed by Saladin; but his death took place before he could

Saladan; but his death rook place beaver as count effect his object. D. 1157.

UEBLAN IV. became pope in succession to Alexander IV. in 1261. He excommunicated Manfred, king of Naples, and offered the crown to Charles, count of Provence and Alajon, and brother to Louis IV. of France, which led to the absence of the provided of the country of the cou

subsequent wars of the Anjous for the posses-sion of Sicily and Naples. p. 1264.
URBIN V. was a Frenchman of a noble family, and had previously been abbot of St. Victor at Marseilles. At the death of Innocent VI., in 1362, he was elected to the papacy. restored the papal seat from Avignon to Rome. founded many churches, and reformed numerous

abuses. p. 1370.

URBAN VI. (Bartolomeo Prignano) succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378. The cardinals afterwards chose Robert of Geneva, who took the name of Chement VII., and took up his residence at Avignon. Thus was originated the famous "Western Schism," which endured for nearly

fifty years. D. at Rome, 1339.
URBAN VII. succeeded Sixtus in 1590, but

died in less than a week afterwards.

URBAN VIII. (Masseo Barberini) ascended the pontifical throne in 1623. He condemned the Jansenists, revised the hymns of the Roman Catholic Church, and was the author of some Latin and Italian poems. B. 1568; D. 1644.

URE, Andrew, ure, an eminent Scotch chemist, who was educated for the medical profession, and took his degree as M.D. in 1801, at Glasgow. After lecturing with some success upon chemistry, natural philosophy, and materia medica at Glasgow, he was nominated to the post of astronomer, upon an observatory being established in that city. In 1821 he produced a valuable work entitled "A Dictionary of Chemistry." He took up his residence in the Chemistry. He took up has restricted metropolis in 1830, and was, four years afterwards, appointed analytical chemist to the Board of Customs. Among the more important of his subsequent works were, "The Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain," "The Philo-Manufactures of Great Britain," "The Philo-sophy of Manufactures," and "On the Arts and Manufactures," He was a fellow of the Royal, Geographical, Astronomical, and other Societies.

The street of th which was during almost half a century highly popular. He served with distinction under Henry IV., and afterwards as a diplomatist at Savoy and Venice. Some other less important poetical pieces emanated from him. B. 1588; b. at Niles, 1625.

URFE, Anne d', a French poet, and brother

150 sonnets in honour of Diana of Château Morand, whom he afterwards married; but became divorced from her, being unable to endure the company of a number of dogs, which Diana, who was devoted to the chase, contiqually kept in her own and her husband's sleeping apartment. In 1599 he took holy orders, and afterwards composed some hymns. B. 1555;

D. 1621.

URQUHART, Sir Thomas, of Cromarty, in Scotland, urk-hart, a philologist and mathematician, was an officer among the followers of Charles II., and was present at the battle of Charles II., and was present at the carde of Worcester; relative to which he published a piece, entitled "The Discovery of a most rare Jewel, found in the Krunel of Worcester Streets," &c. He was also the author of a work on Trigonometry; and one called "Logopan-decision area introducing to the Management of the Mana decteision, or an Introduction to the Universal Language;" but he is best known for his trans-lation of the works of Rabelais.

Unsuns, Anne Maria de la Tremouille, Princess des, oor'-sa, a French lady, celebrated in her time for her political intrigues, was the daughter of the duke de Noirmoutier, and be-came the wife of Adrien Tadeyrand, Prince of Chalais, who was sent into exile for fighting a Chains, who was sent into care to against a duel. Accompanied by the princess, he retired to Italy, where he died, the princess afterwards marrying the duthe of Braceiana, chief of the powerful Italian family of Orsidi. This old mobleman dying, his rollet sold the duchy, but continued to Style herself Princess des Ursins, the French form of Orsini. In 1701 she was appointed, at the instance of Louis XIV., camerara-major to the young queen of Spain, first wife of Philip V., over both of whom she obtained a complete ascendancy, and was, in reality, the ruler of the kingdom. But when Elizabeth Farnese became the wife of Philip, she immediately dismissed the intriguing Frenchwoman, who retired to Rome, and there conducted the household of the Pretende.

James Stuart. Her "Memoirs and Correspondence," which, says an eminent authority, "interests us in the same way that 'Gil Blas' does, by their mixture of passion and adventure, were published at Rome in 1722, and again at Paris in 1826. B. 1642; D. at Rome, 1722.

URSINUS, John Henry, ur-si'-nus, an eminen German Lutheran divine, who became super-intendent of the churches of Ratisbon. His works consist of an ecclesiastical history and

commentaries upon the ancient writers. D. 1667. URSINUS, Zachariah, a celebrated German divine and reformer, who was an advocate of the Calvinistic doctrines, and being persecute by the Lutherans, he retired to Heidelberg, thence to Neustadt, where he became professor

of divinity. His works are chiefly controversial.

B. at Breslau, 1534; D. 1583.

URSINUS, Benjamin, a celebrated German preacher, who was nominated a bishop, and raised to noble rank by Frederick I. of Prussia in 1701. The bishop was in the habit of always commencing his sermons with "Once upon a time, and after the death of his royal patron, he made application to the new king, Frederick William I., that his salary as a bishop might be exempted from those rigorous measures of retrenchment with which Frederick William I. was inaugurating his reign. The royal answer contained only these words, "All that, was once upon a time." The pulpit oratory of Ursinus was, nevertheless, of a style very much superior to the other preachers of the period. He was a doscendant of the celebrated reformer Zachariah Ursinus, p. about the commencement of the

18th century.
URSINUS, Fulvius, a learned Italian writer tho, entering into holy orders, became librarian o Cardinal Alexander Farnese, and received an annual pension from Pope Gregory XIII. He made a collection of valuable books and manuscripts, which he bequeathed to the library of the Vatican. His works consist of commenaries on Livy, Tacitus, and Sallust, and learned editions of Cicero, Polybius, and others. He also produced an edition of the Greek poets. B. at Rome, 1529; D. at the same city, 1600.

Ursus, Nicolas Raymarus, ur'-sus, a Danish mathematician, who was in his youth a swineherd, and did not learn to read till he was 18. His after-progress was, however, very rapid, both in the languages and the sciences. He taught mathematics at Strasburg, whence he was invited to a professorship at Prague. He invented an astronomical system so like that of Tycho Brahe, as to involve him in a dispute with that astronomer respecting the right of dis

covery. p. 1600. URVILLE (See DUMONT D'URVILLE.)

Usere or Userer, James, usid-or, an Irish prelate, whose uncle, Henry Usher, archbishop of Armagh, the founder of Trinity College, Dub-lin, placed him in that seminary, where he made great progress in all departments of learning. At the age of 16 he commenced a "Chronology of the Bible," in Latin, which was the origin of his great work, afterwards published under the title of "Annals of the Old and New Testaments." In 1607 he was appointed professor of Divinity at Dublin, and chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was promoted to the bishopric of Meath in 1620, whence he was translated to the archbishopric of Armagh in 1626. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion he retired to England, and was promoted to the see of Carlisle, from which he received no advantage, owing to the civil wars and the abolition of episcopacy, of which system he was a zealous advocate. The curators of the university of Leyden offered him a professorship, which he declined, as he also did an invitation from Cardinal Richelieu to settle in France, with the free exercise of his religion. Besides his "Anuals," he published a "Body of Divinity;" the writings of Godeschale in support of predestination; "Antiquitates Ecsupport of predestination; "Antiquitates Ec-clesiarum Britannicarum;" an edition of the epistles of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp, with notes; sermons and other learned works. His remains were interred in Westminster

Abbey. B. at Dublin, 1580; D. 1658.
Uvarov, Sergy Semenovitch, w-va-rov, a celebrated Russian statesman, who, in 1814, issued a pamphlet on the state of Europe at that period. He became minister of public instruction in 1848, although he was a man of decidedly advanced views. He was the means of procuring the foundation of many museums, institutions, and educational establishments for the benefit of his fellow countrymen. His principal works are, "Studies of Philology and Criticism," and "Political and Literary Sketches," but he is said to have left behind him an account of his own times which will probably prove a valuable contribution to modern history. B. about 1785; D. 1855.

UVEDALE, Robert, your -duil, a noted bota-

Valens

nist and classical scholar, who aided Dryden in translating Plutarch's Lives. B. 1642; D. about 1700.

Uwins, Thomas, w'ins, an English artist, who was educated for the profession of an engraver, but afterwards became a painter in oll and water-colours. His best pictures consisted of Italian subjects, the most popular being "Interior of a Sant Manufactory at Naples," Dressing forthe Festa," and "The Fisherman's Song of Naples." B. in London, 1782; p. 1837.

[For names not under this letter, see W and F.]

VACAUUS, co-keil"-ite, an Italian jurist, who was one of the first that aunch the Roman law in England, and, according to the chronicle of Robertus de Monte. "many, both rich and poor, resorted to him for instruction." He is stard to have composed time books from the Code and Digests of the Roman system of jurispuration, and the code and Digests of which work are preserved in the town library of Bruges and Leipsic. Although he taught at Oxford, no copy of the works has been discovered at that university. Flourished early in the 12th century.

Vahl, Martin, val, an eminent Danish botaguently became professor of natural history in the university of Copenhagen. B. 1749; D. 1504. Vahlany, Walleran, vai-ya, an eminent Flemish portrait-painter, who was employed at

VAILLANT, Wallorant, enti-ya, an eminent Flemish portrait-painter, who was employed at the French court, and who assisted Prince Kupert in his experiments in mezzotint engraving. B. at Lille, 1623; D. at Amsterdam, 1077. VAILLANT, Jean Foy, an eminent French numismatist, who studied medicine, in which ho

VAILLAY, Jean Foy, an emment Frenen munismatist, who stadied medicine, in which he took his doctor's degree in his 24th year. Having shown an extraordinary knowledge of ancient coins, he was selected by Colbert to collect medals in Italy and the East for the royal cabinet. On his return he was taken by the Algerines. After a captivity of four months, he recovered his liberty, and being in danger of shipwreck, swallowed some of his most valuable medals. In 1702 he became pensionary of the Academy of Inscriptions. His principal works were, "History of the Cesars;" Selectidarum Imperium;" "Historia Ptolemcorum Egypti Regum;" "Nummi antiqui Familiarum Romanarum;" and "Numismato Graca." B. at Beauvais 1632 p. at Paris 1706.

Zigypt Regum; "numm Antiqui ramiliarum Romanarum;" and "Numisanta Greeca," a. at Beauvais, 1632; p. at Paris, 1706.

Valitary, Jean François Toy, was son of the pseceding, and like him was a learned physician and medallist. He wrote a treatise on the Nature and Use of Coffee, and a dissertation on the Cabril. B. at Rome, 1685; p. 1793.

Valitary, Sebastien, an eminent French phy-

VALLEATS, Sensatuen, an emment #renen pnysician and botanis, who became superintendent of the Jardin du Roi and a member of the Academy of Sodences. His principal works were, "Remarks on Tourneforts Botanical Institutions," "Discourse on the Structure of Flowers," "Estanticon Parisiense, or a Description of Plants which grow about Paris," with fine plates. B. at Vigny, near Poutoise, 1669; p. at Paris, 1722.

Yahlaars, 1257
Yahlaars, François le, a celebrated French make peace, but imprudently suffered then to naturalist, who was the son of the French make peace, but imprudently suffered then to normal in Dutch Guiana. He spent three great sumbers of barbastains, and the war being years in the colony of the Cupe of Good renewed, he marched against them, but was Hope, and also collected objects of natural totally defeated near Adrianople. He was

history in Germony and at Surinam. Returning to Paris in 1755, he devoted the rost of his life to arranging his museum and composing his life to arranging his museum and composing his Martinal History of the Birds of Africa; "Natural History of the Birds of Africa; "Iravels in the Interior of Africa;" and the "Natural History of Birds of Paradisc." D. in Dutch Gaina, 1752, b. in France, 182k, VALLENT, Jean Baptiste Philibert, Comt, a

VALLYET, Jean Baptiste Philibert, Count, a French marshal, who was educated in the Polytechnic School, and entering the army, served in the emmaping in Russia; but being taken prisoner, was retained a captire till the conclusion of the war. In 1915 he distinguished himself at Ligny and at Waterloo; and after the re-toration of the Bourbons, served upon the staff. In-1834 he was sent to Africa to superintend the construction of fortilications. He was thus employed during eight years, at the end of which period he returned to Paris, and was engaged upon the defensive works of that captial. In the French expedition against Rome he acted as second in command. For his services there, he was created a marshal of France and a count. When Marshal Saint-Armand was sent in command of the army of the East, he succeeded to the office of minister of war. E. at Dijon, 1760.

VALCENAR, Louis Caspar, soult-nar, an eminent Dutch philologist and philosopher, who in 1755 was appointed professor of Greek and archeology in the university of Leyden, a post he retained until his death. His works, which are esteemed as among the most masterly of those treating upon the learning of aniquity, principally are—editions, with notes, of some of the works of Euripides; the "idjis" of Theoretius; and dissertations upon Herodotus, Callimachus, and others. D. at Leyden, 1756.

warden, Priestand, Talis ; n. at Leed-warden, Priestand, Talis ; n. at Leyden, 1785.

VALCENARE, Jan, an emhent Dutch jurist, who was son of the preceding. In 1787 he was appointed professor of jurisprudence at Utrecht; but having participated in the movement against William V., stadtholder of the Netchelands, he was, upon the intervention of Prussia, compelled to quit Holland. With other members of the participate and the price of the participate price price and the professor of the price of the participate and the price of the participate and the professor of public law. He subsequently acted as ambassador of the Batavian republic at the courts of Madrid and Berlin. After Louis Napoleon became king of Holland, Valckenner was dispatched upon a mission to Napoleon I, to plead against the contemplated annexation of Holland to the French empire. Upon the abdication of Louis Napoleon, he retired into private life, and passed his remaining years in the study of jurisprudence. His works upon political affairs are characterized by eloquence and close reasoning. B. at Leyden, 1769; D. near Haarlem, 1821.

Harriem, 1821.

Yalmas, Flavius, vai'-lens, emperor of the East, a son of Count Gratian, became the Colleague, in the government of the Roman empire, of his brother Valentinian, in 384. A zaslous Arian, he violently persecuted the orthodox lishops. He forced the Goths to make peace, but imprudently suffered them to settle in Thrace, where they were joined by great symbers of barbarians, and the war being renewed, he marched against them, but was totally defeated near Adrianosle, He was

carried to his tent, which the enemy set on fir

the emperor perishing in the flames. D. 378 VALENTINE, Basil, val'-en-tine, a celebrate German alchemist, who was one of the founder German alchemist, who was one of the rounded of chemical science. His writings have been translated into Latin and English. The pri-cipal are, "The Triumphant Chariot of An mony," "The Twelve Keys of Philosophy," an "Testament of Basil Valentine." Flourishe

in the 16th century.
Valentinian I., Flavius, val-en-tin'-i-an, em peror of the West, was the eldest son of Gratian. He divided the Roman empire int Granan. He divided the Roman empire in two portions, giving the east to his brothe Valens, in 364, after which he defeated th Germans, and quelled the revolt in Africa. Th Quadi and Sarmatæ having taken up arms in 374, he marched against them, and ravaged their country with fire and sword, which com nelled them to sue for peace; but while he was addressing their ambassadors, he burst a blood-vessel, through excitement, of which he died, in 375.

VALENTINIAN II. was saluted emperor of his father's death, by the soldiery; but bein only four years of age at that time, he was no in reality, emperor until his brother Gratian' death in 383. He was dethroned by the death in SSS. He was defirenced by the usurper Maximus in SST; but Theodosius after deleating Maximus, restored him in the year following. In SSE Valentinian II. was strangled by his general Arbogastes. He was a virtuous and plotus prince of the West, was the nephew of Theodosius II., and acknow-the nephew of Theodosius II., and acknow-the property of the property

ledged emperor in 423, at the age of six years, under the guardianship of his mother Placidia, who governed with great prudence; but when Valentinian came of age, he plunged into debauchery, and ruled with such tyranny that

he was assassinated in 455.

VALBRIANUS, Publius Licinius, va-lee'-ri-ai'nus, a Roman, who was proclaimed emperor by the soldiery in 253. He associated his son Gallienus with himself in the government, and per-secuted the Christians. He made war on the Goths and Scythians with some success, but was taken prisoner in an expedition against Sapor, king of Persia, who carried him to his capital in triumph, and treated him with great barbartly. After his death, which happened in 260, of grief, Sapor ordered his body to be flayed, and, the skin being tanned, was nailed up in a Persian temple.

Valerianus, Picrius, a learned Italian, who became apostolic notary under Leo X. and Julius II., having previously refused a bishopric. His chief works are Latin poems. B. in the state of Venice, about 1475; D. 1553.

VALERIUS, Publius, va-lee'-ri-us, a celebrated Roman, surnamed Publicola, for his popularity. He assisted Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and was the first to take an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country. gained the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the son of Tarquin fell. Publicola became four times consul, and, after his death, received the thanks which a people redeemed from slavery usually pay to their deliverers. He was so poor that his body was buried at the public expense. The Roman matrons mourned his death a whole year.

VALERIUS FLACOUS. (See FLACOUR Caius Valerius.)

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin historian, who 1048

served with Sextus Pompeius in the Roman army in Asia; and at his return wrote a collection of remarkable actions and sayings of eminent Romans, dedicated to Tiberius. was translated into English by Speed, and published in 1678. Flourished at the commence. ment of the 1st century.

VALESIUS, Henricus, or HENRY DE VALOIS. val'-waw, a learned French critic, who was educated for the legal profession, which he aban-doned, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. His merit procured him the place of historio grapher to the king, and a pension. He also received another from the clergy of France for publishing an edition of the Greek ecclesiastical historians. His life of excessive study caused him to become blind. B. at Paris, 1603; D. 1676.
Valesius, or Valois, Adrieu de, brother of

the preceding, was also royal historiographer. France from 254 to 752. B. 1607; D. 1692.
VALLA, Lorenzo, val'-la, a learned Italian

writer, and the most profound scholar of his time. He rescued the Latin language from Gothic barbarity; but having hazarded some free opinions respecting the doctrines of the Romish church, he was condemned to be burnt alive, but was saved by Alphonso, king of Naples. He was next confined in a monastery; but Pope Nicholas V., who respected his talents. called him to Rome, appointed him professor of rhetoric, and afterwards his secretary, and gave him a pension. His most important works were, "On the Elegance of the Latin Language;" 'History of the Reign of Ferdi-nand, King of Aragou;" translations of Thucydides, Herodotus, and Homer's "Iliad;" Notes on the New Testament; treatise on Falschood and Truth; and Fables. B. at Rome, about 1407; D. at the same city, 1457.

VALLANCY, OF VALLANCE, ral'-lance, V vriter in the antiquities of Ireland, who wring a residence in that country as an coungineers, devoted himself to the study Ingineers, devotes minisci to the study, language, topography, and antiquities, and a survey of the island, for which it reviewed £1000; and wrote a "Grammar and Dictionary of the Irish Language," "Collectance de Rebus Hilbernie's," &c. He attained to survey of a survey of the surv he rank of general, and was a member of everal scientific institutions. в. 1732: р.

812. 812. VALUE, Pietro della, eal'-lai, an Italian tra-eller, who journeyed through Turkey, Egypt, he Holy Land, Persia, and India, and, on his eturn to Rome, published an account of his ravels in 55 letters, portions of which havo cen translated into English. n. at Rome,

186; D. at the same city, 1652. VALETTE. (See LA VALETTE, G. Parisot de.) Valli, Eusebio, val'-li, an Italian physician, mous for his researches on the plague and sllow fever, of which latter he died at Ha-nuah, 1816. B. at Pistoja, 1762. VALLIBEE. (See LA VALLIERS, Louise Fran-

ise de.)

Vallishieri, Antonio, val-lis-ne-ai'-re, an minent Italian naturalist, who studied under Malpighi, and afterwards became physician to the pope. His works abound in curious disveries in natural history and medicine. B. ear Modena, 1661; p. 1730.

VALMONT DE BOMARE, val'-mawn, an eminent rench naturalist, who was intended for the

gal profession, and during some years pursued

Valuv Vandyck

course of study to qualify him for prace physic. He wrote a "Treatise on the Oracles," tising at the French bar; but at length his greater love for natural science caused him to abandon jurisprudence altogether. The duke d'Argenson provided him with the means of visiting the chief cities of Europe, and, in 1756, visiting the enter ettes of Europe, and, in 1700, he returned to the French capital with a valuable collection of objects of natural history. During the interval 1756-88, he read lectures upon natural history at Paris, and was offered professorships in Portugal and Russia, but re-fused. His most important works were, "Dictionnaire Raisonné Universel d'Histoire Naturelle," "Catalogue of a Cabinet of Natural History," and "New Exposition of the Mineral Kingdom." B. at Rouen, 1731; D. 1807.

VALPY, Rev. Richard, väl'-pe, an eminent English classical scholar, who became head master of the grammar-school at Reading, which establishment rose to a high reputation under his direction. He was the author of, among other works, a Greek grammar and a Latin grammar. B. in the island of Jersey, 1754; p. in London, 1836.—His son, the Rev. Francis Valpy, succeeded him in the mastership of the Reading school .- Another son, A. J. Valpy, settled in business, in London, as a variety, settled in business, in London, as a printer, and produced a number of learned works; among others, an edition of the "Thesaurus" of Stephens, and some of the Greek

and Latin classics.

VAMBÉRY, Arminius, vam-bai'-re, a Hungarian who has gained considerable celebraty for his explorations of Central Asia in the disguise of a dervish. He has written a work entitled "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia,"

Travels and Advantuates in Central Asia.

P. in Hungary about 1820.

VAN ACHEN, Hans, fan d'-ken, a celebrated
German painter, who was much employed by
the emperor Rudolph II. His works have been reproduced by the most eminent engravers of the 17th century. B. at Cologue, 1552; D. at

Prague, 1615.

VANEUGI, Sir John, son'-broo, a celebrated English dramatic writer and architect, who was descended of a family which had taken entrage in England during Alva's tyranical role in the Netherlands. After acquiring some celebrity as an architect, he commenced writing for the stage about 1695, producing "The Provided Wife," "The Confederacy," and "The Relapse; or, Virtue in Danger," comedies which still hold their place on the stage. He was for some time Clarencieux king-of-arms, and in 1718 was annointed surveyor of Green-ANBRUGH, Sir John, van'-broo, a celebrated was nor some time Charenceux amg-ol-arms, and in 1716 was appointed surveyor of Green-wich Hospital. He was also comptroller-general of works, and surveyor of the royal gardens. Sir John built several superb edifices, the principal of which is the principal of the control of the principal of which is Blenheim, the seat of the duke of Marlborough. B. either in London or Cheshire, 1666; D. in London, 1726.

VANCOUVER, George, van'-koo-ver, a circum-navigator and captain in the British navy, served as a midshipman under Captain Cook; and a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication be-tween the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans, being determined on, he was appointed to command it, and gave his name to an im-portant island in the Pacific Ocean. "Van-couver's Voyage" was afterwards published by

him. B. about 1750; D. 1798.

nim. B. about 1700; B. 1795.
VANDALE, Antony, van'-dail, a learned Dutch an physician, was at first engaged in mercantile Lopursuits, which he quitted for the study of

puyse. In wrote a "treatise on the Orales, which was abridged by Fontenelle; and was also the author of a work on the "Origin and Progress of Idolatry," a "Dissertation on Aristess and the Septuagint Version," &c. z. 1633;

D. at Haerlem, 1708. VANDAMME, Dominique, van'-dam, a French general, entered the military service very young, and was made general of division in 1799, after distinguishing himself in the revolutionary campaigns of the Rhine. He served in most of Napoleon's campaigns against Austria in 1806-7-9; but was not in the Russian campaign of 1813. having been disgraced in consequence of some dispute with Jerome Bonaparte. But he had the command of the 32nd division in 1813. With that corps he feel into an ambuscade at Kulin, his forces were nearly all cut to pieces, and himself, being made prisoner, was sent to Kasan, near Siberia. He was restored to free-dom by the peace of 1814, and joining Bonaparte during the Hundred Days, served in Grouchy's division at the time of the battle of Waterloo. He made a skilful retreat, and offered the provisional government to defend Paris with the 80,000 troops he had saved and collected; but was compelled by the negotia-tions to retire behind the Loire. In 1816 he was banished by ordonnance to Ghent, and afterwards fixed his residence in the United States, but was ultimately permitted to re-enter France,

and put on half-pay in 1824. B. 1771; D. 1830.
VANDER-MEER, Jan, van'-der-meer, au eminent Dutch artist, who excelled in painting landscapes and sea views. B. at Rotterdam, 1627; D. about 1691. His son, of the same name, was also a clever artist in representing

name, was also a cover arrise in tep-actions landscapes and animals. B. 1656; D. 1764: VANDER-MEDIEN, Antony Francis, van-dermu'-len, a celebrated Flemish artist, who settled at Paris, and excelled in painting horses, He exc hunting-parties, sieges, and battles. cuted representations on the spot of most of the actions in which Louis XIV. was engaged. His best works are in the Louvre and at Ver-His best works are in the Louvre and at sailles. B. at Brussels, 1634; D. at Paris, 1690.

VANDER-MEULEN, Peter, brother of the pre-ceding, was engaged to paint battle-pieces for William III. of England.

VANDER-MONDE, Charles Augustin, van'-dervandee, an eminent physician, who wrote a "Collection of Medical and Surgical Observations," "Essay on the Manner of Perfecting the Human Species," and "Dictionary of Health." B. at Macao, 1727; D. at Paris, 1762.

VANDERVELDE, Adrian, van'-der-veld, an eminent Dutch painter, who excelled in depicting landscapes, which he adorned with figures. He also painted historical subjects, and all his works are scarce and valuable. B. at Amster-

dam, 1639; p. 1672.

VANDERVELDE, OF VANDEVELDE, William called the Old, a celebrated Dutch painter. In consequence of the successful manner in which he depicted the naval engagements between the English and Dutch, he was invited to England by Charles II., in 1675, and obtained a pension from the crown. B. at Leyden, 1610; D. in England, 1693.

VANDEEVELDE, William, styled the Younger, an eminent Dutch artist, and son of the proceeding. He painted, like his father, sca-pieces and shipping. B. at Amsterdam, 1633; B. in London, 1707.

VANDYCK, Sir Anthony, văn'-dike, a famou

Dutch painter, who was educated under Ruben: the resided some time at Rome, and then removed to Genoa, where he was employed by Prince Philibert of Savoy, and other high personages. On his return to Flanders, his reput tion tose to such a height that Cardinal Richeller invited him to earth. invited him to settle in France; but he pro ferred visiting England, where he had previous been, and was employed by Charles I., who con ferred on him the honour of knighthood. His best works were done in England, where he married a grand-daughter of the earl of Gowric married a grand-danginer of the earth of court the painted historical subjects, particularly descent from the cross, at Antwerp; but hr fame mostly rosts upon his portraits of roya and noble personages. His masterpieces an held to be the portrait of the earl of Straflor' at Wentworth House, and the head of Gevartica in the National Gallery, which last is, howeve believed by some to be the work of Ruben: His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathe

dal. B. at Antwerp, 1599; D. in London, 1641 Van Dyor, Harry Stoe, a poetical and miscel laneous writor, was the author of "Theatrica Portraits," "The Gondola," a series of tales, and "Sonss," set to music. He also contributed to Dr. Bowring's "Batavian Anthology." B. in

London, 1798; D. 1828.
VANE, Sir Henry, vain, an English patric
was eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, secretary o state to Charles I. After studying at Oxford, h went to Geneva, where he imbibed a dislike to the principles upon which his native country was then governed; on which account h quarrelled with his father, and made a voyage to New England. He returned in 1637, and upon the breaking out of the civil war, took an active part against the king. He, however, opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, who caused him to be imprisoned. After the Restoration, he was one of the twenty excepted out of the act of general pardon, and was sent to the Tower. In 1662 he was brought to trial for high treason wrote some political and theological works, B. about 1612. found guilty, and beheaded on Tower-hill. Ho

VANINI, Lucilio, va-ne'-ne, an Italian sceptic who promulgated a pantheistical system of philosophy, out of the works of Aristotle, Averroes, losophy, out of the works of Aristotle, Averroes, and Cardan. He also preached upon his philosophy in Germany, Holland, and England. In 1617 he was arrested at Toulouse, and condemned to death by the Parliament there. He wrote, according to some, in support of atheism; but others have defended him from the charge. n. in the province of Otranto, July 1858. howest divisor in the province of Otranto, July 1858. howest divisor in the charge.

July, 1585; burnt alive in 1619.

Vanloo, Jean Baptiste, van'-loo, a celebrated French artist, who painted many portraits of illustrious personages in so fine a style as to bear away the palm from every rival both in Paris and in London. B. at Aix, Provence, 1684; p. at the same city, 1746.—His two sons

were also eminent as painters.

VANLOO, Charles André, brother and pupil of the above, after visiting Italy, became painter to Louis XV., chevalier of the order of Santiage of the Academy of Painting. He executed many fine historical pictures for the king of France. According to Diderot, he could neither read nor write. n. at Nice, 1705; n. at Paris, 1765.

VANMANDER, Charles, van-man'-de", a Dutch historical and landscape painter, and poet, who executed works at Rome, Vienna, and in

Holland. He set up an academy at Hacrlem, and trained there many pupils, who afterwards became eminent artists. In literature, he produced songs, translations of the "Iliad," Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and compiled the biographies of celebrated German, Dutch, and Italian pnies of celebrated German, Duten, and Italian painters. His principal pictures are, "Adam and Eve in Paradise," and "The Deluge," B. near Courtray, 1548; p. at Amsterdam, 1806. At his death, 300 of his pupils and fellow-townsmen attended his remains to the tomb.

Vanni, Francis, van'-ne, an Italian historical painter, who chiefly worked on religious subjects. B. at Siena, about 1563; D. at the same

city, 1609.

Van Praer, prait, a celebrated bibliopolist, who became one of the conservators of the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris, and enriched that establishment by obtaining for it many valuable works. His principal work is entitled "Catalogue of Works Printed upon Vollum." B. at Bruges, 1754; D. at Paris, 1837.

VANSOMER, Paul, van-so'-mer, a celebrated Flemish portrait painter, who settled in Eng-James I, and the nobility. Some of his por-traits are at Hampton Court Palace. B. at Ant-

werp, about 1576; D. in London, 1621.
VAN SWIETEN, Gerard, swe'-ten, an eminent Dutch physician, who became the pupil of Boerhaave, after which he went to Vienna, where he was appointed physician and librarian to the empress Maria Theresa. He also lectured on the materia medica and practice of physic with the materia medica and practice of physic with great reputation in that city, where he performed many emiment cures.

It is principal of the property of the performed many emiment cures. It is principal of Boerhauve, "which has been translated into Boerhauve," which has been translated into English. n.at Leyden, 1700 y. at Vienna, 1707. VANUTEUL, Liuit, and re-tail t-ie, accelerated.

Italian architect, who was of Flemish extraction. and at first worked as a painter; but having studied architecture under Ivara, he made designs for several churches and other edifices. which raised him to so high a reputation, that the king of Naples selected him as the architect of the palace at Caserta, one of the finest buildings creeted in the 18th century, He also designed the immense aqueducts which supply water to that palace, the cavalry bar-racks, and three churches at Naples. In 1757 he produced a work upon the Palace at Caserta.

at Naples, 1700; р. 1773. Vapeneau, Louis Gustave, va-'pe-ro, a modern French littérateur, who, on completing his eduational career, became the private secretary of lictor Cousin, and afterwards taught philoso-by in the college of Tours. In 1852 he entered pon the study of jurisprudence, and was, two ears later, admitted an advocate. Soon afterards, he was appointed editor of a work of onsiderable importance, entitled "Dictionnairo Iniversel des Contemporains," to which task he evoted himself during four years. He also washinked conventibles to architectural. urnished some articles to another valuable work. mtitled "Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosohiques." B. at Orleans, 1819.

Wardert, Benedetto, ver'-Le, a learned Italian iter, who became, under Cosmo I., duke of lorence, director of the New Florentine Acamer. His principal work is the "listory of lorence," from 1527 to 1533; but he was also he author of several poems, and a work atitled "Ercolano, or Dialogues on the Philosophy of Language." B. at Florence, 1502:

p. at the same city, 1565.

VARENIUS, Bernhardus, va-re'-ni-us, an emi-VAREAUS, BERNARTUS, CO-PE-AL-HE, an CMI-nent Dutch physician, who wrote an excellent "System of Universal Geography," which was republished, with great improvements, by Sir Isaac Newton in 1672, and has been translated into English. He was also the author of a curious "Description of Japan and Siam."

D. 1660.
VARGAS, Francisco, var'-gas, a celebrated Spanish jurisconsult, and ambassador from Charles Not the Council of Trent. On his return to Spain he was appointed a counsellor of state. He wrote a work on the "Jurisdiction of the Pope and Bishops," for which he incurred the resentment of the court of Rome; also, "Memoirs of the Council of Trent." D. 1560.

Varianon, Pierre, va-reen'-yawng, an eminent French mathematician, who became professor of mathematics in the Mazarin College. His most important works are, a treatise on Mechanics, "Elements of Mathematics," treatise upon the Motion of running Waters, and numerous papers in the "Memoirs" of the Academy. B. at Caen, Normandy, 1654; D. at Paris, 1722

Varillas, Antoine, va'-reel-la, a French historian, who became historiographer to Gaston, duke of Orleans, and sub-librarian in the Royal Library at Paris. He wrote a "History of France;" Aneedotes of Florence, or the Secret History of the House of Medici," "History of the Revolution in Europe on account of Religion," and other works. B. at Guéret, La Marche, 1624; D. at Paris, 1696.

Varius, Lucius, rair -t-us, a Latin poet, who was the intimate friend of Virgil and Horace, and was appointed by Augustus to examine and revise the "Eneid." Some fragments only of his works have survived. D. about 11 B.C.

VARLEY, John, var'-le, an eminent English water-colour painter, who was among the first to produce works in that department of art which exhibited either force or breadth of treatment-all the water-colour drawings executed before his innovations having been little better than tinted engravings. Although in receipt of a large income, he became involved in difficulties, chiefly through his attachment to the study of astrology. B. in London, about 1777; D. 1842.

n von Ense, Karl August, farnha'-gen, a modern German miscellaneous writer, who, in early life, abandoned his studies to enter who, it early ine, abandoned in studies to eater the Austrian army, and fought at the battle of Wagram, where he was wounded. He subsequently held a commission in the Russian army, but quitted it to enter the Prussian diplomatic service. He was at the congress of astonish the most learned Jews. He wrote Vienna in 1814, and in the following year be-inotes for Stephens's Bible. These were concame minister at Carlsruhe. The most important of his numerous works were-" History of the Vienna Congresses;" "Gothe from the testimony of his Contemporaries;" "Lives of General Seydlitz and Field-marshal Keith;" "Memoirs and Miscellaneous Writings;" and a treatise on the "Writing of History and Lite-

poet, and naturalist, he was extolled by all his contemporaries. He dedicated to Cicero a treatise on the Latin language, and wrote a work upon agriculture, entitled "De Ile Rustica," both or which are extant, with some fragments of his Menippean satires. Rome, 116 B.C; D. 27 B.C.

Varro, Publius Terentius, styled Atacinus, a Latin poet. He wrote a poem, "De Bello Sequanico," and translated into Latin verse the "Argonauties" of Apollonius. Only some fragments of these works remain. B. in Gallia

Narbonensis, 82 B.C.; D. 37 B.C. VARUS, Quintilius, vai'rus, a Roman proconsul, who was descended from an illustrious family, was appointed governor of Syria, and afterwards because commander of the and interwards became commander of the armies in Germany. Surprised by the enemy, under Arminius, his army was cut to pieces. When he saw that everything was lost, he killed himself, 10 A.D. His head was after-wards sent to Augustus, at Rome, by one of the barbarian chiefs.

VARUS, Quintilius, a friend of Horace, and other great men in the Augustan age. He was one great min the agreem agreem agree a great critic, as Horace, in his "Art of Poetry," seems to imply. The poet has ad-dressed the 15th ode of his first book to him, and in the 24th he pathetically mourns

his death.

Vasa. *(See* Gustavus I.) Vasam, George, *va-sa'-re*, an Italian painter, architect, and biographer, who studied under Del Sarto and Michael Angelo, and copied the Det Sarto and Aichael Angelo, and copied the remains of ancient sculpture; but was deficient in colouring. He wrote the "Lives of celebrated Painters, Sculptors, and Architects." B. at Arczzo, 1512; b. at Florence, 1574. VASCASAN, Michael, vas. 4.6-v. J. an eminent French printer, who was one of the first of the Painter with discovered the arconference of the colour painters.

Paris printers that discarded the use of the Gothic characters in their books.

Took D. about 1576.

Vasquez, Gabriel, vas'-kai, a celebrated Spanish theologian, who became professor of theology at Alcala, and atterwards at Rome. He obtained the surname of the "luminary of

He obtained the surname of the "luminary of Spanish theology." B. 1551; D. 1604.
VASQUEZ, Alphonso, an eminent Spanish painter and sculptor, who was engaged to design the superb catafique of Philip II. He likewise adorned the great edifices of Spain with frescoes and oil paintings. B. 1557; D. 1605.

Vatabus, François, va-ta-bloos, a learned French Orientalist, who became professor of Hebrew in the Royal College of Paris, and had so profound a knowledge of the Hebrew as to they are very highly esteemed. D. 1547.

VATER, John Severin, fu-ter, an eminent German philologist and theologian, who became General Seydlitz and Field-marshal Keith," brofessor of theology and Oriental languages at treatise on the "Writing of History and Literature." a. A Dusseldorf, 1785; p. 1855.

Varro, Marous Terentius, abr-ro, a Roman write, who served under Pompey against Casar, and upon the defeat of the former, retired from the army; and having conclinated the favour of Casar, he was employed in superintending the Greek and Latin libraries at Rome. Equally carried as a historian, grammarian, 1051

the republic at Berne he became. He devoted the leisure left by his diplomatic duties to the the leisure left by his diplomatic duties to tecomosition of works which have made his name famous. After putting forth some less important works, he, in 1759, published his "Treatise on the Law of Nations; or, the Trinciples of Natural Law applied to the Conduct of States and Sovereigns." This is esteemed a standard authority upon the subjec of which it treats, and takes rank with Gro tius and Puffendorf. B. at Neufchâtel, 1714

D. 1767.

VAUBAN, Sebastian le Prestre, seigneur de vo'-ba, a celebrated French engineer, who entered the army in his 17th year, and in a short time evinced an extraordinary genius for the science of fortification and milkary tactics. After serving during some time under the Prince of Condé in the Spanish army, he was taken prisoner by in the Spanish army, he was taken prisoner by the royalists, and was urged by Mazarin to enter the service of the king. Taking this offer of the cardinal, he distinguished himself at the siege of St. Menchould, and, in 1638, at Gravelines, Ondenarde, and Apres. Louis XIV., appreciating his nillitary genius, next employed him to strengthen the fortifications of Dunkirk and Ville, of which he are no normalized coverners. Lille, of which he was nominated governor. At Maestricht, Valenciennes, and Ghent, his mili-tary skill was also triumphant, and after the signature of the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678, he was engaged in strengthening the fortresses o his native country. On the renewal of war, he took Mannheim, and constructed a remarkable intrenched camp at Dunkirk, which wa his last great effort. For his eminent services he was ereated a marshal of France, and received many marks of his sovereign's esteem. His principal works are—treatise on Fortification, under the title of "The French Engineer;" "New Treatise on the Attack and Defence of Places;" "Essays upon Fortification;" "Political Testament of M. de Vauban," B. near Saulieu, in Burgundy, 1633; p. 1707.

VAUCANSON, Jacques de, vo'-kan-sawng, French mechanician, who evinced a love for the mechanical arts from his childhood, and at a very early age constructed some remarkable pieces of machinery. In 1738 he exhibited at Paris an automaton figure of a flute-player, which was six feet in height, and which executed the vari-ous notes precisely like a living performer. Ho subsequently made a flageolet-player, and a duck which swam, quacked, waved its wings, arranged its feathers, accepted barley from the hand, and digested its food. The last operation was performed by placing in the interior of the was performed by placing in the merior of the automaton certain substances which made a solution of the food. He also distinguished himself by his improvements in silk-dressing machinery. B. at Grenoble, 1709; D. 1782.

VAUGHAN, Sir John, vawn, a celebrated law-yer, who, after studying at Christchurch Col-lege, Oxford, removed to the Inner Temple, London, where he contracted an intimacy with Selden, who made him one of his executors. During the civil war he lived in retirement, but in 1668 was made chief justice of the Common

Pleas. B. 1608; D. 1674. VAUGHAN, Sir John, D.C.L., one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, was called to the bar in his twenty-fourth year, and in seven years more was made a serjeant. He was made a baron of the Exchequer in 1827, and in 1834 became a judge of the Common Pleas and a privy councillor. n. 1772; D. 1839,

VAUGHAN, Rev. Robert, a modern English Independent divine and writer, who was, during Independent divine and writer, who was, during several years, professor of history in the London University, since called University College. 1819 he was appointed president of the Lancashire Independent College at Manchester, which office he retained antil the year 1851 1844 he started "The British Quarterly Review". His most important works were. "Memorials of the Start Dynasty." The Cansso for the Start Dynasty." The Cansso for the Corruption of Christianity; "Congregation—

Vaux, Nicholas, Lord, vo, a gallant English nobleman, who displayed such proofs of valour at the battle of Newark, in 1487, that he received the honour of knighthood. He became ceived the honour of angulhood. He became a great favourite with Henry VIII., and was created a peer. p. 1530. In the "Paradise of Dainty Devises" are several elegant poems by Lord Vaux, who is supposed to have been the cldest son of Lord Nicholas Vaux,

VAUX, Noel Jourdan de, a French nobleman and marshal of France, who distinguished him-self as a soldier in Italy, Corsica, and Bohemia. At Fontency his bravery was particularly con-spictous. He also rendered eminent service at the siege of Brussels and at the battle of at the stere of Brussels and at the battle of Rocoux. In 1760 he was charged with the de-fence of Friedburg. In 1760 he held the com-mand in Corsica, which he completely subdued. For his great services he was made commander-

in-chief of Burgundy, and a marshal of France. B. in Burgundy, 1705; D. 1785. VEGA, Lope Felix de, vav'-ga, a distinguished Spanish poet, who became secretary to the duke of Alva, and after the death of his first wife. to whom he was much attached, served as a soldier in the "Invincible Armada." Escaping the dangers of that disastrous expedition, he entered the employment of a Spanish nobleman. On losing his second wife, he took holy orders. Pope Urban VII. created him doctor of divinity. sent him the cross of the order of Malta, and gave him a place in the apostolic exchaquer. Throughout the whole of his varied career he Throughout the whole of his variet career he ontinued to exercise his fertile pen. His printipal performances are comedies, which were acted with such success at Madrid as to produce the author a considerable fortune. His composition was so ready, and his invention so ferobstitution was so ready, and his invention so ter-ile, that he sometimes wrote a comedy in a single day. According to one of his culogists, he printed 22,300,000 lines. Without taking into account the works which have been lost, or those which remain in manuscript, there xist of his writings 497 plays, and 21 religious

opens, besides burlesque poens, epics, novels, and allegories. B. at Madrid, 1602; D. 1635.
VEGETUS, Flavius Renatus, vo-je-shi-us, a atin writer on nilitary subjects, whose principal production was "Military Institutions." hich gives a very exact view of the ancient actics; but he also wrote a "Treatise on the veterinary Art." The "Military Institutions" vas translated and printed by Caxton, under he title of "The Fayt of Armes and Chyvalry."

lourished about 385 A.D.

VEIL, Charles Marie de, vail, a Jew, who was converted to Christianity by Bossuet, and was ppointed a canon of the order of St. Augustine; ut repaired to England about 1679, and became Baptist preacher. He wrote "Commentaries

Velasquez

on the Minor Prophets and other Books of the Scripture." D. about 1690 .- His brother Louis was also converted, and became a Protestant, p. about 1700.

Velasquez, Diego Rodriguez de Silva, ve-las'kai, a distinguished Spanish painter. Philip IV. appointed him his first painter, conferred on him the order of knighthood, and granted him a liberal pension. Few of his pictures are to be seen out of his native country. "It is impossible," says an important authority, "to estimate Velasquez without going to Spain. Grievous is the error of those who suppose him only to be the portrait-painter of sallow mustachioed Spaniards in black cloaks. He drew the minds of men; they live, breathe, and seem ready to walk out of the frames. . . . The freshness, individuality, and identity of each person are quite startling. . . . After a few days spent in the Royal Gallery of Madrid, we fancy that we have actually been acquainted with the royal family and court of his day, and that we have actually lived with them." Seville, 1599; D. at Madrid, 1660.

VELLEIUS-PATERCULUS. (See PATERCULUS,

Velleius.)

VELTHEIM, A. F., Count, felt'-hime, an eminent German mineralogist, who became superintendent of the mines in the Hartz, and published a "Dissertation on the Formation of Basalts;" another on the "Vases of the An-cients;" on "Memon's Statue;" and the "Barberini, or Portland Vase." The university of Helmstadt conferred on him a doctor's de-gree, and the king of Prussia created him a

count. D. 1801.

VENDÁME, Cœsar, Duke de, vain'-dome, was eldest son of Henry IV., by Gabrielle d'Estrées. He was legitimated in 1595, and afterwards nominated governor of the province of Brittany. After the decease of his father, he became the leader of the opposition faction, but subsequently joined the court against the Huguenots. He and his brother Alexander were, in 1626, arrested and confined during four years, on the charge of con-spiring against the life of Richelieu. In 1641 he was again about to be arrested upon a similar charge, but escaped to England, where he continued to reside until after the death of Richelieu. He became governor of Burgundy in 1650; in 1655 he defeated the Spanish fleet at Barcelona.

ADDA DE CHECKER LINE SPAINS HEET AT BATCELONA, HAVING PREVIOUSLY CADATURE BORCEAUX From the malcontents. n. 1594; n. at Paris, 1665.

VENDÁUR, LOUIS JOSEPH, Duke de, a. celebrated French general, who was the grandson of Casar, duke de Vendôme, one of the illegitimate sons of Henry IV. At an early age he entered the army as a volunteer under Louis XIV. in Holland. After passing through the XIV. in Holland. After passing through the different ranks, he became a general, and was sent to Spain, where he took Barcelona, in 1697. Louis XIV, named him commander-in-chief in Italy, in 1702, in the room of Villeroi, who had been very unsuccessful. Vendome changed the aspect of affairs, and gained several victories over the Imperialists. In 1705 he defeated over the imperiances. In 1700 he detected Prince Eugene at Cassano, and was on the point of taking Turin, when he was recalled to take the command in Finders, where he was signally defeated, at Oudenarde, by the duke of Marthorough. He then went to Spain, restored Philip V, to his capital, and took 4000 me. under Lord Stanhope, prisoners. B. 1654; D. at Tignaroz, Spain, 1712.

VENDOME, Philip, Duke de, and the last who

Verdi

bore the title, was the brother of the preceding. While an infant, he was enrolled in the order of Malta, of which he ultimately became grand prior. He was the companion of his brother in his battles, till having, by his indolence, nearly caused the ruin of the French army by the Austrians, at Cassano, in 1706, he was sent into exile by Louis XIV. Retiring to Rome, he remained there during five years, at the end of mained there during nre years, as use case as which time he was permitted to return to his native country. When, in 1715, an attack of the Turks upon Malta was apprehended, he would be his leand to take the command. The went to the island to take the command. Turks not making their appearance, he returned to France, where he spent the remainder of his life in a licentious manner. B. 1655; D. at Paris, 1727.

VENERONI, Jean, ven'-ai-ro'-ne, an eminent French writer, who taught Italian at Paris, and, Frenen writer, who tangsi trainan as rurs, and, in order to pass for a Forentine, Italianized his name from Vigneron to Veneroni. He wrote "A Method of Learning Italian," which has been translated into English; "A Dictionary, Italian and French and French and Italian," "Select Fables;" and "The Letters of Loredano and Cardinal Bentivoglio" translated into French. Lived in the early part of the 18th

century.

VENEZIANO, Domenico, vai-nait'-se-a'-no, an eminent Venetian painter, who introduced oil-painting at Florence; but having excited the jealousy of Castagno, whom he taught to colour in oils, he was basely murdered by him. B. at Venice, about 1410; killed near Florence, 1464.

VENEZIANO, Agostino, a celebrated Venetian engraver, who produced portraits of Barbarossa, of Charles V., Francis I. of France, and copied many of Raffaelle's designs. B. at Venice, near the close of the 15th century; D. about

VENIUS, or VAN VEEN, Otho, vain, a Dutch painter, who studied under Zucchero at Rome; after which he went to Antwerp, and thence to Brussels. He was a good writer, and published "Amorum Emblemata," and several other works, with plates after his own designs. Rubens was his disciple. B. at Levden, 1556: D. at Brussels, 1634.

VENN, Henry, ven, an English divine, who became fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. He wrote the "Complete Duty of Man" (not to be confounded with the "Whole Duty of Man"), and "Mistakes in Religion exposed."

Surrey, 1725; D. near London, 1796. VENNER, Tobias, ven'-ner, an English physician, who wrote a work entitled "Via Recta ad Vitam Longam; or, an Easy Way to a Long Life;" also a "Treatise on the Bath Waters." Life;" B. at Petherton, Somersetshire, 1577; D. 1660.

VENNER, Thomas, an English fanatic, who during the reign of Charles II. preached against all government, republican and monarchical, asserting that the kingdom of Jesus on earth was begun. He and his followers were called Fifth-monarchy Men; and soon after the Resto-ration they proclaimed King Jesus publicly in the street; for which Venner and twelve others were executed in 1661.

were executed in 1681.

VERDY, Giuseppe, sair'.de, a modern Italian musical composer, who studied his art under Lavinga at Milan, and in 1839 produced his first work. It was not, however, until he gave to the public his "Nabuco," in 1842, that he acquired a name as a musical writer, and became the most popular composer of the time;

his operas of "Rigoletto," "Trovatore," "Trahis operas of "Rigoletto," Trovacore, "Tra-viata," &c., being constantly played. " of Roucoule, Parma, 1814. Vene, Edward, veer, Earl of Oxford, an Eng-

lish nobleman, eminent for his valour and literary talents. In 1588 he sat upon the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and held a command in mary queen of scots, and need a command in the fleet which fought the Spanish armada. His poems were much admired in his time. There is a specimen in Percy's "Reliques of Antient Poetry," and another in "England's Parnassus," B. about 1540; p. 1604.

Vere, Sir Francis, an English general, who, assist the Dutch by Queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leicester. In 1596 he was appointed governor of Flushing, and afterwards distinguished himself at the battle near Nieuport, and by his gallant defence of Ostend which he held for upwards of three years against the Spaniards. He displayed equal bravery and skill at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom and on many other occasions. B. 1554; D. 1608.

VERE, Sir Horace, was younger brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Holland, and afterwards had the command of the forces sent by King James to the Palatinate. In 1605 he escaped, by a series of skilful manœuvres. from Spinola, at the head of 12,000 men, while Sir Horace had only 4000. He was created Lord

Vere by Charles I. D. 1035.

Vere by Charles I. D. 1035.

Vere Lius, Olaus, vere'-li-us, an eminent Swedish antiquarian writer, who became professor of Swedish antiquities, and antiquary to Charles IX. His works, which are very valuable, are principally devoted to an elucidation of the early history and antiquities of Scandinavia. B. 1618; D. 1682.

Charles Gravier, Count de, vairzh'-en, a French statesman, who, in 1755, was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, and afterwards to Sweden; but, when Louis XVI. came to the throne, in 1774, he was recalled, and made minister of foreign affairs. He displayed the qualities of a profound statesman, particularly in the peace of 1783, during which he negotiated a treaty of commerce with England and another with Russia. B. at Dijon, 1717; D. 1787.

VERGIL, Polydore, ver'-jil, an Italian historian, who visited England in the suite of Carrian, who visited Engiand in the state of Car-dinal Corneto, the pope's legate, in 1503. Henry VIII. was so pleased with his wit and address, that he gave him the archdeaconry of Wells; but he returned to his native country in 1550. His principal works are, "De Inventoribus Rerum, "Treatise on Prodigios," "Ada-giorum, or Proverbs," and a History of England in Latin, which, however, is more elegant than faithful. B. at Urbino, about 1470; p. 1555. " "Treatise on Prodigics," "Ada-

VERGNIAUD, Pierre Victorin, vair ne-o, a leader of the Girondest party in the French Revolution, remarkable for the brilliant energy of his oratory; who, with Gensonne and Gaudet, opposed the sanguinary measures of Robespierre; but being beaten in the struggle, were accused before the revolutionary tribunal, and sent to the guillotine. Vergniaud, like many of his colleagues, refused to escape; he had prepared a subtle poison for himself, but as there was not enough for all his fellow-victims, he generously resolved to suffer with them. B. 175 guillotined, 1793. (See Lamartine's "History of the Girondists.")

1054

Dutch anatomist, who worked as an agricultural Duten anatomise, who worked as an agricultural labourer till he was 22 years of age, and then gained a place at the university of Louvain, where he studied medicine, received his doctor's where he state and the professorship. His most important works were, "Anatomy of the Human Body," "Defence of Harvey's Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood," and treatises upon diseases of the head and chest; all these works being written in Latin. B. 1648; D. 1710.

Deing Written in Launt. B. 10-25; B. 1710.
Verneyen, John Cornelius, vair-mi-en, an eminent Dutch painter, whose beard was so long as to reach the ground. He was much employed and esteemed by the emperor Charles

V. B. near Haerlem, 1500; D. at Brussels, 1559.
Verenteel, Peter Martyr, vair melye, an
Italian divine, who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and was, in 1547, invited to England by Cranmer; but after the accession of Mary he retired to Strasburg, where he became professor of divinity. He wrote commenraries on the Scriptures, and epistles to the Protestant churches in Poland and England, as well as to Melanethon and Calvin. B. at Flo-

rence, 1500; D. at Zurich, 1502.

VERNER, Claude Joseph, voir nai, a French artist, who was highly externed, and became the first marine painter in Europe, D. at Avignon,

1711; p. 1789.

VERNEZ, Antoine Charles Horace, usually styled Carle, a celebrated French painter, who was the son of the preceding, under whom he acquired his earliest knowledge of his art. After gaining the grand prize of the Academy of Paris in 1782, he repaired to Rome, in which city he studied the great Italian masterpieces during several years. Returning to Paris, he rose to considerable reputation, and became a member of the Institute of France. He partimember of the Institute of France. He parti-cularly excelled as a battle-minter, his best works in this walk being "The Battle of Ma-rengo," "The Battle of Austeritz," "John Sobieski foreing the Turks to raise the Siege of Vienna," and the "Taking of Pampeluna," n. at Bordeaux, 1783; n. at Paris, 1836. Verenze, acelebrated French painter, and son of the preceding. In his carry youth Paris was in a state of revolution, and art find.

Paris was in a state of revolution, and, art finding few patrons, his father's circumstances were so straitened that Horace had, while still a child, to assist in eking out the family income by making small drawings for tradesman's invoices, fashion-books, &c. In this way he was preparing for the attainment of that astonishing facility for which he was afterwards famous. After serving for a short time in the ranks of the French army, he entered upon the task of representing on cause incidents of military life, His "Capture of the Redoubt," "Halt of French Soldiers," and others of the same kind, gained him universal estimation; and he went on increasing in skill and popularity until 1819, when he produced his "Massacre of the Mamelukes," which placed him at the head of his particular walk in the artistic profession. Charles X. nominated him an officer of the Legion of Honour, and, after the Revolution of 1830, he became a favourite painter with Louis Philippe, who commissioned him to adorn the Constantine Gallery and the Gallery of French History at Versailles with a number of battle-pieces, illustrative of the Algerine campaigns, and of the other triumphs of the French army. Among irondists.") his finest works in the military series may be VERHEYEN, Philip, vair-hi'-en, an eminent named "The Capture of the Smala of Abd-el-

Vesslins

Kader," which is one of the largest, if not the largest, painting in the world. He also executed some fine pictures of Eastern life, such as the "Lion-Hunt," "Arab Mother Res-cuing her Child from a Lion," and "Council of Arabs." The other works of this gifted and prolific artist are very numerous and highly esteemed. In 1842 he was created a commander of the Legion of Honour, having previously refused to be elevated to the rank of a baron.

VERNON, Edward, ver-non, a brave English admiral, who captured Porto Bello in 1739, but was unsuccessful in his expedition against Carthagena, in South America, in 1741. B. in Lon-

don, 1684; D. 1757.

VERNON, Robert, a munificent English patron of art, who, in 1847, presented to the trustees of the National Gallery a collection of 157 pic-tures by British artists. This splendid bequest has been combined with the similar ones of Mr. has been combined with the similar ones of Mr. Sheepshanks and the painter Turner, thereby forming the nucleus of a magnificent gallery of the works of the English school of artists. Mr.

Vernon was B. 1774; D. 1849.
VERONESE, Paul Cagliari, surnamed, ver-o-nat'-sai, a celebrated Italian painter, who was the son of a sculptor. His genius for the art in which he subsequently excelled was manifested at an early are. He took Titian and Tintoretto as his models, emulating; the fine design and composition of the first, with the gorgeous colouring of the latter. Finding himself unappreciated at Verona, he took up his residence at Venice, which city he embellished with a series of masterpieces. His most admired works are, "The Marriage of Cana,"
"The Feast of St. Simon, with Magdalene washing the Saviour's feet," and "Christ at Table withhis Disciples." His brother, Benedetto Cagliari, assisted him in several of his works, as Cagliari, assisted him in severa of mis works, as did also his son, surnamed Carletto, who promised to become a great painter, but died in his 26th year. Paul Veronese was born at Verona, about 1530; p. 1583.
VERRIC, Antonio, vair-veo, am Italian painter, who was invited to England by Charles II., and was invited to England by Charles II.

who was inviced to England by Charles 11, and employed upon the decorations of Windsor Castle. Nearly all the ceilings, and a side of St. George's Hall, were executed by him; but most of his designs have been removed. He subsequently painted for James II. and William III. Walpole says: "His exuberant pencil was ready at pouring out gods, goddesses, kings, emperors, and triumphs, over those public surfaces on which the eye never rests long enough to criticise, and where one should be sorry to place the works of a better master—I mean ceilings and staircases." B. about 1639: D. at B. about 1639; D. at

Hampton Court, 1707.

VERRIUS, Flaceus, ver'-ri-us, an eminent Roman grammarian, who was nominated by the emperor Augustus tutor to his two grandsons, Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa. There remain of his works numerous fragments, which have been collected and published by Fargini and others. Flourished about the

commencement of the 1st century.

Verrocuto, Andrea del, ver-ro-ke'-o, an Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and goldsmith, who was the master of Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, and other celebrated artists. He executed some fine statues in bronze, but his paintings were indifferent. B. at Florence, 1432; D. at Venice, 1488.

Verstegan, Richard, vers'-te-gan, an Eng-lish antiquary, who was of Flemish extraction. Being a Roman Catholic, he, some time previously to the year 1595, went to Antwerp, where he wrote a work entitled "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities concerning the most Noble and Renowned English Nation."
He also produced "The Sundry Successive Regal Governments of England," and some other

works. B. in London; D. about 1635.

VERTOT. Réné Aubert de, vair'-to, an eminent French historian, who became a Capuchin, but afterwards quitted that order, and entered among the canons regular of the Premonstrant abbey at Valsery. In 1705 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and in 1715 was appointed historiographer of the order of Malfa. His most important works are, "History of the Revolutions of Portugal;" "The Levolutions of Sweden;" "History of the Roman Revolutions;" Origin of the Grandleur of the Court of Rome;" and a critical bistory of the partialisation of the Distorment of the Brand Revolutions; "Origin of the Distorment of history of the establishment of the Britons among the Gauls. B. in Normandy, 1655; D. at Paris, 1735.

VERTUE, George, ver'-chu, an eminent English engraver and antiquary, who was employed by Sir Godirey Kneller, Jervas, Richardson, and other artists, to engrave potraits after their paintings. Appointed engraver to the Society of Antiquaries in 1717, he became acquainted with Heneage Finch, earl of Winchelsea, and other noblemen, patrons of the arts, who belonged to that body, and by whom he was assisted in obtaining original portraits for his engravings. He wrote a work entitled "Ance-dotes of Painting in England," which was left dotes of Painting in England," which was left in manuscript, and afterwards published by Horace Walpole; and also engraved the portraits of scores of the most illustrious persons in English history. Walpole says of this distinguished antiquary, "No man living so bigoted to a vocation was ever so incapable of falsehood. He did not deal even in bypothes.—scarce in conjecture." z. in London, 1684; p. 1756. D. 1756.

Verus, Lucius Ceianus Commodus, ve'-rus, a Roman emperor, was the son of Ælius Verus and Domitia Lucilla, and adopted by Adrian. He commanded against the barbarians in the East, whom he defeated, and was honoured with a triumph. He was also admitted as an associate with Marcus Aurelius in the empire, from 161 to 169, at which latter date he died suddenly of apoplexy, while marching against the Marcomanni and Quadi. He was a prince

of dissolute manners.

VESALIUS, Andreas, ve-sai'-li-us, an illustrious Flemish physician, who studied at Paris under James Sylvius, after which he taught anatomy with great reputation in several universities, The emperor Charles V., and Philip II. of Spain appointed him their chief physician; but, about 1864, having opened the body of a Spanish gentleman, and removing the heart, he, so runs the story, found it quivering in his hand; the relatives of the deceased man reported him to the Inquisition, and to explate his offence, he was obliged to go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It is, however, more probable that his departure was owing to his having taken part in one of the plots so rife in Madrid about that time. On his return, his ship was lost on the island of Zante, where he perished either of starvation or fatigue. His great works upon

rt. n. 1514; n. 1564. VESPASIAN, Titus Flavius, ves-pai'-si-an, a Roman emperor, who rose entirely by merit; and, having distinguished himself in Germany. as proconsul in Africa, and in Britain under Claudius, was rewarded with the consular dignity for his public services. Nero appointed him commander of three legions, with which he in two years subdued the revolted Jews. On the death of Vitellius in 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his army, and the choice was approved by the senate and the people. He reformed the abuses which prevailed in all departments of the state, introduced excellent regulations for the correction of public morals, embellished Rome with many fine structures,among others, that of the amphitheatre, since known as the Coliseum; fortified the cities of the empire, and proved himself the father of the people. He was also a patron of men of learning, and discontenanced vice and immo-rality. Under his rule, Petilius Cercalis conrality. Under his rule, Petilius Cereans conquered the Treviri, Agricola was victorious in Britain, and his son Titus laid siege to and took Jerusalem. B. in the Sabine country, 9; D. 79. VESPUCCI, Amerigo, ves-poo'-che, an Italian,

who, according to an account first published in Loraine in 1507, went upon four voyages; two at the command of the king of Castile, and two at that of the Portuguese monarch. This two at that of the Portuguese monarch. narrative, which was produced without his conentrence, declared that, in his first voyage, made in 1497, he discovered the northern shores of South America; but Humboldt proves this date to be a mistake for 1499; also, that as Columbus had reached the mouth of the Orinoco in 1498, he was in reality the discoverer. Humboldt further shows that the application of Amerigo's name to the newly-discovered country was made through ignorance. He subsequently became pilot-major of the Spanish navy, and remained the friend of Columbus until the death of that great navigator. B. at Florence, 1451; D. at Seville, 1512.

Florence, 4491; D. at Seville, 1012.
VESTRIS, Gactano Apollino Balthazar, cestifis, a celebrated Italian dancer, who became the greatest performer of his day, and was surnamed "the god of dancing." His vanity was even greater than his reputation. He was in the habit of saying, "There are only three great men in Europe: myself, Voltaire, and the king of Prussia" (Frederick the Great.) n. at Florence, 1729; n. 1808.—His natural son, Marie Augus-tin Vestris, also became celebrated as a dancer.

The English actress, Madame Vestris, was connected with this family by marriage. D. 1866. VETTOR, Pietro, exit-to-re, a learned Italian, who participated in the republican rising which resulted in the expulsion of the Medici from Florence in 1527; and when a scion of that family was created duke and ruler of that city by Charles V., Vettori retired into private life, but was afterwards recalled to his native city, and appointed professor of Latin and Greek. of the most learned men of his age, he edited the works of Cicero, Terence, and Æschylus, wrote commentaries upon Aristotle, and produced some original poems in Italian. B. at Florence, 1499; D. at the same city, 1585.

1056

medicine inaugurated a new era in the healing art. n. 1514; n. 1564.
Titus Vlavius. nes-pai'-si-an, a one of the most talented novelists of her time, became his wife, and he accompanied her in her professional visits to Spain, Germany, and her professional visits to Spain, Germany, and England. His principal works were, "Studies in the History, Administration, and Literature of Spain," "The Museums of Spain, England, and Belgium," and "History of the Moors in Spain." He also translated some of the works of the Russian authors, Nicholas Gogol and Alexander Puschkin, into French. n. to Dijon, 1800.

Vicars, John, vik'-ars, an English writer, who became usher of the school in Christ's Hospital, and distinguished himself in the civil Hospital, thin distinguished minister in the civil wars as a zealous Presbyterian. He wrote a poem entitled "God in the Mount; or, Eng-land's Remembrancer;" "Looking-Glass for Malignants;" and other pamphlets against the royalists. Butler mentions him as "being inspired with ale or viler liquors." B. in London.

about 1600; D. 1652.
VICARY, Thomas, vik'-a-re, an eminent English surgeon, and one of the first who wrote issi singeon, and one of the riss who wrote upon anatomy in the English language, was serjeant-surgeon to Henry VIII, Edward VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth, and also chief surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His book is entitled "A Treasure for Englishmen, contayning the Anatomy of Man's Bodie," first published in 1549.

Vico, John Baptist, ve'-ko, a learned Italian writer, who became professor of rhetoric in the university of Naples. His principal work is entitled "Principles of a New Science," wherein he declares that the history of mankind is re-gulated by laws as fixed and regular in their operation as those which determine the operations of the material world. B. at Naples, 1669.

D. at the same city, 174k. Vicq. v'.Axvs, Felix, vik-da-zeer', an eminent French physician and naturalist, who became perpetual secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1776, and was afterwards chosen to succeed Button as member of the French Academy. He was also chief physician to Queen Marie Autoincte; but, in order to preserve his life, he pretended to embrace the views of the Revolutionists. His principal works were—several learned anatomical treatises upon the brain,

car, on the organ of speech, and upon anatomy and physiology. B. at Valogne, 1749; B. 1794. VICTOR I, vici-for, was elected pope in succession to Eleutherius, about 190. He was engaged in a controversy with the churches of Asia, relative to the correct period of the Easter

Asia, remove to the correct period of the Easter festival. B. in Africa; D. about 202. Vicros II. succeeded Leo IX. in 1055. He had previously been hishop of Eichstadt, and counsellor to Henry III. of Germany. He re-formed many abuses in the Church, which were condemned at the council of Florence. The council of Lyons against simony, that of Rouen enforcing celibacy among the priesthood, and that of Narboune excommunicating those who usurned the possessions of the Church. were also convoked by him. His successor was Stephen IX. D. at Florence, 1057. VICTOR III. was the successor of Gregory VII.

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the antipope from Rome. Henry IV. having declared that he would invade Rome if Victor were not deposed, the senators forced the pope to evacuate the Vatican. He retired to Monte Casino, and died there in 1037.

VICTOR IV., an antipope, whose usurpation was supported by Frederick I., and some of the cardinals. This gave rise to a schism in the

Romish church. D. 1164. VICTOR, St., of Marseilles, had served in the army of the emperor Maximian; but, having embraced Christianity, suffered martyrdom about 303.

VICTOR, St., Adam of, a celebrated hymnologist who flourished in the 12th century, and is supposed to have been a native of England. After passing some time at Paris, he entered the monastery of St. Victor, where Thomas a Becket resided during his retirement from

England. D. about 1192.

VICTOR, Claude Perrin, Duke of Belluno, and marshal of France, enlisted as a private soldier in an artillery regiment in 1781, and at the outburst of the revolutionary wars, having greatly distinguished himself, was created chef-de-bataillon, in which capacity he served, in 1793, at the siege of Toulon, where he commanded the party that captured Fort l'Aiguillette. Promoted to the rank of general of brigade, he was sent to the army of the Eastern Pyrenes, was sent to the army of the Eastern Pyrenes, where, as subsequently in Italy, he exhibited great bravery and skill. Attracting the notice of Bonaparte, he was appointed second in com-mand to Lannes in the campaign in the Papa! States. His next important command was in La Vendée, which country he, by his skilful policy, succeeded in restoring to tranquillity. Recalled to the army of Italy, he gained fresh renown by his conduct while covering the re-treat of the French army of Naples at Marengo and at Bassano. At the peace of Amiens he was appointed by Napoleon ambassador to the court of Denmark; but upon the commencement of the war with Prussia, in 1806, he was recalled to his military duties. At Jena he par-ticularly distinguished himself, as also at Pultusk; while at the battle of Friedland his valour was so conspicuous, that Napoleon created him, upon the spot, marshal of France. In 1807 he held the governorship of Berlin. In the following year he was sent to Spain in command of the first corps of the French army, and, after twice defeating the Spaniards, was sent to co-operate with Soult in Portugal. He, however, suffered a defeat at Talavera, and, in 1812, was recalled from the Peninsula to take a command in the grand army about to invade Russia. In that terrible campaign his valour was conspicones; and at the passage of the Beresina, he held in check the pursuing Russians, and saved a large number of his fellow-soldiers, who would otherwise have fallen into the power of the enemy. During the campaign of 1813, he evinced his accustomed bravery and skill, in checking, as far as possible, the advance of the allies into France; but having failed to dis-lodge the enemy at Montereau, he incurred the displeasure of the emperor, who took from him his command. This act of injustice deeply moved the brave marshal, who declared that he would not quit that army, and, as he had already served as a private soldier, he would again take his place in the ranks. Napoleon, appreciating his fidelity, gave him the command of a portion of the guard, with which he

fought, with the most stubborn courage, at the battle of Craonne, and was carried off the field severely wounded. After the abdication of the emperor, he gave his adherence to the Bourbons, and was appointed to a command. subsequently evinced much bitterness against Napoleon and Marshal Ney, and refusing to follow the example of most of the other captains of Napoleon, by rejoining his standard after the return from Elba, he ratired, with Louis XVIII., to Ghent. In 1321 he became minister of war, and, in 1823, acted as second in command in the Spanish campaign. After the Revolution of 1830 he became one of the leaders of the legitimist party; but took little part in public affairs. One of the bravest com manders of the Imperial armies, his fame was principally owing to the bold and able manner in which he executed managuvres set down for him by a higher authority. He usually failed when holding an independent command. His treatment of the sick and wounded English soldiers in the town of Talavera reflects great credit upon his humanity. n. at La Mauche, 1766: D. 1811.

1768; b. 1841.

VICTOM AMIDETS I., a-mai-de-ms, Duke of Savoy, was brought up at the Spanish court, whence, in 1611, his father recalled him, to assist in the campaign against France. He succeeded his father in the dukedom of Savov in 1630, and in the following year obtained Montferrato and Alba. He was compelled by Cardinal Richelieu to become the ally of France against the Spaniards, over whom he obtain? ! several advantages. His wife was the daugh .. r of Henry IV. of France. He built the university of Turin, and provided it with several distri-

or runn, and provided it with several distri-guished professors. B. at Turin, 1587; D. 1637. Vicros Amadeus I., the first king of Sar-dmia, succeeded his father as duke of Savoy in 1675. He joined Spain and Austria against France; on which Marshal Catinat was sent against him, and the French gaining a great victory at Staffarda, nearly subdued the whole of Savoy. Victor-Amadeus, on the other hand, entered Dauphiny, and made himself master of some strong places, which, however, he was solite strong piaces, which however, he was obliged to abandon, and to sue for peace. In 1701 he again engaged in hostilities with France, having been promised by the emperor a considerable accession of territory. The duke de Vendôme took possession of a considerable part of Savoy, and the French laid siege to Turin, which was relieved by Prince Eugene. In 1713 Victor recovered the whole of his territory, and was, by the treaty of London, acknowledged king of Sardinia. In 1730 he abdicated the throne to his son; but, repenting of what he had done, endeavoured to recover the crown. In this, however, he failed, and after remaining during some time under arrest, was compelled to retire to his private residence at Moncalieri. He was famous both as a general and statesman; he gave an impulse to trade and manufactures in his dominions; encouraged the cultivation of the mulberry-tree and the breeding of silkworms; thus laying the founda-tion of that branch of commerce in Piedmont. tion of that branch of commerce in Fedinini.

By his marriage with Anne Maria of Orleans, daughter of Henrictta Maria, wife of Philip, duke of Orleans, and granddaughter of Challe, the house of Savoy became connected with the royal family of England. B. 1466; D. 1732. VICTOR-AMADEUS II., succeeded his father

Carlo Emmanuel I., in 1773. During the

Victor Annelius

wars of the French Revolution, he lost Savo and Nice, and was compelled by Napoleon t become the vassal of France. p. 1726; p. 1790

VICTOR AURELIUS. (See AURELIUS, Victor).
VICTOR EMMANUEL I., e-män-n-e-l, kung c
Sardinia. As duke of Aosta he opposed a energetic resistance to the French revolutionary armies: and, upon his father, Victor Amadeu II., concluding a treaty of peace in 1796 with Bonaparte, he withheld his acknowledgment o it, and retired to the island of Sardmia. Whe his brother, Carlo Emmanuel II., abdicated i 1802, he succeeded to the crown. By the treat of Paris, in 1814, Nice and a moiety of Savo were restored to him. The remaining portion: of Sayoy and Genoa were subsequently added to his dominions. He persistently refused to grant a constitution to his subjects, and in 1821: revolution burst forth, in consequence of which he was compelled to abdicate. He was sue ceeded by his brother Carlo Felix. B. 1759

p. at Moncaglieri, 1824 VICTOR EMMANUAL II. (I. of Italy) was the

son of Carlo-Alberto, and fought in the campaign against the Austrians, which, ter minating in the disastrous battle of Novara caused his father to abdicate. He became king in 1849, under the most unfavourable circum stances. He had to avert the consequences of & disastrous war, to allay faction, and to preserve the constitution, to annul which, it is stated Austria attempted to bribe him with the offer of Parma. After securing the services of emi nent statesmen, and chiefly of the illustrious Cayour, he uncertook the complete organization of the finances, the army, the system of public of the finances, the army, the system of paone education; concluded with England a treaty of commerce, and obtained a treaty of peace from Austria upon comparatively easy terms. Although threatened with excommunication by Rome, he persevered in granting the blessings of religious liberty throughout his dominions, In 1855 his monarchy acquired additional consideration in consequence of the convention signed with England and France, by which his troops became the comrades of the allied armies in the Crimea. At the battle of the Tchernaya the Sardinian soldiers behaved with the greatest bravery, and it became generally known that the military organization of Sardinia was of the most complete character. In 1855 he paid a visit to the English court, and received an enthusiastic reception from the English people. His daughter, the Princess Clothilde, was given in marriage to Prince Napoleon, cousin of the emperor of the French. In 1859, after a series of sanguinary engagements, in which the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian troops, and in which the bravery of Victor-Emmanuel was conspicuous, the Austrians were driven from Lombardy, which state was annexed to the Sardinian crown, In 1860 the grand-duchy of Tuscany, the duchy of Parma, and other important states of the Italian peninsula, voted for their annexation to the territories acknowledging the sway of the Sar-dinian monarch. Sicily, Naples, as well as several provinces of the Papal States, also rose against their tyranutcal musters, and these fair countries were enabled, principally through the courageous conduct of the patriot Garibaldi, to become an integral portion of that constitutional monarchy which, with Victor-Emmanwel II, at its head, may eventually include the whole of the Italian peninsula, from "the Alps to the 1058

Victorius

Adriatic." After the annexation of these provinces to his crown, Victor-Emmanuel assumed the title of King of Italy, a designation which was generally acknowledged by the other nowers of Europe. In 1866, after the "Seven Weeks War," Venice was added to the Italian dominions. B. 1820.

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Louisa Victoria, of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfield the death of her father, in 1820, the duchess of Kent, whose first husband had been the Prince of Leiningen, and who was the sister of Leopold king of the Belgians, devoted herself Leopold king of the Legians, devoted nerseit to superintending the education of the future queer. "From the earliest age," says a standard work on biography, "the young princess was taught to seek health by exercise and temperance: to acquire fearlessness even from her amusements, such as riding and sailing; to practise a wise economy, united to a discriminating charity; to cultivate a self-reliance that should render her independent of and superior to mere favourites and flatterers." She became accomplished in music and languages; a knowledge of the sciences, particularly botany, was afforded her: while a complete acquaintance with the principles of the English constitution was obtained by her under the tutorship of Viscount Melbourne. On June 20, 1837, she ascended the throne of the United Kingdom, the duke of Cumberland becoming king of Hanover, in virtue of the law which excludes females from that throne. By this act, the connexion between the crowns of England and Hanover was brought to a termination, after having existed during 123 years. On February 10, 1840, the queen became the wife of Prince Albert-Franz-August-Karl-Emmanuel, second son of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. On November 21st of the same year was born the Princess Royal, afterwards married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The birthdays of the other children Frissa. The britidays of the other children of her Majesty are,—November 9, 1841, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who in 1863 married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; April 25, 1843, Alice Maud Mary, married in 1862 to Prince Louis of Hesse; August 6, 1844, Alfred Ernest Albert; May 25, 1846, Helena Augusta Victoria; March 18, 1848, Louisa Caroline Alberta; May 1, 1850, Arthur William Patrick Albert; April 7, 853, Leopold George Duncan Albert; April 15,

585, Bettrice Mary Victoria Foodore. In December, 1861, her Majesty lost her consort, Prince Albert; and till the marriage of the Prince of Wales, in March, 1863, remained in almost total seclusion. She subsequently gratified the people, who entertained for her a most rofound respect and affection, by again appearing in public. B. at Kensington Palace,

May 24, 1819.
Victorian, vik-to-re'-na, a celebrated matron, rmics, and made war against the emperor sallienus. Her son Victoriaus, and her grandsallicitus. Her son victorinus, and ner gamen, of the same name, were declared emperors; it, when they were assassinated, Victorina nvested with the Imperial purple one of her two-wites, called Tetreus, She was poisoned a 269, according to some, by Tetrieus himself. Victorinus, Peter, without-ite, a learned talian writer, whose life was employed in colLatin writers, particularly Cicero. He was professor of rhetoric, and member of the senate at Florence. p. at Florence, 1499; p. 1555.

VIDA, Marco Girolamo, ve'-du, an eminent Italian writer, who, entering into orders, went to Rome, where he was in great favour with Leo X. In 1532 Clement VII., as a reward for a poem dedicated to him, created him bishop of a poem deucested to mim, created him bishop of Alba. He wr.le, among other works, "The Art of Poetry," a poem of great movil; a poem on Versification, another one entitled "Seco-chia Ludus," and a "Life of Christ," in verse. p. at Cremona, 1469; p. at Alba, 1568. Vinoco, Françuis-Jules, vel-dul; a notorious Franch detective officer, who was the son of a baker, whom he assisted in the business until

bater, whom he assisted in the barness during his 13th year, when he commenced piltering the stock, money, and silver forks and spoors. Detected in these acts, he was sent to prison, and while there he, with another boy-prisoner, planned a more extensive robbery of his parent's property. Shortly after his release, he abstracted the whole contents of the family eachbox, amounting to £80, which he shared with his companion, and started off from his native town for Ostend, with the intention of taking a passage in a vessel bound for America; but, falling in with a sharper, he lost the whole of his ill-acquired money. Thus reduced to a destitute condition, he entered the service of the proprietor of a travelling menageric, who at first employed him in attending to the enimals, and afterwards as an aerobat. He was, however, discharged from this situation in consequence of his refusal to perform the part of a savage who was to devour raw ilesh. next found a master in the keeper of a puppetshow, whom he quitted to assist an innerant quack doctor. He led this vagrant life during two years, when, through the kind offices of an old priest, he was allowed to return to his father's roof. Unable to remain long at the regular work of his father's business, he enlisted in the army, saw some service, was made a corporal, but having quarrelled with and challenged the drum-major of the regiment, he, to avoid the consequences, deserted, and entered another regiment, with which he was present at the battle of Gemannes. Again deserting, he went over to the Austrians, but afterwards contrived to re-enter France. For the third time he became a soldier, and being wounded, was sent to his native place. He there married, left his wife almost immediately afterwards, became a gambler at Brussels, made love to and gained the affections of a countess, and was on the eve of being married to her, when, con-fessing that he already had a wife, he was rewarded for this, perhaps his first honest act, with a large sum of money; whereupon he repaired to Paris. But his gains were soon dissipated at the gambling-talle, and, after a variety of strange adventures, he found himself convicted of forgery, and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude at the galleys. In the 6th year he effected his escape, obtained employment as an usher in a selvool, was recap-tured, sent to Toulon, and again got free. Highway rol bery and the betrayal of his compinions to justice were the next strps in his visional, Molean, 1207; 5. at Rome, 1573, point; for, all now reached its turning point; for, all now reached its turning point; for, all now reached its turning a lew years as a to-inaker, or as a tallor, he military commander, who sirenalized himself in the public dor, employment at the office of the the wars of Charles VII. He forced the disk

lecting and explaining the ancient Greek and commissioner of secret; olice in Paris, and, by Latin writers, particularly Cicero. He was dist of renewed solicitations, obtained a place as imbrines. By his means some of the most desperate cares of robbers in the French capital were brought to justice; and so greatly had he distinguished himself in his new calling, that, about 1s13, he was placed at the head o' a company of secret police. He held this office until the year 1,25, when he turn d papermaker, and commenced writing his memoirs. In 1831 he established a secret Liquiny onice, to assist trade and commerce by ascertaining the solvency of business people. He produced his memoirs under net title of the "Trae Mysteries of Pails," in 1814; and shortly atterwards repaired to London, where he opened an exhibition of the implements used by French burglas, a speculation tich proved a failure. There-upon he retired to Belgium. 2. at Arras, 1775;

D. in Belgium, 1850.
Virm, Joseph Marie, vé-air, an eminent French puntur, who became director of the Prench Leading at Home, and, at the establish-

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magician. B. near La Rochelle, 1540; D. 16 3. VIGENERE, Blaise de, veezh nav, a learned French writer, who became secretary to the duke de Nevers, and subsequently held a post in the French embassy at Rome. He translated into French, Casar, Livy, and other Greek and Latin authors. He was likewise the first to give a French version of Tasso. p. at Saint-Pourgain, France, 1523; p. 1593. Vigitius, vi-jil'-i-us, an African prelate and

polemical writer, who flourished about 481.

Vigilitys, Pope, a Roman, who, in 507, obtained that dignity from Theodora, will of Justinian, on a promise to revoke the acts of the Council of Constantinople against the Eutychian bishops. He afterwards published a condemnation of that sect, for which he was persecuted and banished. His successor was Pelagius I. D. at Syracuse, 555.

Viewola, Giacomo Barozzi, ven-yo'-lu, a cele-brated Italian architect, who studied at Rome, and afterwards visited France, whence, after a two years' residence, he returned to Rome. He was subsequently employed by Pope Julius III. was substituting temployed by Folie dentits III.
upon some great works, and, after the pontiff's death, oltained a patron in his nephew,
Cardinal Farnese, for whom he designed the
superb palace at Caprarola. He was invited to Spain by Philip II., who sought his advice as to the construction of the Escurial, but Vignola declined the offer. He wrote a celebrated trea-tise on the Five Orders of Architecture. n. at

Vignola, Motena, 1507; p. at Rome, 1573.
Vignolas, Stephen de, veen-yole, better known by the name of De la Hire, a French

Villeneuve

of Bedford to raise the siege of Montargis, and accompanied Jeanne Darc to the relief of Orleans, whereby he contributed to the re-establishing of Charles on his throne. p. 1447.

VIGNOUS, Alphonse des, a French Protestant divine and historical writer, who came of an ancient family of Languedoc. After completing list education at Geneva, he repaired to England, where he resided for some time, but returned to his native country in 1075. Upon the revocation of the Ediet of Nantes, ten years subequently, he went first to Geneva, and atterwards to Berlin, where he became pastor of a congregation. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Berlin, to whose "Memoirs" he contributed some learned papers. His most important work was "A Chronology of Sacred History, from the departure from Egypt to the capitrity at Babylon," a work of great research, to which he devoted his life. n. in France, 1649; p. 1744.

Vis.X; Alfred Count de, read ye, a modern Franch poet and novelist, who, at the lectoration, entered upon a military career, and, in 18-3, was quartered in the Fyreness, but did not take any active part in this Spanish eampaign of that date. Shortly after his marriage with an English lady in 1825, he retired from the army, and henceforth devoted himself to literature, producing a number of graceful poetical walks, and a novel, "Ginq Mars," of great merit. He also made translations of "Othello" and the "Merchant of Venice," of Shukspeer, as at Loches 1709, p. 1823

Tollicio Balt the Perchant of Vennee, or Shakspere. B. at Loches, 1799; D. 1863.

VILLALPANDES, John Baptist, vil-lal-pla'-dag, a Spanish divine, who distinguished himself by a learned commentary on Ezekiel. In this work there is a very curious and exact description of the city of Jerusalem. He was also the author of an exposition of St. Paul's epistles. D. 1003.

VILLARIT, Claude, vil'-la-rai, a French his torical writer, who was for some time an actor, but quitted the stage for a literary career in 1750. He wrote a continuation of Velly's "Ilistory of France;" a treatise on the "Dramatic Art," and a tract on the wit of Voltaire.

s. about 1715; p. 1769.

VILLAS, Louis Heetor, rib'-lars, a celebrated French general, who beame marshal of France, and grandee of Spain. While serving under Louis XIV., he attracted the fivourable notice of that monarch, and, in his 16th year, was up nointed to command a troop of cavalry. After distinguishing himself on various cocasions in the army, he was made marchal-de-camp in 1800, and was sent to the Ceromes, where, by his humane and lenicht measures, he succeeded in restoring tranquillity. He next served against Nariborough, by whom he was defeated at Its milles, and again at Malphaqueé, where he was demonstratory for concluding a peace at Rastadt, and 1814. In 1735 he was sent into Italy, where he took Pizzighetone, but soon afterward asked and was premitted to return to France

VILLEBERDOUTS, Geoffroy de, rescher'-doo & (%), a French historian, who was maréchal o Champagne under Thibaut V., count of Champagne and Brie. He distinguished himsel in 1199, in the fourth creasel; was presen at the taking of Constantinople in 1204; annuas created maréchal of Romania by the emperor Boldwin I. The emperor Henry gave

в. 1653; р. 1734.

im the city of Messinopolis, and his descenlants, during two centuries, ruled over princiculties in Greece. He wrote the "History of the taking of Constantinople by the French and Venetians," a narrative as curious as it is uncient. An edition of this old work was sublished, with learmed notes, by Du Cange, 2. near Arcis-sur-Aube, 1167; p. in Thessaly, about 1213.

VILLEMAIN, Abel François, reel'mā(u)', an extreman, who so early distinguished hmself as a scholar, as to gair the appointment of processor of rhetoric at the Collège Charlemane in his 10th year. In 1816 he oceann assistant processor of modern history in the university of Paris. In 1833 he was created a peer of Françe, and, in the Guizot ministry, acted as minister of public instruction. In 1834 he was mominated perpetual secretary of the Academy, He retired into private life after the Revolution of 1848. His principal works were,—a translation of Pindar into French; "Lusearis, or, the Greeks of the Fifteenth Century;" Course of French Literature;" "History of Course of French Literature;" "History of Course of French Literature;" "Frovincial Letter," of Pascal; a translation of "The School jor".

ourse on the laterance of the Criticism." B. at Paris, 1791; D. 1867.

VILLENA, Marquis of, vil-ai'-na, a Spanish poot, who was of the royal house of Arugou, list best production was entitled the "Gaya Sciencia," in which he describes the ceremones of the Troubadours. His translation of Dante into prose was much esteemed. p. 1384; p. 1374.

VILLEMEUTE, Gabrielle Susaum Barrot de, zeel-zue/pe, a Fren hauthores, who wrote the "Young Anenican," the "Conjugal Phenia," the "Fair Hermits," and some other novels, an abridgment of one of which is the celebrated "Beauty and the Beast." B. about 1655, p. 1755.

VILLENEUVE, Christopher, a brave French nobleman, who in early life fought under claude of Sacroy against the Huguenots. He was commissioned by the Count de Carces to proceed to Paris for the purpose of dissuading the king from ordering a massacre of the Huguenots in Provence on St. Bartholomew, He succeeded in obtaining from the king a countermand of his previous order for the massacre, and, having outridden the previous messacre, and, having outridden the previous messacre, saved the city. He afterwards distinguished himself under Henry HI, Henry IV, and Louis XIII. B. 1541, p. 1615.

aman Louis XIII. B. 1631, D. 1616.

VILLEXERUY, Perre Charles Jean Baptiste, a VILLEXERUY, Perre Charles Jean Baptiste, and the battle of the Nilventer the vessels of this nation were totally device by Nelson. In 1805 le was appointed to the Nilventer Percent fleet, with which he communed an Inglish squadron under Sir Robert Calder, off Cape Finisterre; but, after fighting for a whole day, both admirals went off without renewing the action. He shortly afterwards again met the English fleet under Nelson, by whom his squadron, and that of the Spanish under Gravina, were annihilated at Trafagar. He was taken prisoner, and, after being detained in Fapland until the following year, returned to France, where, expecting to be disgraced by Complete In the omjetor Napulcon I., he killed himself.

Villoison Virev

VILLOISON, Jean Baptiste Gaspard de, veel'- established the order of Sisters of Charity, reo-saem, an eminent French scholar, who several hospitals in Paris, and caused mission-erinced an extraordinary aptitude for the ac- aries to be sent abroad. In the Prycnees, quisition of knowledge; and, by the time he had reached his 15th year, had read nearly the whole of the Greek writers. Before his 22nd year he produced an edition of Apollonius's Lexicon of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." His name became known throughout Europe as a marvel of learning. In 1778 he was sent, at the expense of the French government, to make researches in the library of St. Mark at Venice, where, among other valuable manu-scripts, he discovered one of the "Iliad" of Homer. During the revolutionary period, he lost all his property; but was afterwards nominated professor of ancient and modern Greek in nated professor of ancent and modern Greek in the Collège de France by Napoleon I. He left in manuscript a work upon Greece, in 15 volumes; also remarks upon Tournefort's "Travels in Greece," and upon Montaucon. B. 1750; p. at Paris, 1805.

VINCE, Samuel, vince, an eminent English mathematician, who became professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy in the university of Cambridge. Having taken orders, nomy and experimental photography versity of Cambridge. Having taken orders, he was also presented to the archdeaconry of Bedford. He furnished the "Philosophical archive archive." Transactions' with several papers of great importance; such as "Observations on the Theory of the Motion and Resistance of Fluids," and "Experiments on the Resistance of Bodies moving in Fluids." He was also the author of moving in Fluids." He was also the author of "The Credibility of Christianity Vindicated;" Observations on the Hypotheses which have been assumed to account for the causes of Gra-vitation on Mechanical Principles;" "Principles viction on Decemental Principles; Principles of Hydrostatics," and "Elements of Astronomy," D. in Suffolk; D. 1821.
VINCENT, Thomas, tin-cent, a pious English

divine, who, when the plague raged in London, remained in the city, and preached regularly to the inhabitants in that awful season. He wrote "God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire," and other religious works.

в. 1634; р. 1678.

VINCENT, John Jervis, Earl Saint, a distinguished English admiral, who commenced his career aftoat in his 10th year. He participated in the battle gained by keppel, in 1778; in the relief of Gibraltar, under Lord Howe; and in 1782 held the command of the expedition which captured Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and Martinique. In 1795 he was made admiral of the Blue, and placed in command of the Mediter-ranean fleet, with which he defeated the com-bined French and Spanish fleets off Cape St. Vincent,-a victory which was chiefly owing to the skill and daring of Nelson, then captain of a 74-gun ship. For this service Jervis was raised to the peerage, with the title of Earl Saint Vincent. He subsequently took the command of the Channel fleet, and was, during the Pitt al-ministration, first lord of the admiralty, in which office he distinguished himself as a reformer of old abuses in the naval administration. At the coronation of George IV. in 1821, he was nominated admiral of the fleet. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. in Staffordshire, 1734; D. 1823.

VINCENT DE PAUL, ST., an eminent divine of the Roman Catholic church, who devoted his life to philanthropic duties. He collected large sums from the rich and noble, which he distributed amongst the poor and sick; be quoted, "Treatise on the Throny and Practices 1061

1576; p. 1660.

VINCI, Leonardo da, veen'-che, a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer. Verrochio was his master, whom he

seon excelled, as he did all the publiers of his time. One of his greatest works was a picture of "The Lord's Supper," at Milan, in which city he founded his celebrated school of painting. He was also an excellent architect, and constructed the famous aqueduct which supplies Milan with water. From Milan he went to Florence, where he laboured with Michael Angelo in ornamenting the grand councilchamber. At the invitation of Francis I., he visited the French court, and is said to have died in the arms of that monarch. He wrote a "Treatise on Painting," in Italian, folio, and some other works, of which Hallam thus speaks:—"The discoveries which made Galileo, and Kepler, and other names illustrious, the system of Copernicus, the very theories of recent geologers, are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a very few pages. He first laid down the grand principle of Bacon,—that experiment and observation must be the guide to just theory." B. near Florence, 1152; D. at Clux, near Amboise, 1519.

VINER, Charles, vi'-ner, celebrated as the

during half a century, and was printed at his own house. He bequeathed about £12,000 to the university of Oxford, to found professorships and fellowships of common law there. The tirst who held the Vinerian professorship was Blackstone. B. at Aldershot, 1650; p. 1756.

VINET, Alexandre Rodolph, ve'-nai, a learned Swiss theologian, who became professor of French literature at Bale, and afterwards at Lausanne. An influential pastor of the Protestant church of Switzerland, he produced a number of works of great authority. These principally were, — "Memoir in Favour of Liberty of Religion," "Vital Christianity," "Pastoral Theology," and "History of the "Pastoral Theology," and "History of the French Literature of the Eighteenth Century."

French Internate of the Eighteenin Century.

B. at Lausanne, 1797; D. 1847.

Viortr, Giovanni Battista, ve-of-te, a celebrated Italian violinist, who enjoyed a brilliant reputation in Italy, at Berlin, and at Paris, which latter city he quitted when the Reign of Terror began. He repaired to England, and there, during many years, enjoyed great celebrity. B. at Fontanento, Piedmont, 1755; D. at brity. B. at Fo Brighton, 1824.

VIREY, Julien Joseph, vai'-re, an eminent French writer upon natural history and medicine, in early life was an assistant in an apothecary's shop, but afterwards joined the republican armies; and acquiring, during war and at the hospitals at Strasburg and Paris, considerable skill, both theoretically and practically, as a surgeon, he resolved to devote himself to the composition of works upon medi-cine. About 1801 he was appointed editor of the "Journal de Pharmacie," and subsequently obtained his diploma as physician. He was the principal contributor to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales." From a long list of valuable works which emanated from him, may

Virgil

of Pharmacy;" "Natural History of the Human Species;" "Hygienie Philosophy;" "Of Vital Force;" "Natural History of Animals, their Habits and Instincts;" und "An Impartial Examination of Magnetic Medicine." n. at-Hartas Evano. 1775. n. at Parks. 1840.

Hartes, France, 1775; p. at Peris, 1840.
Vinera, Publius Maro, vir'-jil, an illustrious Roman poet, whose earliest years were spent at Cremona: whence he removed to Rome, when his estates were partitioned out among the soldiers after the battle of Philippi. There, by means of his friend Museenas, he was intro-duced to Augustus, who restored to him his "Eclogue;" and, on completing the "Bucoles," he undertook the "Georgies." After these, he commenced the "Eneld" at the request of the commencent the Edited. A the request of the emperor angustus. This great poem is composed upon the model of the "Iliad," and relates the adventures of Eneas after the destruction of Troy. The poet was engaged during eleven years upon this immortal work, but died without revising it. He left the greatest part of his property to Mescogas, Tucca, and Augustus. His remains were interred on the road leading from Naples to Puteoli, and this epitaph, said to have been composed by himself, was inscribed on his tomb :- Mantua me genuit ; Calabri raon his time.—Zandae he genacy coeins passua, puere; tonet name Parthenope; ceeins passua, rura, duces. ("My birthplace Mantan; in Calabria death overtook me; in Naples now I lie. I've sung of shepherds, fields, and heroes' dec. I ve sting of snepherus, netus, and nerved decels.") A completent authority declares that, "though the 'A neld' contains many fine pas-sages, its potted merits are greatly below the 'linad' and 'lowsey'... and it is delicient in the truth and simplicity which so contently characterize those poems." The best editions of Virgil are those of Heyne and Wagner, Leipof vigil are those of freyne and Wagner, Leip-zic, 1842, Forbiger, and Robert Stephens. Illis works have been translated into English by Dryden, Pitt, Warton, and John Ugilby. There is also a translation into Scottish verse, by Gawin Douglas, p. near Mantua, 70 p.c.; p. at Brundi-ium, 19 B.c.

THE TEXT, et-pile-seq daughter of the centrol to Vigorius, was a housen trigin of great beauty. The december Appius Claudies becoming chamber of the comments he does becoming chamber of the person, induced M. Claudius, one of his clients to claim her as becoming chamber of his slave, when Appius, as judge, ordered her to be delivered into his hands. Virginius, who was with the army at Mount Agicus, being informed of his daughter's dauger, hastened to Home, and on finding that he could not save her from Claudius, he in the presence of Applus and the Roman people plunged a histle into his daughter's boson, it is the soldiers, who instantly marched to Home. Applus destroyed himself in pri-on, and the soldiers, who instantly marched to Home. Applus destroyed himself in pri-on, and the soldiers, who instantly marched to Home. Applus destroyed himself in pri-on, and the soldiers, who instantly marched to Home. Applus destroyed himself in pri-on, and the soldiers for the surface of the control of the co

VLRIATURS, eit-eat-thus a Lusitanian chief, who repeatedly defeated the Roman armies, and for function years successfully defended his country and a part of Spain. He wen at last markered by his servants, who had been bribed by Caple, the Roman general, n.c. 140.

VISCHER, Cornelius, vis'-ker, an eminent Dutth engraver, whose mode of working, Strutt says, "was as singular as the effect he produced was picturesque and beautiful." His botchers, and other members of his family, were also celebrated as engravers. B. at Huerlen, 1610; p. about 1000.

D. ADORT 1600.

VISCHER, Peter, an eminent German sculptor, who studied in Italy. His principal production was the tomb of St. Sebald, in the church at Nuremberg, a very fine work. Lived in the 18th century.

VISCONTI, vis-kon'-te, an illustrious family of Lombardy. The most celebrated of the name were:

Viscover, Olio, who was nominated archiviscover, Olio, who was nominated archiviscover, of Milan in 1282; but the leader of the city, Martino della Torre, forbado the new prelate to enter upon his duties; upon which Pope Urben IV. excommunicated the city. The archivishop subsequently gathered together a large unable of adherents, with whom he marched upon dam, and having deleated the party of upon dam, and having deleated the party of upon dam, and having deleated the party of the city have the compared government of the city resigned the temporal government of the city in the city in the city in the city in the city of the city of the city have the city in the city in

VISCONT, Matteo, nophew of the preceding, was in 1289 cleeted "captain of the people." He afterwards acquired Bergamo, Lodi, Cremona, and other places, and upon the death of Archbishup Otho, was acknowledged perpetual lord of Milan. He was for a period dispossessed of his trivitories, but ultimately regulated them. 1822 he ableated in favour of his sou Gale-azzo, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the same very.

in the state year. Viscovir, Gulenzzo, was eldest son of the preceding, and became ruler of Minn upon the addication of his father in 1522; but was in the same year driven from the city by the Guelph Gardon. He was, however, acknowledged as imperial victorial victorial was the first order of the desired victorial was desired with the property of the property of the property of Monza, where the Visconti endured a confinement of eight months. Their liberation was due to Castruccio Castraceni, lord of Luce, who enjoyed the especial fluvour of Louis. This last-named prince having been crowned emperor of Rome, sold to Azzo Visconti the imperial vicinitate of Milan, for 00,000 crowns, Galeazzo died in exile, in 1328.

Viscovri, Azzo, son of the preceding, was the ruler of Milan during eleven years. He sestored and embellished the city, employing, among other celebrated artists, Giotto of Florence. He was the first ruler of Milan wis

Viscouri, Luchino, was the uncle and successor of the preceding. He added to his lordship the greater perition of Lombardy and Monterrate, encouraged the manufacture of silks and the cultivation of the vine; but his good qualities were marred by his immeral course of life. D. it is supposed of poison, 1310.

Viscoxii, Giavanni, Irother of the preceding, at whose death he became sole lord of Milan, as in high orders, and had previously been nominated archidalop. In 1850 he hought performed from the property of the control of the property of th

Visconti

Vivian

municated. A compromise was, however, sub-sequently effected. In 1353 he sent assistance to the people of Genoa, who were besieged by the Venetians. He was the patron of the poet Petrarch. D. 1354.—His successors were his three nephevs, Mattee, Galeazzo, and Barnalvo, who ruled conjointly. Mattee died in the following year, poisoned by his brothers, it is supposed. Bologna was soon afterwards treacherously sold by its governor to the pope; upon which Barnabo sent his troops to regain it, but was defeated, and excommunicated by Innocent VI. In 1385 he was taken prisoner Trizzo by his nephew, Gian Galeazzo, who, upon the death of Larnabo in the same year, became lord of Milan. Ambitious of acquiring the sovereignty of Northern Italy, he captured Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Sienna, and other places, and made repeated attacks upon Flo-rence, employing the most famous condottleri and the best-disciplined troops in Italy. In 1395 he purchased the dukedom of Milan from the emperor Wenceslas for 100,000 golden florins. He was crowned in the same year, and about the same time commenced the building of the cathedral. When Wenceslas was deposed by his vassal princes in 1400, and Robert became emperor, Gian Visconti was summoned to surrender his possessions, and a German army was sent against him. It was, however, defeated by the duke of Milan, who, after his success, was on the eve of declaring himself king of Italy, when he died of the plague while be-Maria Visconti, succeeded him. He was cruel even to insanity, and delighted in the horrible spectacle of men and children being torn to pieces by dogs trained for the purpose. He was spectacle of inch and children being torm of pieces by does trained for the purpose. He was assassinated in 1412.—Filippo Maria Visconti, another son of Gian, succeeded to the dukedom of Milan. His general, Francesco Bussone, recovered Genoa, which had refused to acknowledge the lordship of the Visconti since 1356, and also captured Parma, Brescia, Lodi, and Bergamo. This distinguished commander was treated with ingratitude by the duke, and there-upon took service with the Venetians. In 1418 upon took service with the Venetians. In 14:18 he caused his wife to be beheaded upon a false charge of infidelity, and henceforth lived with a Milanese woman, by whom he had a danghter, Bianca, who became the wife of Francesco Sforza, a military adventurer who had been sent against him, but whose alliance he thus junchased. (See Sroza, Francesco.) With Filippo Maria the great Visconti family ended, I ruled at Milan during the interval between 1988 and 14:27.

became a member of the Institute, professor of archaeology, and surveyor of the museum of antiquities. Among his works are, "Grecian Leonography," "Roman Iconography," and the "Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum,"

1288 and 1447. VISCONTI, Ennius Quirinus, a Roman archaologist, was intended for the church; but having formed an attachment to a lady whom he wished to marry, he refused to enter into orders. His to marry, he traced to there into outers. His knowledge of archaelogy was immense, and his general talents were of the highest order. He was appointed constructor of the Pio-Clenten-tine museum; and when the French took possession of Rome, and established a provisional government in 1797, he was nominated minister of the interior. He afterwards retired to France,

B. 1751; D. 1818.

VITELLIUS, Aulus, vi-tel'-li-us, a Roman emperor, who was born of an illustrious family. and insinuated himself into the favour of Tiberius by administering to his pleasures. He also gained the patronage of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, through flattering their passions. The army he won over by rich gifts and unbounded promises. Thus he possessed himself of the highest offices of the state. He was proclaimed in 69 by the army in Germany, at the same time that Otho was invested with the purple. Three batiles were fought between the rival emperors, which Vitellius lost; but in a fourth he was victorious. His conduct was so licentious and vectorous. His conduct was so necessions and extravagant, that the people revolted, and placed Vespasian on the throne. Vitellius, after suffering all manner of indignities from the populace, was put to death, and his body thrown into

VITRINGA, Campegius, vc-trinq'-a, a Dutch theologian, who became, in succession, professor of divinity, oriental literature, and sacred history, at Francker. He wrote a commentary on Isaiah and other parts of Scripture, in Latin. B. at Leeuwarden, 1659; D. 1722.—Campegius Vitringa, his son, wrote an abridgment of "Natural Theology," B. 1693; D. 1723.

VITRUVIUS, Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, vi-troo'-

vi-us, a celebrated Roman architect, who was greatly esteemed by Julius Casar, and em-ployed by Acquests in constructing public buildings, and appointed superintendent of warlike machines. He wrote a valuable trea-tise on architecture, the best edition of which is that of Schneider, Leipsic, 1507. The best English translations are, Castell's, with notes by Inigo Jones, and Gwilt's. B. about 80 B.C.; D. about 13 B.C.

Vivanus, François, vé-var, a French engraver, who, at the age of 18, went to London, where he acquired a high reputation as an engraver, particularly of landscape pieces. Woollott had always one of his engravings before him when he was at work. B. in France, 1709; D. in England, 1780.

VIVES, John Louis, ve'-vais, a learned Spanish writer, who became professor at Louvain, and was about 1523 invited to England by Henry VIII., who employed him in instructing his daughter, the Princess Mary; but, speaking freely of that monarch's divorce of Catharine of Aragon, he was sent to prison. On recovering his liberty, he settled at Bruges. He wrote a Commentary on St. Augustine's "City of God," a treatise on the Corruption and Decline of the Arts and Sciences; another on Religion,

of the Arts and Sciences; another on Rengon, &c. B. in Spain, 1492; D. at Bruges, 1540. Vivian, Richard Hussey, Lord, viv'-i-an, eldest son of John Vivian, of Truro, Cornwall, commenced his military career as ensign in the 20th Infantry in 1793, when 18 years of age. His regiment formed part of Lord Moira's army on the coast of France; and for the following two years he was present at various battles and two years ne was present at various battles and affairs of outposts, in Holland and in the West Indies. In 1808 he sailed in command of the 7th dragoons for Corunna, which he reached in November of that year, and had the honour of covering the retreat of Sir John Moore in January, 1809, the 7th dragoons having been left at Lugo for several hours after the march of the main army. Sir Richard reached England in safety received the brevet of colonel in 1812, and in 1813 embarked with his regiment for the Peninsula. From this time to the battle of

Volney Viviani

Waterloo, in which he commanded the 6th brigade of cavalry, he was continually in active Intradage of caracty, he was continuary in exercise and efficient service. In the advance upon Toulouse, on the 8th of April, 1914, he was severely wounded in the right arm while making, as the duke of Wellington's despatch remarked, "a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which was driven through the village of Croix d'Orade." In June, 1814, he returned to England, received the rank of major-general, and was appointed to the staff at Brighton. In 1830 he was made lieutenantgeneral, and in 1937 colonel of the 1st dragoons. Subsequently to the battle of Waterloo, General when he also had a grant of arms alluding to his services, took an active part in politics, was a member of Parliament, became master-general of the ordnance in 1835, and was called to

The House of Peers in 1841. B. 1775; D. 1842.
VIVIANI, Vincentio, viv. a.d. ne, an Italian mathematician, who was the disciple of Galileo, and became first mathematician to the grandduke of Tuscany. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Faris, and of the Moyal Society of London. His principal works are, a treatise entitled, "Restitution of Aristeus," "Geometrical Recreations," and an edition of

Euclid. B. at Florence, 1622; p. 1703.
VLADIMIR, surnamed the Great, grand-duke VELOUILIES SUTHAMED INC Great, grand-duse of Russia, udul-i-meer, was the illegitimate son of Sviatoslav, who appointed him governor of Novarrod, from which, however, he was driven by Yaropolk, his brother, In 979 he returned to Novgorod, with a large body of Scandinavian to Acogorou, wan a arge bony of Scananavan advantures, took prisoner and put to death Yaropolk, and established himself at Kiev as grand-duke of Russia, In 983 he established Christianity, according to the forms of the Greek Church, in his dominions, and, cu-couraged by the court of Constantinople, spent the remainder of his life in introducing civiliza-tion amongst his subjects. D. near Kiev, 1014.

VLADIMIR, Monomachos, grand-duke of Kiev, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded his cousin Sylatopolk in 1112. He proved a wise and beneficent ruler, and introduced many of the arts of civilization among his barbarous subjects. His last instructions to his children were remarkable. He said : "It is neither fast, nor seclusion, nor monastic life, which may save you, but good works. . . . Do not take the life either of the innocent or the guilty; the life and the soul of the Christian are sacred. In your household, look yourselves to everything, without relying on your stewards and servants, and the guests will The ezars of Russia are crowned with a golden cap called after his second name, which is supposed to have descended from the Greek em-perors through Vladimir, who acquired it from Constantine IX., emperor of the East, who was

Constantine 1A., staperor of the Eds., who was his mother's father. B. 1052; D. 1126.

Voer, Gisbert, vo'-et, or Voetius, a learned divine and professor at Utrecht, who rendered himself remarkable by accusing Descartes of atheism, and afterwards of being a Jesuit. The magistrates of Utrecht were so weak as to conCalvinist. His works are principally upon po-lemical theology. B. at Heusde, 1593; D. 1680, His son Paul became professor of law at Utrecht, and wrote a treatise in Latin, on lawful and unlewful duels. B. 1619; D. 1677. VOISENON, Claude Henry Fusee dc, woolse/ manny, a celebrated French dramatic writer and wit who is its 11th vesce for

maung, a celeorated arrenen uramane writer and wit, who, in his 11th year, addressed a complimentary poetical epistle to Voltaire. He was the author of dramas, operas, and oratorios, literary anecdotes, and historical fragments. Having wounded an eminent man in a diel, Having wounded an eminent man in a one, he, to expiate the act, took orders; but his after-life was in singular contrast with the vocation he had thus strangely chosen, and for which his character totally unfitted him. He was one of the most servile of the flatterers of Madame du Barry. B. near Milan, 1708; D. 1775.

VOITURE, Vincent, revoi-toor, an elegant French writer, whose wit obtained for him the favour of attending upon the duke of Orleans. by whom he was sent to negotiate affairs of importance at Madrid and other places. His works consist of poems and letters, and an un-

works cousies of poems and retters, and an an-finished romance. n. at Amiens, 1593; n. 1643. Volkor, Feodor, vol-kof, a celebrated Rus-sian actor, who, by frequenting the Italian theatre at St. Petersburg, became passionately fond of the stage, and, having constructed one in a private house, he performed upon it with his brothers. His merits were soon perceived. and he was enabled to erect a proper theatre, and to collect a company. In 1752 he was sent for to St. Petersburg, where the empress Elizabeth took him and his company into her service. Volkof was ennobled, and obtained a

large estate. B. 1729; D. at Moscow, 1763.
VOLNEY, Constantin François Chassebouf. Count de, vol'-ne, a celebrated French writer, who was sent to Paris in 1774 to study the law, which he subsequently abandoned for medicine; but relinquished both in 1783, on succeeding to an independent fortune. He then He then repaired to the East, and, during eight months, secluded himself in a convent in Egypt, in seconded ministr in a convent in respective order to acquire the Arabie language. After travelling over Egypt and Syria, he returned to his native country in 1787, and published an account of his wanderings. Upon the outbreak account of his wanderings. Opon the outsteak of the Revolution he became a member of the Girondist party; but, being an indifferent orator, had little influence upon the course of events. In 1790 he produced an essay on the "Chronology of the twelve centuries preceding the invasion of Greece by Xerxes;" and in the following year put forth his "Ruines, on Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empires," which is a popular work in England, although it is principally known through the medium of a wretched translation. Soon afterwards, having purchased an estate in Corsica, he went to ing purchased an estate in Corsten, he went to reside there, but was compelled to leave the island by Paoli in 1783. He next published 'La Loi Naturelle," made the acquaintance of Domparte, then an officer of artillery, and was imprisoned by Robespierre, after whose fall he was liberated, and received the appointment of Conference with the control of the proposition of the Associated States in the Named School In professor of history in the Normal School. 1795 he crossed the Atlantic, and resided in the United States until the commencement of 1798. He subsequently became commandant of the Legion of Honour, and a count, receiving both dignities from his old friend the ex-officer of inguistrates of the philosopher artillery, now emperor of France. At the Re-com the applogetical letters of the philosopher artillery, now emperor of France. At the Re-com the misrepresentations of this bigoted storation he was created a peer. Besides the

works already enumerated, he produced "A Simple Method of Acquiring the Arabic, Per-sian, and Turkish Languages," "Travels in the United States," "Supplement to Larcher's He-United States," Supplement to Larener's ne-rodotus," "Researches upon the Antiquities of Persia, India, and Babylon," "The European Alphabet applied to the Asiatic Languages," and a treatise upon the philosophical study of

language. B. at Craon, Anjou, 1757; D. 1820.
VOLTA, Alessandro, rol'-ta, a celebrated Italian natural philosopher, and the discoverer of the "Voltaic pile." Born of a noble family, he at "Votatic pile." Boff of a notic stainty, ne at mist evinced poetical tastes, composing, among other pieces, one upon the ascent of Mont Blanc by De Saussure. After travelling in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and England, he reprieved to France, where he spent somettime. Upon the entry of Napoleon luto Italy, in 1788, Volta received many tokens of Italy, in 1796, Voita received many tokens of the respect in which the victorious general held the brilliant scientific explorer. He was created a knight of the Iron Crown, count, and senator of the new kingdom of Italy. He had long before held the appointment of professor of natural philosophy in the university of Pavia; indeed, it was while he was thus en-gaged that he made his most important dis-coveries in electrical science. He discovered the electrophorus in 1775, when making some experiments on the non-conducting power of wood when impregnated with oil. The electrical condenser, which may be termed another form of the electrophorus, was first made known by him in 1782. He contributed an account of this instrument to the 72nd volume of the "Philosophical Transactions." The hydrogon "Prilosophical Transactions." The hydrogen lamp and the electrical pistol were also first made use of by him. It is, however, upon his discovery of the electrical pile that his fame mainly rests. He arrived at a knowledge of this principle by subjecting to a profound analysis the facts already placed before the world lysis the facts already placed before the world by Galvani. An interesting account of these experiments was furnished by himself to the "Philosophical Transactions," in two letters to Sir Joseph Banks. A collected edition of his works was published at Florence in 1816. D. at Como, 1745; D. at the same city, 1827. VOLTAIRS, François Marie Arouet de, rottin, a celebrated French writer, received his education in the college of Louis le Grand, and, come in his equations are required words of a

even in his earliest years, evinced proofs of a lively genius. He was intended for the law, which he renounced for poetry. His irresistible turn for satire led to his being taken for the author of some lampoons upon the recently deceased king, Louis XIV. for which he was sent to the Bastille, where he continued during a year, after which he obtained his release from a year, after when he obtained his release from the regent Orleans. About this time he took the name of Voltaire. In 1718 appeared his traggedy of "Œdipus," which met with great suc-cess. Having produced some other plays, he was, in 1726, again imprisoned in the Bastille; was, in 1/20, again imprisoned in the bashle; but, after a confinement of six months, recovered his liberty; on which he went to England, where he published his "Henriade" by subscription. After spending three years in England, he returned to Paris, and divided his time between literature and commercial specualmo occurrent mental and commental special laction, in both of which he met with success. Loyden. James I., king of England, caused his In 1730 appeared his tragedy of "Brutus," book upon the attributes of God to be publicly esteemed the best of his dramatic composi-burnband denounced its author as a hereite, to tions. This was followed by several others, the the States of Holland. After losing his profesprincipal of which were "Zara," "Merope," sorship, and being exiled from Holland, in 100.

"Alzire," and "Mahomet." His "Philoso-phical Letters" were burnt by a decree of Parliament, and the author, apprehensive of the consequences, withdrew from Paris. Subsequently, however, he gained the favour and quently, however, he gained the navour and protection of the court, was appointed historic grapher of France, and in 1748 was admitted a member of the French Academy, through the interest of Madame de Pompadour. In 1750 he accepted the invitation of Frederick the Great to reside at Potsdam; but, after a resident process of the control Great to reside at Potsdam; out, atter a rea-dence of three years in Prussia, some difference arising between the king and the poet, Voltaire quitted Prussia, carrying with him a copy of the poetical works of the king, who caused him to be arrested on the road, till the fugitive manu-script was restored. *Voltaire went, o reside at Colmar, whence he removed to Geneva, and afterwards settled at Ferney, a village in the Pays de Gex, which he improved, causing to settle there many ingenious artisans, whose works he sent to Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Holland. At the beginning of the year 1778 he went to reside at Paris, where he was received with many flattering marks of distincreceived with many flattering marks of distinc-tion. His remains were interval in the abbey of the Bernardins, near Troyes, but removed, in 1791, by an order of the National Assembly, and laid in the Pantheon, at Paris. Besides his poticial works, he wroto "Essay on General History," "The Age of Louis XIV.," "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," and "History of Charles XII. of Sweden," and "History of the Cam Peter the Groat," the romances of "Can-dide." "Zadig", and some others: All his works have been published in 70 vols. As a writer, he was lively "Williant. and Imensive. but free mave oven punished in 70 vois. As 1 writer, ne was lively, brilliant, and imposing; but frequently superficial and dogmatical. "Voltaire," says one of his biographers, "though a deist, professed a great horror of atheism; and in reading all his philosophical and anti-religious works, it is necessary to bear this in mind. It is a great mistake to confound him with the professed atheists of his day, whom he hated, or at least affected to hate, and who viewed his deism with contempt. He has been the subject of almost unqualified panegyric and of unqua-

past." B. at Chatenay, near Sceaux, 1694; b. at past." B. a Paris, 1778. VONDEL, Joost von den, von'-del, the greatest

of the Dutch poets, whose works consist of tragedies, dramatic poems, and epics. B. 1587: D. at Amsterdam, 1679.

Von DER HARDT, Herman, hart, an eminent German biblical commentator, who became librarian to the duke of Brunswick, and, in 1690, professor of oriental languages at Helmstadt. He wrote commentaries upon the Bible, the "History of the Council of Constance," &c. B. at Osnabruck, 1660; D. 1748.

VOPISCUS, Flavius, vo-pis'-kus, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, Flotianus, Probus, Firmius, Carus, &c., which are included in the "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores." B. at Syraeuse, and lived in the 4th century.

Vonstrus, or Vonst, Conrad, forst, an eminent German theological writer, who, in 1610, succeeded Arminius in the chair of divinity at retired to Holstein. He produced several other controversial books. B. at Cologne, 1569; D. at

Tonuingen, 1622.

VORTIGERN, vor'-ti-gern, a British chief, who, upon the departure of the Romans in 420, was chosen king of South Britain. To repel the Seots and Picts, he invited to his assistance the Saxons, who landed in 428, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, who drove out the invaders, but frequently returned for the purpose of plunder, and ultimately settled in England. or punner, and uttimately settled in abiginal Vortigem subsequently married Rowena, daughter of Hengist, and, on his marriage, gave the father the kingdom of Kent, It is not known when and where Vortigern died. Voss, Gerard John, foss, or Vosstus, Gerardus Johnnies, the Latinized Earm adopted by him-

Jonames, the Latinized form adopted by him-self. A man of profound learning, he became professor of eloquence and chronology at Loyden in 1617. His "History of Pelagianism" rea-dered him obnosious to the Calvinists; but it procured him in England the favour of Arch-lishon Land and availabilist. hishop Laud, and a prebend in the eathedral of Canterbury. While in England, he was ad-Canterbury. While in England, he was admitted to the degree of Coctor of laws at Oxford. In 1633 he accepted the professorship of history at Amsterdam. His works consist principally of classical antiquities. B. near Heidelberg, 1577; p. 1649.

Vossius, Dionysius, vos'-si-us, son of the ecoding, was profoundly learned in the preceding, was profoundly learned in the Oriental languages, and published a Latin translation of Mainouides on Idolatry, with notes, and other works. B. at Dort, 1612; D. at

Amsterdam, 1633.

Vossius, Isaac, a learned German writer, and another son of Gerard John Vossius, visited Sweden on the invitation of Queen Christina, and in 1670 settled in England, obtaining from Charles II. a canonry of Windsor, and the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. He published a book to prove that the Septuagint version was produced by inspiration; but, though he was remarkable for believing the strangest inconsistencies, he expressed some doubts respecting the sacred text, which led Charles II. to say of him, "This learned divine is a strange man; he believes everything but the Bible." His works are numerous. the Bible. His works are numerous. Leyden, 1618; D. at Windsor Castle, 1688.

Vossius, Gerard, a Romish divine, and rela-tion of the preceding, published the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some pieces of John Chrysostom and Theodoret, with Latin versions and notes. B. 1609 : D. about

Vosstus, or Voss, Johann Heinrich, a learned German philologist, who became rector of the gymnasium at Eutin, but subsequently settled at Heidelberg, whither his great reputation had caused him to be invited by the elector of Daden. He translated Homer, Vingli, Hestod, and Theoretias, and takes rank as among the very Dans Scotus and some of the writings of St. Theoretias, and takes rank as among the very Dans Scotus and some of the writings of St. Francis and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentaries on several Greek writer, as the second of the Phanish of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentaries on several Greek writer, as the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary as a constitution of the founders of modern was a constitution of the founders of modern with the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and wrote a history of the Spanish emomentary than the second of the St. Theoretias and the second of the St. Theoretias and the second of the St. T philology. B. in Mecklenburg, 1751; D. at Heidelberg, 1826.

Vouer, Simon, 200'-ai, an eminent French

VROOM, Henry Cornelius, wroom, a Dutch painter, who excelled in depicting sea-fights, and was engaged to make designs for the ta-pestry in the House of Lords, representing the destruction of the Spanish armada. B. 1566: p. 1619.

, Gustav Friedrich, va'-gen, a modern German art-critic, who, at a comparatively early age, became director of the Royal Gallery of Paintings at Berlin. He had previously de-voted himself with zeal to the study of art, and had produced at Munich a small work on the Royal Bavarian collection. His fame as a writer upon art commenced in England with the year 1838, when a translation of one of his works was produced under the title of "Treasures of Art in Great Britain." In 1857 he published a small in Great Britain. In 1937 ne published a smail work upon the exhibition at Manchester, en-titled "A Walk through the Art Treasures Exhibition: what to Observe." In that exhibition, the plan of hanging the pictures first suggested by him, and adopted at the Berlin Gallery, was carried out with the happiest effect. While in England he was requested to give his opinion as to the best mode of arranging the paintings in the National Gallery. He also produced a short life of Rubens, and other works. B. at Hamburg, 1794.

WACE, GUACE, or HUISTAGE, Master Robert, sice, an old Angle-Norman poet, who appears to have been educated for the elerical profession. and to have held the appointment of reading elerk in the private chapel of Henry I., who generally held his court at Caen. He composed, among other poems, the "Roman du Rou," a rhymed other poems, the "Roman du Rou," a ruymen chronicle of the dukes of Normandy, from Rollo chronicle of the work of Henry I. This work, to the eighth year of Henry I. This work, which was completed in 1160, was presented to hat the which was completed in 1103, was presented to irration; Henry II., who, in reward, gave the poet a clieving canonry in the cathedral of flavors. He also de some wrote "Lo Brut d'Angleterre," which is the field lastory of one Bruttus, great-grandson of Æneas, who was supposed to have ruled in Britain, up but The "Romand in Ron," contains avery graphic B. at description of the battle of Hastings, and the second interface of the time. In the case when the state of the time. chief historical events of the time. D. in England, about 1184.

Wadham, Nicholas, wad-ham, the founder of Wadham College, Oxford, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Christehurch College.

The seminary which bears his name was completed in 1613. p. 1536; p. 1610.

Wadnac, Luke, wai-ding, a learned Irish divine, who went at an early age to Spain, where he became professor of theology in the university of Salamanca. He subsequently repaired to Rome, where he held several high ecclesiastical appointments. He edited the works of

WAGENSEIL, John Christopher, na'-gen-sile, a cearned German writer, who became professor of law and history at Altorf, but exchanged that Voters, Smion, 200-ai, an eminent French of law and history at Altori, but exchanged that planter, who was during some time, painter of professorship for the chair of Oriental Lanthe Academy of St. Luke, at Rome; but was graces. Ho produced, umong other learned recalled to France by Louis XIII., who can works, a trunslation of the Mishan and Gheployed him in ornamenting his palaces, and mara, and a collection of Hebrew writers against gave him a pension. He was the founder of Christianity, whom he refuted. 3, at Nuremagnetic Prench school. 3. at Paris, 1200; p. 1640. berg, 1633; p. 1705.

Wachorn

Waghorn, Thomas, wāy'-horn, lieutenant in learned Eaclish writer, who, in 1776, became the royal nary, and the projector of the overland leftow of Jesus College, Cambridge. In the route to India. After seeing much service in same year he published a collection of Latin the Indian seas, he, in 1827, while residing at poems, with notes on Homer. After entering Calcutta, proposed to the government there a plan for steam communication between England and the East Indies. Repairing to England, he made known his project to the authorities of the Post-Office, the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors; but found it opposed in almost every quarter. Obtaining the patronage of Lord Ellenborough, he was permitted to carry government despatches for the governor of Rombay through Egypt, and, although he en-countered an unusual number of difficulties, he completely succeeded in his mission. With the assistance of the Bombay Steam Committee, he commenced the establishing of the overland route, built hotels and halting-places in the desert between Cairo and Suez, and placed steamers upon the Red Sea. Between the years 1831-34, he superintended the entire working of the overland route himself. After the go-vernment had taken up the idea, he continued to explore other routes than that through France, and, in 1847, found that journeying by Trieste effected a saving of thirteen days. Unfortunately, he lost all his property in the pro-secution of the Trieste route, and, as a still greater misfortune, his health gave way under the anxiety of mind consequent upon his great labours. A small pension was granted to his widow. B. at Chatham, Kent, 1500; D. in Lon-

widow. n. at Chatham, Kent, 1800; n. in London, 1850.
Wasstaffer, Thomas, wêg-staf, a learned English divine, who became chancellor of Lebiteld eathedral; but was deprived at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths. He practised physic for some time, and in 1833 was consecuted a nonjuring bishep. He published several sermons, and a vindication of the claim. of King Charles I. to the authorship of the "Eikon Basilike." B. in Warwickshire, 1645;

D. 1702.

WAKE, Sir Isaac, an English writer, who became public orator of the University of Oxford, and was sent as ambassador to Venice and Savoy; on which occasion he was knighted. He wrote "Hex Platonicus;" "Discourse on the Thirteen Cantons of the Helvetic League;" "On the State of Italy;" and "On the Proceedings of the View 4th View 4t ings of the King of Sweden." B. about 1575;

p. 1632.

WAKE, William, a learned English prelate, who became chaplain to William III, and Queen Mary, and preacher to the society of Gray's Inn. In 1705 he was appointed bishop of Lincoln, and in 1716 translated to Canterbury. He had a controversy with Dr. Atterbury on the rights of Convocation, and entered into a correspondence with some of the French bishops relative to a union between the two churches. He published a translation of the Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers; "Exposition of the Couren Care-chism;" and tracts against Popery. p. at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1657; p. 1737. WAKEFILD, Robert, wake feeld, a learned

English divine, who was in 1519 nominated Hebrew professor at Louvain, but shortly afterwards returned to England, became king's chaplain, and was appointed Hebrew professor at Oxford. He wrote a "Paraphrase on the Ecclesiastics," "Syntagma de Hebreworum,"

and other works. D. 1537.

Rev. Gilbert, an eminent and

into holy orders, and obtaining a curacy in Liverpool, he, about 1770, reselved to quit the church. For a short time he held the office of classical that in the dissenting academy at Warrington. While there, he published a number of works, the principal of which were, a translation of the first Epistle to the Thessalominns; an ther of the Gospel of St. Matthew; and an "Enquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the first three Centuries, concerning the Person of Jesus Christ," 1750) he removed to the dissenting college at Hackney, his confexion with which ended in about a year. Soon after this, he published a pamphiet egain-t public worship, which startled many of his most ardent admirers, and was answered chiefs by dissenters. He continued to reside at Hedancy, engaged in classical studies, till the progress of the French revolution and the war led him into the field of polities. He wrote some pamphlets against the government, of which no notice was taken; but his letter to the bishep of Llandaff was considered as so inflammatory, and of so dangerous a tendency, that the attorney general instituted a prosecution against him, and he was sen-tenced to be imprisoned for two years in Dor-chester gool, from whence he was liberated in 183d. In relicion he was a Socialan, and in political views a republican. As a classical and ori had scholor, his attainments were extraordinary; and his critical productions are highly valued, while his other works are fororden. His most important performances were, a translation of the New Testament; "Tragnelia una Greenrum Delectus;" an edition of Lucretius; "The Evidences of Christianity;" and an edition of Horace, B. at Nottingham, 1756; p. 1801.

Walch, Christian Wilhelm Franz, valk, an eminent German divine, who became professor of philosophy in the University of Jena in 1750, and in 1757 of divinity at Gottingen. He produced a number of learned works upon jurisprudence, biblical antiquities, philology, and was likewise the author of a small biography of Catherine von Bora, wife of Luther. B. at Jena, 1726; p. 1784.-There were many others of this name who were eminent as scholars in Germany.

Walder, Princes of, val-dek, one of the most ancient dynastics of Northern Germany, descended probably from Wittekind. The most celebrated members of the house were:-George Frederick, who served the emperor Leopold I., and defeated the French and the Turks in several battles. He also became commander-inchief of the armies of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and died 1692 .- His brother, Count Josias, commanded the military forces of the Venetian republic; he died in 1711 .- Prince Christian Augustus was distinguished in the wars against the French during the revolutionary period, and one of the commanders of the imperial armies. He suggested the celebrated attack made upon the French at Weissenburg, by the combined Austrian and Prussian armies oy the combined Australa and Fraissan armies in 1703; and particularly distinguished himself in the passage of the Rhine, near Selz. The fortress of Kiel, opposite Strasburg, was taken by him. In 1707 he, at the request of the prince-regent, proceeded to Portugal for the

died in the following year.

Waldegrave, James, Earl, wall-de-graiv, an English statesman, and a favourite of George II. Engish statesman, and a ravourte or George II.

In 1737 he was charged with the formation of a
ministry, and, says Walpole, "the public was
not more astonished at that designation than
himself," the idea was, however, abandoned
almost immediately. Ile left some interesting
"Memoirs" from 1751 to 1758. His wife, a
narural daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, son of
the statesman Sir Rehast after his dark mer. the statesman Sir Robert, after his death married the duke of Gloucester, brother of George Gloucester and Princess Sophia Matilda. The

Gloucester and Frincess Sophia Entitled. The carl died 1763. B. 1715.
WALDEMAR I., wal-de-mar, king of Denmark, succeeded Eric IV., in 1139, when only in his set year, under the guardianship of Eric, son-in-law of Eric III., who, however, usurped the crown, and reigned as Eric V., until 1147. After many troubles Waldemar obtained the undisturbed possession of his crown in 1157. He subsequently distinguished himself as a warrior and legislator, caused a collection of Danish laws to be made, and carned, by the wisdom of his rule, the title of "Great," which is usually appended to his name in the histories of Den-

mark. B. 1131; D. 1181 or 1182.

WALDENAR II., styled "the Victorious," succeeded his brother Canute VI. in 1202. While heir-apparent, he had distinguished himself by conquering Holstein. He conceived the idea of founding a Balticempire, which should embrace Denmark, Holstein, Courland, Livonia, Esth-land, the southernmost parts of Sweden and Xowway, and the islands in the Baltic. During some years his arms were successful both on land and sea, and the realization of his project appeared about to be accomplished. In 1220 he was made prisoner by treachery, and was not released until he had ceded Holstein and Mecklenburg. His army was shortly afterwards totally defeated in Holstein, and his navy de-stroyed in 1231. Thereupon he devoted himself to the propagation of the arts of peace throughout the remnant of his former possessions. D. 1211.

WALDEMAR III, became king of Denmark in 1326. He disposed of Esthland, Courland, and Livonia, to the grand master of the Teutonic Orders of Prussia, for 18,000 silver marks, and with this money equipped an army and navy, which latter was, however, subsequently destroyed by the Hanscatic troops. B. 1315; D. 1375.

Walno, Peter, val-do, the founder of the sect of Waldenses, was originally a merchant of Lyons. He gave his property to the poor, preached the gospel to them, and obtained many followers. Driven from Lyons, they went into Dauphiny, Provence, and other countries. Though their manners were inoffensive, yet, as they had seeeded from the church of Rome. a crusade was formed against them, by which many thousands were destroyed.

however, still continued, and spread over the valleys of Piccinont. n. about 1120.

WALES, William, wails, an eminent English mathematician, who, in 1768, was selected by the government to proceed to Hudson's Bay for the purpose of observing the transit of the planet Venus over the sun's disc. He next accompanied Captain Cook in his second verge round the world, as astronomer, and on his roturn, published an "Account of Astronomical 1098

purpose of re-organizing the army there, but Observations made in the Southern Hemi-Observations made in the Southern Hems-sphere," and was appointed mathematical mas-ter of Christ's Hospital. He was also the author of "Remarkson Mr. Forster's Account of Cook's Voyage;" "An Inquiry into the Population of England and Wales;" and an improved edition of Robertson's "Elements of Navigation."

B. about 1731; p. 1798. WALEWSKI, Florian Alexandre Joseph Coloma, Count, valoos'-ke, a modern French statesman, who at first served in the army, but afterwards abandoned the military profession for a mixed political and literary career. By Thiers he was sent upon a mission to Egypt, and under Guizot's administration he held a post in the French legation at Buenos Ayres. After the election of Louis Napoleon to the presidentship, of the French republic, he attached himself to the Napoleonie party, and was appointed envoy extraordinary at Florence, passing thence to Naples. In 1851 he was nominated ambassador at the court of St. James's, and in the following at the court of St. James 8, and in the following year became minister for foreign affairs. At the congress of Paris he represented the French nation, and was one of those who appended their signatures to the treaty that resulted from that conference. In 1852 he was created grand commander of the Legion of Honour, and in 1855 was nominated a member of the senate. He was alleged to be the son of Napoleon I, by a young and beautiful Polish Paly, wife of Count Walewski, an aged Sarmatian, noble, from whom she was carried off by the emperor, and gave birth to her son at the castle of Walewice m 1810, p. 1868.

in 1810. p. 1808.

Walker, Clement, eraw-ker, wan English writer, who previously to the mould war was usher of the exchequer, and ments, or of Parliament for Wells. He wrote, the "Majory of Independency," for which he was sent to the Tower by Cromwell's "The High Court of Jus-tice; or Cromwell's Slaughter House;" and other works. B. at Cliffe, Porsetshire, about 1599; p. in the Tower of London, 1651.

WALKER, Robert, an English artist, who was appointed painter to Oliver Cromwell. A portrait of the Protector by him was purchased by an agent of the grand-cuke of Tuscany for £500. He also painted the portraits of Monk, Blake, and other naval and military commanders of the time. D. about 1670.

WALKER, Sir Edward, an English historical writer, who in 1629 was made secretary at war, and was present at the battle of Edgehill with he royal army. In 1643 he was appointed Garter he royal army, and knighted; and, after the Restoration, became one of the clerks of the Privy Council, He wrote, "Historical Dis-Privy Council, He wrote, "Historical Discourses;" "Ceremonies employed in the Celecourses;" "Committee on the Colecourses of th bration of St. George's Day at Windsor;" "Account of the Coronation of Charles II.;" "Acts of the Knights of the Garter in the Civil Wars;'

&c. B. in Somersetshire, about 1610; D. 1677. Walker, William, a learned English divine and grammarian, was successively master of the schools of Lowth and Grautham, in Lincoln-shire, and had the honour of instructing Sir Isaac Newton. He wrote several works on Grammar, Ehetoric, and Logic, and a treatise on English Particles. n. 1623; p. 1634.

WALKER, Rev. George, a celebrated Ir.sh divine, who distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Londonderry, in 1689, against the forces of James II., till it was effectually relieved. He afterwards repaired to London, pub-



Wallenstein.



Waisingham, Sir Francis.



EMMANUEL (I. of Italy)



VINCENT, BARL SAINT.

Walker Wallenstein

slain at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

WALEER, Obadiah, an English divine, who became master of University College, Oxford, and, embracing the Roman Catholic Littl, he, during the reign of James II., attempted, with that monarch's sanction, to restore the old religion in the university; but at the revolution he was deprived of his offices and impresented. After regaining his freedom, he retired into pri-Arter regarding his freedom, he retired into private life. A man of considerable learning he produced "Greek and Roman History illustrated by Coins and Medals;" "Instructions in the Art of Oratory," "A Brief Account of Ancient Church Government," &c. B. in Yorkshire,

about 1616; D. in London, 1692.
WALKER, Rev. John, an English divine and writer, who, among other works, produced "An Account of the suffering of the Clergy in the Great Rebellion." D. at Exeter, 1730.

WALKER, Samuel, an English divine, who produced several excellent works upon theology, n. at Exeter, 1714; p. 1761.
WALKER, John, an English lexicographer, who was educated for a commercial carger, but became an actor, a schoolmaster, and finally a teacher of elecution, in which last employment he attained a high success, and was invited to give private lectures in the university of Oxford Having previously put forth a prospectus, he in 1772 published his "Pronouncing Dictionary in 1772 published his "Pronouveing Dictionary of the English Language;" which work obtaining a great success, he was encouraged to produce "A Rlyming Ductionary," "Elements of Elocation," "Critical Pronouncing Ductionary" dismost important work; "Key to the Classical Pronuncation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names;" "Outlines of English Grammar," and "The Academis Speaker," lish Grammar," and "The Academic Speaker." He had been educated as a Presbyterian; but, towards the close of his life, embraced the Roman Catholic faith. B. at Colney-Hatch, Middlesex, 1732; D. in London, 1807.

WALKER, Adam, a lecturer on astronomy and a miscellaneous writer, was a native of West-moreland, where his father carried on the trade of a woollen manufacturer, in which business Adam was placed at an early age, and his turn for mechanics very soon developed its, If in the construction of models of corn-mills, paper-mills, &c. After acquiring a considerable proficiency in scientific knowledge, he became a public lecscientific knowledge, ho became a public ice-turer on experimental philosophy, and pub-lished an "Aualysis of his Lectures," a "Sys-tem of Familiar Philosophy In Lectures," a "Treatise on Geography," Ilemarks on a Tour through Germany, France, and Italy," "A Tour to the Lakes," &c. His mechanical skill was exhibited in his Eldouranion, or transparent orrery, and the revolving lights on the rocks of

Scilly. B. 1731; D. 1821.
WALL, John, an emment physician, was educated at Worcester Grammar-school, and at Merton College, Oxford; and settling at Worcester as a medical practitioner, first made known the virtues of the Malvern waters, and contributed to establish the porcelain manufac-

tory at Worcester. B. 1708; p. 1776.
WALLACE, Sir William, wall-lace, a popular
Scotch hero. Having slain the son and several of the retainers of the English sherilf of Dundee,

lished an account of the siege, and was nominated by William III. to the bishopric of Derry; but of Aberdean, Forfar, Brechin, and classwhere, but, continuing to accompany the army, he was and in 1207 deteated the Degisla, army at the battle of Stirling Bridge; thus liberating his country for a time. Revered as the saviour of the nation, he was chosen one of the commanders-in-chief of the Scottish army, and afterwards guardian of the kingdom, during the captivity of Baliol. He penetrated into England, and ravaged Durham with fire and sword. Edward I., then in Flanders, imme-diately hastened home and marched against Wallace, who was defeated. His subsequent history is obscurely narrated; but he appears to have carried on a guerilla warfare against the English during several years, until at length he was basely betrayed, and executed in London in 1305. B. near Paisley, probably about 1270.

Wallenstein, Albert Wenceslaus Eusebius, val'-len-stine, duke of Mecklenburg, count of Waldstein, a celebrated Imperialist general, was the son of Wilhelm von Waldstein, a Bohemian baron. Although born a Protestant, his uncle and guardian sent him to be educated under the Jesuits at Clmütz, where he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith. Leaving Olmutz, he proceeded to Italy, where he acquired a knowledge of astronomy, the Roman and German law, and was well grounded in the uncient and modern languages. His first military service was in Hungary, where he signalized hum-self at the capture of Gran from the Turks by the Imperialists. After rendering assistance to the emperar Ferdinand II, both by lending him money and as a successful commander of his army, he received, upon the deposition of Frederick of Bohemia, immense estates in the con-quered country. His great wealth, his fame as a commander, and his high rate of pay, attracted to his standard military adventurers from almost every country in Europe. In concert with Tilly he gained a number of successes, defeated Mans-teld, and brought to a glorious termination the campaign of 1626. In the following year he took the field at the head of 50,000 men, with whom he marched from Silesia to Denmark, foreing Christian to cross the Belt, and thus save the remainder of his army. At the conclusion of the Danish war he received the duchies of Mecklenburg as a reward for his services. Wallenstein was further created admiral of the Baltic and the German Sea, and taking up his residence at Wismar, conceived the idea of forming a navy for the purpose of resisting the designs of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, which his superior penetration had enabled him thus early to discern. He also wrote to his imperial master, "I beg of you, sire, to observe well this Swede, for he is a dangerous fellow." But the honours which had been heaped upon the vic-torious general raised up against him a number of powerful enemies near the emperor's person. At the head of this conspiracy to effect the downfall of Wallenstein were Tilly and Duke Maximilian of Bayaria, who urged the emperor to dismiss the "dictator." Yielding at length to these intrigues, Ferdinand dismissed Wallenstein, who retired to his estates in Bohemia. Gustavus Adolphus invaded Germany almost Gustavis Aconstant armost immediately afterwards; the imperial armies were worsted at Leipsie; Bavaria was conquered by the Swedes, and Tilly was killed. The mperor, to avert the ruin of his country, turned to Wellenstein, who however would not for an insult offered to him, Wallace fled to the turned to Wellenstein, who however would not woode, and was outlawed. Gather ng together covernt to resume his command until he bed

exacted from Ferdinand the most exorbitant conditions. In a short time he forced Gustavus Adolphus to evacuate Bavaria, pursued him into Saxony, but lost the battle of Lützen, which disaster was, nevertheless, more than compensated by the death of the great Swedish king, who fell in the fight. In 1633 he was commanded by the emperor to winter in Lower Saxony; but Wallenstein refused to obey. Hereupon, his enemies at the imperial court Hereupon, his enemies at the imperial course urged Ferdinand to get rid of his haughty lieutenant. Wallenstein learning that the emperor was preparing to deprive him of his command, announced his intention of resigning; but his officers entreated him to remain at their out his omeers entreated min to remain at their head, signing the celebrated declaration of Pilsen, by which they bound themselves to remain faithful to his fortunes. This act was remain memor of his foremess. This act was represented to the emperor as a conspiracy against his person and power. He therefore signed an edict declaring Wallenstein a robel, and gave secret orders to Piccolomini and Gallas to take him dead or alive. Meanwhile, Wallenstein sent two officers to the emperor with his offer of resignation; but his messengers were prevented from obtaining an interview. Water approach of Piccolomini and Galles, Wallenstein, ofter requesting an asylum with the Swedes, which was refused, took refuge with a small band of his faithful adherents in the castle of Eger, the commandant of which. Gordon, treacherously put him to death with his most devoted friends. In 1834 Dr. Forster published a work, written from materials supplied by the private military archives of Vienna, in which he proved that Wallenstein was com-pletely innocent of the charge of conspiring against his sovereign. p. in Bohemia, 15%; killed, 163%. The currer and tragic fate of Wal-lenstein furnished the subject of one of Schil-

lenstem turnisact the studgets of one of Schiller's best plays, which has been translated into English by S. T. Coleridge.

WALDER, Edmund, wol'-ler, an eminent English poet, who received his education at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, but is stated to have become a member of Parliament at the age of 18. In 1643 he was sent to the Tower on a charge of conspiring to deliver the city to the king. Two persons were executed for the plot, and Waller was condemned to be hanged, but and Walter was condemned to be hanged, but any other and the first the saved himself by an adject submission and a lished some works against Robbes, an English liberal distribution of money. After a year's grammar under the title of "Grammatica imprisonment, he went to France; but about Linque Anglicane," and a number of mather 1655, returned by favour of Comwell, on whom in antical and theological works of the high

himself at the capture of Portsmouth, in 1642 but was three times defeated by the royalists in but was three times decated by the royansts in the following year. He was victorious at Cheriton Down, near Winchester, in 1644. A few months later, he was beaten by the royalists in Oxfordshire; and these repeated reverses led to his being deprived of his command in 1645 He remained as one of the leaders of the Presbyterian party in Parliament during two years; at the end of which period he was expelled the House of Commons, with ten other members, by Colonel Pride. In 1859 he was arrested upon the charge of complicity in the Cheshire insur-rection, and remained in prison for some months. In 1660 he was appointed one of the Council of State, and in the Convention Parliacontent of state, and in the Convention Paria-ment he represented Middlesex, which would appear to have been his last appearance as a public man. He was the author of two works, entitled, respectively, "Divine Medita-tions upon Several Occasions," and a "Vindication" of his conduct, which last is of great value as a contribution to the history of the period. He was descended from the same family as the poet Waller. B. in Kent, 1597; D. at Asterley Park, 1668.

WALLEY Join Oloff, wall-lin, an Swedish poet and theologian, who became a member of the Swedish Academy, and theological her of the Sweiish Academy, and theological tutor to Prince Osean, afterwards king of Sweden, and finally archbishop of Upsal. As a writer of hymns he occupies the same place with his countrymen as does Dr. Watts in England. His principal works were psalms, religious discourses, and sermons. B. in Dalecarlia, 1779;

courses, and sermons. B. in Datecaria, 1779; D. 1830.
Watlis, John, woll-lis, a learned English divine and mathematician, who, after becoming fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1840 entered into orders. Repairing to London, the embraced the cause of the Parliamentarians, by whom he was employed in deciphering intercended latters of the preclicis principal control of the property of the processing intercent of the processing in the control of the processing in the processing of the processing in the processing of the proces rians, by whom he was employed in decipact-ing intercepted letters of the royalist party. He afterwards became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and keeper of the archives of that university. He was also one of the founders of the Royal Society. At the Restoration he was confirmed in his places, became chaplain to the king, and was one of the divines

.., who and praised Charles II. He was again elected was of the Roman Catholic faith, and beame a to Parliament, where, according to Bishop monk of the Renedictine order heated in Eng. Burnet, he became, by his elequence and wit, land. In 1736 he was nominated a bishop.

secution of that great man. His poems are easy, smooth, and generally elegant. B. at Coleshill.

Hertfordshire, 1605; D. at Beaconsfield, 1687.
Waller, Sir William, an English parliamentary general, who, after completing his education at Oxford, went abroad, and served in the armies of the Protestant league against the emperor. Returning to England, he entered Parliament, and was knighted by Charles I.; but, upon the outbreak of the Civil Warm embraced the popular cause, and was appointed too command by the Parliament. He signalized

member of the mathematical body employed in re-arranging the calendar. He enriched the "Philosophical Transactions" with some learned contributions, and produced commentaries upon the Apocalypse, the vision of Ezekiel, &c. He vas a fellow of the Royal Society. B. 1721; n. at Bath, 1797.

D. at batth 1797. Wapone, Sir Robert, earl of Orford, wok-pole, a celebrated English statesman, who, in 1700, commenced his parliamentary career as member for Caste Hising. Rapidly acquiring fame as a politician hobecame, in 1708, secretary

at war and leader of the Whig party in the a peer in 1758. He wrote an answer to Boling-House of Commons; but when the Tories, broke's "Letters on History," and some poli-under Harley and St. John, obtained power, tical pamplets. p. 1678; p. 1757. Walpole was, with other members of the late walpone was, will other members of the fact whig administration, voted by the Commons to be guilty of corruption, and ordered to be expelled the House. The Whig party, how-ever, strenuously supported him, and he was re-elected to Parliament, though the House declared the election void. At the accession of George I, the Whigs again became the leading party, and Walpole was made paymaster-general of the forces. Distinguishing himself by his zeal for the welfare of the Hanoverian dynasty, as well as by his able conduct as a politician, he acquired so much consideration, that, during the troubles caused by the rebellion of the Pretender, he was nominated first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer. A change of administration taking place in 1717, he remained in opposition during three years; but accepted office under Lord Sunderjeans; out accepted once under bord Sunder-land in 1728; and was, in the following year, appointed first lord of the treasury, in the room of his late chief, who had been compelled to retire in consequence of the obloquy which his participation in the unfortunate South-Sea scheme had brought upon him. After holding office with great firmness during twenty years, Walpole was compelled to resign, and was created earl of Orford, with a pension of £4000 a year. B. at Houghton, 1676; D. 1745.

WALPOLE, Horace, carl of Orford, an eminent English author, and youngest son of the pre-ceding, was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, where he wrote some verses on Henry VI., the founder. In 1738 he was appointed inspector of exports and imports, which place he exchanged for that of usher of the Exchequer. The year following using of the exchequer. The year following he travelled with the poet Gray; but a separation took place in Italy, owing to some misunderstanding between the two friends. In 1741 Mr. Walpole was elected to Parliament; but, although he retained his seat during twentyeight years, he distinguished himself in debate upon only two occasions,—once in defence of his father's late administration, and again in favour of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. He retired from Parliament in 1768, and led a life of literary ease at his villa of Strawberry Hill, at Twickenham, where he formed a collection of books, manuscripts, pictures, and other works of art or of curiosity, and set up a printing-press, from which proceeded several elegant works, by himself and others. On the death of his nephew, in 1791, he succeeded to the title of earl of Orford; but as it had always been his habit to despise titles, he appeared to be anxious nant to despise titles, he appeared to be anxious to dispense with his own on as many occasions as possible. His letters were frequently signed "The uncle of the late earl of Orford." This title became extinct at his own death. He wrote "A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors;" "Historic Doubts concerning Richard III.;" "Anecdotes of Painting, enlarged from Vertue;" "The Castle of Otranto," a romance;

of him as "the best letter-writer in the English language." B. 1717; D. in London, 1787. WALDOLE, Horatio, Lord, brother of Sir Robert, held various offices under the govern-

ment, was an able diplomatist, and was created

WALSH, William, wolsh, an English poet, who became gentleman of the horse to Queen Anne. He was the early friend of Pope, and is spoken of in complimentary terms in the "Essay on Criticism." His power are, however, not above medicerity. B. at Abberley, Worcestershire, about 1660; p. 1708. Walse, Edward, an eminent physician, was

a native of Ireland, and graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh. He commenced his professional

career as physician in a West India packet, and afterwards served as an army surgeon in Ircland during the rebellion, and in the expeditions to Holland and Copenhagen. He proceeded to Canada with the 49th regiment, was after-wards attached to the 6th dragoons, and sent to Spain; and, having accompanied the Walcheren expedition, was promoted to the staff, cheron expedition, was promoted to the stail, went to the continent as physician to the forces, and closed his career in the army at the battle of Waterloo. Dr. Walsh published "A Narrative of the Expedition to Holland," and "Bagatelles, or Peetical Sketches." D. 1832.
WAISING BAJK, Sir Francis, soft-sing-sam, as celebrated English statemann, who was cdu-

cated at Queen's College, Cambridge, after which he went abroad. Returning to his native country just after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, lie entered upon public employment, and was twice sent as ambassador to the French court. In 1573 he was appointed secretary of state, and knighted. He subsequently acted as ambassador to the Netherlands, to France, and to Scotland; was one of the commissioners upon the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and had a principal share in detecting Babington's plot. a principal state in detecting Basing on a pro-fle was a man of deep penetration and of pro-found policy. "To him," says Lloyd, "men's faces spake as much as their tongues, and their countenances were indexes to their hearts. His great abilities as a statesman were appreris great admites as a scattering were appro-ciated by his royal mistress. For an able ac-count of his policy, the "History of the United Netherlands," by J. L. Motley, should be consulted. Some of his negotiations and despatches were published under the title of "The Complete Ambassador." B. at Chiselhurst, Kent. 1536; D. 1590.

WALSHOULAR, Thomas, a Benedictine monk of St. Albans, who printed, in Latin, "A Short History from Edward I. to Henry V." Lived in the 15th century.

Walter, John, woll-ter, an English printer, whose father, of the same name, started the "Times" newspaper, on the 1st of January, 1788. Of that print he himself became manager and principal proprietor in 1803; and under his direction the newspaper rapidly rose to a very high position, both in a social and po-He was the earliest newspaper litical sense. proprietor to take advantage of the application of steam power to the working of a printing-machine, the "Times" being first printed in that manner on the 29th of November, 1814. In 1832 Mr. Walter was returned to Parliament for the county of Berks, where he had previously purchased an estate; he also represented the borough of Nottingham for a short time. B. 1784;

D. in London, 1847.
WALLER, John, son of the preceding, and his successor as the principal proprietor of the "Times" newspaper, after taking his degree

at the university of Uniona, emerca upon the study of the law, and was in 1847, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was chosen member for Nottingham in the same year. B. in Lon-

don, 1818. Walters, John, wol'-ters, a Welsh divine, of the established church, who compiled a valuable English and Welsh Lexicon. He was also the author of a "Dissertation on the Welsh Lan-

author of a Dissertation on the Weish Barry guage," and some sermons. D. 1797.

Willow, Brian, wol'-ton, a learned English prelate, who, about 1639, became prebendary of St. Pani's and chaplain to the king. In the civil war he esponsed the royal cause, for which he was deprived of his ecclesiastical offices: ne was deprived of his eccessistical offices; upon which he went to Oxford. He there commenced collecting materials for his Polyglot Bible, in which he was assisted by the eminent Dr. Edmund Castell and others. This learned work was published in 1635-87. After the work was published in 160-57. After the Restoration he was appointed chaplain to Charles II., and in 1661 was preferred to the see of Chester. Besides the great Polyglot Bible, he was the author of a defence of the work against Dr. John Owen. B. in Cleveland,

Yorkshire, 1600; p. in London, 1661.
Walzon, Izaak, the "Father of angling," and an eminent biographical writer, kept a losier's shop in Fleet Street, and afterwards in ster's stop in Freet Street, and interwards in Chancery Lane, in Clerkenwell, and elsewhere. His well-known work, "The Complete Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation," first appeared in 1653, and was afterwards enlarged by his friend Charles Cotton. He was also the author of the Lives of the English ecclesiastics Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sander-son; a collection of the letters of Sir Henry Wotton, and some poetical pieces. B. at Staftord, 1593; D. at Winchester, 1683. Wanley, Nathaniel, won'-le, an English divine,

WANLES, Nathaniei, won'-le, an English divine, who, in 1678, published a curious book, called "The Wonders of the Little World, or, the History of Man." B. 1633; D. 1680.

History of Man." B. 1633; p. 1630.

Wanley, Humphrey, an English writer, and son of the preceding, became secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and librarian to the earl of Oxford, the founder of the Harleian library, and formed a catalogue of Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hickes's Thesaurus of the Northern Languages. B. at

Coventry, 1672; p. 1726. Wansleben, John Michael, vons-lai'-ben, a learned German writer, who was at first employed by Ludolf in superintending in London the printing of his Ethiopie Lexicon. He also assisted Dr. Castell in preparing his "Lexicon Heptaglotton." The duke of Saxe-Gotha sent Heptagoton. The dute of sake-tokin sea him to Abyssinia, and he was afterwards employed by Colbert to collect manuscripts and medals for the library of the king of France in Egypt. His principal work was, "An Account of the Condition of the Ethiopian Christians." written in Latin. B. at Erfurt, 1635; D. near Fontainebleau, 1679.

Fontaineolean, 1679.
Warbsox, Perkin, **ecsr*-bek, an individual whose real history has been the subject of much speculation, made his appearance in England in the reign of Henry VII., and assumed the character and title of Richard, duke of York, the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, together with his brother, by order of the theory of the property of the pr duchess of Inregundy, as her nephwey he pro-duches of Inregundy, as her nephwey he pro-ceeded to claim the crown of England, and, doctrines, which he had before regorously main-

at the university of Oxford, entered upon the landing in Cornwall, was joined by some thoubut, on the approach of the royal army, fled to Beaulieu Abbey, in Hampshire, which sanctuary he was induced to quit under the promise of a pardon, and was sent to the Tower of London. He was there treated as an impostor, and eventually, in 1499, was hanged, drawn, and quar-tered. Henry VII. published an alleged confession of the captive, purporting that he was the son of one Warbeck or Osbeck, a converted Jew of Tournay; but many have asserted that he was an illegitimate son of Edward IV

WARBURTON, William, wor'-ber-ton, a learned English prelate, who was brought up to the profession of an attorney, which he relin-quished, and after going through a course of study took orders without having received a study took orders without naving received a university education. He afterwards received the degree of D.D. by mandamus from Cam-bridge. After acquiring a high literary reputa-tion by his writings, he was in 1750 consecrated bishop of Gloucester. His greatest work was the "Divine Legation of Moses," in which ha defended revelation upon the grounds of relistate made no part of the Jewish legislator's system, yet that the truth of the Mosaic scheme is capable of a moral demonstration. This work was, however, attacked with great violence, to which Warburton replied with haughtiness and asperity. Prior in point of publica-tion, but next in ability, was the "Alliance betwixt Church and State," in which his object between the necessity of religious estab-lishments. Besides these works, Dr. Warbur-ton printed a discourse entitled, "Julian, or a Discourse concerning the Earthquake and Flery Biscourise contreming the Earthquate and First Eruptions which defeated that Emperor's attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem."
"Sermons," "A view of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy," a "Tract on the Lord's Suppor," a "Treatise against the Methodists on the Doc-trine of Grace," and several miscellaneous pieces. His friend Bishop Hurd published a complete edition of his works in 1788. Pope left him the copyright of his works, which Warburton printed, with notes. He also published an edition of Shakspere, which was his worst performance in literature. B. at Newark. 1699; D. 1779.

WARBURTON, Eliot Bartholomew George, a modern Irish author, who studied at the university of Cambridge, and was also called to the bar, but did not practise, having resolved to devote his attention to his estates in the county Galway. His first appearance as an author was made in 1845, with the production of a fine work of travel, entitled "The Croscent and the Cross." "Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers" succeeded in 1849. "Reginald Hastings," a novel, the action of which was laid in the time of the civil war under Charles I., was his third publication. "Darien, or the Merchant Prince," was given to the public after his death. an exciting narrative of the fortunes of the colony founded in South America by Paterson. Eliot Warburton was lost in the Amazon, 1852; B. in Ireland, 1810.

Ward, Samuel, wawrd, a learned English divine, who, in 1600, became master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He was one of the divines sent to the synod of Dort, where

Waring

tained, were changed. He was imprisoned on Argyle," and "Charlotte Corday going to Exe-the breaking out of the civil war. He wrote cution." He was one of the English artists some theological pieces, and several of his let- selected to decorate the palace of Westminster tamed, were changed. He was impresented on the breaking out of the civil war. He wrote some theological pieces, and several of his let-ters are included in the collection of Archbishop

Usher. p. 1643.

WARD, Seth, a learned English divine and mathematician, who obtained a fellowship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was deprived for refusing to subscribe to the was deprived for rofusing to subscribe to the fee-'Solemn Leaque and Covenant,' but he after-wards went to Oxford, and was appointed Savillan professor of astronomy. In 1661 he became fellow of the Royal Society, and the roar following bishop of Exeter; whence, in 1667, he was translated to Salisbury. His most important works were, "On the Immortality of the Soul," "A Lecture on Comets," "Geomethe Soul," "A Lecture on Comets," "Geometrical Astronomy," "Exercitation on the Philosophy of Hobbes," "Discourse on the Being and Attributes of God." B. at Buntingford,

Heris, 1617; D. 1689.

Wand, Edward, an English author, who wrote
"The London Spy," and turned "Don Quixote"

into Hollow 595, and turnet Boll Guide into Hudibrastic verse. B. about 1687; D. 1731. Ward, John, an English writer, who, in 1720, became professor of rhetoric at Gresham College. He was admitted a member of the Royal Society in 1723, and became one of the vice-presidents in 1752; in the following year becoming a trustee of the British Museum, on its establishnent. He wrote, among other works, "The Lives of the Gresham Professors." "Lectures on Oratory," "Dissertations on Difficult Pas-sages of Scripture." B. in London, 1679; p. 1788. WARD, James, an English artist, who excelled

in depicting scenes of animal and rural life. He also attempted historical and allegorical subjects, but experienced a decided failure.

He was elected R.A. in 1811. B. 1770; D. 1859.
Ward, Robert Plumer, an English statesman and writer, who was educated for the legal profession, and obtained a Welsh judgeship; but about 1806 relinquished the law to fulfil the duties of under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and subsequently served as lord of the Admiralty and as clerk of the Ordnance. His Admiralty and as elerk of the Ordnance. His leisure was devoted to literature, in which he produced, among other worts, "History of the Law of Nations in Europe, from the time of the Greeks and Romans to the age of Grotius," " Historical Essay on the Revolution of 1688 "Hillustrations of Human Life," and the novels of "De Vere," "Tremaine," and "De Clifford." After his death, his "Diary from the Years 1809 to 1820" was published. B. at Gibraltar, 1765; D. 1846.

WARD, Edward Matthew, a modern English artist, who became a student of the Royal Academy in 1834. Two years afterwards he repaired to Rome, where he resided till 1839, and, on his homeward journey, visited Munich, where he made a brief sejourn, for the purpose of acquiring from Cornelius, the great German painter, instruction in fresso. In 1840 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a "King Lear." His first success was obtained in 1843, by his painting called "Dr. Johnson perusing the Manuscript of the Vicar of Wakefield." After this time, his works attracted the attention of art-patrons and the public; and he continued to increase in skill and power as an artist with every fresh effort. His best productions may be cited as being, "Seene in Lord Chesterfield's Ante-room in 1743," "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," "The Last Sleep of

with pictures. He became A.R.A. in 1847, and R.A. in 1855. B. in London, 1816.
WARDLAW, Henry, wawd'-low, bishop of St. Andrew's, and founder of the university there, was preferred to that see by pope Benedict XIII. in 1404. Though a man of strict morals and great simplicity of character, he was a still greater enemy to what he believed to be heresy than to immorality, and accordingly condemned to the stake those who questioned the doctrines of the Romish church, D. 1440.

Wardlaw, Ralph, a Scotch divine, who be-came professor of theology in the Independent came professor of theology in the Independent Academy of Glasgow. He wrote a large num ber of sermons and essays upon theological subjects. B. at Dalkeith, 1779; D. 1533. WARE, Sir James, xeur, an eminent Irish an-tiquarian writer, who, in 1629, was knighted by

the lords justices, and subsequently succeeded his father as auditor-general of Ireland. At the outbreak of the eight war in 1841, he want to England upon a mission to Charles I., at Oxford; but on his return voyage was ten prisoner, and was sent to the Tower by the Parliament. Released afew months afterwards, he returned to Dublin, but, in 1849, went to France. At the Restoration he recovered his offices. He wrote, among other important works, "History and Antiquites of Ireland," and "Annals of the Reiens of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Edward VII." 2. at 2. Dublin, 1869; D. at the same city, 1868. Ware, Janues, an eminent surreon and ocuhis father as auditor-general of Ireland. At

Ware, James, an eminent surgeon and ocu-list, who, after having been demonstrator of list, who, after having oven demonstrator or anatomy at Cambridge, practised in the metro-polis and attained a first-rate reputation. He wrote, among other works, "Observations on Ophthalmia," "Remarks on Fistula Lachrymalis." and " Chirurgical Observations.

D. 1756; D. 1815.
WARGENTIN, Peter William, war'-gen-tin, a Swedish mathematician, who constructed tables of the satellites of Jupiter, and wrote several papers in the "Transactions" of the Academy of Stockholm. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London. B. at Stockholm, 1717;

D. at the same city, 1783.

Warham, William, wor'-am, an eminent English prelate and statesman, who, in 1493, was sent upon an embassy to the duke of Burgundy, and on his return was advanced to the bishopric of London. He was also made lord chancellor, and in 1504 translated to the see of Canterbury. In the chancellorship, however, he was sup-planted by King Honry VIII.'s favourite, Wol-sey, at whose fall he was again offered the office, which he refused. Erasmus, of whom he omee, which he reused. Erasmus, of whom he was the patron, dedicated to the archbishop his edition of the writings of St. Jerome. B. at Okeley, Hampshire, at the close of the 15th

century; D. near Canterbury, 1532.

WARIN, John, var'-in, a Flemish sculptor and engraver, who was employed in the mint at Paris, where he engraved the seal for the French Academy, which is considered as his masterpiece. The subject is Cardinal Richelieu. He also executed two busts in bronze of Louis XIV. and other fine works. B. 1604; poisoned,

1672.

Waring, Edward, wair-ing, a learned English mathematician, who, in 1760, was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics

the university of Cambridge. His most important works were, "Miscellanea Analytica," a treatise of the highest order in abstruse mathematics; some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," "Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum," and "Meditationes Analyticm," &c. B. near Shrewsbury, 1736; D. at Cambridge, 1798.

B. near Surewsoury, 1789; D. at Comburdey, 1788; WARNER, Ferdinando, mary-ner, an English divine, who wrote "An Ecclesiastical History of the Highenth Century," Memoirs of Sir Thomas More," "History of the Irish Rebellion," & L. 1703; D. 1707.

WARNER, John, an English divine and writer, WARNER, John, an English divine and writer,

son of the preceding, was chaplain to the English

tract on

Gerund" from the Spanish. B. 1736; D. 1800. WARNER, Richard, an English botanist, who published "Plantæ Woodfordienses, or a Catalogue of Plants growing about Woodford in Essex." He was also the author of a letter to rransaucu some of the connected ratus. He bequeathed his valuable library to Wadham College, Oxford, where he had received his cducation. n. 1711; n. 1775.

Warrery, Sir Peter, veor'-rem, an able English

admiral, entered the navy when young, and gradually rose to the rank of commodore. 1745 he commanded a squadron, with which he attacked and took possession of Louisbourg; and in 1717 engaged a French squadron, which he completely defeated, capturing several of their men-of-war. This last exploit rendered

their men-or-war. This asse explore reflected M.P. for Westminster. D. in Ireland, 1703; D. 1752. Warren, Sir John Borlase, an English admiral, who served under Lord Howe upon the American station. In 1797 he defeated a small naval force which had been sent by the French to invade Ireland. On that occasion he cap-tured a line-of-battle ship and three frigates. He was subsequently appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, and, in 1812, for a short period commanded on the coast of America. He was a member of four Parliaments, having repre-sented Great Marlow in those of 1774 and 1780, and Nottingham in those of 1796 and 1802. в.1751; р. 1822.

Warren, Charles, an eminent engraver, who for many years held a distinguished rank in his profession, and was the first who successfully overcame the difficulties of engraving on steel.

B. in London; p. 1823.

WARREN, Samuel, a modern English novelist and lawyer, who acquired a reputation in light and lawyer, who acquired a reputation in figure literature, as the author of "Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician," "Ten Thousand a Year," "Now and Then," &c. As a writer upon subjects connected with his profession, he prostuder's connected with its processon, he pro-duced "A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," an abridged collision of Black-stone's Commentaries, and "The Law and Prac-tice of Election Committees." In 1856 he (ntered Parliament, enrolling himself in the ranks of the Conservative party; became recorder of Hull in 1854, and a Commissioner in Lunary in

1850. B. 1807.
WARTON, Thomas, waver-ton, an English divine and poet, who became professor of poetry in the university of Oxford. Historems

and poet, the son of the preceding, who produced a volume of odes; a translation of Virgil, with notes; and an "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope." B. at Dunsford, Surrey, 1722: p. 1800.

Warton, Thomas, an English divine, poet, and critic, was brother of the preceding, and and critic, was professor of poetry in the uni-in 1757 became professor of poetry in the uni-versity of Oxford, and in 1771 was presented to the vicarage of Kiddington, in Oxfordshire, of which parish he wrote an account, as the commencement of a history of the county, which, however, was never carried out. In 1785 Mr. Warton was appointed poet laureate, and also Camden professor of modern history and a so Camaen processor of modern history at Oxford. He wrote some elegant poems; a "History of English Poetry," a very learned work; the "Lives of Sir Thomas Pope and Dr. Bathurst," "Notes on Milton's smaller Poems," "Observations on Spenser's Facric Queen," &c. B. at Basingstoke, 1728; D. 1790.

WARWICK, Bichard de Beauchamp, Earl of. From "He was also the author of a letter to Gorrick, on a glossary to Shakspere, a subject work is called "the Good" was sent to France with which he was probumdly acquanted, and trumslated more of the comedies of Plantus dude of Beifard returned to England, was the bequeathed his valuable library to Wadham College, Oxford, where he had received his cducation. n. 1711; p. 1775. council, and appointed governor of Henry VI. He was again sent to France as regent in 1437. and remained in that station until his death at

the castle of Rouen, in 1439.

WARWICK, Henry de Beauchamp, Earl and WARWICK, Henry de Deturnamp, Bari and Duke of, was nominated premier earl of England by Henry VI. in 1444, and was, in the following year, crowned by Henry himself, king of the islands of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey. He did not remain long in enjoy-

he signalized himself in the expedition to the Scottish frontier in 1413. In 1455 he espoused the cause of the duke of York; and to his bravery was chiefly due the gaining of the battle of St. Albans in the same year. He was immediately att rwards appointed governor of Calais; and, while holding that office, defeated the fleet of the free town of Lübeck, capturing six of the vessels. In 1460 hereturned to England with 1500 followers, and, on gaming London, his army had increased to 40,000 men. At the battle of Northampton, which was fought in the same year, the Lancastrians were defeated, and Henry VI. fell into the hands of the Yorkists, of which party Warwick was the main support. Queen Margaret, however, defeated the Yorkists at Wakefield, and again near St. Albans; in which latter battle Warwick commanded. In 1461 Henry VI. regained his liberty, but was compelled to retire with his army to the north, before the superior forces of Warwick and Edward duke of York, Edward entered London with Warwick, and was proclaimed king as Edward IV. The earl next commanded the main body of the Yorkist army at the battle of Towton, in Yorkshire, when the Lancastrians were defeated. After performing a series of brilliant services in the cause of the new king, and conducting Henry VI. to the Tower of London, he was rewarded with the highest honours, and indeed became the ruler of the king and the kingdom Edward are pleasing. In in Surrey, 1687; p. 1745.

Waknow, Joseph, a learned English divine nion of the haughty earl, formed connexions



Washington, George.



Watt, Janes.



WELLINGTON, DUKE OF



WENTWORTH (EARL OF STRAFFORD.)

by marriage, and raised to his favour persons adverse to Warwick, who, in turn, excited revolts in the kingdom, and, at the battle of Olney, took Edward prisoner. On the aftersuccess of the royalists, Warwick fled to France, where, meeting Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., a reconciliation was effected, which was strengthened by the marriage of the queen's son, Prince Edward, to Anne, the daughter of Warwick. Soon afterwards Warwick invaded England; and Edward IV, having fled to Holland, he proclaimed Henry VI., who had been released from the Tower, king of who had been released from the lower, king of England. The earl was appointed chamberlain and lord high admiral of England. But in 1471 Edward IV., assisted by the duke of Bur-gundy, landed in Yorkshire, and gathering together an army, met the Lancastrians, under Warwick, at Barnet, when they were totally decated, Warwick perishing in the fight. His remains were exhibited during three days in St. Paul's, and then buried in Berkshire, B. about

Warwick, Sir Philip, an English politician, who, in 1616, was appointed one of the king's commissioners to treat with Parliament for the surrender of Oxford, and was afterwards made secretary to Charles I. At the Restoration he became member for Westminster, and was knighted. He wrote "Memoirs of Charles I." B. in London, 1603; D. 1682. WASA OF VASA. (See GUSTAVUS I. of Sweden.)

WASHINGTON, George, wosh'-ing-ton, the celebrated American patriot, was descended from a family which had gone from Northannton, in England, to settle in Virginia. His father, Mr. Augustine Washington, a man of considerable landed property, died when George, who was his claest son by a second marriage, was in his lith year. His education, obtained at an ordinary school, comprised little more than reading, writing, and arithmetic; but be-tween his 14th and 16th years he studied geo-metry and surveying, in which he made con-siderable progress. In his 16th year he left school, and having devoted his attention to mathematics and practical surveying, was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey his property in the Alleghany Mountains. In his 19th year he was appointed major in the provincial militia, in which capacity he was sent by General Dinwiddie, in 1753, to the French commander on the Ohio, to complain of the inroads that had been made, in violation of the treaties between the two nations. About this time he came into collision with, and defeated, a small detachment of the French forces, for which he was thanked by the House of Burgesses. In 1755 he served as colonel under the unfortunate General Braddock; on which occasion he exhibited proofs of his military courage and skill, particularly in conducting the retreat of the army, after the disastrous battle of Mononga-hela. He held the command of the Virginian troops till 1753, when he gave in his resigna-tion on account of ill-health. He next served his country as a senator. When the breach between Great Britain and her colonies became widened by mutual animosity beyond all proswidened by muttas animosity beyond an pros-pect of reconciliation, the eyes of his country-men were fixed upon Washington; and accord-ingly, in June, 1775, he took the commant of the army of America, at Cambridge, in New England. The particulars of that great revo-lution it is impossible here to give in detail.

The history of Washington, from this period, The history of the American war, and must necessarily be voluminous. Suffice it to observe, that he created the American army; with the assistance of French forces, fought the English generals Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, with various results; till, finally, he invested Cornwallis in Yorktown, and caused him to capitulate. To his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation the Americans were almost wholly indebted for the independence which was secured to them by the treaty of peace concluded in 1783. Soon after this event, Washington resigned his commis-sion to Congress, and in his address on that occasion, the magnanimity of the hero was blended with the wisdom of the philosopher. He returned to his seat at Mount Vernon, like Cincinnatus, and set himself to complete those favourite improvements in agriculture which had been suspended. In 1789 he was elected as the president of the United States. His government was marked by that well-tempered prudence which distinguished all his conduct. Having been re-elected as president, he held office till 1707, when he again retired to his estate at Mount Vernon. One of the most satisfactory estimates of the character and intellect of the American patriot is that of President Jefferson, who says, "His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and, as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his cers of the advantages he derived from

councils of war, where hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously; but, if deranged during the course of action, if any member of his plan was disarranged by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a readjustment. The consequence was, slow in a readjustment. I the consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal danger with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining, if he saw a doubt; but, when once refraining, it he saw a doubt; but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was the most pure, his justice the most infertible, I have ever known; no motivos of interest or consunguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritible and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendance over dancy over it. dancy over it. . . . His person was fine, his stature exactly what one could wish. Alhough in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor iluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and concert style. He read little, and that only in agriculture and English history." B, at

Bridges Creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia, 1732; p. at Mount Vernon, Virginia, 1799.

Wasse, Christopher, wass, a learned English writer, who translated Grotius's Catechism into Greek verse, and the same author's "Cynegeticon" into English. D. 1690.

WATELET, Claude Henry, vat'-lai, a learned French writer upon art subjects, was a mem-

the inances. He wrote a poor pieces; but his principal work was a "Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving." B. at Paris, 1718; culpture, and Engraving."

D. 1786. WATERLAND, Daniel, waw'-ter-land, a learned English theologian, who became archdeacon of Middlesex and a canon of Windsor. His prin-

"Treatise on the Euchar the Athanasian Creed." 1683; p. in London, 1740.

WATERTON, Charles, waw'-ter-ton, a famou naturalist who spent many years in the western world, and wrote an account of his travels called "Wanderings in South America," B near Wakefield, 1782; D. 1865. Watson, John, wot-son, a learned English

prelate, who at first practised as a physician but, on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, tool orders. In 1572 he became dean, and in 1580 bishop of Winchester. He wrote a Latin tragedy, entitled "Absalom." B. at Ringworth, Worcestershire, about 1520; D. 1589.

Warson, David, a learned Scotch writer who became professor of theology at St. Andrew's: but in 1747 he left that university and repaired to London. He published a litera translation of Horace, with notes. B. in Scot

land, 1710; p. in London, 1756 Watson, Charles, an English naval com mander, who, after gaining the rank of rear admiral by his distinguished services agains the French, was, in 1754, appointed to co operate with Clive in the East Indies. He tool Fort Geriah, and assisted Clive to captur Chandernagore, the principal fortress of th French in Bengal; but fell a victim to th

climate shortly afterwards. B. 1714; D. 1757 The East India Company erected a monumen

The Bast India Company receive a modules to him in Westminster Abbey.

Warson, Robert, a Scotch divine and hi torian, who became doctor of laws, and prefessor of rhetoric and belles lettres at St. An drew's, and lastly principal of the United Co lege. He wrote the "History of the Reign of Philip III. of Spain." B. at St. Andrew' Scotland, about 1730; p. about 1780.

Watson, Sir William, an eminent Englis physician and botanist, who in 1741 was at mitted a member of the Royal Society, to whos volumes he communicated many valuable papers on botany and electricity. In 1786 | received the honour of knighthood from h majesty. His tracts on Electricity conta some valuable facts. B. in London, about 172 D. in the same city, 1787.

Watson, Richard, a distinguished Engli-prelate, was a native of Heversham, in Wes moreland; became a sizer, and afterwards fellow, of Trinity College, Cambridge; was chosen in 1764 to fill the chair of chemistry;

cached before the university, which was inted under the title of the "Principles of the Revolution Vindicated," and excited an unsual degree of public attention. In 1776 he rinted "An Apology for Christianity," which e addressed to Gibbon. In 1782 he was made ishop of Llandaff, with permission to hold the chdeacoury of Ely, his professorship, and other ceclesiastical preferments. On this pronotion, he published a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, containing a plan for equalizing of Canterbury, containing a plan for equaliting, hurch revenues. In 1793 appeared his "Apology for the Bible," written in answer to Ayure's "Age of Reason." He was also the author of "Chemical Essays." "Sermons," and "Theological Essays." a. 1.737; p. 1816.

Warn, James, wof. a 'celebrated' Scotch me.

nanician, and the great improver of the steamngine. It is related of him that he was "no ommon child;" in his 6th year he solved a cometrical problem; when he had attained is 14th, his mind was continually occupied with the prosecution of experiments in natural hilosophy. According to Arago, the celebrity which was to become attached to his name as he improver of the steam-engine was foreshadowed in his earliest youth, it being cusomary with him to sit watching the exit of steam from the mouth of a kettle, and to exuse of a teacup as a condenser. Under the paternal roof he acquired considerable skill in making and repairing the astronomical instruments used by mariners, his father vending those and other articles to the owners and cap tains of shipping in the port of Greenock. In his 18th year he went to Glasgow, where he resided during a year, and then proceeded to London, in order to acquire some better instruction in his business of mathematical instrument-maker than could be obtained in scotland. He obtained an introduction to some eminent makers, and so assiduous was his application, that in a year he was enabled to write to his family "that he could construct a brass sector with a French joint, which is reckoned as nice a piece of framing work as is in the trade." In 1756 he returned to Glas-gow, where, under the patronage of the university, he set up in business. It was not alone as an expert and able artificer that he won the attention of the scientific gentlemen of Glasgow; he was likewise an accomplished natural philosopher. His leisure was also devoted to mathematical inquiry, and to the acquisition of the German and Italian languages. Having, during many years, earnestly investigated the properties and powers of steam, chiefly with the view of applying it to the moving of wheel carriages, he began his immortal discoveries by improving Newcomen's steam-engine. He invented a means of condensing the steam in a separate chamber, and devised a plan, remarkable for its ingenuity and simplicity, by which he was enabled to obtain a high and uniform temperature in the cylinder. Between the years 1765-60 he continued his improvements, taking out patents for the most matured of them. He had some time previously occupied himself with surveying and civil-engineering work; and having given up his instrument-making business, resolved to make these chosen in 1764 to fill the chair of cibevistry, avocations his pursuit; accordingly, he was and in 1771 succeeded to that of divinity. He engaged to survey a projected canal between & splayed his political opinions in a sermon the Forth and the Clyde, another from the

Watts Watt

devise improvements in the navigation of the Clyde, the Crinan canal, as well as in the har-Clyde, the Grinal chinal, as wen as in the nat-bours of Port Glasgow, Greenock, and Ayr. Barly in the year 1774 he entered into purtner-ship with Matthew Boulton, in whose great factory at Soho he found those facilities which were requisite to enable him to perfect and manufacture his improved steam-engines. The energy and business talents of Boulton were also admirably calculated to smooth away the obstacles which stood in the way of the extensive introduction of the new engines. The narrow limits of this notice will not admit of a detailed account being given of all the progressive imaccount term given of an the progressive in-provements made by the mechanical genius of Watt, aided by the commercial tact of his partner; it will suffice to say, that, after twenty years of enlightened activity, the splendid result of his labours-the perfect machine -was produced. By the year 1800, at which time he retired from business, the steam-engine was in general use throughout the United Kingdom. Among the less-claborated inventions which emanated from him may be cited the copying-press; a steam-drying machine; im-provements in bleaching, principally derived from the great French chemist Beriholict; and a machine for copying sculpture, which list was matured after he had entered his 80th year. He revised and annotated the articles "Steam" and "Steam-engine" for the "Encyclonædia Britannica," and was the author of a valuable mass of correspondence relative to his wandon mass of correspondence relative to make the different inventions, which was published by his relative, James Patrick Murrhead. By many of the most competent judges Watt has been admitted to have been an original and enlightened speculator upon the true theory of the composition of water, a discovery which has also been claimed for Lavoisier and Cavendish. In an eulogium upon Watt by Lord Jeffrey, the writer observes, "It was by his inven-tions that the action of the steam-engine was so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased as to set weight and solidity at defiance." Watt was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a correspondent of the French Institute, and was enrolled among the associates of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. A statue to his memory was set up in Westminster Abbey in 1824. Statues in his honour have likewise been erected at Manchester, Glasgow, and Greenock. In the eloquent words of Lord Brougham, he was one "who, directing the force of an original genius, early exercised in philosophic research, to the improvement of the steam-engine, enlarged the resources of his country, increased the power of man, and rose to an emineut place among the illustrious followers of science and the real benefactors of the world." B. at Greenock, 1736; D. at Heath-

Wart, James, son of the preceding, distinguished himself as a constructor and improver of engines for steam navigation. He gave some assistance to Fulton, who afterwards introduced steam navigation into America; and, in 1817, made a voyage to Holland on board a steamer the engines of which were manufactured at the Soho works, of which he was at the head. This was the first steam-vessel that had left an English port. He was the author 1077

Monkland coal-mines to Glasgow, and also to of a memoir of his father, in the supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."
p. at Aston Hall, Warwickshire, 1848.

Warr, Gregory, another son of the improver of the steam-engine. Devoted to the pursuits of science and literature, he left the management of the great Soho manufactory to his elder brother. He made some important researches relative to the formation of the igneous rocks, the results of which were communicated in a memoir to the Royal Society. p. 1777; p. 1804.

Warr, Robert, a Scotch bibliographer, who produced a valuable work of reference, entitled in this late.

produced a valuative work of reference, chittled in Bibliotheca Britains, 2, or, a General Index to British and Foreign Literature." It is in two parts: in the first the authors are arranged alphabetically, the productions being given in chronological order, and in the second, the books are classed according to their subjects, references being supplied to the first part, where they are to be found under their author's name. He practised medicine with considerable success, became president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and produced some important works on the nature and treatment of diseases. B. in Ayrshire, 1774; D. at Glasgow, 1819.

Watteau, Antoine, wot'-to, a celebrated French artist, who was at first a scene painter; but, having received instruction from Gillot, he but, having received his master, and rising to a high reputation, became painter to the king. In 1718 he visited England, which he was obliged to out on account of his health. He depicted theatrical scenes and rural fetes, also marches and encampments of soldiery. "Though," says and encampments of soldiery. "Though," says Walpole, "he fell short of the dignified grace warpole, "he led short the dightned grade of the Italians, there is an easy grace in his figures." n. at Valenciennes, 1634; p. 1721.

Warts, Isane, note, a pious English dissenting divine, who in 1696 became tutor to the son of

Sir John Hartop, and two years later was chosen assistant minister to the Independent congregation in Mark Lane, London. His principal works were, "A Treatise on Logic," an "Essay on the Improvement of the Mind," "Introduc-tion to Astronomy and Geography," "Hymns" and a portical version of the Fsalms usually sung in dissenting congregations; and Poems, chiefly religious. z. at Southampton, 1874; p. 1753.

Watts, Alarie Alexander, a modern English poetical writer, who, in early life, became the literary assistant to Crabbe, the writer of the "Technological Dictionary," and having put "Technological Dictionary," and having put forth a small collection of poems in 1822, which obtained some success, he was appointed editor of the "Leeds Intelligencer," and subsequently of the "Manchester Courier." In 1825 he com-menced the publication of the "Literary Soumenced the publication of the Energy Society venir," which was continued as an annual until 1830. This work contained contributions by Campbell, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, and was linestrated by Turner, Leslie, Roberts, and other workings helper executed. emment artists, the cugravings being executed by Heath, assisted by the best engravers of the day. He also attempted to establish a fine-art journal, called "The Poetical Album;" but it ceased to appear after the second year. In 183 he commenced the "United Service Gazette," of which he remained the editor until 1843. was subsequently connected with the "Standard" and other newspapers. A collected edition of his poetical pieces appeared in 1851, with the title of "Lyries of the Heart," and two years

Waynfiete

subsequently, he received a pension of £100 per B in London.

WAYNELDIE, William of, a nificent prelate of the 15th century, whose real name was Patten, was a native of Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, and was educated at Winchester School, and at Oxford. He was made provost

School, and at Oxford. He was made provost of Eton in 1443; bishop of Winchester in 1447; id lord chancellor in 1456. He was the under of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of a

ee school at his native place n. 14

es sendou at manufer place b. 19
Weber, Samuel, seb, an ...
musical composer, who was ap
cabinet-maker, but, by unwearied industry, acquired a thorough knowledge of the science of music. As a writer of glees, he takes rank among the best English masters. He also pro-duced a mass, anthems, songs, &c. B. 1740;

D. 1817.

Webber, Henry William, wai-bair, an archeoand miscellaneous writer, who studied cine at Edinburgh and at Jena; settled in Scotland, where he devoted himself to literary

pursuits. Among his works are, "Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fitteenth Centuries," "The Battle of Flodden Field," &c. B. at St. Petersburg, 1783; D. 1818. Weber, Carl-Maria von, a celebrated German

sical composer, who was the son of an eminent violinist, by whom, at an early age, he was instructed in the science. In his twelfth year he published six fughetti; and, after receiving for published six highest; and, aret recovering further instruction, wrote an opera, some songs, and sonatas. A second opera, entitled "The Wood-Girl," by him, was played in 1800. The wood-carr, or min, was prayed in recover A third followed in 1801; shortly after which he went to Vienna, were he became acquainted with Haydn, and received some instruction from the Abbé Volger. By the advice of this celebrated teacher, Weber spent two years in the study and analysis of the works of the great masters. He subsequently became music-director at Breslau, and in 1806 was requested by Prin e Eugene of Wurtemberg to take up his residence at Carlsruhe. After residing with Duke Louis of Wurtemberg at Stuttgardt, where he put forth a new version of "The Wood-Girl" under the title of "Sylvana," he in 1810 went under the title or oyrvana, upon a professional tour through Germany. In 1822 he produced at Berlin his intest opera, "Der Freischütz," which was given to the English public at the English Opera-house in 1824. An imperfect version of it also appeared at Paris, where, as in the other European capitals, it was enthusiastically received. "Euryanthe," another of his operas, was first played at Vienna in 1823. of his operas, was urst played at vienna in 1825, in 1825 he eccepted an invitation to visit London, and wrote for the Covent Garden Theatre his "Oberon," the libretto of which was furnished by Mr. Planché. Stricken with pulmonary disease, and arriving in London during a severe wintry season, his health became as shattered that he was carried away by death in a few months after coming to England. B. at

Eutin, Holstein, 1786; D. in London, 1826.

Webster, John, web'-ster, an eminent English dramatic poet, of whose birth and education nothing is known. He at the outset of his enreer wrote plays with Dekker, Drayton, Hey-wood, and others, and in 1612 produced his first

Webster

works. An edition of his writings was produced by Mr. Dyce in 1830. Lived early in the 17th century.

Webster, Nosh, an eminent American lexicographer, who was educated for the legal profession, but devoted himself to the teaching of youth. He opened an educational establishment at Goshen, New York, which he designated the at Goshen, New York, which he designated the Farmers' Hall Academy, remaining at its head during many years. In 1793 he started a daily newspaper in New York, and was likewise very new York, and was likewise very newspaper in New York, and was likewise very new York, a

1798, an

Newnaven, where he remained what the close of his life. His greatest work was the "New and Complete Dictionary of the English language. which first appeared in 1829, after its author spent twenty-one years upon its production.

s work, which is in several respects superior nost of the previous English dictionaries, has become very popular on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1822 he received the degree of Li. D. from Yale College. B. at West Hartford, Connecticut, 1758; D. at Newhaven, 1813.

Wissien, Daniel, an eminent American Wibster, Daniel, an eminent American orator, statesman, and lawyer, who, having studied the law, was admitted to practise in 1905. After enjoying a large practice at Ports, month, New Humpshire, during soveral years, he was, in 1813, elected to Courarss, where he sat until 1817, but without giving up the active pursuit of his protession. Having purchased an estate near Boston, he divided his time batween its cultivation and his legal business until 1822, when he again entered Congress. In 1828 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and in 1836 was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidentship. Subsequently to his making a tour through England and France, he was appointed secretary of state under President Harrison. While holding this office, he, in 1812, negotiated with Lord Ashburton the Oregon treaty. He retired from the ministry in the following year, but again took his seat in the Senate in 1815. In 1850 he was once more nominated sceretary of state, and retained the post until his death. A sound lawyer and statesman, he was also one of the greatest orators which his country has produced. His

Hampshire, 1752; D. at Marshfield, Massachusetts, 1852.

Whistle, Thomas, a modern English painter, who was intended by his father to become a charister in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, where he was educated; but his inclination towards pictorial art was so strongly marked that he was at length entered of the Royal Academy as a student of drawing. After carrying off the first prize for painting, in 1825, he, in the same year, exhibited his first picture, en-titled "Shooting a Prisoner," with complete success. Having produced a number of excel-lent paintings, of which the sports and habits of youth principally formed the subjects, he was, in 1841, nominated an associate of the Royal Academy, the full honours of which establishment he acquired by election in 1846. Obtaining, like Wilkie, his subjects from the incidents wood, and others, and it has produced its arise, may nake, its suggests from the measurements are the white port! "of ordinary ever-day life, he won a high posi-"The buchess of Malia" and "Applies and Virtim among the Eugensh artists by the admirable gight" were subsequently writter. His fame of drawing, humour, and pathes with which he a dramatic writer is chiefly founded upon these! rendered his conceptions. Soveral of his facet

pictures, including "The Village Choir" and "Sickness and Health," are contained in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum, B. at Pimlico, 1800.

Wechel, Christopher, wesh'-el, a celebrated French printer, who, in 1530, set up a press at Paris, for the printing of the works of Greek authors. His editions were remarkable for their correctness, which was owing to his employing the learned Sylburgius as his corrector for the press. p. 1572.—His son André, being a Protestant, withdrew to Bale, where he carried on the printing business. He published a catalogue of books printed by himself and his father. D. about 1600.

Widel, George Wolfgang, vai'-del, an emi-nent German physician and writer upon medicine, who was for more than 50 years pro-fessor of medicine at Jena. He was learned in oriental literature, and wrote a large num-

ber of works upon medicine, principally in Latin, p. 1645; p. 1721. Wedgwood, Josiah, wedf-wood, celebrated as the inventor of the beautiful "Wedgwood ware," was the son of a potter, and was himself brought up to the same business. His education appears to have been of the humblest order, but this defect he remedied by his assiduous efforts at self-improvement. working for several years in partnership with others, at Burslem or at Stoke, he in 1759 estab-lished himself in a small manufactory at the former place, and having turned his attention to the production of ornamental articles of pottery, his business in time became a highly remuncrative one. Queen Charlotte, for whom he executed a tea-service in his beautiful creamcoloured ware, appointed him her potter. Next opening an establishment in the metropolis, he became celebrated for his sculptures, vases, and copies of seals and medallions. Sir William Hamilton, among other distinguished connoisseurs, lent him antique vases, medallions, and cameos to copy. He was likewise allowed to execute imitations of the famous Portland vase, copies of which were at first sold at fifty guineas each. In the manufacture of vessels used in chemistry he was also highly successful. In 1771 he united his several manufactories into one great establishment, which he had previously formed at Etruria, near Newcastle-under-Young to mee as beruin, near reversite-inter-lyme. His ware, and the line-art copies which he produced, soon became famous throughout Europe; and having won an ample fortune by his energy and talent, he devoted it to the extension and improvement of the potter's art, which, thanks to his liberality, grew into an important branch of British industry. He important branch of British industry. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. B. at Burslem, Staffordshire, 1730; D. at Etruria, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1795.

WEEVER, John, wee'-ver, an English anti-quary, was a native of Lancashire, and educated quary, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at Cambridge, He published a work of great curiosity and value, entitled "Funeral Monments." a bout 1576; D. 1632.

Wisse, Christian Felix tise-se(r), an eminent German writer, who at first employed himself upon dramatic composition, but after-

wards turned his attention to the production of elementary works, in which he was eminently successful. n. in Saxony, 1726; n. 1804.

WEISSE, Christian Ernst, an eminent German jurisconsult, and son of the preceding liant success as a commander. The marquis

produced an excellent work on the constitutional and public law of Saxony, and other treedises on juri-prudence. B. 1703; p. 1-32. Welder, Henry, mel-be, an extraordinary character, was born in Lincolnshire. He had

WEDEL LIGHTY, was born in Linednshire. He had owned a large estate in that country, but, an attempt having been made on his life by his brother, he formed the resolution of seclading himself from all society. He accordingly took a house in Grabb Street, London, where, during forty-four years, he lived without being seen by warmen p. 1888.

OFT-FORT YEARS, HE HAVE WISHOULD OUTS SEELS, any one. D. 1636.

WELOKER, Frederick Gottlieb, velk-er, an eminent German philologist, who became prominent German philologist, who became prominent of the control of the eminent German philologist, who became pro-fessor of philology and principal librarian in the university of Both. He was a voluminous writer, and produced, among other excellent works, a translation of a portion of the con-dies of Aristophenes; dissertations upon Ho-mer, Eschylus, Grecian literary History, and upon Greek tragedy. He was also the conductor of the "Rhenish Philological Museum," B. in

the grand-duchy of Hesse, 1784.
Weldon, John, wel-don, an eminent English musical composer, who became organist of the Chapel Royal. The parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields having chosen George I, its churchwarden, his Majesty retained the office during two months, and upon his retirement presented the pliment to the king, being appointed organist. He chiefly composed sacred music; but many of his songs and lighter pieces are much ad-

or his songs and highest precess are much activities. Let Chichester, about 1670; p. 1766.

Wellesley, Richard Colley, Marquis, wellsle, a British statesman, was the cidest son of Garret, earl of Mornington, and of Anne, his countess, who was the daughter of Arthur, Viscount Dungannon. On coming of age, he viscount Dungamon. On coming of age, no entered the Irish House of Lords, and continued to sit therein until the Union, before which event he was elected to the British House of Attracting the notice of George Commons. III., he was nominated one of the lords of the Treasury, and was eventually created a baron in the British and marquis in the Irish peerage. In 1797 he was appointed governor-general of India, a position in which he displayed great administrative talent, combined with an unusual administrative tatent, commone with an unusual share of promptness of action. India, when he assumed the reins of government, was in a critical condition. Bonapartchaving succeeded in gaining a footing in Egypt, was apparently about to strike a blow at the English posses-sions in the East. Tippo Saib was endeavouring to regain those territories which he had lost, and was in correspondence with the French. Marquis Wellesley immediately began to act. Nursus volcisis immediately began to act.

Tippoo, who, after sufficing defeat at Maisvelly,
was besteged in the strong forcess of Seringapatam, which was taken, the sulfan failing in
the fight. Navily all his territories were annexed to the British possessions. The governorgeneral acex turned his attention to the finances and the general internal organization of the Indian Empire. The turbulent Mahrutas were afterwards defeated in a series of sanguinary encounters, and their power completely broken by the decisive battles of Assaye and Lassawarree. In these campaigns, the marquis's brother, Major-General Wellesley, afterwards duke of Wellington, displayed military qualities which formed a true augury of his future leil-

was permitted to resign the governor-generalship in 1805, and returning to England, he resuip in 1500, and recurring to England, he re-sumed his parliamentary career, was for a short period ambassador to Spain, and in 1809, at the request of the king, whose friendship for him was very great, undertook the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, and hold it until 1812. He remained out of office between this date and the year 1821, having, in the meanwhile, had frequent occasion to condemn the inefficient manner in which his brother was supported in the Spanish campaigns by the supported in the Spanish Campagns of English ministry. During nearly seven years he held the appointment of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1833, five years after his resignation. nation of it, was re-appointed, holding the office, on this second occasion, for about a year. His last public employment was in the second ministry of Lord Melbourne, in which he held the appointment of lord chamberlain. Marquis Wellesley was a statesman of enlarged views, and with superior talent for organization; but for party politics he had little sympathy. Like others who had held the post, his administration of the East Indian empire was bitterly attacked by his political opponents. But the measures which he inaugurated while ruling in the East ultimately proved as productive of real good as his career was brilliant while he held the government there. His despatches, minutes. and correspondence, during his administration of India, were published by Mr. Montgomery Martin in 1836; n. at Dublin, 1760; n. in London, 1842.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, eef-ling-lon, an illustrious British military commander and eminent statesman, was the third son of the earl of Mornington, by Anne, daughter of Arthur Vissoumt Dungamon. The family name was originally vissley, which had been assumed by the duke's grandfather, Kichard Colley, Esq., on succeeding, by bequest, in 1728, to the estates of Garret Wesley, Esq. of Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, Ireland, As Arthur Wesley, Or so he continued to style himself until 1737, at which time the paternal designation was canaged to Wellesley by the first marquis, he received his education at Eton college, alterwards from a private tutor at Eton college, alterwards from a private tutor at Brighton, and fimally at the military academy of Angers, in France. He obtained his first commission as ensign in the 73rd regiment of foot in 1737; at the closs of the same year he became licutemant in the 76th; early in 1778 he coschanged into the 18th, and in June of the same year was gazetted to the 12th light dragons. Promoted to a captainey in the 58th foot in 1791, he, in the following year, exchanged into the 18th light dragons. In 1793 he was appointed major of the 33rd foot; and, after progressing the borough of Trim, in the county of Meath, in the Irish Parliament, and after-presenting the borough of Trim, in the county of Meath, in the Irish Parliament, and after-presenting the upon his first active service as lieutenaut-colouel of the 33rd regiment, having been ordered to join the forces of the duke of York in the Netherlands. The Linglish were, however, compelled to retire before the French army under Pichegru, and in the following year, after several disasters, he embarked for England. His regiment was next ordered to the Westmorchand, the should be about which it was regiment, and the should be about which it was regimented, after experiencing some bad weather at a st, a was compelled to retire before the French army under Pichegru, and in the following year, and the state of the sta

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mouth, and in the following year the destination of the force was changed to that of India, Meanwhile, Wellesley had become a colonel, and in 1797 he landed in India with his mend His career may be said to have commeadured the most favourable auspices; for, in 1798, his closs brother arrived at Calcutta as governor-general of India. Tippoo Sails, subm of Mysore, was intriguing with France and the Mahrattas to expel the English from India; Mahrattas to exper one mights from india; the governor-general, accordingly, after some fruitless attemps at conciliation, resolved to crush the disafficted native princes. An army, under General Harris, was ordered to enter the territory of Mysore, Colonel Wellesley's regi-ment forming part of the force. The Nizam of the Decean supplied a contingent to the British and the command of this portion of the army was given to the brother of the governor-general. After defeating Tippoo's troops at Malavelly, the British marched upon Scringapatam, which was stormed and taken, the sultan being killed in the fight. In 1799 Wellesley was nominated governor of Seringapatam and of Mysore; in which position he highly dis-tinguished himself, both in the field and as an administrator. In 1803 he fought and gained an administrator. In 1843 he tought and gained the splendid victory of Assaye, where, which 8000 men, he deferted the forces of Schidia, mounting to 30,000. He next compelled the rainh of Berar to sue for peace. The following year he repaired to Bombay, where an address was presented to lim, in which he was styled as equally great in the cabinet and in the field: from the British residents at Calcutta he re-ceived a sabre worth £1000, whilst the army of the Deccan subscribed to present him with a service of plate of the value of 2000 guineas: and, having received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and been knighted, he, in 1805, set sail for England. Towards the close of the same year, he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the German expedition under Lord Catheart; but in a few months the English returned, without having been engaged with the enemy. In 1806 he married Lady Catherine Pakenham; in 1807 he became secretary for Pakenham; in 180/ ne necame secretary no Ireland, was elected to the House of Commons, and, in the same year, participated in the Copenhagen expedition as brigadier, his division routing the Danes at Kinge, which from fell into his hands. Returning to England shortly for morals hands. afterwards, he resumed his seat in the House of Commons, and his post as secretary for Ireland. In 1803, having been made lieutenant-general and given the command of the army to be despatched to the Peninsula, the great drama of his life was about to commence. In July of that year he landed at Corunna; but, finding that the junta of Gallicia asked for money and not men, he changed his plans and sailed for Portugal, where he disembarked his troops at Fortugal, where he distinuance his troops as Mondago Hay. On receiving a reinforcement of 4800 men, under Major-General Spencer, from Cadiz, Sir Arthur Wellesley, with about 18,000 men in all, prepared to attack the French under Junot, who had with him 14,000 troops. Sir John Moore had likewise landed in Portugal, with the view of effecting a junction with Wellesley, who, however, resolved to strike a blow without waiting for his reinforcements. He marched towards Lisbon; but was superseded in the chief command by Sir Hew Dairymple and then by Sir Harry Burrard, who had been sent gut from England. This general was mild

and cautious to a fault; and, despite the urgent representations of Wellesley, who declared that if the English did not attack Junot, Junot would attack them, he refused to act until Sir John Moore had come up. At Vimiera the French, as Wellesley had predicted, fell upon the English, but were gallantly repulsed, and would certainly have been cut off from Lishon, were it not for the blundering tactics of Burrard. The Convention of Cintra was afterburratt. The convention of Cintra was after-wards concluded, by which the French agreed to evacuate Portugal, Junot and all his troops and baggage being conveyed in English transports to the nearest French port. In disgust and disappointment Sir Arthur Wellesley reincompetent generalship of Burrard and the diplomatic incapacity of those who had allowed Junot to retrieve by treaty what he had lost in the field. An inquiry took place; and although everybody was admitted to have acted with zeal, firmness, and gallantry, the superi-ority of Wellesley as a commander, over the higher officers, was apparent, though it was not publicly avowed by those in authority. Accordingly, when, in 1809, Napoleon, after having burst into Spain, had occupied Madrid, and after Soult had marched against Sir John Moore with an overpowering force, the English nation became aroused, it was not to a Burrard or a Dalrymple that the command of the British forces was intrusted. The national enthusiasm demanded that a great blow should be struck on land, and to Sir Arthur Wellesley was given the sole command of the war. On arriving in Portugal, he took the field with a force of about 25,000 men, and immediately proceeded about 2000 men, and mineratory potential to drive Soult from Oporto. The French being upon the opposite side of the Douro, a rapid river, at this point nearly 300 yards across, Wellesley, by a series of manœuvres as bold as they were skilful, threw his men across the river, took up a position in a convent upon the opposite shore, met and repulsed a fierce attack by Soult, then routed him, and drove him in panic-stricken retreat through the mountains into Galicia. In that disastrous march the French marshal lost a fourth of his army, the whole of his artillery, and the greater part of his baggage. Such was the first of that grand series of brilliant victories by which the Peninsular war was marked. Sir Arthur now entered Spain, formed a junction with Cuesta, the Spanish general, and fought and won the battle of Talavera, with 22,000 Englishmen against 50,000 Frenchmen. For this victory, in which he had received no assistance from the miserable, impracticable Spanish general Cuesta, he was ereated Baron Douro of Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera. But, not being able to count upon the assistance of his Spanish allies, and with four French armies bearing down upon him from all sides, he resolved to withdraw into Portugal, where, soon afterwards, he constructed the famous lines of Torres Vedras, by which he kept Lisbon in security, and dashed back the impetuous onslaught of the French with complete success. These sta pendous lines of defence were double, the outer line being 29 miles long, and the inner one 24; the whole forming a series of fortified positions, extending from the ocean at Vedras to the back of Lisbon. Massena entered Portugal with 70,000 men; but finding, to his astonishment, the

capital defended in such a remarkable manner, he, after a few slight attacks, which were promptly repulsed, commenced a sullen retreat. Lord Wellington sallied forth from his lines. Loru weinington sailed forth from his lines, and went in close pursuit. At Almeida Massena made a stand, but was beaten in the most rapid and skilful manner by his opponent. Having thus cleared Portugal of the French, Lord Wollington resolved to again enter Spain; but as it was of the most yital importance that Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo, fortresses of immense strength, and garrisoned by Frenchnien, should not remain in the hands of an enemy, the English commander determined that they and disappointment Sir Arthur Wellesley re-should fall. And fall they did; yet not till he signed his command and returned to England, had met, and, after a hard-fought battle, de-where he found the nation judigmant at the [facted Alassena, as Panets ed 'Onerg-—not till he had made two unsuccessful assaults upon ne nad made two unsuccessful assaults upon Ibadajoz,—not, finally, till he had won the stronghold, at the cost of upwards of 1000 brave English soldiers dead, and more than 3800 wounded. "When," says Napler, "the extent of the night's havoe was made known to Lord Wellington, the firances of his nature gave way for a moment, and the pride of con-quest yielded to a passionate burst of grief for the loss of his gallant soldiers." But the san-guinary work was not ended. Marmont, who had been sent to supersede Massena, was alternately advancing and retreating. Long anxious to attack him, Wellington at length took advantage of a strategic blunder committed by his adversary, and fell upon him. The battle of Salamanca was the result, and was the most of Salamanica was the result, and was the most decisive victory the English commander had yet won in Spain. A month later he entered Madrid in triumph, and afterwards received from his sovergum the title of marquis. With several powerful French armies in the field, ton, having failed to take Burgos, retreated to his old quarters within the frontiers of Portugal, and there spent the winter of 1812, that winter during which Napoleon had lost 350,000 men beneath Russian snows. The campaign of 1813 opened auspiciously. The emperor, owing to his disasters in Russia, had been compelled to recall Soult from Spain, together with 20,000 men. There were thus left to oppose Wellington about 70,000 men; but there were about 100,000 more in different parts of Spain, under Suchet and other commanders. The French emperor could no longer spare large bodies of troops to pour through the Pyreness. Wellington was aware of this, and prepared to enter upon his decisive campaign. Rapidly marching into Spain, he, by the most skilful manœuvring, caused the French to quit Ma-drid and Toledo, and to fail back upon Burgos, and afterwards upon the Ebro, the passage of which they prepared to defend against the English; but Wellington, anxious to spare his men, made a détour, and passed the river at a higher point. Upon this, the French again retreated, pursued by their adversaries. At Vit-toria, the English came up with them. The French, under King Joseph and Marshal Jour-dan, accepted battle, and were decisively routed, losing a vast amount of arms and ammunition. On hearing of this battle, Napoleon was com-pletely dismayed, and hastily sent Soult to turn the tide of events in the Peninsula. Soult made a desperate effort to drive back the English and their Spanish and Portuguese allies; but after a series of sanguinary conflicts, k

as the battles of the Pyrenees, he was forced to retreat that French territory. In November, 1813, Wallington descended into France, but the present that French territory. In November, 1813, Wallington descended into France, purchase was no manacurring throughout the day orbible, after some severe firefring, Soult was hole British line a furious cannonde, and to ware may be said to have ended; for Soult cavalry. But in all these attacks he could being made aware of the full of Napoleon, gave in his allegatione to the Bourhons. In 1814, These desperate neonemers were maintained after an absence of five years, the great commander, now the duke of Wellington, lauded in which time, the French having succeeded in England, where his reception was unprecediatedly brilliant. His next employments were Hanocreaus, and the Prussian guns being dictedly brilliant. His next employments were Hanocreaus, and the Prussian guns being eneral congress of European powers at Vienna. The brave Guard came forward in coltum, and The deliberations of that brilliant assembly were suddenly broken up by the news that No English, attempted, under a muderous fire, to poleon had quitted the island of Elba, had deploy; but, in the ciffort, they became broken retread France, where the army had folecked to into confined muskers.

powers sitting at Vienna immediately drew up a paper, in which Bonaparte was denounced as a disturber of the peace of the world. He was a disturber of the peace of the world. He was proclaimed an outlaw, and delivered over to public justice. The duke of Wellington was, at the same time, nominated commander-in-chief of the army to be concentrated in the Netherlands. In the month of April, 1815, Wellington was at Brussels, preparing for the impend-ing contest. It had been arranged that the allied troops should be mustered on the Rhine, and it was in order to cover this general gathering, and also to protect Belgium, that Wellington decided upon fixing his head-quarters of Procedure. ters at Brussels. Napoleon's object, on the other hand, was to crush the English army, and to drive back whatever Prussian troops might have entered Flanders, before the great concentration of the allies could take place. Wellington had under him about 40,000 British and Hanoverians, and 36,000 Germans and The Prussims, amounting to 80,000, Belgians. were at Namur, under Marshal Blueher. By indefatigable exertions, Napoleon had collected a force of 120,000 men. On the 16th of June the French under Napoleon attacked Blu her at Ligny, and penetrated to the centre of his position; but the Prussians fought with great obstinacy until nightfall, when Elucher retired in the lest order to Wavre. On the same day Marshal Ney attacked Wellington at Quatre Bras, but failed in all his attempts to carry the position. In consequence of Blucher's retro-grade movement upon the Wavre, Wellington grade movement upon the warre, weimigton retired to a position facing the village of Waterloo, crossing the high roads from Brussels to Charleroi and Nivelles. In front, he held the house and gradens of Hongoment, on his loft centre, he held the farm of La Haye Sainte. Napoleon concentrated his forces upon a range of heights looking upon this position, and, having despatched his third corps to observe the Prussians, he, about one o'clock on the 18th of June, commenced the fight with an impetuous attack upon the post at Hougou-This attack was renewed again and again throughout the whole of the day; but again throughout the whole of the tay; but the post was gallantly kept against every on-slaught by the Guards, and remained it, their hands. Simultaneously, Napoleon sent against ten British position heavy columns of infantry, following lines:-

Nanoleon's tactics were to pour against the whole British line a furious cannonade, and to launch against it heavy charges of infantry and But in all these attacks he could cavalry. But in all these attacks he could make no impression upon the British infantry. These desperate encounters were maintained until about seven o'clock in the evening, at which time, the French having succeeded in which time, the French Having Succeeded in carrying the post of La Haye Sainte from the Hanoveriaus, and the Prussian guns being heard on his right, Napoleon resolved to make a last desperate effort to overpower the British left centre, and ordered his Guard to advance. The brave Guard came forward in column, and halting at the distance of 50 yards from the English, attempted, under a murderous fire, to deploy; but, in the effort, they became broken into confused masses, the British muskery creating terrible have among them. They wavered, and then recoiled in hopeless confusion. At this moment the duke of Wellington moved forward his whole line, and, sweeping all before him, drove the French from their position, and cantured their entire artillery and baggage. The Prussians having arrived just as the French had been routed, the duke of Wellington halted his invincible troops in the field, and allowed Blucher to take up the pursuit of the panie-stricken French. With the victory of Waterloo the great continental war came to a termination, having lasted during twelve years. On his return to England, the duke of Wellington was received with all the honours that a grateful and enthusiastic nation could devise. In addition to the sums he had already received-about half a million-a grant of £200,000 was voted for the nurchase of the mansion and estate of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire. With the year 1822 the duke entered upon his life as a statesman, Of this portion of his career, honesty and sagacity were the main characteristics; and if he at first opposed innovation and change, it was from a fear that the constitution might be endangered by the efforts of mere theorists, with whom throughout his life he had no sympathy. He was twice secretary of state, and once prime minister; and to the last hour of his life may be said to have laboured for his country. That England was not unmindful of the merits of her greatest military commander is attested by the honours and rewards which she heaned upon him; and at his death his remains were interred, with every public honour, by the sid-of his illustrious fellow-hero, Nelson, in St. Paul's cathedral, in either at Dangan Castle, Meath, or at Dublin, 1769; p. at Walmer Castle, Kent, 1852.

Weins Edward, w. d.a learned English dishe, who published, among other works, an answer to D. Charke on the Trinity pamphiets against the Dissenters; and a vintuable work on the Generaphy of the Old and New Tostments, a. at Corsham, Willshire, about 1615; p. 1730. Wellowood, Thomas, w. Z-rond, a Seotch phy-

Well-woon, Thomas, well-road, a Soutch physician, who became king's physician for Sectland to William 111. He worte, "Memoirs of English Affairs from 1558 to the Revolution," near Edinburgh, 1652, p. 173.

n, neur Edinburgh, 1652; n. 1716.
WEISTEN, Leonard, well-sted, an English poet, who produced several poens of merit, but was safirized by Pope in the "Dunciad," in the following lines:—



Wesley, Rav. John.



Wilkes, John



Workswor



Wordsworth, William

"Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine inspirer, beer! removed to Christchurch College, Oxford; but Though stale not ripe, though thin yet never clear:

So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull:

Steady, not strong; o'erflowing, though not

He translated "Longinus on the Sublime," and wrote a comedy called "The Dissembled Wanwrote a comedy caned. The Dissembled wan-ton;" and is said to have been secretly em-ployed as a political writer by Sir Robert Wal-pole. B. at Abington, Northamptonshire, 1689;

WENCESLAUS, or WENZEL, went-zel, emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, was the son of Charles IV., whom he succeeded in 1278. He was a dissolute and cruel prince, and during his reign John Huss was burned; which ruthless act gave rise to the dreadful Hussite war. B. 1361; D. 1419.

WENTWORTH. Thomas. (See STRAFFORD. Earl of.)

Werner, Abraham Gottlob, vair'-ner, eminent German mineralogist, who studied at the famous school of mines at Freiberg, in Saxony, and in 1775 was appointed inspector of the mineralogical cabinet and professor of mineralogy in that city. By his lectures and his writings he won a position at the head of the most celebrated mineralogists of his time. His principal works were, "Theory of the Formation of Veins," a treatise on the external character of minerals, and "The Classification and Description of Mountains." B. at Weslau, Upper Lusatia, 1750; D. at Dresden, 1817. WERNER, Frederick Louis Zacharias, an

eminent German dramatist, who was engaged at Warsaw and at Berlin in the diplomatic at Warshwand at Bernii in the diplomatic service of Prussia. He subsequently became a convert to Roman Catholicism at Rome, and next took orders at Vienna. His best and next took orders at vienna. His best productions were, "The Cross on the Baltic," "Martin Luther," and "Attila," B. at Königs-berg, 1768; D. at Vienna, 1823. W. frien, Joannes, a German mathematician,

who in 1514 produced "Annotations on the First Book of Ptolemy's Geography," a treatise on the movement of the eighth sphere, and

other works. B. 1468; D. 1528.

Wesley, or Westley, Samuel, wes-le, an English divine, who was educated as a dissenter, but subsequently conformed to the Established Church, and wrote some tracts against his old connexions. He obtained the living of South connexions. He obtained the living of South Ormsbyin Lincohshire, and afterwards Epworth in the same county. He wrote a number of peems, which were ridiculed by Garth and other wits. His principal works were, "The Life of Christ," a poen; the "History of the New Testament in verse;" and some verses upon the victory of Blenheim, for which he obtained the chaplainey of a regiment from the dake of Marborough. B. robubly at Preston. duke of Marlborough. B. probably at Preston, about 1668; p. 1735.

Weslex, Samuel, an English divine, who was son of the preceding, held the under-mas-tership of Westminster School during many years, and afterwards became master of the school at Tiverton, in Devoushire. He wrote the "Battle of the Sexes," and other ingenious poems. B. at Epworth, Lincolnshire, about 1692; D. at Tiverton, Devonshire, 1739.

WESLEY, John, a celebrated English divine, who with Whiteleld, founded Methodism. He was the son of Samuel Wesley the elder, and was educated at the Charterhouse; whence he 1083

in 1726 was chosen fellow of Lincoln College, where he became an eminent tutor. In 1730 he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exer-They devoted their leisure to visiting pigns the prisons and the sick, took the communion once a week, and fasted upon two out of every seven days. An association thus rigidly occu-pied with religious duties excited considerable notice; and, among other names bestowed upon the members, that of Methodists was applied to them with such success, as to subsequently become the distinctive appellation of all their followers. Deeming Oxford a sphere not large enough for his labours, Wesley, with some others, went to Georgia, in North America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. After a stay there of nearly two years, he returned to England, commenced preaching to open-air meetings, and gathered many followers. The churches and gathered many followers. The charteres being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Distol, and other places. For some time he was united to George Whitefield; but differences axising on account of the doctrine of election, which was zealously es-poused and preached by the latter, they sepa-rated, and the Methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and was almost continually engaged in traveiling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, No man ever Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. No man ever laboured more zealously or continuously in the cause which he had undertaken. Every moment of his life was devoted to the organization of of his file was devoted to the great sect of Methodists, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He published hymns, sermons, political tracts, and controversial pieces against the Calvinists and Moravians: but the complete list of the writings of this extraordinary man is too voluminous to be inserted. Two collected editions of his works have been published, the first in 32 vols., and the second in 16 vols. The best biographies of him are those of Coke and More, and Southey. His preaching was extemporaneous, but not vehement. He dwelt much upon practical religion, though he taught his followers to seek inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and to aspire to a state of sinless perfection. B. at Epworth, Lincolnshire, 1703; D. in London, 1791.

Wesley, Charles, an English divine, and counger brother of the preceding, was one of the first Methodists, and continued a con-stant preacher among them to his death. He wrote several hymns, and other pious pieces of great excellence. B. at Epworth, 1708; D. in London, 1788.

Wesley, Charles, an eminent English musical performer, who was the son of the preceding, perioticity, was the soft of the regen and harpsi-chord, and while still young, was frequently engaged to perform landel's music before George III. He became organist to St. George's,

Hanover Square. B. 1757; D. 1815.
Wester, Samuel, an eminent English musician, and brother of the preceding, was a man of extensive learning, and his musical powers were of the highest order. He composed a complete cathedral service, and other works. в. 1700; р. 1837.

WESEL, or WESSELUS, John, wes-sel, a learned Dutch divine, a man of the profoundest learning. His merit became known to Pope Sixter

IV., who invited him to Rome, and promised him whatever he should require. Wesselus con-tented himself with asking for a Hebrow and Greek Bible from the Vatican library. He sought to root out the errors which were rife in the Roman Catholic Church, and, indeed, is regarded as the precursor of Luther. Many of his works were burnt in the manuscript, as heretical; but some of them were printed at

dukes of Bedford and Newcastle, the earls of Egremont and Carlisle, and the marquis of Lansdowne, he produced some remarkable pieces of sculpture. He assisted Flaxman and Baily in executing the friezes for the Marble Baily in excenting the interests or the Marbia Arch, now at Cumberland Gate. His fam chiefly rests upon his monumental statues of Addison, Pitt, Fox, &c, in Westimister Abbery of General Pakenham, Lord Collingwood, and Si Ralph Abercemby, in St. Paul's Cataland. The statues of Lord Erskine, in Lincoln's limit. Heretical; but some of them were properties of Lord Erskine, in Lincoln's Inn West, Richard, west, an eminent English The statues of Lord Erskine, in Lincoln's Inn relior of Fox, in Bloomsbury-square; Francis, duke of

"Treatise on the

D. 1726. WEST, Gilbert, an emfhent English writer, who became treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, through the favour of William Pitt, afterwards Earl Chatham. In 1747 he printed his valuable work in vindication of the truth of our Saviour's resurrection, for which the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. He also published a translation of Pindar into English verse, some elegant poems, and translations from Euripides and Plato. B. 1706;

D. 1756. WEST, Benjamin, a celebrated American painter, who became president of the Royal Academy of London. He gave evidence of his Academy of London. He gave evidence of his talents as early as his 7th year, and having con tinued to labour assiduously, he set up as a portrait-painter at Philadelphia when only 18. In 1760 he Visited Italy, and afterwards repaired to London, where he was so fortunate as to acquire the favour of George III., who during forty years hold him in great estcem. For the king and several of the Buglish nobility For the king and several of the English nobility he painted a number of historical pictures. At the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he was, in 1792, nominated president of the Royal Academy. His best works were, "The Death of Wolfe," well known by Woollett's fine engraving; "Penn Treating with the Indians;" "St. Paul on the Isle of Melita," in the chapel of Greenwich Hospital; and "Cromvell Disorder of Greenwich Hospital; and Hospital missing the Long Parliament." B. at Springfield, Pennsylvania, U.S., 1738; n. in London, 1820. His remains were interred in St. Paul's

1820. His remains were interest in 5.2 and Cathedral.
West, Thomas, an English topographical writer, who wrote "The History of Purness Abbey" and a "Guide to the Lakes." p. 1716; p. at Ulverstone, Lancashire, 1770.
Westall, Richard, west'-awl, an English painter, who produced some fine historical pictures, but was principally employed by publishers to illustrate standard works. p. at Westfurd. 1765; p. 1838.

of Creating Peers." also from his chisel. The statue of Achilles, inscribed to the duke of Wellington, and erected in Hyde Park, was likewise modelled by him; but this latter may be pronounced as the least meritorious of his many works. He was elected a R.A. in 1816. B. in London, 1775; D. 1856.

WESTMACOTT, Richard, a modern English WESTMACOTT, MICHARY, a mouern English sculptor, and son of the preceding acquired the rudiments of his art under his father, and subsequently studied Greek and Roman and subsequently studied Greek and Romat in Italy. His finest works were, "Paril at the Slayer of Go'iath," the busts of Sir Inturchison and Sydney Smith, "Veum shareling Cupid," and "The Cymbal-player," produced for the duke of Devmeshire. The Clement of the Royal Exchange was likewise secented by him. The articles on sculpture, in the "Encyclopadia, Metropolitana," and the

sculpture to the Royal Academy. B. in London

Mildmay Fane, Earl of west'-mor-land, an English nobleman and poet who, at the outbreak of the civil war, espoused the cause of Charles I., but subsequently sided with the Parliament. At the Restoration, which he supported, he became a favourite with Charles II., who nominated him joint lord-lieutenant of Northamptonshire. He was the

author of a volume of elegantly-written poems, entitled "Otin Sacra." B. about 1800; D. 1865. WRSTMORLAND, John Fane, eleventh Earl of, an English diplomatist, who at first followed the profession of arms, serving in the Peninsula as aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington. In 1814 he entered upon his diplomatic career, as 1814 he entered upon his appointant career, as British envoy at the court of Florence. During the interval 1841-51, he held the post of English ambassador at the court of Berlin, and, in the latter year, succeeded to the same post at the Austrian court, where, in 1855, he was re-placed by Sir Hamilton Seymour. An accom-Institute of intestant statistics.

Illertford, 1705; D. 1838.

WESTALL, William, an English painter, and of the art. n. 1784; p. 1850.

Intertord, 1705; D. 1850.

The accompanied Captain Flinders as draughts
den, in Glouer-stershire, was the author of two den, in Glouer-stershire, was the author of two density.

Westbury Lord. (See Bethell, Sir Richd.) Westmacott, Sir Richard, west-ma-kot, an eminent English sculptor, who derived his first instructions in art from his father; after which he pursued a distinguished career as a student lie pursoca a custinguissica career as a scatteria in Italy, receiving lessons from the celebrated of Mamhead, Devon, in 1777; but resigned his Canova at Rome. In 1795 he was elected a ecclesiastical preferment in 1790, and devoted member of the Academy at Florence, oad, after, himself to literary pursuits. Among his name, his return to England, was employed by the rous works are, "A specimen of the Conformity 1094

some of the most remarkable Wonders of An-tiquity." p. 1760. Wissox, Stephen, an eminent classical scholar and orientalist, was educated at Eton, and Exeter College, Oxford; obtained the living most distinguished patrons of art. For the of the European Languages, particularly the

Wetherell

ters from Paris," 2 vols., "Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary," besides various translations from the Chinese and Persian, in prose and poetry; sermons, tales, and works relative to philology,

divinity, and antiquities. B. 1747; p. 1830.
WETHERELL, Sir Charles, weth-er-el, a dis-WETERELL, SIT Charles, weth-er-et, a distinguished chancery lawyer, received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1794 was called to the bar. For many years he practised, though but with moderate success, at the common law bar, and then betook himself to the court of chancery. In 1818 Mr. Wetherell obtained a seat in Parliament as member for Shaftesbury; and though he displayed much talent and energy in debate, "his slovenly talent and energy in counce, his soveriny attire, uncouch gestures, patchwork phrase-ology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, re-condite allusions, and old-fashioned jokes, tempted men to call him a buffoon when they ought to have admired his ingenuity, reverenced his learning, and honoured his consistency." From 1820 to 1826 Sir Charles represented the city of Oxford; subsequently he sat for Plympton; and in 1830 was elected for Boroughbridge, which was disfranchised by the reform In 1824 he was appointed solicitor-general, and received the honour of knighthood. years afterwards he succeeded Sir John Copley as attorney-general, but resigned when Mr. Canning became premier. He came into office once more in 1828, under the duke of Wellington, but remained only 15 months, being deter-minedly opposed to Catholic emancipation. He was an inveterate opponent of reform, and on the borough he represented being disfranchised, closed his senatorial life exclaiming. "This is the last dying speech and confession of the member for Boroughbridge." Sir Charles held the office of recorder of Bristol; on and his great unpopularity, as the marked opponent of the reform bill, rendered him so obnoxious in that city, that when he appeared by the state of the state

there to hold the Michaelmas sessions for 1831, his carriage was surrounded by an infuriated mob, who hooted at and pelted him with stones; and serious riots and burnings took place on the following day and night. Sir Charles, however, escaped uninjured, and ful-

filled the duties of his office until his death. в. 1770; р. 1846.

WETSTEIN, John James, vet'-stine, a learned German divine and writer, who devoted his life to biblical researches, and produced a valuable edition of the Greek New Testament; a defence of the authenticity and genuineness of the same work; and "Prolegomena." B. at Bâle, 1693;

D. 1t Amsterdam, 1754.

WEYER, Sylvain van de, vai'-er, an eminent Belgian writer and statesman, who was educated for the practice of the law, but became librarian to the city of Brussels. Having written with great fervour in support of the popular cause, he was deprived of this latter post in 1830; but after the Belgian revolution, which occurred a few months later, was ap-nointed envoy to the English court. Upon the pointed envoy to the English court. establishment of the kingdom of Belgium, he became minister of foreign affairs. Subsequently he was nominated ambassador to the English court, and in 1845 was named prime minister by King Leopold; but, in the following year, resumed his ambassadorial functions in London. As a writer upon art and politics, he achieved the highest success; for the Philo-1085

Wharton.

English, with the Oriental Languages," "Let- biblon Society of London he wrote and composed a series of valuable treatises upon the English authors who have written in the French

language. B. at Louvain, 1803.
WEYSE, Christopher Ernest Frederick, ryse, a dramatic and lyric composer of great emi-nence, who to his musical studies added a diligent cultivation of philosophy, astronomy, medicine, and languages, and produced numerous works. He wrote "Floribella" and "Kenilworth," two excellent operas; "An Ad-venture in the Garden of Rosenberg," a comic operetta; an immense number of songs, which are everywhere sung by the peasantry of Sweden, where he found constant patrouage. It was chiefly, however, in oratorios and other sacred music that he excelled; of which his "Sacrifice of Jesus," and "Pentecost," are favourable specimens. p. 1774; p. 1842.
WHARTON, Sir George, whaur ton, an English

astrologer, who inherited a fortune, but spent the greatest part of his patrimony in defence of Charles I.; and, after the ruin of the royal cause, wrote a number of almanacs, astronomical tracts, a chronology of remarkable events, and other works. He was also the author of some doggrel verses. Subsequently to the Restoration, he was created a baronet, and made treasurer of the Ordnance, B. in Westmoreland, about 1620: p. 1681.

WHARTON, Anne, an English lady, distinguished for her poetical talents, in the reign of Charles II. She was wife of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, and wrote several poems, which are included in Dryden's and Nichols's collec-

tions, p. 1685.

WILARDON, Henry, a learned English divine, became chaplain to Archlishop Sancroft, who gave him a vicarage in Kent. His princi-pal works were, a "Treatise on the Celibary of the Clergy, against the Church of Rome;"
"Specimens of Errors in Burnet's History of
the Reformation;" "Anglia Sacra," which was
an historical account of the archbishops and bishops that held office in England from the bishops that held once in England from the introduction of Christianity; and a learned work, entitled "A Defence of Pluralities." B. at Worstead, Norfolk, 1664; D. at Newton,

Cambridgeshire, 1695. WHARTON, Thomas, Marquis of, an English statesman, who became a prominent member of the Whig party, and, with his father, was the first who went over to the cause of William III., on his landing in 1688. He was soon afterwards nominated comptroller of the houseatterwards nominated comptroller of the house-hold, and a member of the privy council. In the reign of Anne, and during the ascendancy of the Tory ministry, he was in opposition; but after his party obtained power, he was employed as one of the commissioners that settled the treaty of union with Scotland. He was subsequently appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. After the accession of George I. to the throne, he became lord privy seal, and received the title of Marquis of Wharton. He was known amongst his own party as "Honest Tom Wharton." He is stated to have been the author of the famous political ballad called "Lillibullero," B. about 1640; p. in London, 1715.

WHARTON, Philip, Duke of, was son of the preceding, under whose direction he was edupreceding, under whose direction he was con-cated upon strictly Presbyterian principles; but upon the death of his parents he discarded his tutor, and going abroad, paid court to the Chevalier St. George, commonly called the

Pretender, who dignified him with the title duke of Northumberland. He soon afterware returned home, made his peace with government, and was created duke of Wharton. After ment, and was created duke of Wharton. After this he joined the opposition, and established weekly paper called the "True Briton Having reduced his fortune by his extraor-gances, he again went abroad, where he at tached himself to the Pretender, and where his extraordinary career was marked by a con tinual course of dissipation. Pope, in his essay compounder "Wharton the scoon and wandow commencing "Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days," depicts his character. B. 1698of our days," de

WHATELY, William, whait-le, a learned English WHATELY, William, water-2, a teat and and divine, who published a number of sermons with quaint titles, but of considerable excellence, a "Treatise on Marriage," and an "Exposition of the Commandments." a. at Danbury, Oxford-

shire, 1583; p. 1639.

SINTE, 1989; D. 1899.
WHATSLY, Dr. Richard, a modern English prelate and learned writer, pursued c
distinguished career at the University of Ox
ford, where, in 1825, he was nominated prin
cipal of St. Alban's Hell. In 1830 he became professor of political economy at the same scat of learning, and, in the following year, was con-secrated archbishop of Dublin, in which posi tion he distinguished himself as a churchmar tion he distinguished ninselt as a contrement of liberal and enlightened views. He wrot voluminously, many of his productions being setemed as of the highest excellence. For the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana" he wrote his two celebrack works, "The Klements of Logic' and "The Elements of Rhetoric," treatises which have been more often reprinted than any similar works. Besides a large number o. eloquent sermons and charges to his clergy, he eloquent sermons and charges to his elergy, he wrote "Essays on some of the Dangers of Christian Faith," "Introductory Lectures upon St. Paul's Epistles," "Thoughts on the New Dogma of the Church of Rome," &c. Apart from theology, he produced, among other excellent works, "introductory Lectures to Political Economy," "Historio Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," and "English Synonyms," D. in London, 1787; D. 1803.
WHEARE, Degory, weer, an English historical writer, who became Camdon professor of his-

tory, and principal of Gloucester Hall, Oxford. His works were composed in the Latin language, but one of them was translated into English by Edmund Bohun. B. at Jacobstow,

English by Edminia Fordin E. as consistent, Cornwall, 1573; D. 1647.
Wheatler, Charles, wheel-le, an English divine, who obtained a followship of St. John's College, Oxford. His principal works were, A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer," "Answer to Hoadly on the Sacrament," and "Miscellaneous Sermons." B. in

London, 1886; D. in Herts, 1742.
WHEATLEY, Francis, an English painter, who became a member of the Royal Academy of London; and, besides many excellent works, produced a remarkable one depicting the Lundon riots of 1780, which was engraved by James Heath for Alderman Boydell. B. in London,

1747; D. 1801.

WHEATON, Henry, whee'-ton, an American diplomatist and writer upon international law, amomans and writer upon international law, who, having studied jurisprudence in his native country, repaired to London, where, as well as in Paris, he greatly enhanced his acquaintance with the civil law. Returning to America, he commenced practice, and in 1816 became a.

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judge of the Marine Court. In 1821 he was one of the convention for revising the constitution of New York. During the interval 1827 to 1834. he acted as first charge d'affaires at the Danish court; and, from the year 1837 until 1846, he contr; and, from the year 1007 direct 1036, no represented his country as minister-plenipotentary to Prussia. He had been appointed professor of International law in Harvard university, and was preparing to enter upon his functions when he was carried off by death. His principal works were, "Elements of Internaprincipal works were, "Lements of Interna-tional Law," "History of the Law of Nations in Furope and America, from the earliest times to the Treaty of Washington," "History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans, from the earliest times to the conquest of England;" and a "Description of Norway, Sweden, and Den-mark." B. at Providence, Rhode Island, U.S. 1785; D. 1848.

WHEATSTONE, Charles, wheet'-stone, an emi-nent English natural philosopher, who introduced and gave a practical application to the electric telegraph in England, and claimed the merit of having invented the stereoscope. He was brought up to, and for a time followed, the business of a manufacturer of musical instruments. Pos-essed of great mechanical ingenuity, and having a strong pre-dilection for philosophical research, he at an early age made some important experiments on sound, the results of which were published in the "Annals of Philosophy" for 1823. He next occupied himself with investigations relative to he philosophy of light, of optics, and of electri-ity. In all these departments of philosophical inquiry he met with the most brilliant success; his experiments, apparatus, and discoveries being of the most ingenious and valuable character. His reputation was soon established, and in 1834 he obtained the post of professor of experimental philosophy in King's College, ondon. In 1836 he was chosen a fellow of the toyal Society, to which body he, in 1838, made known the beautiful invention of the stereo-scope, in a paper entitled "Contributions to the Physiology of Vision." But the application of

own of using lectricity as a means of affording telegraphic ommunication between distant places had been a favourite one with natural philosophers for more than half a century. It is asserted that in 1834 Professor Muncke, of Heidelberg, taking idvantage of what had been previously done by ther electricians, produced and described an lectric telegraph. In 1836 he is said to have explained the whole thing" to Mr. Cooke, then ngaged in the Anatomical Museum at Heidelerg in preparing wax models for the university f Durham. This gentleman at once perceived he importance of the discovery, and early in 837, having nearly completed a system of appaatus for an experiment on the line of the Manhester and Liverpool Railway, he was introneed to Professor Wheatstone, who was ennged upon the same subject, and had made one important discoveries in connexion thereith. These gentlemen at once entered into an th. These gentlemen at once entered into an liance, and together they perfected and applied a clearite telegraph. There are no less than ar claimants for the honour of having innered the clearite telegraph as a practical asity—Wheatstone, Alexander, Steinhill, and 'orse; but Wheatstone is admitted to have

others. With respect to the relative claims of Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Cooke, an eminent authority, Professor Daniell, may be quoted. He says: "Whilst Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking, promising to be a work of national importance, and Professor Wheatstone is ac-knowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches had already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application, it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well quali-fied for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important but the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the few years since they have been associated. To the "Proceed-ings" of the Royal Society, and to the "Philo-sophical Transactions," Professor Wheatstone contributed a number of papers, upon Optics, Electricity, and also upon various improvements in connexion with the electric telegraph. At the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 he was one of the jurors in the section for heat, light, and electricity. With Professor Daniell, and other eminent scientific men, he formed one of the commission which made the selection of magnesian limestone for building the New Palace of Westminster. For a detailed account of Professor Wheatstone's labours, the student is referred to a paper in vol. xi. of the "Proceedings" of the Institution of Civil Engineers. ceedings" of the Institution of Civil Engineers, entitled "The Electric Telegraph; its History, Theory, and Practical Application." Professor Wheatstone was a knight of the Legion of Honour, and member of the chief scientific bodies of Europe. B. at Gloucester, 1802.

of Europe. p. at Gloucester, 1802.
Whereigh Rev. Sir George, wheelver, an English divine and baronet, who travelled in the Levant, and upon his return presented several valuable relies of antiquity, collected in his travels, to the university of Oxford. He entered into orders, and was presented to a vicarage in Hampshire and a rectory in Durhum. His west important weaks result. vicinge in most important works were, "A Journey into Greece," "An Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the Primitive Christians," and "The Protestant Monastery; or, Christian Economics." n. at Breda,

O; D. 1724. Whetstone, George, whet'-ston, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, who inherited a fortune, but dissipated it in endeavouring to obtain a court appointment. He next enlisted as a common soldier, fought in the Netherlands, and was present when Sir Philip Sidney received his death-wound at Zutphen. Later in life he was a farmer; but having failed in that capacity, he went upon a voyage to New-foundland. Finally he endeavoured to gain a ivelihood by his pen. He was the author of a comedy called "Promus and Cassandra," the plot of which was the same as that of "Measure for Measure." He was likewise an industrious writer of prose. Lived towards the close of the 16th century.

WHEWELL, Rev. Dr. William, whe'-wel, a modern English philosopher, who became nuar ter of Trinity College, Cambridge, was the son of a carpenter, and was himself intended for the same trade; but having distinguished himself whilst a scholar of the free grammar-school of Lancaster, the head-master of that establish-

produced his invention at a prior date to all the ment procured him the means of proceeding to the university of Cambridge, where he was nominated, in succession, fellow of Trinity College, professor of mieralogy, professor of moral theology, and, in 1941, master of Trinity. A man of multilarious knowledge and powerful intellect, he contributed greatly to the adful intellect, he contributed greatly to the avvancement of science. His principal works were, "History of the Inductive Sciences," The Elements of Morality, including Polity," and "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences. A remarkable work upon "The Plurality of Worlds" was likewise attributed to him. B. at

Worlds" Was likewise attributed to lim. B. ac Laneaster, 1795; D. 1506. WHICHCOTE, Dr. Benjamin, wick'-kote, a learned English divine, and one of the chief founders of the Latitudinarians in the English church, who became provost of King's College, Cambridge, but was removed at the Restoration. He was afterwards minister of St. Anne's. Blackfriars; upon the burning of which church during the great fire of London, in 1666, he was during the great are of bonton, in 1000, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Lawrence-Jowry. His works principally were, sermons, noral and religious aphorisms, and "Observations and

Apophthegus." D. at Stoke, Shropshire, 1010; D. at Cambridge, 1633.

Warsrow, Whilam, whis'-ton, a celebrated English divine and mathematician, was educated first at the free school at Tamworth, and removed thence to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degree in arts. He afterwards became domestic chaplain to Dr. Moore, bishop of Norwich, who gave him the living of Lowestoft. In 1703 he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, in which office he read lectures on his great predecessor's orner he read receives of this great predecessors principles of philosophy. About this time he began to oppose the doctrine of the Trinity, and conducted himself with so much imprudent zeal in the controversy, that he was deprived of the professorship, and expelled the university. He then retired to London, where he supported himself by teaching mathematics, reading lectures, and writing books. He was a man of tures, and writing books. He was a man of considerable dearning, but excessively erdulous, notwithstanding his wunt of faith in the Tri-nity. His principal works were, "A New Theory of the Earthy," "Astronomical Learnes," "Prainciplies of Rollzion," "History of the Old and New Testaments," and "Memoirs" of Old and New Testaments," and "Memoirs" of old and New Testaments; and stemons of his own life. s. near Twycross, Leicestershire, 1607; D. in London, 1752. Whitaker, Rev. John, whit-a-ker, an emirent

English historical writer, who became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and produced a Corpus Christi Conlege, Ostoria, and parameter in number of valuable works, the principal of which were, "History of Manchester," "Mary Queen of Scots vindicated," "The Course of Hamibal over the Alps ascertained," and "The Queen of Scots vindicated," "The Course of Hamibal over the Alps ascertained," and "The Origin of Arianism disclosed," He was also a contributor to the "Anti-Jacobin Raview," the "British Critic," and the "English Review," n. at Manchetter, about 1783, n. 1808. WEITAKER, Rev. Thomas Dumbano, an emi-

whitakes, nev. Incluse Sumain, an ent-nent English antiquarian writer, who received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and produced a number of learned and interesting works, the most important of which were, a portion of the "History of Yorkshire;"
"Ducasis Leadinensis, or the Topography of Leeds;" "An Account of the Rebellion of 1745;" and "History of the Dennery of Cravers"

Whitby

He also contributed some valuable papers upon

He also contributed some valuable papers upon antiquarian matters to the opening volumes of the "Quarterly folk, 1769; D. 1821.

WHITEN, Rev. Pantel, whit'-be, a learned English divine, who became fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and a probend in the Cathiestral of Salisbury. He wrote a large number of controversial books; but is chiefly known by an excellent work in refutation of Calvinism, and by his Paraphrase and Exposition of the New Testament. In at Rushden, Rorthamptonshire, 1689; na tablishury, 1720.

WHITE, Sir Thomas, white, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was born at Reading; became an opulent London trademan; and, in 1553, served the office of Thot manyor, and re-

1553, served the office of lord mayor, and received the honour of knighthood for preserving the peace of the city during Wyatt's rebellion. B. 1492; D. 1506.

WHITE, Francis, a learned English prelate, who became almoner to the king, dean, and who became almoner to the king, dean, and bishop of Carlisle, whence, in 1631, he was translated to Norwich. This bishop distin-guished himself by his writings against popery, and in a conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, in the king's presence, in 1624. B. about 1577; р. 1637.

WHITE, John, usually styled "the Patriarch of Dorchester," was highly esteemed for his

preaching and sanctity. B. 1574; D. 1648.
White, Thomas, or, as he preferred to call himself, Albius, a philosopher and divine of the Roman church, was particularly intimate with Hobbes, though, as philosophers, their opinions widely differed. His works are remarkable for their subtlety about trifling mat-

markante for their substep about thing mar-ters. B. in Essex, about 1600; D. 1676. White, Robert, an eminent English engraver, who studied his art under David Loggan. He engraved the first Oxford almanae in the year 1674, and, says Walpole, engraved more por-traits and frontispieces than any other artist of his time. B. in London, 1645; D. 1704.

WHITE, George, an eminent English engraver, and son of the preceding, was instructed in his profession by his father, many of whose unlinished plates were completed by the son, after Robert White's death. He particularly excelled in producing mezzotint engravings of portraits. The most noted of these were Colonel Blood, Lord Clarendon, the Duke of Ormond, Sir Richard Blackmore, and Jack Sheppard.

D. about 1731.

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WHITE, Jeremy, an English nonconformist divine, who became fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and household chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. He was a man of considerable humour and resources, but was outwitted by from the for whose daughter he had an affec-tion; and, being one day on his knees before her, was suddenly caught in that position by the Protector, who demanded the reason. White replied, that he had been long paying his ad-dresses to the lady's maid, but without avail, on which account he was soliciting her mistress's interest. Cromwell, immediately turning to the girl, demanded why she refused Mr. White; and without ceremony, ordering a elergyman to be called, they were married on the spot. After the Restoration, White retired into private life. He wrote a remarkable work, entitled "The Restoration of all Things." It is a defence of the notion that all men will be finally saved. m 1629; p. 1707.

White

WHITE, James, a native of Ireland, was edn-White, James, a mawe of freland, was edu-cated at the university of Dublin, and wrote "Conway Castle, and other Poems;" "Earl Strongbow," a romance; "Adventures of John of Gaunt;" "Richard Cour de Lion," &c. D. 1799.

D. 1799.
WHITE, Rev. Gilbert, author of the celebrated
"Natural History of Selborne," was educated at
Oricl College, Oxford, of which he became follow Oral College, Oxiord, of which he became rellow in 1741. From his earliest youth he evined a love for the study of natural history, and accordingly retired, while still young, to his native village of Solborne, where he spent the remainder of his life in the tranguil enjoyment of his beloved pursuit. He was an enthusiastic lover of nature, and wrote with the greatest elegance: his book has thus become one of the English classics. There are many editions of English classics. There are many editions of this delightful work; but the best, and perhaps the only complete one, is that edited by Edward Turner Bennett, secretary of the Zoological Society. B. 1720; D. 1793.

WHITE, Henry Kirke, an English poet, who was the son of a butcher, and was himself placed was the soil of a detector, and the minerin purced in the office of an attorney. By assiduous application, he taught himself Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese before he had attained his 19th year. In 1804 he put forth a small collection of poems; and in the same year was enabled to enter himself of the university of Cambridge, where he distinguished him-self by his attainments, but was carried off by death almost at the outset of his brilliant career, His poems exhibit tenderness and a deep feeling for melody; but perhaps his reputation as a poet is mainly owing to the enthusiastic biograply of him which was produced by Southey, who edited his "Remains." B. at Nottingham, 1785; D. at Cambridge, 1806. White, Rev. Joseph, an eloquent English

divine, who was the son of a weaver in an obscure situation of life; but having, whilst a youth, exhibited a great aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge, he found a patron in a wealthy country gentleman, and was provided with the means of studying at Wadham College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his attainments in the classical and oriental languages. In 1783 he was chosen to deliver the Bampton lectures, his subject being "A View of Christianity and Mohammedanism." These lectures exhibited great eloquence and crudition; and, upon being published, brought their author so high a reputation, as to gain for him a valuable prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. But, unfortunately for his fame, it was afterwards discovered that he had received great assistance in the composition of his lectures from Dr. Parr and the Rev. Samuel Badgock. without having had the honesty to avow his obligations to these divines. He subsequently received some lucrative preferments in the church. His most important works were, "A Specimen of the Civil and Military Institutes or Timour or Tamerlane, rendered from the Persian into English;" "On the Utility of the Arabic Tongue in Theological Studies;" "Chronological Arrangement of the Passages in the Greek Text of the Four Gospels containing the trees text of the Four Cospets containing the History of Christ;" an edition of the Greek New Testament; and a Latin translation of Abdallatif's "Description of Egypt." a. Edward, 1814. Whyre, Rev. Joseph Blanco, a miscellaneous

writer, who was descended from an Irish family

Whitefield

settled in Spain, where it had been raised to Scotland," a farce. B. at Cambridge, 1715; noble rank. He himself was educated for the D. 1788. Roman Catholic priesthood, and in 1799 entered into holy orders in Spain; but, repairing to England in 1810, he became a convert to Protestantism, passing thence to Unitarianism, and finally becoming a sceptic in matters of religious belief. In 1820 he entered upon a literary career, by contributing to the pages of the "New Monthly Magazine" a series of "Letters "New Monthly Magazine" a series of "Letters from Spain, by Don Leucadion Doblado." Subrom Spain, by Den Lettedaton Dollado. Stor-sequently he wrote several works, both in Eng-lish and Spanish, the most popular of which were, "Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism," and "Poor Man's Preservative against Poper," He likewise contributed ar-ticles to the Quarterly, London, and West-and Management of the Control of the Con-trol of the Control of the Control of the Management of the Control of the Control of the Management of the Control of the Control of the Management of the Control of the Control of the Management of the Control of the Control of the Management of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Management of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Management of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Management of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Management of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Management of the Control of the

numster Reviews, &c. his "Autonograph," was published after his death. B. at Seville, 1775; D. at Liverpool, 1841.

WHITERIAD, George, white feeld, one of the founders of Methodism, was the son of an innkeeper, and received his education in the grammar-school of St. Mary-de-Crypt at Gloudism. cester, and afterwards became servitor in Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1736 he was ordained by Dr. Benson, bishop of Gloncester; after which his zeal prompted him to preach in pri-sons, private houses, the fields, and open streets. A course so strange and irregular gave offence to his ecclesiastical superiors, and the doors of the churches were everywhere shut against him. His eloquence was particularly fervid, and well adapted to make a great impression upon ordinary minds; in consequence of which he obtained many followers. In 1738 he went to Georgia, in America, whither he had been invited by John Wesley, where he was well received; and wonderful effects are recorded in his journals of the power of his preaching. Sudden and violent conversions were considered as indispensably necessary to prove that the hearers had obtained divine grace. some time he acted in conjunction with the two Wesleys, but at last serious differences arose between them respecting the Calvinistic doctrines of absolute election and final perse-verance. These were zealously maintained by verance. These were zealously maintained by Whitefield and his followers, and as stremuously denied by the others. A division arose, and the Methodists were divided into two great parties, called the Calvinistic and Arminian Methodists. He built two large conventicles in London, that called the Tabernaele, in the City, and another in Tottenham Court Road. He was also greatly assisted by Selina, countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain, and became the patroness of the sect which he founded. His Sermons, Letters, and Con-troversial Tracts were published in London in 1771. B. in Glo ton, U.S., 1770. B. in Gloucestershire, 1714; D. near Bos-

WHITEHEAD, George, white-hed, a Quaker, who endured much persecution for his zealous attempts at proselytism; but continued to persevere, and, after the Revolution, procured for the members of his sect the legal allowance of making an affirmation instead of an oath. в. 1636; р. 1725.

WHITEHEAD, William, an English poet, who became secretary and registrar of the order of became Secretary and register of use over of the Bath, and in 1787, poet-laureate. Besides husband. He was a zealous governor of the his odes and songs, he wrote "The Roman church, and streamously resisted the encrosed-Father," and "Creusa," tragedies; "The ments forthe Puritums. The architoshop founded School for Lovers," a comedy; "A Trip to a hospital at Croydon. Although in affairs of

Whitgift

WHITEHEAD, Paul, an English poet, who was brought up to the business of a mercer, but afterwards studied the law. His friend Lord Despenser procured him a patent place, worth £300 a year. His poems are not above mediocrity. He was satirized by Churchill in these lines :-

May I (can more disgrace on manhood fall?)

Be born a Whitehead, and baptized a Paul."
Be in London, 1710; p. 1774.
Whitehoux, Sir James, white'lok, a learned
English lawyer, who in 1620 was elected member for Woodstock; and about the same time ber for Woodsber; int and the same this received the honour of knighthood, and the appointment of chief-instice of Chester. He afterwards became chief-justice of the King's Bench. His principal work was "Lectures; or Readings in the Middle-Temple Hall." B. in Lon-

don, 1570; p. 1632.

WHITELOCKE, Bulstrode, an eminent Eng-lish statesman, the son of chief-justice Sir James Whitelocke, was educated at Mer-chant Taylors' school, and St. John's College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, where he studied the law under his father. In 1640 he represented Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, in the Long Parliament, and was appointed chairman of the committee that was appointed charman of the committee that prosecuted the earl of Strafford. Nominated one of the lay members in the Assembly of Divines, he, in 1647, became one of the commissioners of the great seal. In 1653 he was sent as ambassador from the Commonwealth sent as ambassador from the Commonweath to Sweden, and, on his return, was made a commissioner of the Treasury. In 1656 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and, the year following, was called to the Upper House as one of Cromwell's lords. In 1659 he was apas one of crommens others. In 1802 me was appointed president of the council of state and keeper of the great seal, which he resigned soon after, and retired to Chilton, in Wittshire. His principal works are, "Monarchy asserted to be

principal works are, "Monarchy asserted to be the Best, most Ancient, and Legal Form of Go-vernment," "Memorials of English Affairs," and "Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 183-54." p. in London, 1805; p. in Wiltshire, 1876. Willenger, John, polity-pift, an eminant Eng-lish prelate, who received his education first at Queen's College, and afterwards removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1860 he en-tered into orders, and became chaplain to Bishop Cox, of By. In 1868 he was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity; in which position he acquired a high reputation for position he acquired a high reputation for learning and eloquence. Even under the reign of Queen Mary he had been a zealous advocate for the principles of the Reformation, and after the accession of Elizabeth he became distinguished by his efforts to establish the new religious discipline in the university. Having preached before Elizabeth, she was so struck with his eloquence that she appointed him her with his eloquence that see appointed that her chaplain. In 1867 she named him master of Trinity College and regius professor. He obtained the deanery of Lincoin in 1873, and in 1876 was consecrated bishop of Worcester; whence, in 1853, he was translated to Canterbury. He was a great favourite with his royal mistress, who used to call him her little black husband. He was a zealous governor of the church and strenuously resisted the encroachments of the Puritans. The archibishop founded a hossibil at Groydon. Although in affairs of ecclesiastical discipline, stern and inflexible to the last degree, his private acts were characterized by the utmost liberality. He was a constant patron of learning, and was esteemed as a gracious prelate by the most pious clergy of his time. B. at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, 1530;

Inne. B. at Grad Grand, Sales in the Condon, 1804.
WHITTINGHAM, William, whit'-ing-ham, an English divine, who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, became dean of Durham; but, being strongly prejudiced against the Catholic relistrongly prejudiced against the Catholic Fig. gion, he committed great damage in removing the stone coffins and other ancient remains from the cathedral. He translated the Geneva Bible, and turned into metre some of the Psalms of David. They are in Sternhold and Hopkins' version, signed "W. W." ,B. at Chester, about B. at Chester, about 1509; p. 1579.

WHITTINGHAM, Sir Samuel Ford, a lieutenant-general in the British army, passed through the various gradations as a cavalry officer, and became deputy assistant quarter-master-general under the duke of Wellington in 1809. He afterwards served with the Portuguese army, and in America. The principal scene of his services, however, was with the Spanish troops during the Peninsular war, and he shared in the battles of Baylen, Barossa, and ne snared in the outlies of buylet, barossa, mar Talavera, in the last of which he was severely wounded. In 1812, having raised and disci-plined a large corps of Spanish troops, he was appointed to the command as major-general; and, in conjunction with the British army at Alicant, was successfully opposed to the French under Marshal Suchet; after which he served with distinction in command of a division of infantry, under Sir John Murray, and subsequently under Lord W. Bentinck. The prince regent appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, he received the honour of knighthood, and was invested with the grand cross of the order of San Ferdinando by the king of Spain, who, on Napoleon's escape from Elba, in 1815, sent ex-pressly for him. In 1819 he was appointed governor of Deminica; in 1822 his services were transferred to India, as quarter-mastergeneral of the king's troops, and subsequently as a major-general; in 1835, he was appointed to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and in 1839 was nomi-nated to the command in chief at Madras,

nated to the command in chief at Madrus, where he arrived in 1840, but died 1841.

Witternoron, Sir Richard, whit-log-don, a wealthy clizen of London, who, according to Stow, ilourished London, who, according to Stow, ilourished in the reigns of Richard IL, Henry IV, and Henry V. He built Newgate, part of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the library in Grey-Friers, now called Christ's Hospital, and part of Guildhall, with a chapel and depository to keep the city records. He was knighted, and three times filled the efficae of low-lower of and three times filled the office of lord-mayor of London, the last time being in 1419. p. 1423.

Whittington, Robert, a learned English grammarian, who was educated at Oxford. He published a Latin grammar in 1500, and several Latin pieces. He was a man whose learning and vanity were equally great, and was the last who received the title of poet-laureate from the university of Oxford. D. about 1530.

WHITWORTH, Charles, Lord, whit'-werth, an English diplomatist, who was appointed to re-present Great Britain at the diet at Ratisbon; was twice sent to the court of Russia, on the last to superintend the education of the two sens of cocasion for the special purpose of coeffing the Duchess Amelie. In this city he became infraint of Peter the Great, who had become acqualated with Göhe, who was indebted to 1090

incensed at the arrest of his envoy for debt by some London tradesman. Lord Whitworth also acted as ambassador at the Hague and at Berlin, and as plenipotentiary at the congress of Cambray, in 1722. He wrote an interesting work, entitled "An Account of Russia," which

work, entitled "An Account of Russia," which was printed by Horaco Walpole. B. in Staffordshire, about 1860; D. in London, 1725. Whirwoorar, Charles, Earl, an English diplomatist, and relative of the preceding became minister-plenipotentiary to Russia in 1788, holding the appointment during twelve years, and exercising considerable influence with Catharine II. After her death he in-duced Paul I, to enter into the coalition against France. In 1800 he went to the court of Denmark, and, in 1802, became ambas-sador to the government of France. In the In the sador to the government of Flance. In the following year, however, he quitted Paris, having received a marked rebuil at the hands of Bonaparte. When England was threatened with invasion by the French, he equipped a regiment of infantry at his own expense. In 1813 he was nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and, in 1815, was created an earl. B. in Kent, 1754; D. 1825.

Kent, 1754; B. 1625.
Whitworker, Joseph, an eminent English
engineer, the inventor of the fire-arms and
ordnance that bear his name. He has instituted a number of scholarships to induce artisans to acquire efficiency in art-knowlege connected with their callings. B. early in the present century.

WICKLIFFE. (See WYCLIFFE.)

WICQUEFORT, Abraham, wik'-fort, a Dutch statesman and diplomatist, who entered the service of the elector of Brandenburg, and was employed as the agent of that prince in France. where he resided during thirty-two years, and gained the favour of Mazarin. But being accused of communicating secrets of importance to the Dutch government, he was confined in the Bastille. When the war broke out between the Bastille. When the war orose out cenveen France and Holland, he retired to the Hagna, where he was imprisoned four years, on a charge of holding correspondence with the English. He contrived to make his escape, and retired to Zell. His principal works were, A History of the United Provinces, and a Treatise on the Duties of an Ambassador."

Treatise on the Duties of an Amonssacor.

B. Anistordam, 1589; D. at Zell, 1982.

Webland, Christopher Martin, ev-land, an eminent Gennan noot and learned writer, who at an early age distinguished hinself by his attainments in languaces and in the composition of verse. He commenced in his 17th year. tion of verse. He commenced in his 17th year the study of the law at the university of Tu-bingen; but, being resolved to devote himself to a literary current, went to Zurich, when during two years (1732-4), he lived on terms of intinacy with Bodmer, the great German critic. In 1734 he received an appointment as private teacher; and, while thus engaged, composed two tragedies, a comedy, five cantos of an epic, and one of his most popular novels, entitled "Araspes and Panthea." During the interval 1760-66 he translated twenty-eight of the plays of Shakspere into German. He next wrote his of Shakspere into German. of Shikspere into German. He next wrote his finest novel, "Agathon," and some poems, and in 1769 was appointed professor of philosophy in the university of Erfurt. In 1772 he went to reside at Weimar, where he had been engaged to superintend the education of the two sons of

Wiffen

Wieland for his introduction to the court of Weimar. Finally, he devoted himself to the illustration and translation of several of the Greek and Roman classics. He produced, among other works, a German edition of the Episties and Satires of Horace, the Letters of Epistics and a Commentary upon Lucian. He has been styled the "Voltaire of Germany," on account of the number, variety, and elegant style of his writings. His complete works, comprising plays, poems, criticisms, commentaries upon ing plays, poems, criticisms, commentaries upon the classics, and philosophical miscellanies, have been published in 51 vols. B. near Biberach, Suabia, 1733; D. at Weimar, 1813.

WIFFEN, Jeremiah Holme, wif'-fen, an English poet and translator, who was a member of isin poet and translator, who was a member of the Society of Friends, and for some years fol-lowed the profession of schoolmaster. His earliest efforts in literature were some poems contributed to the Rev. M. Parry's "History of Woburn," and a volume of verse, entitled "Aonian Hours." In 1819 he received the appointment of private secretary to the duke of Bedford. As a translator, he reproduced Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," and the poems

Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," and the poems of Gardilasso de la Vega. As an original writer, he published "Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell." D. near Woburn, 1792; D. 1858.
WILBERFORCE, William, will-ber-forse, a distinguished English philanthropist, who was the son of a merchant of Hull, and exhibited from his carliest years great quickness and power of intellect. In his 14th year he is stated to have written a letter to a Vork newspaper, in which he denounced "the odious traffic in human fish." In 1772 he entered St. John's Collece. In 1778 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge; but having become the possessor of a large fortune, after the demise of his uncle and grandfather, and having a strong predilec-tion for social gatherings, he led a by no means studious life at the university: but his great natural ability enabled him to acquire a sound knowledge of the classics. Having formed the resolution to enter upon public life, he repaired to London, where he was admitted into the most fashionable society. Returned to Parlia-ment as member for Hull, he joined the oppo-sition to Lord North's ministry, and, in debate, condemned the American war. With Pitt, who condemned the American war. With Pitt, who had been his friend at Cambridge, he lived upon the most amicable terms; and when Pitt was nominated premier in 1783, Wilberforce, on several occasions, gave him very material assis-tance, but refused all offers of personal advance-In his 28th year he resolved to devote himself to that cause which, even as a schoolboy, had been a subject of his thoughts,—the abolition of negro slavery. During twenty years he continued to solicit the emancipation of the negro, by speeches in Parliament; by seeking the co-operation of the clergy of every denomination; by his own pen and purse, and those of his friends; by negotiating with foreign powers, and by concillating the support of every public man or minister in his native country. Continually being disappointed, he was ever ready to proceed with new vigour, until, after pursuing this philanthropic labours with a persistency made energy truly marvellous, he saw the hour of his success at hand. In 1807 the abolition bill passed the Lords, and its after progress through the Commons was one uninterrupted ovation to its projector. Si Samuel Romlily, as supported by Dr. Mead. He translated after an eloquent speech in favour of the bill, concluded by "contrasting the feelings of Naand by conciliating the support of every public

poleon in all his greatness with those of that honoured individual who would this day lay his head upon his pillow, and remember that the slave-trade was no more." Of a deeply religious nature, he, in 1797, produced a work which met with a remarkable success, entitled "Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians in the Higher and Middle Classes of this Country contrasted with Real Christianity." He likewise aided all the be-Christianity." He likewise aided all the be-nevolent and religious societies of his time, assisted in the foundation of the English churches in India, and expended more than a churches in india, and expended more man a fourth of his income in private charity. Shortly before his death he said, "Thank God! that I should have lived to witness a day in which England is willing togive twenty millions stering for the abolition of slavery." His remains, which were interred in Westminster Abbey. were honoured with a public funeral. B. at Hull, 1759; D. in London, 1833. Wilberforce, Samuel, a modern English

prelate, and son of the preceding, received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, to which university he in 1837 was nominated select preacher. Two years later he became archdeacon of Surrey and chaplain to Prince Albert. In 1840 he was preferred to a canonry of Winchester Cathedral; in 1844 became sub-almoner to the queen; and in 1845 dean of Westminster. In the same year he was made B.D. and D.D. of the university of Oxford, and was also nominated bishop of that diocese, the office of chancellor onsing of that diocese, the office of chancellor of the order of the Garter accompanying the dignity. In 1847 he became lord high almoner to her Majesty. In addition to sermons, charges

his father's "Correspondence." B. at Clapham, 1805.

WILBROD, or WILLIBROD, St., wil-brod, "the apostle of the Frisians," was a mouk of Wilfred's monastery, at Ripon, and about 677 proceeded to Ireland to preach Christianity, In 690 he went to Utrecht, and having, after great exertions, converted large numbers of the Frisians to Christianity, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Utrecht by Pope Sergius I. He also preached to the Danes, and established the monastery of Epternach, near Treves. B. in

Northumbria, about 657; D. at Trèves, 738. Wilber, John, wil-be, an eminent English musical composer, who produced some of the most excellent madrigals to be found in the whole range of the English school of music. Beyond the fact that in 1598 he taught music at Beyond the fact that in 1898 he tangen music at Austin-friars, nothing is known of his life. Some of his works have been reprinted by the Society of Musical Antiquaries. Among his best productions may be quoted, "Flora gave me Fairest Flowers," "Sweet honey-sucking Bees," "Down in a Valley," "Fair as Morn," and "Fly, Love, to Heaven." Lived between 1850 and 1895.

WILDE, James Plaisted, Lord Penzance, a brother of the first Lord Truro, was called to the bar in 1889, and after a successful career as a barrister, was knighted and made a baron of the Exchequer in 1800. On Sir Creswell Creswell death in 1883, he was made judge of the court o. Probate and Divorce, and, in 1809, called to thr House of Lords as Lord Penzance. B. 1816.

WILKES, John, an eminent English politician who was the son of a rich distiller in London After receiving a liberal education, he travelled abroad, married a lady of fortune, and became colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia. 1757 he was elected to Parliament for Ayles-bury, and at this time became a violent opponent of the Bute administration, by publishing a periodical paper called the "North Briton," in the forty-fifth number of which he declared the king to have uttered a falsehood in his speech from the throne; whereupon a warrant was issued by the earl of Halifax, secretary of state, to seize Wilkes's person and papers. This affair made much noise, and brought him into great repute as the patriot of the day. After obtaining his release from the Tower, tered an action against the earl of Halifax, and obtained a verdict by which general warrants were declared illegal. He was, however, soon were declared illegal. He was, however, soon afterwards expelled the House of Commons, for having published an obseene publication, called an "Essay on Woman." He was at different times returned for Middlesex; but the election was always declared void, till 1774, when he was permitted to take his seat without further opposition. The same year he served the office of lord mayor. He afterwards obtained the lucrative office of chamberlain of the city of London, and in 1790 quitted Parliament. He rendered eminent service in the riots of 1780, by exerting himself with such promptitude as to save the Bank from the depredators. B. in London, 1727; D. 1797.

WILKIE Sir David, wil'-ke, a celebrated Scotch painter, who so early evinced his predilection for pictorial art, that he could draw before he could spell. In his 14th year he became a pupil at the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, where, says Sir William Allan, one of his fellow-students, "his advancement was marvellous, and he soon took up that position in art which he maintained to the last. He was always on the look-out for character; he frequented trysts, fairs, and market-places." About his 20th year he repaired to London, where, in 1806, he painted and exhibited his "Village Politicians," which was purchased by the earl of Mansfield for 30 guineas. The great success of this work, which was executed in a style quite unusual with the artists of that period, quickly brought Wilkie into notice, and he found patrons in abundance. Among other fine works which he painted about this time were, "The Rent Day," "The Cut Finger," and "The Village Festival." In 1809 he became associate, and in 1811 member of the Royal Academy. In 1814 he went to Paris, in order to study the works of art which Napoleon had brought together during his occupation of different continental cities. Up to the year 1822 he continued to produce masterpieces of art in the style in which "The Village Poli-ticians" had been painted. At this latter date he executed his finest work, "The Chelsen Pensioners," which was commissioned of him by the Duke of Wellington for 1200 guineas. After this picture, he changed his style, and

adopted one in which he was less successful. He changed his subjects also, and now painted

"FORTRIE Of the Aling in a scotch Dress." Having suffered in his health, he spent three years upon the continent, and aften his return to England, was in 1830 nominated values to the king. For the presidentship of the Royal Academy he likewise became a middlate; but obtained only one vote. In 1866 he received the honour of knighthood from William IV. Heanwhile he had produced a number of excel-

the Renormation in St. Amurews," Mary Queen of Scots Escaping from Lochleven," and "The Cottar's Saturday Night." In 1948 he set out upon a tour to the East, and, after visiting Constantinople, Beyrout, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, emburked at the latter place for England. He had felt unwell for some most previously, and, by the time that the ship had reached Gibraliar, the great painter was no more. His remains were committed to the sea upon the evening of the day on which his death took place. A statue in his honour is set up in the National Gallery, B. at Coits, Fifeshire, 1785; n. at sex, of Gibraliar, 1981.

Wilkins, John, will-kins, a learned English prelate, who after entering into orders, became chaplain to Lord Say, and afterwards to Charles. count-palatine of the Rhine. In 1638 he published his "Discovery of a New World," or an attempt to prove that the moon may be another habitable world. This idea he enlarged and supported in a discourse concerning a new planet in 1640. In 1649 he became warden of Wadham College, Oxford; and, about 1656, married Mrs. Robina French, a sister of Oliver Cromwell. In 1659he was made master of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was deprived at the Restoration. He then became preacher at Gray's Inn, and rector of St. Lawrence-Jewry. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and in 1634, was promoted to the see of Chester. Besides his mathematical works, he was also the author of some sermons, and a discourse on Northampton, 1614; p. 1672.
Wilkins, David and Daventry,

Wilkins, David, a learned English antiquary and divine, who became keeper of the binary at Lambeth, of which he drew up a attalegue. Archiushop Wake bestowed upon alm some clutten preferment. He published the New Testament in Coptic, an edition of the Saxon laws, and another of Selden's works. — 1655; b. 1755.

WILKINS, Sir Charles, an eminent English oriental scholar, who, in 1770 went to Calcutta as a writer in the service of the East India Company, and in a short time distinct brinself by his attainments in Arabie and Persian. In 1788 he printed an edition of the Hengalee Grammar of Halbed, the type for which he engraved and founded himself. In this undertaking his untaught skill had trimphed over obstacles which had hitherto been ound insuperable by the ablest typefounders in England. He subsequently acquired the Sanstri language, translated the "Bhagyatgita;"

the Sanscrit original of the fables of Pilpay, and wrote a Sanscrit grammar. In 1801 he became librarian to the East India Company, was 'nighted in 1833, and for many years previous

1092

Wilking William

tal literature of the students at Addiscombe and Haileybury. His attainments won for him the title of "Father of Sanscrit literature." B. at Frome, Somersetshire, 1749; D. 1836.

WILKINS, William, an English architect, who after concluding his educational career at the university of Cambridge, repaired to Italy and Greece, an account of the antiquities of which countries he produced in 1807. Upon commencing the practice of his profession, he was employed as the architect of Downing College. He subsequently designed the East India Col-He subsequently designed the East India College at Haliepbury; the alterations at Trinity, Corpus, and King's Colleges, Cambridge; the University College, Gower Street, London; the University Cubb, Pall Mall, St. George's Hospital, London; the Nelson Pillar, Dublin; and the National Gallery. He produced, among other works, "Remarks on the Buildings and Antiquities of Athens," and an edition of the "Givil architecture" of Vitruvius. n. at Norwich 1279, see Combridge 1899 wich, 1778; D. at Cambridge, 1839. Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner, wil-kin-son,

WILKINSON, Sir John Gardner, wil-kin-son, a learned English writer, who spent many years in Egypt, in the study of the antiquities of that country. He produced, among other works, which were distinguished by their accurate learning and excellent style, "Topography of Thebes and General View of Egypt," "The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptia," "Modern Egypt and Thebes," and the "Morthitecture of Ancient Egypt." His merits as an archeologist were rewarded with the honour of kmethland in rewarded with the honour of knighthood in

1840. B. 1797.

WILLAN, Robert, wil'-lan, an eminent English physician, who studied medicine at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1782 repaired to London, where he soon acquired a practice, and was appointed physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. To the treatment of diseases of the pensary. To the treatment of diseases of the skin he devoted great attention, and published thereupon several very valuable works. He was likewise the author of "Reports on the Diseases of London," and several papers upon antiquarian subjects, communicated to the An-tiquarian Society, of which as well as of the Partl Saciety have a composer in a new Soci-

Royal Sodety, he was a member. B. near Sodbergh, Yorkshire, 1757; D. at Madeira, 1812.
WILLEMS, Jan Frans, oill-ems, an eminent
Flemish writer, and the founder of the "Flemish movement" for reviving the study of Dutch literature throughout Belgium. In 1818 he wrote a stirring lyric, in which he exhorted his countrymen not to neglect the language of their fathers, and throughout his life endeavoured to revive the Dutch tongue, which had been almost wholly abandoned for the French. In this he was opposed by Van de Weyer and others; but he lived to see his favourite Flemish language become popular with poets and historical writers as a vehicle for the expression of their thoughts. He was the author of thirty-four works in Flemish and five in French. B. at Bouchout, near Antwerp, 1793; D. at Ghent, 1846.

William I., will-yam, king of England, com-monly called the Conqueror, was the natural

to his death held the post of examiner in orien- he fitted out a large expedition, and landed on the coast of Sussex. As soon as the troops were disembarked, he burnt the vessels, exclaim-Harold led an army ing, "See your country." against him, but was defeated and slain at Hastings, in 1066; after which William marched to London, and was crowned at Westminster on Christmas-day. He reigned with great tyranny; in consequence of which several insurrections took place, and were not quelled until the conqueror had depopulated different districts by fire and sword. He then divided the lands of most of the nobility and gentry among his followers. He also introduced the Norman language, and ordered that all law-Poleadings and statutes should be in that tongue. To prevent nightly meetings and conspiracies, he instituted the curfew, or "cover-fire bell," at the sound of which, every night at eight o'clock, all fires and candles were to be put out. A survey was made of all the lands in the king-A survey was made of all the lands in the king-dom, the account or register of which was called the Domesday Book. In 1078 he finished the Tower of London; in 1087 he attacked and destroyed the city of Mantes. He was about to march towards Paris; but died in consequence of an injury he received. B. 1027; D. at Konen, 1037.

WILLIAM II., usually called Rufus, was the son of the Conqueror, and erowned on the news of his father's death reaching England in 1087. He made a conquest of part of Wales, and obtained the duchy of Normandy from his brother liobert in 1096. He was a great persecutor of the clergy, and banished Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, from the kingdom. William was, according to the monkish chronicles, accidentally slain by an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell, as he was hunting in the New Forest, Hampshire. B. in Normandy, 1056; killed 1100.

Hampshire. B. in Normandy, 1086; killed 1100. William III., prince of Orange-Nassau and king of England, was the son of William, prince of Urange, and Henrietta Marla, daughter of Charles I. He married the Princess Mary, daugher of James II., duke of York, and succeeded to the stadtholdership in 1672. He was also nominated general of the troops of Holland against Louis XIV., and made a vigorous resistance to the French armies under Luxembourg, whom he defeated in 1674, but was repulsed in his turn by the Prince de Condé. In 1698 the arbitrary measures, both against the established religion and the constitution, of James II., induced many nobles and others to invite the prince of Orange to take possession of the English crown. He embraced the occasion, and landed without opposition at Torbay the same year. James, find-ing himself unsupported, withdrew to France, and William took possession of his throne, in conjunction with his wife, the daughter of that unfortunate monarch. His coronation as king of England took place in 1899. The year following, William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederated army in the Netherlands, took Namur in 1695, and in 1697 was acknowledged king of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary in 1693, the Parliament confirmed to him the royal monly called the Conqueror, was to natural 1998, the Farlament connirate to him the royal so on of Robert L, dake of Normandy, surmaned title. His death was owing to a fall from his "the bevil." He became duke of Normandy at horse, by which he broke his collar-bone. 1908, and reigned the Hangen, 1865; D. at Kensington, 1903. The quietly till the death of Edward the Confessor; great im of William's policy was to curb the when, pretending that the erown of England ambition and power of Louis XIV. Of France, had been bequeathed to him by that monarch, with which object he spent nearly his when

me in wattare, and though almost always defeated, in spite of great military skill, was never really beaten, as he had a singular power of rapidly and effectually repairing disasters. The raping and electionly repairing disasters. The war begun by him was more successfully carried on, during the reign of his successor, by the two great military chiefs of their time, Maribo-rough and Prince Eugene.

rough and Frince Eugene,
WILLIAM IV., king of England, was the
third son of George III. In his 15th year he
entered the royal navy, and in 1780 was with emered the royal havy, and in 170 was with Admiral Rodney when the latter defeated a Spanish squadron off Cadiz, and afterwards pro-ceeded to the relief of Gibraltar. Prince William subsequently held the command of a vessel of war in various parts of she world, but retired of war in various parts of the world, our retired from active service in 1790. Upon the death of his brother, George IV., in 1830, he became king of England, and ruled until 1837. At his death, of England, and ruled until 1837. At his death, the Princess victoria, daughter of his brother, the duke of Kent, became queen of England. B. in London, 1765; n. at Windon, 1837. WILLIAM (Frederick) I., king of the Netherlands, was the son of William V., prince of Orange-Nassan, a descendant of the famous Wil-

liam I. of (range. Whilst hereditary prince, he acted as commander-in-chief of the Dutch a my on defence of his country against the French; but on being defeated by the revolutionary armies, took up his residence at Berlin. He next served with the Prussian forces against Napoleon I., and after the battle of Jena, was declared by the emperor to have forfeited his territories. He subsequently commanded a Prussian corps at Wagram and at Leipsie; after which victory an insurrection burst forth in Holland, and William Frederick was declared the sovereign William Frederick was declared the sovereign prince of Holland. He gave a constitution to his subjects, and armed them against the French. By the congress of Vienna he was proclaimed king of the Netherlands, his kingdom including Belgium, Liege, and the Seven United Provinces. In the year following the battle of Waterloo he joined the holy alliance, and sent a sunglern to Adjoinst to congreta and sent a squadron to Algiers to co-operate with the English under Lord Exmouth. Despite his conciliatory policy, he could not succeed in fusing the Dutch and Belgians into a single united nation Accordingly, in 1830, the Belgians rose in insurrection: the result of the Belgians's rose in insurrection; the result of which was, that the northern and southern provinces became separated, Belgiann being erected, by a treaty of the five powers of Russia, Frussia, Austria, England, and France, into an independent monarchy. William and his subjects prepared to resist this decision of the five powers. A Dutch army of 70,000 men entered Belgium and took Turnhout and other entered beginn and took turnious and other places; but England sent a fleet to the coast, while the French laid slege to, and took Aut-werp in 1832. Holland was thus compelled, most unwillingly, to recognize Belgium as a separate power. In 1840, in consequence of the wide-spread discontent evinced towards his rule, he abdicated the crown of the Netherlands in favour of his son. He retired to Berlin, where he married the countess D'Oultremont.

B. at the Hague, 1772; D. at Berlin, 1843.
WILLIAM II., king of the Netherlands, was son of the preceding, who caused him to be carefully educated for the profession of arms in

life in warfare, and though almost always dessinges of Cindad-Rodrigo and Radajoz, as also at the battle of Salamanca. In 1815 he took the command of the army of the Netherlands, and fought with conspicuous bravery at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo; in which latter he was, while leading his men to the charge, wounded in the shoulder. At the congress at Paris, it was proposed that he should become the husband of the Princess Charlotte of England; but the project failed. At the outburst of the revolution of 1830 he proceeded to Brussels, with the view of effecting a reconciliation between the northern and southern states. On tween the normal and southern saids, on subsequently acceding, however, to the independence of Belgium, his father, William I, became so incensed at the act, that he caused the prince to be cashiered. Prince William thereupon retired to England, whence he was recalled to assume the command of the Dutch army. In

assume the command of the Dutch army. In 1840, upon the abdication of his father, he became king of the Netherlands. B. 1792; n. 1819.
WILLIAM III, king of the Netherlands, so no of the preceding, succeeded to the throne at a period when, the revolutionary storm of 1848 having just burst over the continent, his subjects, who indeed had been some what unjustly governed during the latter years of the preceding reign, demanded considerable concessions. At this juncture he exhibited both sagacity and promptness of decision; and, by his liberal but firm measures, succeeded in preserving his crown. B. 1817.

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM. (Sec

William of.)

WILLIAMS, John, wil'-yams, a celebrated English prelate. In 1612 he became chaplain to Lord Chancellor Egerton, by whose means he Lord chancellor eigerton, by whose means ne obtained some considerable preferment, and was admitted into his lordship's entire confience. He afterwards became chaplain to the hig, and in 1620 dean of Westminster. Having instigated the duke of Buckingham to save himself by sacrificing Lord Isacon, the favourite, in graifude, caused the astute ecclesiastic to be appointed keeper of the great seal and bishop of Lincoln. He attended James I. on his deatibed, and preached his funeral sermon, in which he compared him to Solomon. But soon after the accession of Charles I., the great seal was taken from him, and he was prosecuted in the Star Chamber, on a charge of betraying the king's serets, fined \$20,000, and imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained for upwards of three years. In 1610 he was released by Parliament, and, the year following, made archbishop of York. At the outbreak of the civil war he retired to Wales, and garrisoned Conway Castle in the royal cause. B. 1582; D. 1650.

WILLIAMS, Roger, an English divine, who, embracing the Puritan doctrines, left the established church, and in 1631 emigrated to America, where he became distinguished for his religious real. He also wrote an cloquent work in favour of liberty of conscience. Having defied the authorities in Massachusetts, he, to escape the consequences, fled to the woods, where he found an a-ylum among the Indians. In 1836 he, with some of his followers, landed at Rhode Island, purchased some land of the Indians, and founded a colony, which he called Providence, because, he said, "I desired it might be tenerally executed to the procession of arms in the military assignment of the military assignment as accompanied to the military assignment as accompanied to the military assignment as accompanied to the military assignment as a single military assignment as a single military assignment as a companied to the military assignment as a single military assignment as a single military as a single milita every one to worship God in his own way, attention, and a subscription was commenced Bancord, in his "History of America," says of for the purpose of fitting out an expedition, at Roger Williams that "he was the first person the head of which Williams was to be placed. In in modern Christendom to assert, in its plenson tade, entire liberty of conscience." B. 1599; D. at Providence, khode Island, 1683.

WILLIAMS, John, a pious English bi hop, who, in 1689, became chaplain to William and Mary, was appointed prehend of Canterbury, and in 1696 promoted to the bishopric of Chichester. He published several tracts against the Roman Catholics and dissenters, and a volume of ser-mons, preached at Boyle's lecture. B. in North-

minister. He officiated some time in Dublin; whence he repaired to London in 1637; and be-came pastor of a congregation. In 1709 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow and Dublin. He founded the library in Redeross Street for dissenting ministers, and left his large property to various charities. He wrote a

number of learned discourses. B. at Wrexham, Denbighshire, 1644; D. in London, 1716. WILLIAMS, Sir Charles Hanbury, an English poet and statesman, represented the county of Monmouth in three successive Parliaments. and in 1744 was installed knight of the Bath. Two years afterwards he was sent as ambassador to Prussia, and subsequently in the same capa-city to Russia, whence he returned in 1759. His poems are remarkably spirited. B. 1709; D. 1759.

WILLIAMS, Anna, a poet and miscellaneous writer, and friend of Dr. Johnson, who, having lost her sight by a cataract, was received under the hospitable roof of the great lexiographer, where she died. B. 1706: D. 1783.

where she died. B. 1705; D. 1783.
WILLIAMS, David, a miscellaneous writer, a dissenting minister, and deistical lecturer, in which last capacity he was unsuccessful, and had recourse to private teaching and literary labour. He was the founder of the Lit rary labour. He was the founder of the Lit rary Fund Society, and at the close of his life was himself a recipient of its bounty. His principal works are, "Lectures on Education;" "Lectures on Political Principles," a "History of Mon-mouthaine," and "Lectures on the Principles and Duties of Religion and Morality." B. in

Cardiganshire, 1733; D. 1816.
Williams, Helen Maria, a writer on history, politics, and general literature, settled at Paris in 1790; and soon after appeared her "Letters from France," the object of which was to recommend the doctrines of the Girondists; and consequently on their fall she was arrested, imprisoned, and nearly shared their fate. Besides poems and minor works, she produced an Eng-lish translation of the "Personal Narrative of the Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in Ame-

rica," and wrote a "Narrative of Events in France in 1815," &c. B. 1762; D. 1827. WILLIAMS, Rev. John, an English dissenting divine, who became colebrated as the Apostle of Polynesia. He was apprenticed to the business of an ironmonger; but having resolved to devote himself to missionary labours, he was, in 1816, dispatched to the islands in the Pacific, where he dispatched to the islands in the Pacific, where he and practised in Philadeipna. He was one or remained until 1834, preaching Christiantity to, the committee appointed by the American Philand civilizing, the natives of Polymesia. After losophical Society, in 1769, to observe the his return to England, in the last-named year, he transit of Venus over the solar dise; and atproduced a "Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South-Sea Islands, with Itemarks the which the made its appearupon the Natural History of the Islands, and the Complex of the Corigin, Languages, Traditions, and Usages being gaseous masses, are inhabited planets. He of the Inhabitants." This work attracted great contended that concets, instead of the Corigin, Languages, Traditions, and Usages being gaseous masses, are inhabited planets. He

1838 he sailed from England n a well-equipped vessel, and, after visiting Tahiti, Rarotonga, Raiatea, and other of the Society Islands, proceeded westward to the Island of Erromango, where he was murdered by the natives. B. at

Tottenhim, 1796; killed, 1839.
Williams Sir William Fenwick, K.C.B., an English general, who bravely defended the Turkish fortress of Kars against the Russians, was educated for the artillery service at Woolwich, and in 1825 received his first commission as second lieutenant. After serving in Ceylon, he was, in 1843, nominated commissioner for settling the Turkish and Persian frontiers; a task upon which he was engaged until the year 1852. In the meanwhile he had acted as instructor to the Turks in artillery, as a member of the conference of Erzeroum, and had been appointed lieutenant-colonel. At the outbreak of the Russian war he was sent, with the rank of brigadiersian war news sent, with the rank of originater-general, as British commissioner with the Turkish forces in the East. Assisted by Colonel Lake and General Kmety, he tortified the city of Kars, where, in 1855, he defeated the Rus-sians; but, not receiving any reinforcements, he was compelled to capitulate, after a terrible siege, in which the extremes of hunger and fatigue were endured by the garrison. He was sent, with Colonel Lake, to St. Petersburg, as prisoners of war, but returned to England after the signature of the treaty of pcace in 1856. For his distinguished services he was created a baronet, granted a pension of £1000 per annum, and presented with the freedom of the city of London. He was likewise nominated commander of the Woolwich garrison, and was returned to Parliament for Calne, but resigned his seat in 1859, in which year he was appointed to the command of the troops in Canada. B. at Hali-

command or the troops in Canada. B. au man-fax, Nova Socia, 1800.
WILLIAMSON, Sir Joseph, wil'-yam-son, an English statesman, who received his education in the university of Cxford, and subsequently of the Restoration, became keeper of the state-paper office, clerk of the council, a knight, and English planipenentiary at the treaty of Cologne. In 1674 he succeeded Lord Arlington as secretary of state, which office he resigned after being committed to the Tower, among other victims of the Popish plot. In 1678 he was elected president of the Royal Society. At his death he bequeathed £6000 and some valuable manuscripts to the university of Oxford, as well as £5000 to found a mathematical seminary at

Rochester. B. about 1623; D. 1701.

WILLIAMSON, Hugh, an American physician, received his education at the college of Philadelphia; but relinquishing the cherical profession, for which he had been intended, turned his attention first to mathematics, and subsequently to medicine. After visiting Edinburgh and Leyden, at the university of which latter city he obtained the degree of M.D., he returned and practised in Philadelphia. He was one of army; and at the restoration of peace became a acmy; and at the restoration of peace became a member of Congress. Among his works are, "The History of North Carolina," and "Obser-vations on the Climate of America." B. 1735

р. 1819.

Willis, Thomas, will-lis, an eminent physician, who was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1642 he took up arms in the service of the king; but, after the surrender of the garrison, applied himself to the study of physic. In 1660 he was appointed Sedleian professor of natural ne was appointed sequental professor of natural philosophy, and in the same year received his doctor's degree. He was one of the first mem-bers of the Royal Society, and became fellow of the College of Physicians. The most celebrated physician of his time, he wrote upon medical and philosophical subjects. B. at Great Bedwin, Wilts, 1621; D. in London, 1675.

Wilks, 1821; D. In London, 1676.
WILLIS, Prowne, an English antiquary, oneson of the preceding, was educated at Westmister school, whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of doctor of laws. He was one of the revivors of the Society of Antiquaries, and during his long life visited all the eathertals in England and Wales, except Carisle. He was at one time member of Parliament for Buckingham. He gave his cabinet of coins and manu-scripts to the university of Oxford. He pub-lished a "Survey of the Cathedrals of England," also an "Account of the Mitred Abbeys, B. at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1682; D. 1700.

WILLIS, Nathaniel Parker, a modern American
Uitterateur, who commenced the practice of his
profession in his 20th year. After cititing severa
American periodicals, he became secretary of
legation at Paris; after which he travelled in france, Italy, Greece, and Turkey. An account of these wanderings was given to the public in a volume entitled "Pencillings by the Way." The great success of this work encouraged him to produce a number of similar light sketchy books, the most popular of which were, "Ink-lings of Adventure," "Loiterings of Travel," and "Letters from under a Bridge," After editing the "New York Mirror" and "Home Journal," he, in 1852, made a trip to the West Indies, publishing his travelling impressions in a work called "A Health Trip to the Tropics." In addition to the works mentioned, he wrote a great number of others; such as "Hurry-graphs, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society; "Dashes at Life with a free Pencil;" and "People I have met." B. at Portland, Maine, U.S., 1817; p. 1867.

WILLIS, Rev. Robert, an eminent natural philosopher, who became Jacksonian professor in the university of Cambridge in 1837. Devoting himself to the study and elucidation of the philosophical principles of mechanism, acoustics, and ancient architecture, he produced upon those subjects a number of highly valuable works, memoirs, and lectures. The most important of these publications were, "On the Construction of the Vaults of the Middle Ages:" "An Architectural History of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre;" "Principles of Mechanism;" and some articles upon acoustics in the "Transactions" of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. B. in Lon-

don, 1800.
Willoughby, Sir Hugh, will-lo-be, an Eng-lish navigator, who, in 1553, sailed in comfand of three vessels upon a voyage of discovery in the North Sea; but all the ships were lost, and only a few of the seamen returned to England. To one of the captains engaged in this expedition we owe the earliest account in the English language of Russia. Sir Hugh lived in the 16th century.

WILLUGHEY, Francis, an eminent English naturalist, who, while a student at the university of Cambridge, formed a close friendship with Mr. Ray, whom he accompanied in several excursions over England and Scotland, also through France, Holland, Germany, Italy, and

Wilmot, John (See Rochester, Earl of.)
Wilson, Florence, wil'son, a Scotch writer,
who went to Bale, and lastly to Paris, where
he taught philosophy in the college of Navarre. He wrote a treatise, in Latin, on "Tranquillity of Mind," and other works. Supposed to have been born in Moray, 1500; D. in Scotland, 1546

Wilson, Dr. Thomas, an English statesman and learned writer, who, after receiving his education at Eton and Cambridge, became tutor to the sons of the Duke of Suffolk. In 1551 he put forth the "Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic;" and two years later, "The Art of Rhetoric." At the accession of Mary he went abroad: but was arrested by the Inquisition of Rome, where he was confined till 1555; at which time the prison was broken open during a riot. and Wilson escaped with others. When Elizabeth became queen, he returned to his native country, and was named master of St. Catherine's Hospital, and subsequently private secretary to her majesty. In 1576 he was sent to the Low Countries as the envoy of England, and in the following year was nominated secretary of state. Before his death, he was made dean of Durham B. in Lincolnshire, about 1520; p. 1581.

Wilson, Richard, an eminent painter, re-ceived an excellent education under his father, who was rector of Pinegas, in Montgomeryshire, and having evinced a strong inclination for painting, he was placed under an obscure artist in London. Subsequently he followed portrait-painting in London with success. In 1749 he went to Italy, where an English gentleman employed him in taking sketches and painting landscapes. At Rome he cultivated the friendship of Vernet, the celebrated French painter, who advised him to follow landscape-painting. In 1755 he returned to England, where he acquired the highest reputation. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he became a mem-ber, and in 1779 librarian. Wilson has been styled the English Claude. B. at Pinegas, 713; D. in Denbighshire, 1782.

Wilson, Alexander, an eminent Scotch naralist, who was at first a weaver and pedlar;

ascribed by a few critics to Rurns, made little impression. In 1794 he emigrated to the United States, where he worked successively as a conper-plate printer, pedlar, land-measurer, and schoolmaster. In 1802 he became acquainted with a naturalist named Bartram, and aftervards with an engraver, making, under the varies with an engraver, making, under the utition of the latter, great progress as a draughts-nam of birds. In 1804 he went forth upon an expedition to the Falls of Niagara; and from his period until the time of his death, his lite

Wilson

was spent in wanderings over the United States, killing and collecting the finest specimens of American ornithology. Descriptions of the birds, and beautiful drawings after his own designs, were subsequently published. The work which has made his name famous as a naturalist. is his "American Ornithology," the first volume of which appeared in 1809. He had almost completed the eighth volume of this fine work when he was attacked by dysentery, which car-ried him off. B. at Paisley, Scotland, 1786; D. at Philadelphia, U.S., 1813. Wilson, William Rae, LL.D., chiefly known

by his "Travels in the Holy Land," was one of the first of a class of travellers, since become numerous, whose object has been to illustrate the statements of Holy writ by observations on the scenery and manners of those parts of the world in which its events transpired. B. 1774;

D. 1849.

Milson, Sir Robert Thomas, an English general, who, having risen to the rank of brigadier by his distinguished conduct in diffe-rent parts of the world, was appointed to the command of a Spanish corps which served under Wellington. In 1812-14 he acted as British commissioner with the allied armies. After the death of Queen Caroline, he expressed his dis-approbation of the measures pursued by the government towards that lady; for which he was deprived of his rank, and also of the orders he had earned by his bravery. He was an active supporter of the Liberal party in Parliament between the years 1818-31, and in 1841 was reinstated in his rank and honours; and in the interval 1842-49, held the governorship of Gibraltar, Heproduced a translation of Regnier's "Campaign in 1801 in the East and Egypt," and afterwards wrote "Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt," "An Enquiry into the Military Force of the British Empire," and "Skotch of the Military Power of Russia." B. in London, 1777; D. 1849.

Wilson, Professor John, an eminent Scotch poet and essayist, who received his education at the University of Oxford, where he was distinguished by his literary attainments, no less than for his skill in every athletic exercise. After taking his degrees in arts, he quitted the university. "A fair-haired Hercales-Apollo," writes one of his biographers, "and with plenty of one of his biographers, and with planty or money, enabling him to gratify his tastes, what-ever they might be, he had scarcely left Oxford when he signalized his double character, by purchasing, or having purchased for him by his lather, the small but beautiful estate of Ellery, on Lake Windermere, where, as Hercules, he might yacht about at his pleasure, beat the best boatman at the oar, and wrestle or box with the strongest dalesman; and, as Apollo, he might revel in the quiet beauties of the finest of English scenery, indulge undisturbed in poetic visions of his own, and cultivate, with due re-verence, the society of Wordsworth." He always verence, the society of Wordsworth." He always spent some portion of the year in Edinburgh, and there made the acquaintance of Sir Waiter Scott, who spoke of him, in a letter, as "an eccentric genius." After putting forth some minor lyrical attempts, he, in 1812, published "The Isle of Palms," which was well received, and enabled its author to take a position

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Tories, with Scott at their head, who caused Blackwood's Magazine" to be started as an outlet for Scottish Toryism, as British Toryism was generally represented by the "Quarterly Review." In 1818 Wilson produced "The City of the Plague;" in 1820 he was nominated to of the Plague; in 1820 he was nonmassed to the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He next published "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," and the "Trials of Margaret Lyndsay," political articles, and lite-rary criticisms. In 1825 he began his celebrated "Noctes Ambrosiane," under the name of "Christopher North." One of his biographers thus speaks of Wilson as the author of these famous sketches :- "Careless of the formality conventionally identified with the gown of a Scotch professor of moral philosophy, he wrote papers for the magazine, in which he was seen relapsing ideally into his character as an untrammelled human being, a bruiser at country fairs, a boon companion among bacchanalians, commenting on men and manners from the wint of view of an inspired king of the gipsies. n the interval 1836-46 he wrote, as a pendant to the "Noctes," his "Dies Boreales;" but these met with less success. In 1855 a collected edition of his works was commenced, B. at Paisley, 1785; D. at Edinburgh, 1854.

Wilson, James, a modern Scotch politician and writer upon political economy, who was at first in business as a hatter; but, having failed, hirst in Ousliness as a natter; out, naving raised, turned his attention to literary pursuits. In 1839 he produced a treatise upon the "Influence of the Corn Laws," a work which attracted great notice, and in 1843 he became principal editor of the "Economist." He was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1847, in the following year was appointed secretary to the Board of Control, and in 1852 financial secretary to the Treasury. In 1859, Mr. Wilson went out to India to inaugurate certain reforms in the financial government of that country.

B. at Hawick, Roxburghshire, 1805; D. in India.

WINCKELMAN, John Joachim, vin'-kel-man, a celebrated German antiquary, who was brought up to the trade of a shoemaker, which occupation he quitted for the study of literature at Sechausen, where he became a professor of the belles-lettres. In 1754 he went to Dresden, and embraced the Roman Catholic religion. The year following he visited Rome, where, in 1762, he was appointed president of antiquities. was considered as the first connoisseur of his time, and his friendship was courted by all persons who travelled to Rome to observe the antiquities and curiosities of that city and neighbourhood. He was assassinated at Trieste by a villain to whom he had shown some of his valuable medals, and who attempted to steal one. The murderer was taken and executed. Winckelman wrote, "The History of the Arts among the Ancients;" "Elucidation of difficult among the Ancients;" "Blucidation of difficult Points of Mythology;" "Allegory for Artists;" "Remarks upon Ancient Architectura." After his death were published his "Familiar Leters." n. in Brandenburg, 1717; killed, 1768. WYNDHAK, William, wind-hom, an eminent English politician and parliamentary ocutor, who became a member of the celebrated Literary. (Ull), where he eccurred the friendship of Labor.

Club, where he acquired the friendship of Johnamong the "Lake" poets, with whom he was son and Burke; and, after acting as chief se-living upon terms of friendship. His propose cretary to Lord Northington, lord-lieutenant of essistons, both political and literary, led him to Ireland, entered Parliament, in 1784, as member attach himself to the little band of young for Norwich. After making his first specific son and Burke; and, after acting as chief se-cretary to Lord Northington, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, entered Parliament, in 1784, as member

THE DICTIONARY

Mr. Fox congratulated the House on the accession of talent which Mr. Windham brought to it. He subsequently became one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and sceretary at war in Pitt's administration. secretary as war in Fitts administration. In the latter office, he distinguished himself by his efforts to secure increased pay and pensions to officers and soldiers, as well as for shortening the period of service. About 1807 he was offered a peerage, w ich he declined. In op-position he delivered several eloquent speeches position ne denvered several condumn specials against the Copenhagen expedition, and the disastrous Walcheren campaign. At a period when the House of Commons listened to the eloquence of Pitt, Burke, and Fox, it was no small honour to be classed, as an orator, as the fourth in a list which included those brilliant names. Such was Mr. Windham's position; and Canning declared, if his oratory was not the most commanding, it was of the most insinuating order. He was a sound scholar and mathematician; and, says Dr. Johnson, was the model of a true English gentleman. B. in

London, 1750; D. 1810. WINDHAM, Charles Ashe, K.C.B., an English general, who was descended of an old Noriolk and entered on a military career in family, and entered on a mineral, 1826. Upon the outbreak of the Crimean war, he was nominated assistant quartermaster-general of the fourth division. At the battle of Inkermann he distinguished himself by his cool courage, and after the death of Sir G. Catheart, who fell mortally wounded near him, he held the command of the division until the close of the action. He subsequently led the storming party, which, under a murderous fire, advanced to take the Redan, and, after the fall of the south side of Sebastopol, was appointed commander of that suburb of the city called the commander of that should not the day care the Karabolnaia. For "his distinguished conduct in having, with the greatest intrepidity and coolness, headed the column of attack which assaulted the Russian defences," he was made a major-general, and commander of the Bath. a major-general, and commander of the bands in 1835 he was appointed to a command of the Indian army, and served in the operations against the mutineers. B. in Norfolk, about 1810; p. 1840.

WING, Vincent, wing, an English astronomer and astrological union was the author of the

WING, Vincent, why, an engine account of the and astrological writer, was the author of the "Celestial Harmony of the Visible World," an Ephemeris for thirty years; "Computatio Catholica," and "Astronomia Britannica." Catholica;" His name was for many years allixed to a popular sheet almanack published by the Stationers' Company. Lived in the 17th century.

WINGATE, Edmund, win gait, an English mathematician, who, proceeding to France, was appointed English teacher to Henrietta was apponent Engust exacter to neutretta pranters in water-colours. Although he never Maria, afterwards queen of Charles I.; but sub-ceased to employ the simple methods of the sequently taking the Covenant, was elected to carliest masters of his art, his pictures exhibited the Farliament called by Cromwell. He published to the last great brilliancy and freshness. n.at the "Jac of the Rule of Proportion, commonly called Gunter's Scale;" "Natural and Artificial Arithmetic" (this book has gone through many editions); "Tables of Logarithms," "The Exact Surveyor;" and other works. B. in Yorkshire, 1593; D. 1656.

Winslow, James Benigne, win-slo, a cele-brated Danish anatomist, who studied under Druvency, at Paris, where he turned Roman and nine Dutch ships of the line being taken. Catholic, and became physician, demonstrator He remained a prisoner of war in London darin the Jardin dat Rol, and member of the Acaing some months; and after returning to his demy of Sciences. He was the author of "A native country, was appointed minister-pleniCentre of Anatomy," "Dissertation on the potentiary of the Batavian republic to the

Uncertainty of the Signs of Death," "On Die-Uncertainty of the Signs of Death," "On Dis-enses of the Bones," and other works of value. B. at Odense, Denmark, 1669; D. 1760. Winstow, Forbes, a modern English physi-

WINSLOW, Forbes, a modern enguss paysi-cian, who studied the science of medicine at Aberdeen, and became fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and doctor of civil law in the university of Oxford. Having devoted his attention to the study of mental diseases, he established an asylum for the treatment of insanity at Sussex House, Hammersmith. As a writer upon cer-tain departments of the healing art, he was tain departments of the hearing at, he was perticularly successful, his more important works being, "Physic and Physicians," "The Anatomy of Suicide," and "On the Preservation of Health of the Body and Mind." In 1857 he was nominated president of the Association of Medical Officers of Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane. In 1848 he started the quarterly journal of "Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology," in which he wrote a number of valuable papers. B. 1810.
Winson, Frederic Albert, win'-sor, an enter-

prising projector, to whom the public is in-debted for the plan of lighting the streets with gas. He made his first public experiments at the Lycoun, in the Strand, in 1843, and afterwards lighted with gas Carlton Palace Gardens on the king's birthday in 1807; and, during 1809 and 1810, lighted one side of Pall Mall. Following up his object with much perseverance, he at length obtained a charter of incorporation for a gas-light and coke company; but did not obtain the amount of remuneration he expected. In 1815 he went to Paris, where he also erected gas-works, and established a company. p. 1830.

company. D. 1630.
WINSTANLEY, William, win'-stăn-le, a literary barber, who produced "Lives of the Poets,"
"Select Lives of England's Worthies," "His-

torical Rarities," &c. D. about 1690.
Winston, Thomas, win'-ston, an eminent English physician, who, in 1602, went abroad, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. On his return, he settled in London, and, in 1615, was chosen professor of automy at Greshum Col-lege. He was the author of "Anatomical Lec-tures." B. 1575 p. in London 1975

wint, Peter de, wint, an English water-colour painter, who at first studied engraving, but relinquished it for the department of art in which he subsequently became celebrated. During forty years his landscape views of Kent, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and other English counties, were amongst the greatest attractions of the annual exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. Although he never Stone, Staffordshire, 1784; p. 1849.

Stone, Stadiorusinre, 1794; D. 1833.
Wilsres, Jan Willem van, win-ler, a brave Dutch admiral, who, in 1797, was appointed to the command of a fleet consisting of 27 vessels, which was intended to join the French at Brest; but having been met by the English, under Admiral Duncan, a sangularay and characteristic and the sample and was reliable to Yan Winter and Admiral Duncan, a sangularay and was reliable to Yan Winter and Admiral Duncan, a sangularay and was reliable to Yan Winter and Admiral Duncan, a sangularay and was reliable to Yan Winter and Ya stinate fight ensued, and resulted in Van Winter

Wintown Witt

became ang of nominated him count of Huesca, marshal of the kinrdom, and commander-in-chief upon land and sea. After the annexation of Holland to the French empire, he became an officer of the Legion of Honour, and commander of the fleet at the Texel. B. at

the Texel, 1750; p. at Paris, 1812.
Wintown, or Wentoun, Andrew, win toun, a monk and historian of Scotland, who wrote a chronicle of his country in rhyme, in which there is a strange mixture of truth and fable. Sir Walter Scott borrowed some incidents from these poems. Lived early in the 15th century.

WINTRINGHAM, Sir Clifton, win'-tring-ham, an eminent English physician, who, in 1749, became physician to the duke of Cumberland,

became physician to the duke of Cumberiand, and afterwards to George III, who created him a baronet. He published an improved edition of Mead's "Medical Precepts," and other works upon medicine. B. at Volk, 1710; D. 1794. Wrxwood, Sir Ralph, & wid-wood, an eminent English statesman, who received the honour of knighthood in 1607, and was sent as amusesador to the States of Holland. In 1014 he was made secretary of state and privy council-lor. His "Memoirs of state Affairs" were pul-lished after his death. B. at Ayuho, Northamp-tonshire, about 1564; p. in Lendon, 1617.

Wiss, Francis, was, a learned English divine and antiquary, who became follow of Trinity College, Oxford, and assistant in the Bodieum library. He obtained a rectory in Oxfordshire, was appointed keeper of the archives of the university, and liadeliffe librarian. He pub-lished "Annales Ælfridi Magni," "Inquiries concerning the First Inhabitants of Europe," and "Observations on the Fabulous Times." в. 1695; р. 1767.

WISEMAN, Nicholas, wise-man, a cardinal of the Roman Catholic church, whose father was descended from an ancient English family, but who had settled as a merchant at Waterford, who had settled as a merchant at waterford, in Ireland, and at Seville. The future dignitary was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and became professor of oriental briesshood, and subsequently rector of the Eng-lish college at Rome. After being made a bishop, he was, in 1850, nominated by the pope archbishop of Westminster and a cardinal. This step on the part of the papacy led to the passing of an act by which it was made ponal to assume ecclesiatical titles in respect to places in the United Kingdom. The cardinal's territorial title was, therefore, a mere empty territorial tale was, therefore, a mere emply one. He produced, among other learned works, "Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion," "Hore Syriaca," and "Lectures on the Doctrine and Practice of the Catholic Church." He was likewise one of the

Catnone Church. He was harwise one of the founders of and editor and contributor to, the "Dublin Review." B. at Seville, 1802; D. 1865. WISHART, George, wish-art, usually styled "the Martyr," an eminent Scotlish ecclesiastical reformer, who was at first master of a grammarschool at Montrose; but having promulgated the doctrines of the Reformation there, he was com-pelled to seek safety by repairing to England. After preaching at Bristol and Cambridge, he returned to his native country in 1543, in the train of the commissioners who went thither to arrange a marriage between Prince Edward and the Queen of Scots. The party of the Reformation having become powerful enough to protect

government of France. When Louis Bonaparte Wishart, he began to preach at Dundee, Moubecame king of Holland, he took Van Winter trose, and other places, with so much fervour wishart, he regard to preach as Danice, short-trose, and other places, with so much lervour that the people rose and destroyed several eccle-siastical buildings. Wishart has been charged with plotting against Cardinal Beaton's life, and was one of those who asked a reward from Henry VIII, to assassinate the prelate. He was subsequently taken by the cardinal's troops, and condemned to be burnt at the stake, which senince was carried into effect at St. Andrews, 1516.

WISHART, George, a Scotch prelate, who, after entering into holy orders, became chap-lain to the marquis of Montrose, whom he accompanied in his last expedition, and having been taken prisoner, narrowly escaped being put to death. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Edinburgh. He wrote a very curious account of the wars of the marquis of Montrose, which, previously to that nobleman's execution,

which, previously to that nonleman's execution, was hung in derision about his neck. n. in Haddingtonshire, 1600; p. at Edinburgh, 1671. WTTHER, OT WTTHER, George, with er, an English poet, who, having written a poetical satire, entitled "abouts Script and Whipt," was start, entitled "abouts Script and Whipt," was committed to the Marshalsea, but continued to write satires and eclogues in prison. The latter possess merit. In the civil wars he was an officer in the parliamentary army, was taken by the royalists, and condemned to be hanged, but was saved by the intercession of Sir John Den-

ham. B. in Hampshire, 1598; D. 1667. Wittend, Witteking, or Wittichind, witi-kind, a Saxon hero, who companded his coun-trymen in their wars with Charlemagne. In 772 Charlemagne set forth from Aix-la-Chapelle 772 Chartemagne sector in from any architecture to subdue the saxons; but, having advanced as far as Eresburg, at present Stadtberg, he was compelled to agree to a truce, in order to prosecute a war with Desiderius, king of the Longo-bards. Witikind thereupon led an army of Saxons into Frankish territory, which he ravished as far as Cologne, while Charlemagne ravisace as far as Cologne, while charlemagne was absent in Spain. In 779 Charlemagne defeated the Saxons at Bocholt, and, after two years fiere fighting, the Saxon leader was compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the Frankish monarch and to become a Christian. Withind is supposed to have been slain in a better with the Dable 2018.

battle with the Duke of Suabia, in 807.
Witsius, Herman, wit-si-us, a learned Dutch Calvinistic divine, who became successively professor of divinity at Francker, Utrecht, and Leyden. His principal works were, "Historia Hierosolymitana," and "De Geonomia Fædorum," or, the "Economy of Covenants." This rum," or, the "Economy of Covenants." Inshas been translated into English. B. at Enckhuysen, Holland, 1626; D. 1708.

Wirri, John de, sui, a celebrated Dutch states-man and patrick, who was the son of one of the leaders of the party which, in the States-general of Holland, opposed the ambitions designs of the house of Orange. Upon completing his studies, he was appointed, through the influ-ence of his brother Cornelius, pensionary of the city of Dordrecht; after ably fulfilling the duties of which office during two years, he be-came grand-pensionary of Holland. Thus placed at the head of the Dutch republic, he conducted public affiliars with great wisdom, placed the marine in an efficient state, reorga-nized the finances, and directed the naval many WITT, John de, wit, a celebrated Dutch statesnized the finances, and directed the naval war in which his country was engaged with England. After several fiercely-contested sea-fights between the English and Dutch, peace was concluded in 1654. In 1665 war again broke out

navalengagements, peace was concluded in 1667. navalengagenesis, peace was constated and in the latter year he induced the States-general to proclaim a "perpetual edict," by which the office of stadtholder, which had been hereditary in the house of Orange, was abolished for ever. In 1672 Louis XIV. invaded Holland; the French had also been intriguing with Charles II., with the Elector of Cologne, and the Bishop of Munster. Accordingly, war was declared against the United Provinces by all these rulers; and, the Dutch having suffered a series of and, the Dutch having suhered a series or reverses both upon sea and land, a general dis-content prevailed in the Republic. The par-tisans of the House of Orange excited the hatred of the people against the De Witts, as the authors of their misfortunes. An attempt was made to assassinate John de Witt, but failed: Cornelius was arrested upon a false charge of conspiring to poison the Prince of Orange, was submitted to the torture, and sentenced to be banished. John prepared to accompany his brother into exile; but, as they were leaving the Hague, the savage populace murdered the patriots in the most brutal manner. Thus fell these virtuous brothers, one of whom had served his country as chief magistrate during twenty years, whilst the other had, by his sound sense and probity, given efficient support to every measure which might contribute to the welfare of his countrymen. John de Witt was born at Dordrecht, 1825; killed at the Hague, 1672 .- Cornelius was born at Dordrecht, 1623; killed at the Hague, 1672.

Wodbow, Robert, wod'-ro, an eminent Scotch historian and antiquary, who was educated for the ecclesiastical profession, and became minister of Eastwood, in Renfrewshire. He took an active part in the church politics of his time, and was an energetic opponent of the Church Patronage Act, forming one of the deputation sent to London at the accession of George I., to request its repeal. His principal works were, "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Revolu-tion;" and a "History of the Church of Scotland," which was left in manuscript. B. at

Glasgow, 1679; p. 1734.

Words, Charles Godfrey, vo'-eed, a learned Polish divine, who repaired to England, where he became minister of the German chapel in the Savoy, and of the Dutch chapel at St. James's, London, and also one of the assistant librarians of the British Museum. He was deeply learned in the Eastern languages, particularly the Coptic, and edited several important works, particularly the "Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament" in the British Muscum, and the Egyptian grammar of Scholtz. p. 1790. Wolcot, Rev. John, wol-kot, usually styled

"Peter Pindar," an eminent English burlesque who was educated for the profession of medicine, and, in 1767, became physician to Sir William Trelawney, governor of Jamaica. He subsequently returned to England and entered subsequently rearried to England and entered into orders; but after having been disappointed of a valuable living in the island of Jamaica, set we in practice as a physician in Cornwall.

between the Dutch and English ; but, after some Having discovered the self-taught artist Opic at Truro, he repaired with him to London, and there distinguished himself as a writer of burlesque poetry. His productions principally consisted of odes and satires directed against George III., Pitt, and the leading men of the time. An edition of his collected works, in 4 vols., was published in 1816. B. at Dodbrooke.

vols., was published in 1816. B. at Doddrooke, Devonshire, about 1738; p. in London, 1819. Wolf, Hieronymus, volf, an eminent German writer, whose early life was passed in the pursuit of knowledge under the most adverse circumstances. In 1557 he became professor of Greek at Augsburg, and, subsequently, pub-lic librarian to the same city. His principal works were, editions of Demosthenes, Suidas, Isocrates, and notes upon Cicero. B. at Det-

tingen, 1516; D. at Augsburg, 1580.
Wolf, John Christopher, an eminent German divine, who became professor of Oriental linguages, and afterwards rector of the gymnasium of Hamburg. In 1716 he was nominated minister of the Lutheran church of St. Catheminister of the Lutheran church of St. Cathe-rine, in the same city. His principal works were, treatise upon the Manicheans, "Biblio-theea Hebraica," and "Historia Lexicorum theca Hebraica," and "Historia Lexicorum Hebraicorum." B. at Wernigerode, 1683; D. at Hamburg, 1739.
Wolf, Frederic Augustus, a celebrated Ger-

man scholar, whose application and ability were so extraordinary, that pefore he had at-tained his 17th year he had become acquainted with the greatest writers in the English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish lan-guages. The son of a musician, he was in-tended for an organist, but he himself chose rather to pursue philology. In 1777 he pro-ceeded to the university of Göttingen, where he studied with the greatest assiduity during two years, afterwards receiving an appointment as teacher at Hield. Having published an edition of Plato's "Symposium his great attainments became known, and he was in 1783 appointed professor of philosophy in the university of Italie, retaining the office until 1806. After the peace of Tilsit he was nominated privy councillor by the Prussian government. An active promoter of the establishment of the cussgow, 1079; D. 1738.

Worpstroor, Margaret, 107/5/103-fon, an eminent Irish actress, who made her first appearance in London at Covert Garden Theorem, and the promoter of the establishment of the university of Berlin, he was appointed to a proparance in London at Covert Garden Theorem, and the south of France, in 1740, in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, in which she acquired great popularity, and the south of France, but was overtaken by an absequently because one of the leading actresses of the riting, a ct Publis 17210-1722-1722. death at Marsellies. The principal works of this, the greatest of modern German scholars, are, "History of Roman Literature," editions, with notes and commentaries, of the writings of Cicero, and of Demosthenes' oration against Leptines; some of the "Dialoques" of Plato, and the "Encyclopedia of Philology" in his famous "Prolecomens and Homerum, first sought to establish that the "Blad" and 'Odyssey" were the works of various rhapsodists, which were afterwards collected, and that such a personage as Homer, the sole author of these epics, never existed. (See Homen.) These bold assertions were sup-ported by extraordinary learning, and still conported by extraordinary rearring, and sent con-tinue to engage the attention of the most eminent European scholars. Wolf was likewise the founder of philological science. B. near Nor-hausen, 1759: D. at Marseilles, 1824.

WOLFE, Rev. Charles, woolf, an eminent Irish divine and poet, who held a curacy in the county Tyrone, and produced a number of melodious

Wolfe Wolsey

pieces of verse; but is principally remembered Bokhara, partly in scarch of the lost Ten Tribes as the author of the celebrated ode called "The of Israel, and partly to ascertain the fate of Burial of Sir John Moore." Stricken with consumptive disease, he was compelled to relinquish his spiritual calling, and, after vainly seeking health during a residence at Bordeaux, in Devonshire, and at Cork, he was carried off by death in 1823. B. in Ireland, 1791.

WOLFE, James, a celebrated English military commander, who entered the army at an early age, and, possessing great military talents, improved by assiduity and experience, soon dis-tinguished himself as a brave and skilful

officer. He was present at the battle of Lafeldt, and in every subsequent engagement in Germany in the war which terminated with the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. Appointed colonel of the 67th regiment in 1758, he brought it to such a pitch of exact discipline, that as long as the determined bravery of the six battalions on the plain of Minden is recorded in history, the stand of that regiment will be remembered to his honour. He was greatly instrumental in the taking of Louis-burg, and had scarcely returned thence when he was appointed by Pitt to the chief command of the important expedition against Quebec, in 1759. This undertaking afforded ample scope for the exercise of his great military talents. By his excellent strategic dispositions he gained a position upon the hills which command Quebec. Montcalm, his brave adversary, con-tested the possession of the city with great skill and determination; but, after an obstinate

fight, the French were compelled to give way. But the accomplished English general was

mortally wounded in the moment of victory; on the news of which he lifted up his eyes to

heaven, and said, "I thank God; I die con-tented." B. in Kent, 1726; killed, 1759.
Wolff, John Christian von, volf, an eminent German mathematician, who first studied at Jena, and afterwards at Leipsic, where he published a "Thesis on the Manner of Studying Philosophy." In 1707 he became professor of mathematics at Halle, and in 1721 was appointed counsellor to the court of the king of Prussia; but some of his religious and meta-physical opinions giving offence to the faculty of theology, he was banished from Halle; on which he removed to Cassel, became counsellor to the landgrave, and obtained a professorship at Marburg. He was also honoured with marks of distinction by the king of Sweden, and was elected a member of the Academies of Sciences of Paris and Petersburg, and fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1741 he was recalled by Frederic the Great, who appointed him privy councillor, vice-chancellor, and pro-fessor of international law. He was afterwards made chancellor of the university, and the elector of Bavaria created him a baron. His

principal works are, "A Course of Mathematics," "Philosophia Rationalis," a "System of Metaphysics," and a "Dictionary of the Mathematics." B. at Breslau, 1679; D. 1754. Wolff, Joseph, a distinguished missionary and traveller, was born of Jewish parents, but

becoming a convert to Christianity, studied at Rome, from which he was banished as a recusant against the doctrines of Roman Catholicism, and completed his education in Germany. In 1837 lived in a princely style, till he lost the esteem he was ordained deacon by the bishop of New of his capricious master. His fall was mainly Jersey, U.S., and priest by the bishop of Dro owing to these causes.—His hald connected the more, in 1838. He made several journeys to king to divorce Catharine, but not to marry

of Israel, and partly to ascertain the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, who were murdered in that region. Dr. Wolff published a narrative of his adventures under the title of nearraire of his adventures under the title of, "A Journey to Bokhara," and wrote besides six volumes of "Travels." He was D.D. of Sandrews, L.D. of Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1845 became vicar of Isle Brewers, Somerset. His first wife was a daughter of the second Earl of Orlord. 2. at Weilersbach,

mear Bamberg, 1795; D. 1862.
Wollaston, William, wol-las-ton, an eminent English divine, who was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He became assistant and afterwards master of Birmingham school; but, becoming possessed of a good fortune by the becoming possessed of a good fortune by the death of arelative, he retired to London, and devoted himself to the pursuit of learning. His principal work was entitled, "The Religion of Nature Delineated," and is an attempt to prove the truth of religion on mathematical principles. It is a curious but very abstruse work. B. in Staffordshire, 1689; D. 1724.

WOLLSTON, William Hyde, are requested for

lish natural philosopher, who was educated for the medical profession, and took his degree as M.D. in 1793; but, after practising during a short period, resolved to devote himself exclusively to scientific investigations. He became member and secretary of the Royal Society, and member of the Board of Longi-tude. To him science is indebted for the discovery of two metals-palladium and rhodium; the invention of the reflective goniometer, of the camera lucida, and of the periscopic glasses; and likewise for a method of rendering the metal platina malleable. An account of his various researches was furnished by himself to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society. в. 1766; р. 1828.

WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary.

Mary.) Wolsey, Thomas, wool'-se, a celebrated English cardinal, who is supposed to have been the son of a butcher. He received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, and became tutor to the three sons of Grey, marquis of Dorset, who gave him the rectory of Lymington, in Somer-setshire. Having made the acquaintance of Sir John Nefant, treasurer of Calais, he was Sir John Neamt, treasurer of Calaia, he was introduced by that personage to court, where, making his way by his great abilities and astuteness, he gained the favour of Henry VII., who sent him on an embassy to Flanders, and at his return made him dean of Lincoln. After the accession of Henry VIII., Wolsey rose to still higher favour, was presented to the living of Torrington, in Devon, appointed registrar of the Garter, canon of Windsor, and dean of York; and, attending the king to Tournay, in France, was made bishop of that In 1514 he was advanced to the see of city. Lincoln, and in the same year to the arch-bishopric of York. He was at this time in the zenith of power, and held complete ascendancy over the mind of the king, who made him lord chancellor, and obtained for him a cardinalship. He was also nominated the pope's legate. influence and income were enormous, and he lived in a princely style, till he lost the esteem

Anne Boleyn; thus making enemies of the nequen, and of a powerful party which supported for at court. He also, as a cardinal, represented the power and arrogance of the papacy, which Henry VIII, had resolved to destroy in his dominous. Accordingly, he was first stripped of his dignities and property, and subsequently arrested upon a false charge of treason; the carl of Northumberland beim-ordered to bring him to London to take his trial. On his way he was seized with dysentery, and was compelled to halt at the monastery of this doath-bed he exclaimed, "Had I served my God as faithfully as I have the king, he would not have forestken me in my old age." He was a man of unbounded ambition and of great arrogance, but of considerable learning and great policy. He founted Christoturch College, Oxford, and built Hampton Court Palaco.

B. as 1989(etc.) sumois, 1411; D. 1890.
WOMACK, Larence, evo-mak, a learned English prelate, who, in 1800, was installed archdeacon of Suffolk, and in 1638 nominated bishoo of St. Datrifs. His principal works were, "The Examination of Thienas before the Triers," a book against the Puritans; "The Re-sult of Palse Principles, or Error courinced by its own Eridence," and some other books, chiefly in

answer to the Calvinists. B. 1612; D. 1885.
Woon, Anthony, sood, an eminent English
antiquary and blographer, who was educated at
Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree
M.A., and in 1686 completed his history of that
university. This work was written in English,
but, before beine published, was translated into
Latin. He published, in 1681, is "Athenae
Contienses," which is a vuluable collection of
the lives of writers and bishops educated at
Oxford. Bishop Bernard having attacked this
work, it was defended by the author in a "Vindication." D. at. Oxford 1639; D. 1865.

wors, to was detended by the action in a "In" dication." In at Oxford 1633; p. 1695.
Wood, Robert, an eminent Irish archaeologist, who travelled upon an expedition through Asia Minor and Syrla; and, after his return produced the "Ruins of Palmyra" and the "Buins of Baalbee, &c," two works copiously illustrated, and remarkable for their artistic merits. He afterwards became under-secretary of state, and wrote an "Essay on the Original Genius of Homer." In 1716; p. at Putney, 1771.

Woon, Sir Matthew, Bart., M.P., and alderman and Lord Mayor of London, was the son of a serge manufacturer at Tiverton, and at the age of 11 years was employed in his father, factory, and at 14 was apprenticed to Mr. Newton of Exeter, who carried on business as a chemist and druggist. After serving his time, and being for a few years employed as a traveller in the drug trade, he commenced business on his own account in London, at first as a che-mist, and subsequently as a hop merghant, in which latter trade he acquired a fortune. After serving some minor offices in the city, Mr. Wood was elevated to the mayoralty in 1810, and gave such universal satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1816. During his second mayoralty he gained a still higher degree of public favour, by saving the lives of three poor Trishmen who were sentenced to be hanged, on the perjured testimony of three police officers, named Brock, Vaughan, and Pelham. The livery, in token of their approval of his conduct on this occasion, sent his name up a third time for the mayoralty; but the court of aldermen

deeming this too great a departure from the ordinary rule passed his name over. During his econd term of office he was chosen M.P. for London, and from that time till his death was constantly returned, and on each a save one, at the head of the poll. He great notoriety for the zeal with wil espoused the cause of the unfortunate Caroline. Mr. James "Jood, banker, G. Caroline. Mr. James "Jood, banker, G. Caroline. Mr. James "Jood, banker, G. ter, and his sister, a maiden lady, left the air man a handsome fortune, amounting, al several deductions from litigation, &c., to "wards of a quarter of a million of money. He was created a baronet during Lord Melbournes, administration, in 1837. n. 1767; p. 1834—His son, Mr. Western Wood, succeeded Lord John Russell as M.P. Or Loudon in 1881.

Russell as M.P. for London in 1881, Woodbason, Richard, wood*son, an eminent willian, was educated at Pemirothe and Magdelen Colleges, Oxford; and chosen Vincian professor, on the resignation of Sir Rober Chambers. He wrote "Elements of Juriparolance," "A Systematic View of the Laws of England," and "A brief Vindication of Registre of the British Legislature." n. 1745; 1832.

WOODALL, John, wood'-all, an English surgow, who distinguished himself during the plague which prevailed in the early part of the reign of James I. He was author of "The Surgeon's Mate," and "Viaticum," B. about 1558; b. about 1648.

Woonpale, William, wood'-fal, a printer and publisher, who became in some measure a publisher, who became in some measure a publisher of from his being exposed to a prosecution as publisher of the famous "Letters of Junius." He was concerned along with Mr. Bensleyand Mr. John Walter of the "Times," in perfecting a project for applying steam to the purposes of printing, but left to the last-inamed gentleman the credit of successfully working the invention. B. about 17-51; p. 1803.

Woonrouse, Robert, wood-bong, an eminent English astronomer, who became fellow of Cains College; in 1820 Lucanan professor of mathematics, and in 1822 professor of astronomy in the university of Cambridge. In 1824 he was appointed superintendent of the observatory at the same place. His princip it works were, "Principles of Analytical Calculation," Elements of Triponometry, and a treatise on Astronomy. B. at Norwich, 1773; p. 1827. Woonribes of Vannita, Elizabeth, reod-

WOOVILESO WYDSVILLE, Blizabeth, reordriel, widow of Sir John Grey, who was slain in the buttle of St. Albans in 1455. On her applying for the restoration of her husband's extate, Edward IV, fell in love with, and marriel her. The Princess Blizabeth was the fruit of this union, who married Henry VII., and thus united the houses of York and Lancaster.

Woon LLE, Anthony, Earl Rivers, brother of the preceding, an accomplished subleman of the 15th centary, who, in consequence of his sister having been married to Edward IV, shared in all the vicestatudes which is fell that warlike but luxurious monarch, and became governor of Calais, captial-general of the king's forces, and governor of Prince Edward. On the death of king Edward, the Earl assembled a body of troops, with the intention of crowning his nephew; but his design was frustrated by the Disk of Gloncester, afterwards Richard III, who caused Earl Rivers to be beheaded, without rial, in the eastle of Pontefract, June 18, 1488, 1448.

Worm

Woodward, John, wood-ward, an eminent There also resided, or visited, Southey, Cole-English physician, who in 1682 became pro-fessor of physics at Gresham College. In 1695 this congregation of kindred pocifical spirits that Archbishop Tenison conferred on him the de-gree of M.D. In the same year he published a viewers. Against those reviewers, and against Archbishop Tenison conferred on him the de-gree of M.D. In the same year he published a "Natural History of the Earth," in which he combated the theory held by most writers of his day, that the corals, shells, and fishes found day, that the corais, shells, and fishes found embedded in rocks, were "mere mineral substances." Though his work contains many errors, it is full of gimpses of real geological truth. He founded the professorship of geology at the university of Cambridge. In Derbyshire, 1665; D. in London, 1728.

WOOLENT, William, wooli-st, an emhent English engraver, who became engraver to George III. and produced awage other five

George III., and produced, among other fine works, "The Death of General Wolfe;" "The Battle of La Hogue;" "Cicero at his Villa," after Wilson; and some landscapes, after Claude.

old apology for the truth of the Christian Ren-gion against the Jews and Gentiles revived," which was little noticed; but in his "Six Dis-courses on the Miracles of Christ," he exhibited such heterodox opinions as to occasion several answers to his work, and a prosecution against himself. He was sentenced to be imprisoned during a year, and to pay a fine of £100. at Northampton, 1669; p. in the rules of the King's Bench, 1733.

King's senen, 1763.
Wordsworth, William, words'-werth, an eminent English poet, who was the son of an attorney, and became a student of St. John College, Cambridge, in 1737, where he took his B.A. degree in 1791. At this period he was an enthusiastic republican; and, soon after leaving college, repaired to France, where he became acquainted with some of the members of the acquainted with some of the memoers of the fiderionists party. Fortunately he was obliged to return to England at the end of 1792, shortly before the execution of Louis XVI. Long devoted to potential pursuits, he, in 1783, produced his first verses, entitled. "An Evening Walk," and "December 1981 and "Descriptive Sketches taken during Pedestrian Tour among the Alps." About this time he entertained the intention of studying About this time he entertained the intention of studying for the bar, proposing to support himself in the intenim by writing political articles for the newspaper press; but a friend having left him some money in order that he might entituate his poetical talents, he resolved to entirely devote himself to verse. He removed to a rural retreat in Dorsetshire, where he composed his "Salisbury Platin, or Guilt and Sorrow," and commenced the tragedy called "The Borderers," In 1797 he became acquainted with Coleridge, then a resident at Britsol; and, asys Wordsworth, "for the sake of being near him, when he removed to Nether-Slower, in Somersetshire we moved to Nether-Stowey, in Somersetshire, we moved to Nother-Stowey, in Somersetsine, we removed to Alfoxden, shree miles from that place." In 1798 appeared a small volume, cutilde "Lyrical Ballads," which was from the pens of the two poets. It contained the "Ancient Moriner," by Coleridge, and twenty-two places of verse by Wordsworth. The volume pieces of verse ov Moraworta. The Volume as assa acquirest epituation and money by actinity of the produced no impression upon the public, and ings in the manner of Rembrandt? His best the copyright was afterwards presented to the piece is copied from that painters. B. at Peterwo authors. After making a tour in Germany borough, Northamptonshire, 1709; p. 1766.

What, or Wormus, Ulaus, cor-me-us, an eminent Dauish physician, historian, and anti-

a public that regarded their works with in-difference, Wordsworth and the "Lakists" struggled until the year 1813, at which time the poetic genius of himself and his disciples began to be recognized. Meanwhile he had produced a new edition of his "Lyrical Ballads." "Poems," "Essay on Epitaphs," and had writen portions of "The Prelude," and "The Excursion." In 1813 he settled at Rydal Mount, which continued to be his residence until his desth. In the following year he published "The Excursion," relative to which. Jeffrey wrote, "This will never do." "The White Doe of Rylston," Peter Bell," "Memorials of a Tour upon the Continent," "Sonnets on the River Duddon," "The Waggoner," and "The Prelude," were given to the world after "The Excursion," but in the world after "The Excursion," but in the world after "The Excursion," but in the interval 1813-42, he held the office poetic genius of himself and his disciples began During the interval 1813-42, he held the office of distributor of stamps for the county of Westof distributor of stamps for the county of West-moreland, In the latter year he was granted a pension of £300 per annum; and in 1843 be-came the successor of Southey as poet-laureate. "The influence of Wordsworth," says an emi-ment authority, "on the literature, and espe-cially on the poetry of Britain and America, has

been immense, and is far yet from being ex-hausted." A complete edition of his poems, published under the poet's own supervision, was produced in seven volumes in 1842. B. at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1770; D. 1850.

WORDSWORTH, Rev. Christopher, a learned English divine, who was the youngest brother

of the poet-laureate, and after becoming fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, entered into orders, was appointed domestic chaplain to the orders, was appointed domestic chapman to any archishop of Canterbury, subsequently being preferred to a rectory in Norfolk, and the deamery of Bocking, in Essex. His principal works were, "Ecclesiatical Biography, or the Lives of Eminent Men connected with the His-

Lives of Emment Men connected with the History of Rollgion in England?" and "Who wrote Elkon Basilike?" In 1820 he was nominated master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in white office he was succeeded by Dr. Whewell in 1841.

B. at Cockermouth, 1774; D. in Essex, 1848.

Woznswoern, Christopher, D.D., an English divine and learned writer, was the youngest son of the preceding, and became fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; public orator at the same seat of learning in 1836; head-master of Harrow School, retaining the post until 1844, and archdeacon of Westminister in 1855. He and archdeacon of Westminister in 1855. and arendezeou or resonants of the control of which were, "Memoirs of William Wordsworth, Poet-laureate," "Saint Hippolytus and the Church of Rome;" "Athens and Attica;" "Theophilus Anglicanus;" and "Lectures

"Theophilia Angicanus; and Lectures upon the "Apocalypes." B. 1807.
WORLIDGE, Thomas, wor-lidj, an English portrait-painter, who also excelled in executing conjes of the etchings of Rembrandt. "For the greater part of his life," says Walpole, "ho painted portraits in miniature; he afterwards, with worse success, performed them in oil; but at last acquired reputation and money by etchings in the manner of Rembrandt." His best

quary, who, after travelling in France, Ger many, and England, became successively professor of medicine, literature, and chemistry Copenhagen, and was appointed physician the king and rector of the university. Howorks, which were written in Latin, were prin cipally descriptions of the natural history cipally descriptions of the hautral miscory - Denmark, treatises upon medicine, dissertation on the early history and antiquities of Denmark and the history of Norway. B. at Aarhaus Jutland, 1888; p. at Copeningen, 1884. Wornver, Raiph Nicholson, voor-num, a m dern English writer upon art's subjects, who was clusted for the profession of a painter in

England, and at Dresden, Rome, Munich, and Paris. In 1839 he established himself in Lon don as a portrait-painter; but after a few year relinquished this pursuit for literature, with which he had for some time been partiall occupied. He wrote articles upon ancient an occupied. He wrote articles upon ancient am modern art for Smith's "Dictionary of Gree and Roman Antiquities" and the "Penn Cyclopedia," as well as several biographies o painters for the "Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Usefal Knowledge." Among ihe Diffusion of Useful-Kinowledge." Among the more important of his separate works may be quoted, "History of Painting, Aucient am bodem," and "Analysis of Ornament." Halso edited the "Lectures on Painting, by Barry, Fusell, and Opic," and "Walpole's Ancedotes of Painting in England." In 1855 in became secretary and keeper of the National Gallery. n. at Thornton, Durham, 1812. Wonozzow, Michael Harlonowitch, Count, werow. 200, a Russian statesman and diplomatist, who became, under the Empres Elizabeth, vice-chancellor, and, afterwards, chancellor of Russia; in which office he displayed great abilities, till, finding binnel opsold by a Strong and vindictive party at the court, ho resigned his functions and retired into private life. D. 1714; p. at Moseow, 1767.

private life. B. 1714; D. at Moscow, 1767. Woronzow, Michael Semenovitch, Prince, an

eminent Russian general and statesman, who was nephew of the preceding. His youth, up to the age of 16, was passed in England, where his father was Russian ambassador, and where the young prince acquired a perfect knowledge of English language and manners. When he had attained his 19th year, he entered the military service of his country, and fought against the Turks, and against the French at alganise tue I titus, suit alganise tue remen da Borodino and at Lipisa, where he commanded the Russian eavily. During the occupation of Franco by the allies, he commanded the Russian forces, and, after his return to Russia, became governor of the Cancasas. At his magnificent pages and the command of the remember of the governor of the Cancasas. At his magnificent pages at warm welcome to English visitors. Opposed to the war between England and Russia, he, during the early portion of it, lived retired at Tiflis, and afterwards obtained leave to visit Carlsbad. His sister married the earl of Pembroke, and was the mother of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert.

n. at Moscow, 1782; p. at Odessa, 1856.
Woming, Andrew, wor-ring, an Austrian typographer, who perfected and introduced the art of nature-printing. At an early age he entered the imperial printing-office at Vienna, and, after proceeding through the different departments, rose to the position of manager. Taking up an idea of Professor Haidinger, he, under the supervision of Councillor Auc, the director of the establishment, entered upon a

series of well-considered experiments, the result of which was the discovery of the art of nature-printing. In this process, an object is placed printing. In this process, an object is placed upon a softened copper-plate; enormous pressure is applied, and the plate receives from the plant, or lace, or other substance, a complete transference of its outline and details. The transference or its outline and desaits. The copper-plate is next hardened, and rendered capable of being printed from. This beautiful art was first introduced into England by Mr. Henry Bradbury, who became acquainted with it while studying at the imperial printing-office. to white studying at the importan printing-oince, Vienna, and who was charged with having surreptitiously obtained it. Mr. Bradbury replied to the effect, that the honours of the invention were due quite as much to Mr. Kyhl. invention were due quite as much to Mr. Kyhl, a Danish goldsmith, and Professor Kniphodi, who, in 1761, produced 1200 coloured specimens of plants by the process,—as to the Vienness typographer. Both in England and in Austria some beautiful botanical works have been produced by the process. Worring was born at Vienna, about 1806.

Worsley, Sir Richard, wars'-le, an English writer, who became comptroller of the housewriter, who became comparation of the Isle of hold of George III., governor of the Isle of Wight, and representative in Parliament for Newport. In the early part of his life he pur-Nowport. In the early part of his life he purchased, in various parts of Europe, a fine collection of marbles, statuos, and other rollection of marbles, statuos, and other rolled and published in a work entitled "Musseum Worstelanum," upon which he spent £27,000. He also wrote a "History of the Isle of Wight" n. in the Isle of Wight, 1751; p. 136 Europe Boglish physician, who became physician to Henry WIIT, and wrate a work moun natural history, entitled

and wrote a work upon natural history, entitled "De Differentiis Animalium." B. at Oxford, 1492; p. 1555.

WOTTON, Sir Henry, an eminent English writer and statesman, who having proceeded to writer and statesman, who having procedure to the degree of MA. at Oxford, went abroad, where he remained nearly nine years, and upon his return was appointed one of the accretances of the earl of Essex. After the earl's apprehension in 1601, Wotton fied to the continent, and became intimate with Ferdinand I., grand-duke of Tuseany, who having discovered a plot against the life of James VI. of Scotland, sent Wotton with letters to warn the Scottish monarch, under the name of Octavio Baldi. When James came to the English throne, baidt. When James came to the English throne, he conferred on Wotton the honour of knight-lood, and sent him as ambassador to the re-bublic of Venice and other states. In 1623 he

Dake of Buckingham," "Characters of some of he Kings of England," "Essay on Education," and poems, printed in the "Relique Wot-oniana," by Izaak Walton. B. in Kent, 1568; . 1639.

1639.

Wornov, William, a learned English divine, the obtained a fellowship of St. John's Coleav, Cambridge. His principal works were, Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learney, "which book was ridiculed by Swift in his Battle of Books;" "An Abridgament of the oman History;" "Memoirs of the Cathedrals "St. David's and Llandaff;" "Letter to a udent of Divinity." n. at Wrentham, Suflik, 1668; p. at Buxtled, Essex, 1726.

too'-ver-man, a cele-

braces Dutch panter, who exerted in depth of road-side, hunting, and marauding scenes. Though he enriched those who as a matter of speculation bought his pictures, he lived and died a poor man. B. at Haerlem, 1620; D. 1685.

—His brothers, Peter and John, were both distinguished artists.

Wrangel, Charles Gustavus, ran'-gel, grand marshal of Sweden, who distinguished himself as a naval and military commander. He de-feated the Danish fleet in 1644, the Imperial army near Augsburg in 1648, and the Dutch fleet at the passage of the Sound in 1658. B. 1613: p. 1676.

WRAXALL, Sir Nathaniel William, rax'-all, an English writer and politician, who in early lift was employed in the civil service of the East India Company, and after returning to Europe in 1772, spent several years in travelling over the continent. He was also sent upon a private mission by Caroline Matilda, the queen of Denmark, to her brother George III. In 1780 he mark, to her brother George III. In 1780 he supported the measures of Pitt. He was a voluminous writer, and produced. "Cursory Remarks made in a Tour through the Northern Parts of Europe;" "Memoirs of the Courts of Berin, Dresdon, Warsaw, and Vienna;" "Historical Memoirs of My Own Time," in which he worte a libel upon the Russian ambassador, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined \$500. He was receited a harmonic ment and fined £500. He was created a baronet in 1813, and had previously received 1000 guineas from George III. for private services. B. at Bristol, 1751; D. at Dover, 1831.

Whay, Robert Bateman, rai, an eminent

English engraver of gems, who was brought up to the business of a seal-engraver; but becoming possessed of great artistic skill, he devoted himself to the delineation of ancient sculptures and of historical portraits upon hard stones, after the style of the ancient Greek masters. His works were sold by Mr. Tassi, the eminent medallist, and the reputation of Wray became, in the course of time, European, his gems not being excelled by the best Italian engravers. The duke of Northumberland, Lord Arundel, and other celebrated connoisseurs, were among his patrons. Itis finest works were, "The Dring Cleopatra," "Medusa's Head," "Flora," "Madonna," Milton," "Cicero," "Shakspere," and "Antinous," p. in Wiltshire, 1715; p. at Salisbury, 1770.

WREDE, Charles Philip, Prince, reed (Germ. orai'-de(r), a celebrated Bavarian general, who at first served with the Austrian armies against the French; but after the king of Bavaria had the French; but after the king of Bavaria had become the ally of Napoleon, General Wrede was appointed to a command in the "Grand Army" of the French, which eatered Germany in 1806. While in command of the French vanguard, he took prisoners 1800 Austrians after the battle of Memmingen; and having distinguished himself at the siege of Dantzie, in the Tyrol, and at the battle of Wangram, he was created a field-marshal of the Bavarian was created a field-marshal of the Bavarian was created and the the Bavarian was control of the Bavarian than the second of the Bavarian was control of th service, and count of the French empire. service, and count of the French empire. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the Bavarian cavairy in the grand army which invaded Russia, and during the retreat obly seconded Marshal Ney in covering the retreat of the flying soldiery. In 1813, Bavaria having datached herself from France, Marshal Wrede was sent to high the Austriance section the Common Section 1816. was sent to join the Austrians against his former

brated Dutch painter, who excelled in depicting Leipsic, he was ordered to post himself in the road-side, hunting, and marauding scenes. Forest of Hanau, and there intercept Napoleou Though he enriched those who as a matter of and his army, then in full retreat upon French speculation bought his pictures, he lived and territory. The battle which ensued was severely died a poor man, n. at Harden, 1802), p. 1808. contested, and Marshal Wrede held the road contested, and Marshal Wrede held the road through the forest against Napoleon himself during several hours. The French emperor all length cleared his way by a terrific charge of the cavalry and artillery of the guard. Shortly afterwards Wrede was severely wounded; but in the following year he entered France at the head of a Bavarian army, and defeated Marshals Marmont and Oudinot at Lesmont and at Barsur-Aube. After the return of Napolcon from Elba, Marshal Wrede again entered French territory, and remained there until the peace. He subsequently became Prince of Ellingen, and generalissimo of the armies of Bavaria.

generalissimo of the armies of Bavaria. B. at Heidelberg, 1767; p. in Franconia, 1838. Warn, Matthew, ren, a learned English pre-late, who took his doctor's degree at the university of Cambridge, and afterwards became versity of Cambridge, and anterwards became master of Peter-house, vice-chancellor of the university, in 1623 dean of Windsor, subse-quently bishop of Hereford, and in 1636 bishop of Norwich; whence, in two years, he was translated to Ely. At the beginning of the civil war he was committed to the Tower, where he remained till the Restoration. He wrote a book against the Socinians and some contro-

versial tracts. B. in London, 1585; D. 1667. Wren, Sir Christopher, a celebrated English architect, who at the age of 14 was sent to Wadham College, Oxford, and in 1653 elected a fellow of All Souls'. In 1657 he was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham College, but removed to Oxford in 1660, on being appointed Savilian professor of astronomy. He commenced his career as an architect on being nomenced his career as an architect on nemp rio-minated, in 10d1, assistant to the surveyu-general, Sir John Denham. The same year he was made doctor of civil law. In 1065 he was appointed architect for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral; and after the fire of London, he drew up the plan of a "New London," which was presented to the king, but was not adopted. In 1668 he became surveyor-general of his majesty's works. Being now very extensively employed as an architect, he resigned his pro-fessorship in 1673, and the year following re-ceived the honour of knighthood. In 1680 he cervet the annour of snighthood. In 1890 he was chosen president of the Royal Society. Its sat several times in Parliament. His greatest work, the present edifice of St. Paul's, was excuted, not from his first and favourité design, but from a second one. It was commenced in 1875. divine service was fest aclebration. 1675; divine service was first celebrated in the choir in 1697; and the last stone of the lantern was laid by the great architect's son in 1710— the stupendous work thus occupying thirty-five years in its crection. His other works are, the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford; the churches ard, he took prisoners 1500 Austrians the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford; the churches he battle of Memmingen; and having fushed himself at the siege of Dantie, STryol, and at the battle of Vagram, he shereated a field-marshal of the Bavarian are as a pointed to french empire. In St. Attholine, Walthook; St. Maryat-Hill, St. Barnets, and count of the Prench empire. In St. Attholine, Walthook; St. Maryat-Hill, St. Bride's, Fleet Street, St. Swithinis, and count of the grand army which arms the street st. St. James's, Washinister; St. Clement's, Eastcheap; St. an eavairy in the grand army which datusing the retreat ably Christ Church, Newgate; tower and spire of de Marshal Ney in covering the retreat ably Christ Church, Newgate; tower and spire of Westminster Abbey; the Royal Exchange, and heavest from France, Marshal Wrede London, destroyed by fre, Jan. 10, 1838; building in arms, and after the battle of TChriple Bar; the Monument, London; Royal 1105

Observatory, Greenwich; Chelsea Hospital; additions at Hampton Court and Windsor Castle; Greenwich Hospital; and Marlborough House. His remains were deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. at East Knoyle, Wiltshie, 1632; D. 1723.

dral. B. at E-187 Anolyle, WHESINE, 1632; D. 1723. Warenz, Edward, rike, an eminent English mathematician, who in 1599 accompanied George, earl of Cumberland, in his expedition to the Azores. In 1599 be published his "Errors of Navigation Corrected," in which he lays down the true method of constructing a segchart, upon the plan now known as "Mercator's Projection." He also constructed a "Table of Meridional Parts," and "Tables of the Sun's De-

under mudson, and in 1//o went to italy, where he resided two years, and improved himself by studying the works of the greatest masters. On his return to England he settled in his native town. His landscapes, and many of his histo-rical pictures, are painted in an excellent man-B. at Derby, 1734; D. 1797.

WRIGHT, Thomas, an eminent modern writer upon antiquarian subjects, who commenced his literary career while a student at Trinity Col-lege, Cambridge, and rapidly secured a reputation by his papers upon early English history and popular antiquities. In 1838 he assisted to found the Camden Society, of which he became secretary. In 1843 he contributed to the estab-lishment of the British Archwological Associahishment of the Bridsh Archeological Associa-tion, of whose "Journal" he was during several years the editor. He subsequently became cor-respondent of the French Academy of Inscriptions, of the Society of Antiquaries of France. and of the Paris Ethnological Society, as well as of most of the leading learned societies on the continent. He wrote voluminously; some of the most important of his learned works being, the most important of his learned works being. "The Political Sougs of Brigaind, from the reign of John to that of Edward II.;" "Queen Elizabeth and her Times;" "Specimens of Christmas Carols;" "Essays on the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages;" "The Cell, the Roman, and the Sandard Sandard

upon the traces of the Romans in Britain; the "History of Scotland;" and a translation of the "Lile of Julius Casar," by Napoleon III. B. upon the borders of Wales, 1810.

WRIOTHESLEY, Thomas, carl of Southampton. ri'-oths-le, an English statesman, who, upon the outhurst of the civil war, espoused the cause of the king, and was in 1645 appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty of peace at Ux-bridge. After the death of Charles I., Lord Southampton was permitted to retire into private life in England. At the Restoration, he was appointed a member of the Privy Council, and in 1660 lord high treasurer. Pepys, in his "Diary," thus speaks of this nobleman's death: "Diary," thus speaks of this nobleman's deam." Great talk of the good end that my lord-treasurer made; closing his eyes and wetting his mouth, and bidding adieu with the greatest with the greatest his mouth, as and is said content and freedom in the world; and is said to die with the cleanest hands that ever any lord-treasurer did." D. 1667.

Wulfstan, woolf-stan, an

bishop, who became a favourite with the Conqueror, whom he induced to transfer the dlocese of Worcester, held by Wulfstan, from the jurisdiction of the archbishopric of York to that of Canterbury. At the death of York to that of canterbury. At the death of the Conqueror, he paid court to Rafus, and when Roger de Montgomery, an adherent of Duke Robert of Normandy, besieged Worcester, Duce Robert of Robinship opposed a successful resistance to the robels. By some he is held to have been the author of that portion of the Saxon Chronicle beginning from 1034 and terminating with the death of William the Conminating with the death of Winnam the Con-queror. He rebuilt the cathedral of Worcester, A full biography of this spirited Anglo-Saxon bishop has been written by William of Malmes.

Distrip has been written by "mann of Maimesbury. D. in Warwickshire, about 1003, D. 1005.
Wulstan, or Wulstan, wood-stan, an Anglo-Saxon monk and writer, who wrote, in Latin prose, a "Life of Bishop Ethelwold," and a poem upon the miracles of St. Swithin. The former has been printed, but the latter remains in m wacript. Lived in the 10th century.

in m we write. Layed in one losi century.

W: Mer, Dagobert Sigismund, Count von,

Germ. comm'ser), field-marshal in
the service. In his youth he served
in the French army, whence he passed into that of the empress Maria Theresa, and rose to the highest military rank. In 1733 he was sent against the French, whom he defeated, and compelled to retreat in disorder into Upper Alsace. He then took Hagenau and some other strong places, but was afterwards attacked by Pichegru, compelled to abandon all that he had taken, and totally defeated at Frischweiler, The year following he commanded the army of the Upper Rhine, and made himself master of Mannheim. In 1798 he commanded in Italy, where he was defeated by Bonaparte, and was at last obliged to throw himself into Mantua, which he defended till the extremity of famine obliged him to capitulate. B. in Alsace, 1724; p. at Vienna, 1797.

WYATT, Sir Thomas, the Elder, wi'-at, an English poet and diplomatist, who, after completing his education at the university of Cambridge, received a post at court. Henry VII conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and employed him in several embassies. wrote some elegant songs and sonnets, printed with those of his friend the earl of Surrey. He also translated David's Psalms into English

Verse. B. 1503; D. 1542. WYATT, Sir Thomas, the Younger, was the son of the preceding, and in 1515, while serving with the army at Boulogue, was appointed by the earl of Surrey, the governor, a member of the council there, a post he is believed to have re-tained until the place was returned to the French in 1550. Four years later he was ap-pointed to the command of the Kentish men, in the insurrection of the duke of Suffolk; but in the insurrection of the date of bonds, but after gaining some advantages over the royalists, he was taken prisoner in London. He was soon afterwards condemned to death as a robel. D. about 1521; executed, 1554.

WYATT, James, an eminent English architect, who in his 14th year was taken to Rome by Lord Bagot, and there assiduously studied the remains of ancient architectural art. He next spent two years in Venice, and about 1767 returned to London, where he was employed to design the Pantheon in Oxford Street (since rebuilt); after which, according to Walpole, he became the "fashionable architect" of the day.

Wvatt

Wycliffe

He planned the alterations at Salisbury and Lichii Id eathedrals, designed Forthill Abbe, for Beckford, and built a castle at Kew for George III. In 1802 he was elected president of the Royal Asademy in place of West, who was re-elected in the following year. One of his soon, Benjamin, became the architect of nis sons, Benjamin, became the architect of Drury Lane Theatre. B. at Burton Constable, Staffordshire, 1746; D. 1813. Weart, Richard J., an English sculptor, who

studied his profession under Charles Rossi, R.A., under Bosio, at Paris, and finally received instructions from Canova, at Rome. He produced a large number of excellent works; and upon a large number of excellent works; and apon-some of them being placed in the Great Exhibi-tion of 1851, a medal for sculpture was awarded to the decased sculptor. The Crystal Palace at Sydenham contains several casts from his works. B. in London, 1795; D. at Rome, 1850.

WYATT, Matthew Digby, an eminent English architect and writer upon art-subjects, who studied his profession in the office of his brother, and in 1844 made a tour through France, Italy, Sielly, and Germany; and, after his return to England, published "Specimens of the Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages." In 1848 he was engaged to restore and redecorate the addlphi Theatre (since taken down). After being engaged upon the press for some time, he was appointed by the Society of Arts a member of the commission to report upon the Paris expositions of industry. Subsequently he took an active part in the arrangements for the Great Exhibition of 1851, of which he acted as one of the royal commissioners. When it was decided to reconstruct the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, he, together with Mr. Owen Jones, was dispatched to collect works of art upon the continent. Under his direction were constructed the Byzantine, Mediæval, Renaissance, and Italian courts, &c., the handbooks of which he assisted in preparing. He was in 1856 appointed architect to the East India Company, for which he erected some considerable works. Among other valuable publications, he produced, "The Industrial Arts of the 19th Century," "Metawork, and its Artistic Designs," and the articles "Renaissance" and "Italian Ornament." for Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament." He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. In near Devices, Witis, 1830.

WYATVILDE (WYATT), Sir Jeffr, wi-ab-diagraphy of the Control of he erected some considerable works. Among

George, the ship in which he was to have embarked, having been lost at Spithead, he was placed in the office of his uncle, an architect in large practice in the metropolis. At the conclusion of his term of pupilage, he in 1799 joined in business with Mr. Armstrong, a large go-vernment contractor, and was thus placed in a position to obtain commissions from many noblemen and gentlemen in different parts of noblemen and gentlemen in different parts of England. After designing some mansions, and a new front for Sidney Sussex College, Cam-bridge, he was in 1834 commanded by George IV. to remodel Windsor Castle; upon which great work he was employed during the remain-der of his life. At the completion of the private der of its lite. As the completion of the private apartments of the eastle, he received the honour of knighthood from his majesty, having previously added "ville" to his name by royal authority. Sir Jeffy also designed extensive alteratious at Chatsworth, and erected buildings in Windsor Park, a temple at Kew, Ashridge,

the princely seat of the earl of Bridgewater Longleat Castle, Wiltshire, and Wollaton Hall Nottinghamshire. His remains were interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. n. at Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, 1706; p. 1840.

WYCHERLY, William, wich'-er-le, an eminent nelish poet and dramatic writer. In his 15th English poet and dramatic writer. In his 15th year he was sent by his father to France, where he resided until a short time before the Restoration, in the interval embracing the Roman Catholic religion, which he afterwards re-nounced; but again abjured the Protestant faith, and returned to the Romish communion. In the reign of Charles II. he was distinguished by his wit and personal accomplishments, and was taken into the particular friendship of the duchess of Cleveland. About 1679 he married the countess of Drogheda, who, dying shortly afterwards, left him the whole of her fortune, which was, however, dissipated in extravagance and in the law expenses consequent upon a suit relative to the deceased lady's will. He was thrown into prison for debt, whence he was released by James II., who gave him a pension. In his 80th year he was married to a young lady In his 80th year he was married to a young lady of fortune; but, although he survived the ceremony only eleven days, he managed to squander a large portion of his wife's money. Upon his death-bed he advised the lady "not to take an old man for her second husband." His comedies are, "Love in a Wood," "The Country Wife," "The Plain Dealer," and "The Gentleman Dancing Master." He likewise wrote some poems and "Moral Reflections," B. at Cleave, Shropshire, about 1640; D. 1715.

WYCLIFFE, WICLIFF, Or WICKIFF, JOHN G. WIFLIFF, WICKIFF, Short G. Wik-Liff, a celebrated English divine, styled the "morning star of the Reformation," was admitded first at Oncew's, but afterwards removed to

morning star of the holoritation, was admir-ted first at Queen's, but afterwards removed to Merton College, Oxford. In 1381 his great talents procured him the mastership of Balliol College; and four years afterwards he was made or Canterbury Hall, then founded by Archbishop Islip, whose successor, Simon Lang-ham, displaced him at the instigation of the monks, who were the sworn foes of Wycliffe, for exposing their corrupt errors and practices. exposing ener corrupt errors and practices. In 1374 the pope having cited King Edward III. to Avignon for refusing to pay him a yearly tri-bute, Wycliffe was appointed a member of the legation sent to the conferences held thereupon at Bruges. About this time he was preferred by the king to the rectory of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. Having now openly preached against the corruptions of the Roman church, Pope Gregory XI., being informed of his con-duct, issued several bulls against him, charging duci, issued several buils agains nm, charging inhim with numerous heresics. An assembly was accordingly held at St. Paul's by Courtney, bishop of London, to examine Wyellin, who appeared, supported by John of Gant, duke of Lameaster, and Lord Henry Percy. Wyellife made an able defence of himself, and the council ended without any determination. It would appear that, still continuing to denounce papal corruption, he was in 1378 summoned before a synod held in the archibishor's palace at Lau-beth; but his safety was severed by a message from the king's mother, ordering the proceed-ings to terminate. It is remarkable that, although Wycliffe continued his vehement attacks though Wyeilite continuou are varieties. A real also upon the temporal power of the pope, and also upon several vital points of Romish doctrine, he decaped the fate of those who professed "heresy." This immunity from the conse-

quences of his bold conduct is supposed to have quences of his bold conduct is supposed to have been owing to the secret protection of John of Gaunt; but, forty years after his death, his bones were taken up and burnt by order of the Council of Constance He wrote, among other works, a tract on the Schism of the Popes; and

works, a tract on the Schism of the 'Opes; and also translated the New 'Testament into Anglish. B. probably in Yorkshire, about 1324; D. at Lutterworth, Leiensteinhe, 1384. WXXEMAM, William of, with his without Senglish prelate and architect, who owed his rise to Nicholas Uredale, lord of the manor of Wykcham, and governor of Winchester, at whose expense he was educated, afterwards be-coming his secretary. Edward III. appointed him surveyor of the royal buildings, and it was upon Wykeham's advice tifat monarch rebuilt Windsor Castle. In 1859 he was constituted chief warden and surveyor of the royal castles, and in 1868 warden and justiciary of the king's forests south of Trent; keeper of the privy seal in 1364: two years after, secretary to the king; and in 1367 he succeeded William de Edyngdon in the see of Winchester, and the same year was appointed lord high chancellor; in which office he continued till 1391. He repaired the palaces and houses belonging to his parted the pances and nodes beauting to his see at a great expense, was realous in establish-ing discipline and reforming abuses, founded New College, Oxford, and Winchester school. B. at Wykeham, Hampshire, 1324; D. at South Waltham, 1404.

WYNDHAM, Sir William, wind'-ham, an eminent English statesman, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, went abroad, and upon his return was chosen to represent the county of Somerset in Parliament. In 1710 he was appointed secretary at war, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. war, and in 1713 chanceflor of the exchequer. He was dismissed from his place on the accession of George I., and, falling under suspicion at the breaking out of the Jacobite rebellion in 1715, was committed to the Tower, but was never brought to trial. He was the most eloquent and pertinacious opponent of Sir Robert Walpole. B. in Somersetshire, 1687; D. 1740.

WENNE, John Huddleston, win, a miscella-neous writer, who followed the business of a printer in London for a time, then obtained a commission in the army, and eventually became an author by profession. His chief works are,
"A General History of the British Empire in
America," "A General History of Ireland," and
'Fables for the Female Sex." 2. 1743; p. 1788.

WENTOUR, Andrew. (See WENTOUR.)
WYON, William, wi-on, an eminent English
designer of medals and coins, who came of a sesigner of means and coms, who came or a family distinguished as die-sinkers and engra-vers. He acquired a knowledge of his profes-sion from his father and nucle, both of whom were established in business as die-sinkers at Birmingham. After gaining the gold medal of the Society of Arts for a medal of Ceres, he, in 1816, repaired to the metropolis, obtaining, after a smart competition, the post of second en-graver at the Mint, the chief engraver being his cousin Thomas Wyon; but his relative's death cousin Thomas wyon; out his remarks acan taking place soon afterwards, Pistrucci was appointed. Between this engraver and himself there arose some sharp differences, out of which have a constant of the control of the a literary controversy sprang. Finally, the matter was compromised by Pistrucci retaining witers stated to may claume the children witers and the control of the control of

coin-engraver that had obtained such a distinc-tion. Wyon's chief coins and medals were, a portion of the coins issued under the reign of portion of the coins issued under the reign of George IV.; the whole of those produced under George IV.; the whole of those produced under William IV.; all those of Queen Victoria, 19 to his death; medals for the Peninsula, Tradagar, Jellelabad, and Cabul; for the Royal, Georgea, Phical, Geological, and other Societies, End, and Continental; for the Royal Academy, the Art Union, &c. B. at Birmingham, 1763 and Brighton, 1851.—His son, Leonard Wyon, was ble sested at during his lifetime, and drive, was his assistant during his lifetime, and, after his death, maintained the fame of the family. He produced, among other excellent works, the medals for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

For names not inserted under this letter, see the letters J, G, and S.7

XANTHUS, adn'-thus, an ancient Greek historian, who produced a work entitled "Lydiaka," written in the Ionic dialect, and containing a history of Lydia. Of this work, which ing a history of Lydia. Of this work, which was greatly praised by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, only some fragments remain in quotations to be found in Strabo and others. Flourished about 480 B.C.

XANTIPPUS, zun'-tip-pus, a Lacedomonian general, who went to the support of the Carthaginians in 256 B.C., and defeated the Romans under Regulus at Tunes (now Tunis). Not-withstanding his services, the Carthaginians ordered the captain of his ship to throw him into the sea

LAVIER, Francis, St., za'-ve-ai, a celebrated missionary of the Roman Catholic Church, who was descended from a noble family in Navarre, was descended from a none family in Navarre, and, after entering into holy orders, joined Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the society of Jesuits. In 1541 he set out with some disciples Jesuits. In 1941 he see one was some unexpose to preach Christianity in the Portuguese colo-nies in Asia. In the following year he landed at Goa, where, as well as along the coast from Cape Comorin to the Isle of Munaar, he obtained many thousand converts. He subsequently laboured at Malacca, in the island of Ceylon, whose king he converted, and in Japan, where he remained during nearly two years and a half. He was about to prosecute his mission in China, but died before he could find the means of landing secretly in that country. B. at the castle of Xavier, Navarre, 1506; D. at the island of Sancia, near Macao, 1552.

XENOCRATES, zen-ok'-ru-less, a Greek philoso-

pher, who became a disciple of Plato, and during twenty-five years taught at Athens with such reputation that the judges dispensed with his oath when he appeared in court as a witness. He wrote a number of works, which have been lost. B. at Chalcedon, 396 B.c.; D. 314 B.C.

XENOPHANES, zo-nof 'a-nes, a Greek philosopher and poet, whose doctrines were expressed in verse. According to Cicero, the foundation of his teaching was, "that all things are One, and this One is unchangeable, and it is God, unproduced and eternal." He likewise held that the moon was inhabited, and contained mountains and cities. He was the founder of the Eleatic school of philosophy, and is by some writers stated to have taught the system known

early age became the disciple of Socrates, with successor of Artaxerxes, the son of Darius. By whom he was a favourite. In 401 s.o. he joined some he is stated to have reigned during one the Greeks in the pay of Oyrus, and accompany ear, by others only two months, having been the Greeks in the pay or Cyrus, and accompa-nied him in his expedition against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia. After the battle_between the two brothers, at Cunaxa, near Babylon, in which Cyrus was slain, the Greeks found themselves in the heart of the Persian empire, and surrounded by enemies. Clearchus, the general-in-chief, was soon after-wards killed; whercupon the command de-volved upon Xenophon, who immortalized himself by successfully conducting the famous retreat of the ten thousand Greeks from Cunaxa to Chrysopolis, opposite Byzantium. He after-wards assisted Seuthes, king of Thrace, to recover his kingdom, and next reconducted the Greeks into Asia, where they joined the Lace-demonian general Thimbron against Tissa-phernes and Pharnabazus, and gained a large share of plunder. In 396 s.c. Xenophon attached himself to Agesilaus, king of Sparta, and was with him in his Asiatic expedition. According to Plutarch, he, after 394 B.C., settled at Scillus, near Olympia, where he resided for more than near Olympia, where he resided for more than twenty years, and composed several of his works; finally he repaired to Corinth. Among other works of Xenophon which are extant, are the "Oyropædia," or "Life of Cyrus the Great," the "Anabasis," containing the history of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger, and of the celebrated retreat of the ten thousand Greeks: the "Hellenica," a History of Greece, beginning where Thucydides ends; the "Memorabilia of where Throydides ends; the "Memorabina or Scorates;" the "Apology of Scorates; "the "Life of Agesslaus;" treatises upon Horsemanship, Hunting, the Republics of Sparta and Athens, and the "Symposium," or Banquet, one of his finest philosophical productions. His writings have been edited and translated by many eminent persons. The style in which the originals are composed is so chaste and elegant, that Kenophon has been termed the "Attic bee." Accomplete English translation, principally by the Rev. J. S. Watson, is included in the series entitled "Bohn's Classical Library." B. in Attica, about 444 B.C.; D. about 359 B.C.

XENOPHON OF EPHESUS, a Greek writer, who produced a romance entitled "Ephesiaca," by some critics held to be the oldest work of its

some trittes and to be the oldess work of its kind in the Greek language. There is an English version of it by Rooke. Xernes I., zerk-sees, the fifth king of Persia, succeeded his father Darius Hystaspes in 485 B.O., reconquered Egypt, and then turned his B.C., reconquered agrpt, and then turned his arms against freece, with a force, milliary and naval, amounting to 2,650,000; the camp-followers numbered at least as many more, while the women, cunnets, and beasts of burden could not be cummerated. He threw a bridge over the Hellespont, and advanced into Europeje, but, at the pass of Thermopyle, was encountered by Leonidas, who, with 300 Spartnum and a stand and effected a receivable. tans, made a stand, and effected a prodigious slaughter of the Persians. (See LEONIDAS.) The Greeks, shortly afterwards, defeated the Persian fleet near Salamis (see Themistocles), on which Xerxes was obliged to return to his

1109

some he is stated to have reigned during one year, by others only two months, having been assassinated, 425 B.C., by his brother Sogdianus, who succeeded him.

XIMENES, Francis de Cisneros, he-mai'-nais, a celebrated Spanish prelate and statesman, who studied at Salamanca, and afterwards at Rome. Cardinal Gonzales made him his grand vicar, and Queen Isabella II. appointed him her confessor. In 1495 he was preferred to the archbishopric of Toledo, where he reformed abuses and instituted many excellent charities. Julius II. made him a cardinal in 1507, and, at the same time, he became minister of state, in which position he conducted himself with wisdom and integrity. He founded the uni-versity of Alcala, where he caused to be printed the great Polyglot Bible of Alcala, B. in Cas-

tile, 1437; D. 1517. XYLANDER, William, ze-lan'-der, a learned German philologist, whose real name was Holz-German philologist, whose real name was 1102-mann, which, according to the custom of his time, he changed into the Greek form of Xy-lander. He became 'professor of Greek at Heidelberg, and published editions of Strabo in Greek and Latin, of Dion Cassius, Marcus Aurelius, Plutarch, and others. n. at Augs-burg, 1582; n. at Heidelberg, 1576. Xyparintus, John, zif-td-nat, a patriarch

of Constantinople, who was commonly called John of Trebizond, from the place of his birth. He produced an oration upon the "Adoration of the Cross," and other works. B. at Trebizond, about 1005; D. at Constantinople, 1075.

XYPHILINGS, John, a Greek writer, and

nephew of the preceding, who executed, at the command of the emperor Michael Ducas, an abridgment of the history of Dion Cassins, an abridgment of the history of Dion Cassins, Of this work there is in English a translation by Manning. It is valuable on account of the greater portion of the original having been lost. The abridgment closes with the death of Alexander Severus, 235. Xyphilinus flourished towards the close of the 11th century.

BN, Thomas, yal'-den, an English poet, who entered into orders, and, in 1707, took the degree of D.D. He obtained two livings in degree of D.D. He obtained two livings in Hertfordshire, and was very intimate with Bishop Atterbury, on which account he was taken up, and his papers seized, when that prelate was sent to the Tower. He was, how-ever, discharged soon afterwards. His poems are to be found in various collections of the British poets. B. at Exeter, 1871; D. 1736. Yarberl, William, ydd-red, an eminent Eng-lish naturalist, who was the son of a newspaper coast and binself continued to fallow the same

agent, and himself continued to follow the same business almost to the time of his death. He evinced a love for field sports at an early age, becoming the best shot and angler of his day. The habits and localities of British birds and fishes were also closely studied by him; and, when he had attained his 40th year, he com-menced his valuable labours as a writer upon on which Acress was conject to return to his menced his valuable factors as a writer upon own country, leaving Mardonius in the command of the remains of his army, which was low of the Linnean Society, he wrote for the beaten and dispersed in 479 n.c. Disgusted "Transactions" of that body a number of papers with the war, Xerxes abandoned himself to luxury, and was slain by Artabanus, the captain of his guards, 465 n.c. Society, he enriched its "Journal" with many XERXES II., king of Persia, was the son and 1836 he published his "History of British Fishes," and in 1843 his "History of British Birds,"—two admirable works, illustrated with excellent wood-engravings. He was the most popular writer upon natural history since Bo

side. In London, 1784; D. at Yarmouth, 1886. Xarax, Froderick Henry, quits, a popular actor, made his first appearance on the stage in 1817, in a play entitled "The Actor of 1818, in a play entitled "The Actor of 1819, and in the succeeding year was engaged at Overt Gardon, and afterwards performed in all descriptions of character, from tragedy to farce, his pathos and his humour being equally conspicuous. He was subsequently manager of the Adelphi Theatre, in which capacity his taste and judgment gave great satisfaction to the eplay-going public D. 1842.—His son, Mr. Edmund Yates, made a respectable reputation as a writer of light tierature, and contributor to newspapers and periodicals.

Ya.n.a.w., Anne, yeers'-le, a peetical and dramatic writer, was originally a milk-woman; but, with the assistance of Hammi More, a volume of her productions was published by subscription in 1785, the profits of which enabled her to open a circulating library at the Hot Wells. Her principal publications are, "Poems on various subjects," "Earl Godwin," a tragedy, and "The Royal Captives," a romance. Lived between 1750 and 1820.

YORCK VON WARTENBURG, Hans David Ludwig, Count, york, a Prussian field-marshal, de seended from an English family which has settled in Pomerania. He entered on a militar career in his 13th year, and, after serving in the Dutch armies in the East Indies, returned to his native country, and was nominated a cap tain. He distinguished himself under the duke of Saxe-Weimar in the campaign of 1806, an in the following year became major-general. 1: the Grand Army which invaded Russia in 1812 he commanded the Prussian corps; but after the disastrous retreat, he upon his own respon sibility withdrew his forces from those of the French, and by the treaty of Tauroggen th Prussian army was declared neutral. In 1813 he attacked and defeated Murat at Dannekow and afterwards gained a signal advantage over Bertrand at Wurtemberg. At the battle o Leipsic his skill and valour were conspicuous and when the allied forces passed into Frenel territory, Yorck exhibited high qualities as a commander at Montmirail and at Laon. Subsequently to the surrender of Paris, he was command of the Prussian army in Silesia. After Napoleon's return from Elba, he was nominated to a command, but was never actively engage with the enemy. In 1821 he rose to the grade of field-marshal. B. at Königsberg, 1759; D. in Silesia, 1830.

Your, House of, a celebrated English royal family, which played an important part in the annuls of Great Britain. The first duke of York was Edmund Plantagenet, called also De Langley, fifth son of Edward III. His second son, Richard, earl of Cambridge, marned Anne Mortimer, daughter of Roger, earl of March, and grand-daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarenee, the third son of Edward III. Upon the line of this king's eldest son becoming extinct in 1890, by the death of Richard III, the Issue of Anne Mortimer inherited the true representation of Edward III.

descended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and fourth son of Edward III. The house of York furnished three kings to the throne of England—Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. The house of Tudor, which supplanted it, was allied to it by the marriage of Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VII. with Elizabeth, alleest denabler of Edward IV. and the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, the partisans of the former were distinguished by a white, and those of the latter by a red rose. Hence the title, "Was of the Action of the Was of the Was of the County of the Was of

into of 1 fork was afterwards borne by
d, second son of Edward IV. This
prince was murdered with his brother, Edward
V, in 1483. The next duke was Henry Tudor,
second son of Henry VIII, who ascended the
throne as Henry VIII, in 1699. The title was
in 1604 confirred upon Charles Stuart, second
on of James I, who became king as Charles I,
in 1625. His second son, James, held the title
of duke of York until his elevation to the
throne as James III, in 1635. Ernest Augustas, fifth brother of George I, was raised to
the dukedom of York and Albaup in 176.
Edward Augustus, younger brother of George
III., was the next sluke. Frederick, younger
brother of George IV., became duke of York
and Albaup in 1784, and ded childless in 1827.

York, Frederick, Duke of, second son of longe III., was when only a few months I elected Prince-bishop of Osnaburg, in Gerny. In 1780 he was appointed a brevetany. In 1780 he was appointed a brevet-eclonel in the British army, and went to the Continent in order to study military tactics under Frederick the Great, at Berlin. In 1784 he was created duke of York and Albany returned from the Continent in 1787; took his seat in the House of Lords in the same year; and, in 1789, fought a duel, which had nearly proved fatal to him, with Colonel Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond. In 1791 he married the eldest daughter of the king of Prussia; was placed at the head of the British army in Flanders, in 1703; and, after alternate success, was driven out of that country by the French. In 1709, when employed in Holland, he was equally unfortunate, being under the necessity of signing a disadvantageous convention, 1909 great seandal was caused by the allegation 1965 great scanned was concerned by the angular that he had permitted a female favourite, named Mary Anne Clarke, to influence him in the disposal of commissions in the army; but on an investigation taking place, he was acquitted. He, however, resigned the post of commanderin-chief, in which he was reinstated about two years afterwards by the Prince-regent. royal highness was most attentive to the rights and comforts of the soldier, and while he enforced the necessity of strict discipline and sub-ordination, gained the title of the Soldiers Friend. He was frank, affahle, and benevolent his disposition; but his character was unapply marred by an involvente passion for anolding. He resolutely opposed the Roman atholic Emancipation Bill. n. 1783; D. 1837. Vounza Philin (See Harmeters, Real of 1. royal highness was most attentive to the rights

iaphic marred by an invelorate passion for ambiling. He resolutely opposed the Roman atholic Emancipation Bill. B. 1783; D. 1887. YOKER, Philip. (See Harbwicze, Earl of.) YOKER, Charles, an eminent Fundish lawyer, the son of Lord Hardwicke, and after adving at Cambridge, entered himself of Linhi's lim, and became, in succession, solicitoneral and attorney-general. In 1770 he was onlinated lord-privy-send, and was about to be asked to the perage when his death took place.

Young Young

Forfeiture for High Tre son. B. 17.22; D. 1770. Young, Sir Peter, yung, a Scotch diplomatist and writer, who was, with Buchanan, tutor to the young Scottish prince, afterwards James I. of England. In 1586 he was sent upon an em-

of England. In 1990 he was sent upon an ear-hassy to the king of Denmark, to negotiate for the possession of the Orkney Islands. He wrote a vindication of Mary Queen of Scots. He was knighted in England, in 1614. B. in Forfarsh re, 1544; D. in Scotland, 1623.

Forlarsh 7e, 1844; D. In Scotland, 1623; Young, Patrick, a learned Scotch writer, and son of the preceding, became keeper of the king's library at St. James's, and assisted in making a Latin translation of the works of James I. He publi-hed St. Clement's Epistle to the Romans, Greek and Latin, 1867; and was engaged to print the Septuagint, after the Alexandrium MS. given to Charles I. by Cyril Lucar, but did not execute it. B. in Last

Lothian, 1584; D. in Essex, 1652.

Young, Edward, an English divine and poet who was educated at Winchester school and All Souls' College, Oxford, where he studied the civil law, after which he made the acquaintance of the duke of Wharton, who settled upon him an annuity for life. In 1727 he turned his thoughts to divinity; was ordained, made chaplain to the king, and presented to the living of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire. As a poet, he excels most in his "Night Thoughts," which abound with ms 'Night 'Houghts,' which abound with ornate images, but are often very obscure. Besides this work, he wrote "The Revenge" and "The Brothers," tragedies; "The Centaur not Fabulous," a moral satire; "Estimate of Human Life," a sermon; "Conjectures on Original Composition;" "The Love of Fame Original Composition; "The Love of Fame the Universal Passion;" some papers in the "Spectator;" and miscellaneous poems. B. at Upham, Hampshire, 1684; D. at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, 1765.

fordshire, 1765.
Youne, Matthew, an eminent Irish prelate and mathematician, who became fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, doctor of divinity, professor of natural philosophy in the Irish university, and, finally, bishop of Clonfert. His most important works were, "Essay on the Philosophy of Sounds and Musical Strings," "Principles of Natural Philosophy," and a number of valuable papers upon mathematics and philosophy, inserted in the "Transactions" of the Royal Irish Academy, of which learned body he was one of the chief founders. D. in county Roscommon, Ireland, 1750; p. in 1800.

Young, Arthur, an eminent English writer upon agriculture, was the son of the Rev. Dr. the solid the Research was the solid the Research Young, probendary of Canterbury and chaplain to the speaker of the House of Commons. It being intended that he should become a merchant, he was apprenticed to a firm at Lynn: but the young man having no taste for mercantile pursuits, his time was chiefly spent in reading; and, after the death of his father, he started a periodical called the "Universal Mu-seum," but discontinued it at the sixth number. He next devoted himself to the management of a small farm belonging to his mother, and in 1765 commenced writing upon agriculture. Two years later he entered upon the management of a larger farm, and, in consequence of the experiments he carried out therein, was enabled to produce, in 1770, his "Course of Experimental Agriculture." one of the first works of any importance upon the subject of agriculture pub- Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Accordingly, lished in England. Henceforth, devoting him- pioneers were sent to that region to prepare the

He wrote "Some Considerations on the Law of self with great energy to the cause of agricultural ser with great energy to the cause of agricultural improvements, he proceeded to make tours of observation through England, publishing his experience in works which were read and translated in France Russia, and other continental countries, almost immediately after their ap-pearance in England. He likewise travelled through France, and produced an "Agricultural Survey" of that country, which materially contributed to the improvement of the arts of husbandry there. About 1793 he bought 4400 acres of waste land in Yorkshire, for the purpose of carrying out his schemes for the improvement of uncultivated soil. He also became secretary of the Board of Agriculture. In addition to the acknowledgment his services re eived from various agricultural societies in the United Kingdom, he was presented by Count Rostopehin, governor of Moscow, with Count Rostopicani, governor of Mosselw, with the motto, "From a pupil to his master." His principal works were, "Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties of England;" "Tour through the Novthern Counties," Political Artillmetic," "The Annals of Agriculture," of which he published 44 https://doi.org/10.1003/10.100 lished 45 volumes; and some political pamphlets. In 1801 the French Directory ordered a French translation of all his agricultural works to be made. This work was produced in Paris, under the title of " Le Cultivateur Anglais." B. 1741: D. 1820.—In 1805 his son went out, at the request of the Russian government, to make a survey of Moseow and its environs, for which duty he was rewarded with a large sum. afterwards bought a fine estate in the Crimea, and took up his residence there.

Young, Thomas, an eminent English philosopher, who was born of Quaker parents, and was himself educated in that form of religious belief, but abandoned it, after settling in London as a student of medicine under his uncle, an eminent physician. He next studied at several of the German universities, and took his degree as doctor of medicine at Göttingen; but his uncle having left him £10,000, he did not actively pursue his profession. He subsequently became professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, physician of St. George's Hospital, secretary to the Board of Longitude, and, finally, conductor of the "Nautical Almanac." He was the discoverer of the principle of interferences in the undulating theory of light, and, among other valuable works, produced "A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Aris," and sixty-three articles for the "Encyclopudia Britannica."

Young, Brigham, the president and prophet of the Mormons, of whose early life nothing that is authentic has been published. At the time of the murder of Joseph Smith, whose friend and colleague he was, Young was chosen by the Mormons as "prophet and revelator." He soon proved himself equal to the position. ing the utter hopelessuess of contending against the people of Illinois, backed, perhaps, by the government of the United States, he besought his followers to quit Nauvoo, and proceed far beyond the most outlying settlement of the federal government. Resolved to place an almost impassable barrier between the "saints" and their persecutors, he selected a vast sterile tract beyond the Rocky Mountains, called the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Accordingly,

country for the settlement of their brethren. This small band underwent the greatest sufferings; but they nevertheless eventually succeeded ings; out her preventions eventually successful to planting crops, and in otherwise making the territory habitable. The great body of the "Mormonites" then followed. Brigham Young was nominated governor, with the whole civil and ecclesiastical authority vested in him. ecclesistical actionary vesset in limit. Feeling that, in order to firmly establish the theoretic system his predecessor had in view (see SMITH, Joseph), Young, after organizing his plans for the settlement of the community, endeavoured, as much as possible, to keep out "Gentile" intruders; but the discovery of the gold-fields in California caused such a vast stream of emigrants to pass Utah, on their way to or from the auriferous region, that the saints" were compelled to open an intercourse with the travellers This traffic, which was at the outset a source of the greatest vexation and uneasiness to the leaders of the Mormon community, ultim ately led to the greatly-increased prosperity of the settlement. Under the presi-dency of Buchanan, troops were dispatched to Utah, to enforce the authority of the federal officers placed there; but the affair was subsequently compromised, by Young and his followers professing their loyalty to the United States government. Mormonism, after the advent of Brigham Young's supremacy, became materially altered from what it was in the time of Joseph Smith. It would appear that the "prophet' claimed the power of granting or with-holding eternal-life; that he strictly enjoined blind obedience to the dictates of himself and his "elders;" that, finally, the constant theme of his exhortations was. " Do your duty, and leave us to do ours; cleave to the truth, and let the brethren come and pay their labour tithings."

mands of Joseph Smith; and declares that no man has a "right to a wife or wives, unless he honours the priesthood." In 1857 the popula-tion of Utah was computed at 80,000, 69,000 were "saints." Brigham Yo born in the United States, 180 ..

the first active agent in the revolution which resulted in the establishment of the independence of Greece, was son of Demetrius, Hospodar of Wallachia. About 1805, Ypsilanti's father received a summons from the grand seignior to repair to Constantinople, and fearing that obedience to the command might cost him his life, he retired to Russia. The son entered the Russian army; and was a captain of hussars when a ball, at the battle of Dresden, carried away his right hand. He ultimately attained the rank of major-general, and was made aide-de-camp to the emperor. In 1820 he became connected with the Hetaireia, of which association he eventually became the leader. When the breaking out of the insurrection in Greece became inevitable, he resolved to plant in Moldavia the standard of revolt. He crossed the Pruth with a few attendants, and in March, 1821, issued a proclamation, aunouncing that Greece had kindled the torch of freedom, and thrown off 1112

in Transylvania, and long held captive in the fortress of Mungatsch. Though courageous and sincere, Ypsilanti's pride and love of ceremony unfitted him for the post of leader in a

mony unnited nim for the post of leader in a patriotic struggle. B. 1792; D. 1828.
YRLEEF, Juan do, e-re-ar-t-at, a Spanish writer, who became lik-arian to the king, member of the Academy, and interpreter Latin and Spanish; a Latin Grammar in verse; catalogue of Greek MSS, in the royal library; and another of Arabic MSS, in the Escurial.

B. 1702; D. at Madrid, 1771.

YSAURE, Or ISAURE, Clemence, e-so'-rai, alady of Toulouse, who in the fourteenth century instituted the Floral games, which were annually solemnized there in the month of May; for which she also provided a fund for prizes to be given to the successful candidates for poetical

YUSSEF-BEN-TAXFYN, yoo'-sef-ben-tak the greatest of the Almoravides, a dyna princes of the Mohammedan faith who ruled in Spain and Africa in the 11th and 12th centuries. The founder of the race was Abdallah ben-Yassim, who had acquired great learning, and was a man of superior natural abilities. H began by teaching the doctrines of Islan tribe of Arabs of Lametouna and soon in acquiring a complete ascendancy Finding himself at the head of a num who looked upon him as their leader. ritually and temporally, Abdallah det turn their enthusiasm to account. ingly made expeditions, spreadin his arms in all directions, and adherents, under the name of Aln quered the whole region from t

to the frontiers of Nigr in battle in 1058, and wa

lerbers. ssef-ben who co r firmly LA ALVA-DEAL himself in power, Yussef, who possess the qualities of a comman er and of a lator, turned his arms age the Strait, and defeated f Snai great battle on the plain of He su quently made himself master And from the Ebro and the Tagus to the frontiers of Soudan. Yussef, although Marocco was his capital, paid many visits to his Spanish domirions, and, on the last occasion, appointed his youngest son Ali his successor, in a council of governors held at Cordova; and then returned to Marocco, where he died at a very advanced age in 1106 a.n., or 500 of the Hegira, after having reigned for forty years. The dynasty of the Almoravides expired with Ishak Ibrahim Taxiyn, Yussef's grandson, who devoted himself entirely to pleasure, and allowed his subjects to be harased and oppressed with exorbitant taxes, which excited a rebellion. A revolution was effected, Ibrahim was compelled to fice from amided the torici of freedom, and thrown off taxes, which excited a rebellion. A revolution the tyramy of Turkey; on which his namewas was effected, thrahin was compled to fee from struck off the rolls of the Russian army. After his dominions, and being hard pressed by his sustaining repeated defeats, fysislant, in pursuers, leaped his horse over a precipies, and despair, gave up the cause of Greece, which, was dashed to atoms along with his favourite however, was successful a few years later wife. The government then, in the 25th year Having 1993 of the forniters, he was arrested of Ibrahim's roigh, passed to the Almohades.

ZABARELLA, Francis, za'-ba-rail'-la, a cele-brated Italian cardinal, who became a famous professor of the canon law in different universities, and was honoured with the cardinalship by Pope John XXIII., who sent him upon an by rope soint Atth, who sent him upon an embassy to the emperor Sigismund. He as sisted at the Council of Constance, where he advised the deposing of the pope, in hopes of succeeding him. He wrote a "Treatise on Schism," and other works. B. at Padua, 1339

D. at Constance, 1417.

ZABLELLA, James, a learned Italian commentator, of the same family as the preceding, was profoundly acquainted with the Aristotelian system of philosophy, and became professo: at his native place. He wrote "Commentaries on Aristotle," and other works, B, at Padua. and other works. B. at Padua,

1533; p. 1589.

Zach, Francis Xavier, Baron von, zak, an eminent Hungarian astronomer, who, after completing his education in Austria, repaired to compicing his education in America, repaired it London, where he resided during several years, becoming intimately acquainted with the language and institutions of England. In 1788 he was appointed by the duke of Saxe-Gotha director of the new observatory at Seeberg. He afterwards went to reside in France, and having repaired to Paris for the purpose of undergoing a surgical operation, was carried off by cholera, which at the time was raging there. Baron von Zach won a European reputation by his numerous astronomical labours, was a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of England, and other different learned bodies. English and continental. B. at Pesth, 1754;

D. 1832.

Zichirlis, zäk'-a-ri'-as, a pope, who was a native of Greece, succeeded Gregory III. in 741. He succeeded in making peace between the duchy of Rome and Luitprand, king of the Longobards, and gained from that monarch the restitution of more territory than had been taken from the Roman duchy. He released the chief men of France from their allegiance to King Childeric III., and approved of the elevation of

Pepin to the throne. p. 752.
Zhouvus, zz-ku'-tus, an eminent Jewish physician of Portugal, who retired to Amsterdam when Philip IV. issued an edict against the Jews. His medical works exhibit profound learning. D. at Amsterdam, 1641.—His grandson distinguished himself by his skill in mathematics, and was the author of a book called "Juchasin," a Jewish chronology, from the

"Juchasin," a Jewish chronology, from une Creation to the year 1500.

Zaleuous, za-lu'-kus, a famous legislator among the Epizephyrian Locrians, a people of Italy. One of his laws was, that every clitzen should enter the senate unarmed; but having a contractive to the contractive c inadvertently appeared there himself in armour, he, to satisfy the law, fell upon his own sword. Supposed to have flourished about 650 B.C.

ZAMOTEKI, John Sarius, za'-mo-ee-ski, a Polish patriot, the son of Stanislaus, castellan of Skokow, in the palatinate of Calm. Sent to Paris, and afterwards to Padua, he acquired so high a reputation as to obtain the rectorship of the latter university. It was while holding this office that he wrote his treatises on the Roman Senate and the Perfect Senator. On his return to Poland he was employed in the highest offices of the state. King Stephen

Bathori gave him his niece in marriage, made him grand chancellor of the kingdom, and afterwards general of his armies. He distinguished himself as a military commander and statesman, by delivering a great part of the Polish dominions from the yoke of Muscovy. On the death of Stephen Bathori, the Polish nobles offered him the crown, which he refused, and caused Sigismund, Prince of Sweden, to be elected as Sigismund III. He established a printing-press at the town of Nowy Zamosc, which he founded; was an elegant writer, and was universally regarded as the defender of his

country's liberties. B. 1541; D. 1605.

Zanchi, Jerome, zan'-ke, a learned Italian reformer, who had entered among the canons regular of Lateran but becoming intimate with Peter Martyr, he embraced Lutheranism, and quitted Italy. He afterwards became professor of divinity at Heidelberg. B. at Alzano, Ber-gamo, 1516; p. at Heidelberg, 1590. He was a man of considerable learning, piety, and mode-ration. His works, consisting of theological and controversial treatises, were published at Geneva

in 1619.

ZANOTTI, Francis Maria, za-not'-te, an eminent talian philosopher, who was in early life educated among the Jesuits, after which he studied the law, which, however, he renounced, and applied to the mathematics under Beccari. In applied to the maintenance under Deceas.

1716 he was appointed secretary to the senate of Bologna, and two years afterwards, professor of mathematics in that university, wherein he introduced the Newtonian system instead of the Cartesiau. He was appointed librarian of the Institute, and compiled two catalogues of its library. In 1766 he became president of the Institute. Several poetical and philosophical works emanated from him, B. at Bologna, 1692:

ZANOTTI, John Peter, an eminent Italian painter and poet, who was brother of the preeding. B. 1674; D. at Bologna, 1765.

ZARATE, Augustin de, tha-ra'-fai, a Spanish ustorian, who in 1543 was sent to Peru as trea-urer-general of the Indies, and on his return o Europe was employed in the Low Countries. He wrote a "History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru," published at Antwerp in 1555.

a. at Logrono, Old Castile, about 1500; p. 1558.

Zarco, John Gonzales, zar'-ko, a Portuguese avigator of the 15th century, who discovered he islands of Porto Santo and Madeira; and was made governor of a part of the latter island, where he founded Funchal.

Zaelino, Joseph, daw-le'-no, a celebrated talian writer upon music, who in early life was chorister at St. Mark's, Venice, and appears to have been of the ecclesiastical profession. He ecame organist of St. Mark's, and director of nusic there. He was the most voluminous riter upon music which his country has proluced. B. at Chioggia, in the states of Venice, 519; p. about 1599.

510; D. about 1509.

**SEDENS, Stephen, **seg'*-e-din*, a Lutheran ivine, who propagated the Protestant religion that great gate in Hungary, for which he was ersecuted. His works are, "A Commentary on the Scriptures," "A Defence of the Trinity," Sec. 1. in Hungary, 1506; D. 1572.

**Export, Distributa, ze-dot-te, an Italian painter, ho was the disciple of Titian, and was distributed for the beauty of his colouring and the legance of his design. B. at Verona, 1632; 1549.

ZENO of Elca, ze'-no, a Greek philosopher, and a follower of the Eleatic sect, studied under Parmenides, and accompanied that philosopher to Athens about 454 B.C. According to Aristotle, he was the first who employed dialectics. An ardent patriot, he endeavoured to deliver his country from the sway of a tyrant; but the conspiracy in which he was engaged having been discovered, he was put to death in a barbarous manner. He was the author of several philosophical works, none of which have survived. Aristotle has, however, preserved the arguments which Zeno held against the existence of absolute motion. Flourished in the 5th

century B.C. ZENO of Citium, the founder of the sect of Stoics, so called from his opening a school in the painted colonnade (Stoa) at Athens, where he

taught the property of the property of the toric. The toric that to live according to nature should be the aim of man; that the really snound be the aim of man; that the feathy wise man, having everything in himself, is beyond the power of those things which enslave the rest of mankind. The Stoic might feel pain, but could not be conquered by it. Unlike the Epicurcans, the Stoics sought wisdom and temperance; and differed from the Scepties, inasmuch as they were always seeking for the truth, which had been denied by the former. His successors carried his philosophy to Rome, where it was embraced by the most illustrious persons. Zeno taught at Athens for upwards of

persons. Zeno taught at Athens for thiwards of fifty years. E, in the island of Cyprus, about n.c. 355; n. about n.c. 260. Znso, called the Isaurian, emperor of the East, married the daughter of Leo I in 458, and succeeded him in conjunction with his own son Leo II, in 474. He was driven from his throne by Basiliscus in 475; but the year

following he recovered it. p. 491.

ZENO, Charles, grand admiral of Venice, who commanded the fleets of that republic against the Genoese, whom he defeated in 1380. He was subsequently ambassador at the courts of England and France, and was appointed to command the forces of Venice in the war with Francis of Carrara; but having been suspected of receiving bribes from that prince, he was thrown into prison, where he remained during two years. He next made a pilgrimage to Jerutwo years. He rext made a pigrimage colorus salem, and on his return voyage defeated the Genoese for Lusignan, king of Cyprus. After regaining his native country, he devoted himself to literary studies. B. about 1334; p. 1418.

Zeno, Nicholas and Antonio, were two Vene-

tian travellers, and brothers of the preceding. Nicholas is stated to have equipped a vessel, on board of which he, about 1389, set sail for England and Flanders; but having been driven out of his track by a storm, was shipwrecked upon the "island of Friesland." He entered the service of Zichmni, prince of that country, and was loaded with wealth and honours for his warlike services. His brother Antonio joined him in 1391, and after the death of Nicholas in 1395, he was advanced by Zichmni to the high posts held by his brother. Antonio remained n the service of Zichmai during fourteen years. While so engaged, he took part in many warlike expeditions and vovaries of discovery. It has been assumed by geographers that the countries visited and described by Antonio and countries visited and described by Antonio and himself outlone, since he had only imposed Nicholas Zeno were the casterly portions of the upon birds, whereas Parrhasius had deceived Danish peninsula and the islands north of Scotthese who were judges of the art. His greatest 1114

land, and Iceland. The "Narrative" of these adventures, accompanied by charts, &c., was adventures, accompanied by charts, cc., was printed from the manuscripts of the brothers by Marcolini, in 1559. Autonio is supposed to have died in 1405, shortly after his return to Venice.-Several other members of this famous Venetian family became distinguished as scholars, statesmen, and travellers.

ZENO, Apostolo, the father of the Italian opera, who was a descendant of the Zeno family,

opera, who was a descendant or the Zeno manny, became court poet and historiographer to the emperor Charles VI., and commenced in 1710, the celebrated periodical work called "Il Giornale dei Letterati." He wrote, among Giornale dei Letterati." He wrote, among other works, "Observations on the Italian His torians," His dramatic works were printed in 1744, in 10 vols. B. at Venice, 1668; D. 1750.
ZENO, Pietro Caterino, an eminent Venetian

writer, who was elder brother of the preceding, became a monk in his 22nd year, and after being employed during several years in teaching rhetoric in an educational establishment belonging to his monastery, was appointed pro-fessor of philosophy at Venice. Upon his brother reserving the post of court poet and historio-grapher to the emperor Charles VI., Pietro suc-ceeded to the post of editor of "Il Giornale dei Letterati," and retained it until the year 1729, He wrote the lives of several of the most distinguished Venetian historians, executed an Italian translation of Arnauld's Logic, and the sermons of Bourdaloue. He likewise produced some critical essays upon poetry. B. at Venice, 1666; p. at the same city, 1732.

ZENOBIA, ze-no'-bi-a, a queen of Palmyra was the wife of Odenatus, a Syrian prince, who having gained several victories over the Persians. was, by Gallienus, associated in the government was, by Gamenia, associated in the government of the Roman empire. After the death of Ode-natus, Zenobia conquered Egypt, and main-tained herself as a potentate, independent of Rome, till the emperor Aurelian marched against her, and laid siege to Palmyra. Being taken, as she attempted to make her escape, she was conducted to flome in triumph, and is sup-

posed to have died near that city, subsequently to 270.

ZENODORUS, zen'-o-du'-rus, a Greek sculptor, who at first pursued his profession in Gaul, where he carved a statue of Mercury. He was invited to Rome to execute a colossal bronze statue of Nero, which is stated by Pliny to have been 120 feet high. He also excelled in small works in silver. Laved in the first century.

ZEPHYEINUS, zcf-i'-ri-nus, bishop of Rome in the reign of the emperor Septimius Severus, was the successor of Victor I. in 202. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom about

His successor was Calixtus I.

ZEUXIS, zuxe'-is, of Heraclea, a celebrated Greek painter, who studied his art under Apollodorus, whom he excelled. He was the rival of Parrhasius. Grandeur of subject, noble drawing, and the most exquisite beauty in the female figures, distinguished the works of Zeuxis. Pliny relates his dispute with Parrhasius for the prize of painting, as follows:-Zenxis painted some grapes so naturally, that the birds used to peck at them; whilst Parrhasius represented a curtain so artfully, that Zeuxis ordered it to be drawn aside, that he might see the painting behind it. Discovering his mistake, he confessed

performance was a picture of "Helen," which and English; an essay on National Pride painters travelled from distant parts to see. On p. at Brugg, Bern, 1723; p. in Hanover, 1795. the panel were inscribed these clines of lioner: ZMLMERAMN, EDETHARD AUGUSTUS William painters travelled from distant parts to see. On the panel were inscribed these lines of Homer: "No wonder such celestial charms

For nine long years have set the world in arms! What winning graces! What majestic mien!
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen."
n. about 450; n. about 375 n.c.

ZHUKOVSKY, Vasili Andrevich, zhoo-kof*'-ke, a celebrated Russian poet, who was devoted to verse-making from his earliest years, and in 1802 became a popular writer in consequence of the success attained by his translation of Gray's the success attained by his translation of trays "Elegy," During the campaign of 1812 he served as licutemant of the Moscow Volunteers, producing, at the same time, a series of spirit-stirring songs, entitled "The Minstrel in the Russian Camp," which were sung through out the Russian army. Besides a large number of beautiful original lyries, he produced translations from the Advance nexts, and from Universities from the Advance nexts, and from Universities. tions from the German poets, and from Byron, Dryden, and Moore. B. near Bielev, 1783; D. at Baden, 1852.

Baden, 1892.
Zirgoler, James, tss-gler, an eminent mathematician and divine of Suabia, who produced, among other works, "Notes on Particular Passages of Scripture," "Description of the Holy Land," and a treatise upon the con-

struction of the solid sphere. D. 1549.
ZIEGLER, Gaspar, an eminent German juris-

ZIEGURR, Gaspar, an eminent German juris-consult, who became professor of law at Wit-tenberg. His principal works are, "Do Milito-Ebiscopo," "Do Diaconis et de Diaconessis," "De Episcopis," Do at Leipsic, 1609. ZIEGERS, John Joschim von, tee'-ten, a Prus-sian general, who, at an early are, entered the army, and soon distinguished himself by his courage. Having challenged his captain, he lost his commission; but was afterwards reinstated, and obtained the command of a squadron of hussars, which, under his control, be-came extremely formidable. He distinguished came extremely formulable. The usual guarantees in the first probability in the campaign of 1745; but, by the intrigues of General Von Winterfeldt, he lost the favour of the king till the commencement of the Sven Years' War, when he was appointed lieutenant-general. He renwas appointed lieutenant-general. He ren-dered eminent services at the battle of Prague, and in many others; particularly the storming of the heights of Torgau. After the termination of that war he led a retired life, greatly esteemed by his sovereign, and by the whole nation. B. near Berlin, 1699; D. 1786.

ZIMMERMANN, tsim'-mer-man, Matthias, German Protestant divine, who became minister at Meissen, and wrote, among other works, "Amounitates Historia Ecclesiastica;" "Florilegium Philologico-Historicum," B, 1625; D. at Meissen, 1689.

ZIMMERMANN, John George, a celebrated Swiss physician and philosopher, who studied at Göttingen under Haller, and afterwards at-tended lectures in Holland and Paris. On his return to his native place, he applied himself principally to literature, but without neglecting his profession. His writings commended him to the friendship of the highest personages in Germany, and, in 1769, he was ap-pointed physician to his Britannie majesty in

von, a German naturalist, studied at Göttingen and Leyden; and obtained the professorship and Leyden; and obtained the professorship of natural philosophy at the Caroline College at Brunswick. His first work was a treatise on the "Analysis of Curves;" and in 177-b published "Specimen Zoologie," being the outline of his "Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds." He visited England three times and there published, in 1787, his "Political Survey of the Present State of Europe;" and subsequently wrote against the revolutionary statesmen of France; for which he was en-nobled by the emperor Leopold II. After this nonred by the emptor Leiphid II. After make, among which was a "General Survey of France and of the United States of America" B. 1783, p. 1815. Zinzendorf, a Saxon nobleman, who rendered himself remarkable as the founder, or rather re-

viver, of the religious society commonly called. in England, Moravians, upon the European continent, Herrnhuters, and by themselves, the United Brethren. They settled first in Upper Lusatia, in 1722; and becoming considerable, formed a village called Herrnhut, in 1732; but were subsequently driven from it. A few years afterwards the count repaired to England, and there established a Moravian congregation. He afterwards founded congregations of the sect in Switzerland and the British colonies of North Switzeriand and the British colonies of North America. He succeeded in obtaining permis-sion from the Saxon government for the return of the United Brethren to Hernhut, about 1747. The government of the United Brethren is episcopal, their doctrine sound, and their manners irreproachable; but what renders them particularly deserving of respect is, the pains which they have successfully taken for the propagation of the gospel in heathen countries. Count Zinzendorf was succeeded in the government of the Brethren by Count Dohna. B. in

Saxony, 1700; p. at Hermilut, 1760.

Ziera, or Ziera, John, tsi-'-ka, a celebrated Bohemian nobleman, who became the leader of the Hussites. In early life he acted as one of the pages of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia and emperor of Germany. He afterwards served emperor of Germany. He afterwards served with the English in their wars with France; commanded a Bohemian and Moravian corps at the battle of Tannenberg, in 1410, where 40,000 Teutonic knights and soldiers were slain. 10,1415 he distinguished hinself at the battle of Agincourt, where he fought under the English colours. Embracing soon afterwards the doctrines of John Huss, he, upon the death of that reformer, resolved to take up arms in defence of the religious liberties of the Bohe-mians. In 1419 a quarrel burst forth at Prague between the Roman Catholics and Hussites, the result of which was the proclamation of the Hussite war. This awful conflict raged during states years, in five of which Ziska held the command. At the head of his terrible army he won thirteen pitched battles, and was victorious in upwards of one hundred sieges and engagements. But his great military attain-ments were allied to the most awful crueity. It must be admitted, that he always regarded himpointed payerican to his Britannie majesty in engagements. But his great military attain-Hanover. In 1786 he was summoned to Jota-ments were allied to the most awful cruelty. It dam, to attend Frederick the Great in his last must be admitted, that he always regarded him-illness. His works principally are, a poom one self sas an instrument of the divine venerance the Earthquake at Lishon, 1755; a physiolo-gleal dissertation on Irritability; an essay on solitude, which has been translated into Fronch heard the lamentations of a Roman Catpolic 1116

Zschokke

but he still continued to oppose the still into a drum to animate his followers, is a fable. B. in Bohemia, about 1360, or, according to some, 1380.

ZOBEL, Benjamin, tso'-bel, a German artist, who, in 1783, repaired to England, where he afterwards received the appointment of "table-decker" to George III. at Windsor Castle. It was his duty to form, uporfa silver plateau occupying the cutire centre of the royal diningtable, a series of designs of fruits, flowers, and arabesque-work, by means of various-coloured sands. Zobel afterwards invented a plan of rendering these designs fixed. He also excelled

in painting upon gold and silver grounds. B. at Meiningen, Bavaria, 1782; D. 1831.

ZOE, 20'-e, empress of the East, was at first the mistress, but afterwards became the wife, of the emperor Leo VI., and mother of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, during whose minority she governed the empire, in conjunction with her lover Romanus I. Constantine, when he came of age, sent her into exile, where she died 919.

There was another of this name, who was daughter of Constantine XI., and wife of Argyrus, whom she murdered, and married Michael the Paphlagonian. She died in 1052.

the Priphlagonam. She died in 1052. Zorsa, George, zoo', an eminent Danish archeologist, who studied at Göttingen under Heyne; and, having attracted the notice of the Danish minister Goldburg, was in 1782 appointed to proceed upon a numismatic tour in Germany, Italy, and France. After marrying a beautiful Italian lady, he embraced Roman Catholicism, and took up his residence at Ilone. He produced a number of valuable works, the most important of which were, "A Treatise on Obelisks," "A Catalogue of the Coptic Manuscripts in the Library of Cardinal Borgia,"
"An Account of the Antique Bas-reliefs at Rome," the drawings for which were made by the celebrated Piranesi; and "Dissertation upon Ancient Art." B. in Denmark, 1755;

D. at Rome, 1809.
ZOFFANY, John, tsoff-fa-ne, a German artist, who, about 1764, went to England, and, attractwno, about 1964, went to Snightate, and, attract-ing notice at 2, portrait-painter, was employed by some of the most distinguished persons of the day. Upon the foundation of the Royal Academy, he was in 1708 elected a member. He painted the portraits of George III. and his queen; thirty-six portraits of the Royal Academy entitles of the Royal Academy of the Royal Life School;" and Sir Joshua Reynolds. In theatrical portraits he was also excellent. The best known of these last are Garrick as Abel Drugger, in "The Alchymist," and Foote as Sturgeon, in "The Mayor of Garret." He spent some time in the East Indies, and there executed some paintings illustrative of Eastern life. B. 1735; D. at Kew, 1810.

Zolus, zo'-i-lus, a Greek rhetorician, who criticised the "Hiad" with such virulence as to be called "the rhetorical dog;" and caused his name to be applied to all snarling egities.

priest, burning at the stake, he would cry, "It an eminent Swiss Protestant divine, who was is the bridal song of my sister." While young educated at Bremen and Utrecht. After officiathe head lost an eye, and in 1421 was bereit of ing in the Pays do Vaud, he obtained a settlethe sight of the other at the siege of Raby; ment at Monstein, in the Grisons, whence he
but he still continued to oppose the emperor removed to Isenburg, and in 1758 to Leipzie Stripping who sent emberded to the Origins when the Stripping who sent emberded to the Origins when the Stripping was not applied to the Origins of the Stripping who sent emberded to the Origins of the Stripping was not applied to the Origins of the Origi He wrote, among other eloquent works, a book

> at Leipsic, 1788. Zonaras, Joannes, zo-na'-ras, a Greek historian, who was employed in state affairs at the rian, who was employed in state anairs at the court of Constantinople, but afterwards turned monk. He compiled a "Chronicle or Annals from the Creation to 1118 a.D." This work was subsequently continued by Acominatus Nicetus, Zonaras was also the author of "Commentaries on the Apostolic Canons." Flourished in the 12th century.

> ZOPKEUS, zop-i-rus, one of the courtiers of Darius Hystaspes. He cut off his nose and ears at the siege of Babylon, and went over to the enemy, pretending that Darius had exer-cised this cruelty upon him. The Babylonians, eised this crueity upon him. The Babylomans, hoping that Zopyrus would be stimulated by revenge, gave him the command of their army, which he treacherously betrayed to Darius.

> ZOROASTER, OF ZERDUSHT, 20r'-0-us'-ter celebrated Persian, and the founder of the relicelebrated Persua, and the lounder of the reli-gion of the Parsecs, or "fire-worshippers," is supposed to have lived in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He has been by some called the founder, and by others the reformer of the Ma-gian religion. He taught that nothing could render men unworthy of the divine favour but vice. Of all virtues, he esteemed philanthropy the most; for which reason he exhorted his followers to acts of beneficence. He wave ins anciples a form of devotion, which they affirmed brought from heaven. The Magi, or was brought from heaven. The Magi, or priests, were of three ranks, over whom was an archimagus, which office he assumed himself.

> ntenimagus, which dane in assumed allians.
>
> B. about 589 B.O.; D. 513 D.C.
>
> Zosimus, zos-i-mus, a Greek historian, who wrote the "History of the Emperors" from Augustus to the second siege of Rome by Alaric, in 400. This work is still extant, and was printed at Oxford in 1679. Zosimus therein declaims with great asperity against the Christians.

with great asperity against the Christians. Lived in the early part of the 5th century.

Zouer, Richard, zooch, an eminent English writer upon jurisprudence, who became an advocate in Doctors' Commons; in 1620 regins professor of law at Oxford, and subsequently chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, principal of Alban Hall, and judge of the high court of Admiralty. He wrote some books on jurisprudence in Latin; and "Cases and Questions Resolved in the Civil Law;" but his principal work is a "Vindication of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England against Sir Edward Coke,"

Wiltslire, about 1500; to in London, 1661.

Zotsa, Gerard, 2000t, a German portrait-painter, who fixed his residence in where he became the rival of Sir Peter Lely. He was celebrated for his portraits of men. B. 1637; D. 1681.

ZSCHOKKE, John Henry Daniel, shok-ke(r), a popular German writer, who took up his resi-dence in Switzerland, where he was succes-sively employed as the head of an educational establishment, governor of Bâle, and, after the federal union of Switzerland in 1803, member of the council of Forests and Mines. He was Flourished about 270 B.C. a voluminous and versatile writer, his principal BE, George Joachim, tsol'-li-ko'-fer, works being, "Ilistorical Memoirs of the Swiss Revolution;" "History of Switzerland for the minor scholastic appointments, was nominated Swiss People;" several novels, which have been professor of Roman literature in 1828. In 1825 translated into English; and his "Autobio- he became a member of the Berlin Royal Acagraphy," which has also appeared in an English version. B. in Prussia, 1771; D. at Biberstein,

1848.

ZUCCARELLI, Francesco, dzook-ka-rail'-le, an eminent Italian painter, who, in 1752, repaired to England, where he painted landscapes with distinguished success, and was elected one of the original members of the Royal Academy. Several of his works are contained in Hampton Several of his works are contained in Hampton Court. After acquiring a fortune in England, he retired to Florence in 1773; but, having lost his property in a speculation, he again took up his brush, and was well occupied by the English visitors to Florence. B. at Pitigliano,

English visitors of Fiotenee. B. as I reginant, near Florence, 1702; n. at Florence, 1788.

Zuccaro, Taddeo, dzook-ko-ro, an Italian painter, who studied the works of Raffielle, and, by his acquaintance with anatomy, excelled in painting human figures. B. 1529; D. at Rome, 1566.—His brother Frederick was also an eminent artist, but was obliged to quit anso an eliment artist, but was conged to quite Rome for painting a picture in which several officers of the papal court were represented with asses' ears. He afterwards went to Spain (where he was commissioned by Philip II. to decorate the Escurial with paintings), France, and England, and was employed by persons of the highest rank. The pope subsequently recalled him, appointed him president of the Academy of St. Luke, and gave him the title of prince. B. in Italy, 1543; D. at Rome, 1609.

ZUMALACARREGUI, Tomas, thu'-ma-la-car'-raiguy, a Spanish general of the Carlist party, who, at the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, held the grade of colonel; but, having resolved to oppose the queen, he joined the Carlist insurgents in the Basque provinces. As commander of the Carlists, he defeated the queen's army in four battles, but died of a wound which he received while preparing to storm Bilbao.

B. 1788; D. 1835.

ZUMPT, Carl Gottlieb, tsoompt, an eminent modern German philologist, who studied at the modern German philologist, who studied at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, at which latter seat of learning he, after holding some haus, in the Toggenburg, 1494.

he became a member of the Berlin Royal Academy of Sciences. He wrote a great work entitled "The Latin Grammar," two translations of which have been published in England. He likewise produced "On the Court of the Centumvirs," "On the Personal Freedom of the Roman Citizen," and editions of Cicero's "Orations," &c. D. at Berlin, 1792; p. 1849.
Zubbalba, Francisco, thoo-'Earam, a celebrated Spanish painter, who was employed to cannot altarnises for the catherial of Swille.

paint altarpieces for the cathedral of Seville, and also for the churches at Madrid. He received the appointment of painter to Philip III. The Louvre, at Paris, contains eighty-one pic-tures by this master. In the National Gallery, tures by this master. In the National Gallery, in London, there is only one of his works; but several fine pictures by him are in the possession of private gentlemen and noblemen. B. in

Estremadura, 1598; D. at Seville, 1662.

ZURITA, Geronymo, thu-re-ta, a celebrated Spanish historian, who, in 1549, was appointed chronicler of the states of Aragon, and, in 1567, became private secretary to Philip II. He produced, among other learned and valuable works. "The Chronicles of Aragon," and commentaries upon Casar, Claudian, and the "Antonine Itinerary." He discovered the "Chronicon Alexandrinum," which was published by Du-cange in his "Byzantine Historians." n. at Saragossa, 1512; D. at the same city, 1581.

ZWINGLI, or ZUINGLI, Ulric, zwing'-le, the "reformer of Switzerland," at first officiated as a priest at Zurich; but seeing the corruptions of the church of Rome, he commenced declaiming against them, and conti-nued his exhortations until he effected an ecclesiastical reformation throughout the republic. He published a book on the Eucharist, in which he denied the Lutheran doctrine. This occasioned a great controversy, and his followers were called Zuinglians. He afterwards took up arms against the Catholies, and died on the field of battle, in 1531. His works consist of controversial treatises, and commentaries upon the Scriptures. B. at Wild-

THE END.

ADDENDA.

The following have died since the sheets of this work, in which their names appear, had passed through the press :-

Berlioz, Hector, an eminent French musician. D. March 8, 1869.

n, William, an eminent Irish novelist. p. January 30, 1869.

CRESWICK, Thomas, R.A., an eminent English landscape painter. D. December, 1869.

several works. D. May 18, 1869.

DERBY, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, fourteenth earl of. D. October 23, 1869.

DILKE, Sir Charles Wentworth, for many years proprietor of the Athenaum. D. May 10, 1869; aged 59.

DYCE, Rev. Alexander, a commentator on Shakspere. p. May 15, 1869.

Evans, Sir de Lacy, an eminent British general. D. January 9, 1870.

HERZEN, OF HERTZEN, Alexander, a celebrated Russian politician and political writer. January 21, 1870.

Hobnouse, John Cam, Baron Broughton, an English politician. p. June 3, 1869.

LOPEZ. Don Francisco Solano, the infamous dictator of Paraguay, ended his career March
unningham, Peter, author and editor of 1, 1870, being killed by a corporal of Brazilian cavalry in an encounter with the troops of General Camara, on the banks of the Aquidabana.

> Maclise, Daniel, an eminent modern English painter. p. April 25, 1870.

> MONTALEMBERT, Charles Forbes, Count de, a celebrated French writer. D. March, 1870.

SIMPSON, Sir James Young, a distinguished Scotch physician; the first to bring chloro-form into use in surgical operations. D. at Edinburgh, May 5, 1870.

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